

N

S. As an abbreviation, this letter stands for "section," "statute," and various other words of which it is the initial.

O

S. B. An abbreviation for "senate bill."

P

S. C. An abbreviation for "same case." Inserted between two citations, it indicates that the same case is reported in both places. It is also an abbreviation for "supreme court," and for "select cases;" also for "South Carolina."

Q

S. D. An abbreviation for "southern district."

S. F. S. An abbreviation in the civil law for "*sine fraude sua*," (without fraud on his part.) Calvin.

R

S. L. An abbreviation for "session [or statute] laws."

S

S. P. An abbreviation of "*sine prole*," without issue. Also an abbreviation of "same principle," or "same point," indicating, when inserted between two citations, that the second involves the same doctrine as the first.

S. V. An abbreviation for "*sub voce*," under the word; used in references to dictionaries, and other works arranged alphabetically.

SABBATH. One of the names of the first day of the week; more properly called "Sunday," (q. v.) See *State v. Drake*, 64 N. C. 591; *Gunn v. State*, 89 Ga. 341, 15 S. E. 458.

—**Sabbath-breaking.** The offense of violating the laws prescribed for the observance of Sunday. *State v. Baltimore & O. R. Co.*, 15 W. Va. 381, 36 Am. Rep. 803; *State v. Popp*, 45 Md. 433.

SABBATUM. L. Lat. The Sabbath; also peace. Domesday.

SABBULONARIUM. A gravel pit, or liberty to dig gravel and sand; money paid for the same. Cowell.

SABINIANS. A school or sect of Roman jurists, under the early empire, founded by Ateius Capito, who was succeeded by M. Sabinus, from whom the name.

SABLE. The heraldic term for black. It is called "Saturn," by those who blazon by planets, and "diamond," by those who use the names of jewels. Engravers commonly represent it by numerous perpendicular and horizontal lines, crossing each other. Wharton.

SABURRA. L. Lat. In old maritime law. Ballast.

S

SAC. In old English law. A liberty of holding pleas; the jurisdiction of a manor court; the privilege claimed by a lord of trying actions of trespass between his tenants, in his manor court, and imposing fines and amerancements in the same.

SACABURTH, SACABERE, SAKABERE. In old English law. He that is robbed, or by theft deprived of his money or goods, and puts in surety to prosecute the felon with fresh suit. Bract. fol. 154b.

SACCABOR. In old English law. The person from whom a thing had been stolen, and by whom the thief was freshly pursued. Bract. fol. 154b. See SACABURTH.

SACCULARII. Lat. In Roman law. Cutpurses. 4 Steph. Comm. 125.

SACCUS. L. Lat. In old English law. A sack. A quantity of wool weighing thirty or twenty-eight stone. Fleta, l. 2, c. 79, § 10.

SACCUS CUM BROCHIA. L. Lat. In old English law. A service or tenure of finding a sack and a broach (pitcher) to the sovereign for the use of the army. Bract. l. 2, c. 18.

SACQUIER. In maritime law. The name of an ancient officer, whose business was to load and unload vessels laden with salt, corn, or fish, to prevent the ship's crew defrauding the merchant by false tale, or cheating him of his merchandise otherwise. Laws Oleron, art. 11; 1 Pet. Adm. Append. 25.

SACRA. Lat. In Roman law. The right to participate in the sacred rites of the city. Butl. Hor. Jur. 27.

SACRAMENTALES. L. Lat. In feudal law. Compurgators; persons who came to purge a defendant by their oath that they believed him innocent.

SACRAMENTI ACTIO. Lat. In the older practice of the Roman law, this was one of the forms of *legis actio*, consisting in the deposit of a stake or juridical wager. See SACRAMENTUM.

SACRAMENTUM. Lat. In Roman law. An oath, as being a very sacred thing; more particularly, the oath taken by soldiers to be true to their general and their country. Ainsw. Lex.

In one of the formal methods of beginning an action at law (*legis actiones*) known to the early Roman jurisprudence, the *sacramentum* was a sum of money, deposited in court by each of the litigating parties, as a kind of wager or forfeit, to abide the re-

sult of the suit. The successful party received back his stake; the losing party forfeited his, and it was paid into the public treasury, to be expended for sacred objects, (*in sacris rebus*.) whence the name. See Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 203.

In common law. An oath. Cowell.

—**Sacramentum decisionis.** The voluntary or decisive oath of the civil law, where one of the parties to a suit, not being able to prove his case, offers to refer the decision of the cause to the oath of his adversary, who is bound to accept or make the same offer on his part, or the whole is considered as confessed by him. 3 Bl. Comm. 342.—**Sacramentum fidelitatis.** In old English law. The oath of fealty. Reg. Orig. 303.

Sacramentum habet in se tres comites,—veritatem, justitiam, et iudicium; veritas habenda est in iurato; justitia et iudicium in iudice. An oath has in it three component parts,—truth, justice, and judgment; truth in the party swearing; justice and judgment in the judge administering the oath. 3 Inst. 160.

Sacramentum si fatuum fuerit, licet falsum, tamen non committit perjurium. 2 Inst. 167. A foolish oath, though false, makes not perjury.

SACRILEGE. In English criminal law. Larceny from a church. 4 Steph. Comm. 164. The crime of breaking a church or chapel, and stealing therein. 1 Russ. Crimes, 843.

In old English law. The desecration of anything considered holy; the alienation to lay-men or to profane or common purposes of what was given to religious persons and to pious uses. Cowell.

SACRILEGIUM. Lat. In the civil law. The stealing of sacred things, or things dedicated to sacred uses; the taking of things out of a holy place. Calvin.

SACRILEGUS. Lat. In the civil and common law. A sacrilegious person; one guilty of sacrilege.

Sacrilegus omnium prædonum cupiditatem et scelera superat. 4 Coke, 106. A sacrilegious person transcends the cupidity and wickedness of all other robbers.

SACRISTAN. A sexton, anciently called "*sageron*," or "*sagiston*," the keeper of things belonging to divine worship.

SADBERGE. A denomination of part of the county palatine of Durham. Wharton.

SEMEND. In old English law. An umpire, or arbitrator.

Sæpe constitutum est, res inter alios iudicatas aliis non præjudicare. It has often been settled that matters adjudged be-

tween others ought not to prejudice those who were not parties. Dig. 42, 1, 63.

Sæpe viatorem nova, non vetus, orbita fallit. 4 Inst. 34. A new road, not an old one, often deceives the traveler.

Sæpenumero ubi proprietas verborum attenditur, sensus veritatis amittitur. Oftentimes where the propriety of words is attended to, the true sense is lost. Branch, Princ.; 7 Coke, 27.

SÆVITIA. Lat. In the law of divorce. Cruelty; anything which tends to bodily harm, and in that manner renders cohabitation unsafe. 1 Hagg. Const. 458.

SAFE-CONDUCT. A guaranty or security granted by the king under the great seal to a stranger, for his safe coming into and passing out of the kingdom. Cowell.

One of the papers usually carried by vessels in time of war, and necessary to the safety of neutral merchantmen. It is in the nature of a license to the vessel to proceed on a designated voyage, and commonly contains the name of the master, the name, description, and nationality of the ship, the voyage intended, and other matters.

SAFE-PLEDGE. A surety given that a man shall appear upon a certain day. Bract. l. 4, c. 1.

SAFEGUARD. In old English law. A special privilege or license, in the form of a writ, under the great seal, granted to strangers seeking their right by course of law within the king's dominions, and apprehending violence or injury to their persons or property from others. Reg. Orig. 26.

SAGAMAN. A tale-teller; a secret accuser.

SAGES DE LA LEY. L. Fr. Sages of the law; persons learned in the law. A term applied to the chancellor and justices of the king's bench.

SAGIBARO. In old European law. A judge or justice; literally, a man of causes, or having charge or supervision of causes. One who administered justice and decided causes in the *mallum*, or public assembly. Spelman.

SAID. Before mentioned. This word is constantly used in contracts, pleadings, and other legal papers, with the same force as "aforesaid." See *Shattuck v. Balcom*, 170 Mass. 245, 49 N. E. 87; *Cubine v. State*, 44 Tex. Cr. R. 596, 73 S. W. 396; *Hinrichsen v. Hinrichsen*, 172 Ill. 462, 50 N. E. 135; *Wilkinson v. State*, 10 Ind. 373.

SAIGA. In old European law. A German coin of the value of a penny, or of three pence.

N SAIL. In insurance law. To put to sea; to begin a voyage. The least locomotion, with readiness of equipment and clearance, satisfies a warranty to *sail*. Pittegreu v. Pringle, 3 Barn. & Adol. 514.

O SAILING. When a vessel quits her moorings, in complete readiness for sea, and it is the actual and real intention of the master to proceed on the voyage, and she is afterwards stopped by head winds and comes to anchor, still intending to proceed as soon as wind and weather will permit, this is a sailing on the voyage within the terms of a policy of insurance. Bowen v. Hope Ins. Co., 20 Pick. (Mass.) 278, 32 Am. Dec. 213.

Q SAILING INSTRUCTIONS. Written or printed directions, delivered by the commanding officer of a convoy to the several masters of the ships under his care, by which they are enabled to understand and answer his signals, to know the place of rendezvous appointed for the fleet in case of dispersion by storm, by an enemy, or otherwise. Without sailing instructions no vessel can have the protection and benefit of convoy. Marsh. Ins. 368.

S SAILORS. Seamen; mariners.

SAINT MARTIN LE GRAND, COURT OF. An ancient court in London, of local importance, formerly held in the church from which it took its name.

SAINT SIMONISM. An elaborate form of non-communistic socialism. It is a scheme which does not contemplate an equal, but an unequal, division of the produce. It does not propose that all should be occupied alike, but differently, according to their vocation or capacity; the function of each being assigned, like grades in a regiment, by the choice of the directing authority, and the remuneration being by salary, proportioned to the importance, in the eyes of that authority, of the function itself, and the merits of the person who fulfills it. 1 Mill, Pol. Econ. 258.

SAIO. In Gothic law. The ministerial officer of a court or magistrate, who brought parties into court and executed the orders of his superior. Spelman.

SAISIE. Fr. In French law. A judicial seizure or sequestration of property, of which there are several varieties. See *infra*.

—**Saisie-arrêt.** An attachment of property in the possession of a third person.—**Saisie-exécution.** A writ resembling that of *feri facias*; defined as that species of execution by which a creditor places under the hand of justice (custody of the law) his debtor's movable property liable to seizure, in order to have it sold, so that he may obtain payment of his debt out of the proceeds. Dalloz, Dict.—**Saisie-forcaine.** A

species of foreign attachment; that which a creditor, by the permission of the president of a tribunal of first instance or a *juge de paix*, may exercise, without preliminary process, upon the effects, found within the commune where he lives, belonging to his foreign debtor. Dalloz, Dict.—**Saisie-gagerie.** A conservatory act of execution, by which the owner or principal lessor of a house or farm causes the furniture of the house or farm leased, and on which he has a lien, to be seized; similar to the *distress* of the common law. Dalloz, Dict.—**Saisie-immobilière.** The proceeding by which a creditor places under the hand of justice (custody of the law) the immovable property of his debtor, in order that the same may be sold, and that he may obtain payment of his debt out of the proceeds. Dalloz, Dict.

SAKE. In old English law. A lord's right of amercing his tenants in his court. Kellw. 145.

Acquittance of suit at county courts and hundred courts. Fleta, l. 1, c. 47, § 7.

SALADINE TENTH. A tax imposed in England and France, in 1188, by Pope Innocent III., to raise a fund for the crusade undertaken by Richard I. of England and Philip Augustus of France, against Saladin, sultan of Egypt, then going to besiege Jerusalem. By this tax every person who did not enter himself a crusader was obliged to pay a tenth of his yearly revenue and of the value of all his movables, except his wearing apparel, books, and arms. The Carthusians, Bernardines, and some other religious persons were exempt. Gibbon remarks that when the necessity for this tax no longer existed, the church still clung to it as too lucrative to be abandoned, and thus arose the tithing of ecclesiastical benefices for the pope or other sovereigns. Enc. Lond.

SALARIIUM. Lat. In the civil law. An allowance of provisions. A stipend, wages, or compensation for services. An annual allowance or compensation. Calvin.

SALARY. A recompense or consideration made to a person for his pains and industry in another person's business; also wages, stipend, or annual allowance. Cowell.

A fixed periodical compensation to be paid for services rendered; a stated compensation, amounting to so much by the year, month, or other fixed period, to be paid to public officers and persons in some private employments, for the performance of official duties or the rendering of services of a particular kind, more or less definitely described, involving professional knowledge or skill, or at least employment above the grade of menial or mechanical labor. See *State v. Speed*, 183 Mo. 186, 81 S. W. 1260; *Dane v. Smith*, 54 Ala. 50; *Fidelity Ins. Co. v. Shenandoah Iron Co. (C. C.)* 42 Fed. 376; *Cowdin v. Huff*, 10 Ind. 85; *In re Chancellor*, 1 Bland (Md.) 596; *Houser v. Umatilla County*, 30 Or. 486, 49 Pac. 867; *Thompson v. Phillips*, 12 Ohio

St. 617; Benedict v. U. S., 176 U. S. 357, 20 Sup. Ct. 458, 44 L. Ed. 503; People v. Myers (Sup.) 11 N. Y. Supp. 217.

SALE. A contract between two parties, called, respectively, the "seller" (or vendor) and the "buyer," (or purchaser,) by which the former, in consideration of the payment or promise of payment of a certain price in money, transfers to the latter the title and the possession of an object of property. See *Pard. Droit Commer. § 6; 2 Kent, Comm. 363; Poth. Cont. Sale, § 1.*

Sale is a contract by which, for a pecuniary consideration called a "price," one transfers to another an interest in property. *Civil Code Cal. § 1721.*

The contract of sale is an agreement by which one gives a thing for a price in current money, and the other gives the price in order to have the thing itself. Three circumstances concur to the perfection of the contract, to-wit, the thing sold, the price, and the consent. *Civil Code La. art. 2439.*

A transmutation of property from one man to another in consideration of some price or recompense in value. *2 Bl. Comm. 446.*

"Sale" is a word of precise legal import, both at law and in equity. It means, at all times, a contract between parties to give and to pass rights of property for money, which the buyer pays or promises to pay to the seller for the thing bought and sold. See *Butler v. Thomson, 92 U. S. 414, 23 L. Ed. 684; Ward v. State, 45 Ark. 353; Williamson v. Berry, 8 How. 544, 12 L. Ed. 1170; White v. Treat (C. C.) 100 Fed. 291; Iowa v. McFarland, 110 U. S. 471, 4 Sup. Ct. 210, 28 L. Ed. 198; Goodwin v. Kerr, 80 Mo. 281; State v. Wentworth, 35 N. H. 443; Com. v. Packard, 5 Gray (Mass.) 103; Clemens v. Davis, 7 Pa. 264; Tompkins v. Hunter, 149 N. Y. 117, 43 N. E. 532.*

Synonyms. The contract of "sale" is distinguished from "barter" (which applies only to goods) and "exchange," (which is used of both land and goods,) in that both the latter terms denote a commutation of property for property; *i. e.*, the price or consideration is always paid in money if the transaction is a sale, but, if it is a barter or exchange, it is paid in specific property susceptible of valuation. "Sale" differs from "gift" in that the latter transaction involves no return or recompense for the thing transferred. But an onerous gift sometimes approaches the nature of a sale, at least where the charge it imposes is a payment of money. "Sale" is also to be discriminated from "bailment;" and the difference is to be found in the fact that the contract of bailment always contemplates the return to the bailor of the specific article delivered, either in its original form or in a modified or altered form, or the return of an article which, though not identical, is of the same class, and is equivalent. But sale never involves the return of the article itself, but only a consideration in money. This contract differs also from "accord and satisfaction;" because in the latter the object of transferring the prop-

erty is to compromise and settle a claim, while the object of a sale is the price given.

—Absolute and conditional sales. An absolute sale is one where the property in chattels passes to the buyer upon the completion of the bargain between the parties. *Truax v. Parvis, 7 Houst. (Del.) 330, 32 Atl. 227.* A conditional sale is one in which the transfer of title is made to depend on the performance of a condition; or a purchase for a price paid or to be paid to become absolute on a particular event, or a purchase accompanied by an agreement to resell upon particular terms. *Poindexter v. McCannon, 16 N. C. 373, 18 Am. Dec. 591; Crimp v. McCormick Const. Co., 72 Fed. 366, 18 C. C. A. 595; Churchhill v. Demeritt, 71 N. H. 110, 51 Atl. 254; Van Allen v. Francis, 123 Cal. 474, 56 Pac. 339.* Conditional sales are distinguishable from mortgages. They are to be taken strictly as independent dealings between strangers. A mortgage is a security for a debt, while a conditional sale is a purchase for a price paid, or to be paid, to become absolute on a particular event; or a purchase accompanied by an agreement to resell upon particular terms. *Turner v. Kerr, 44 Mo. 429; Crane v. Bonnell, 2 N. J. Eq. 264; Weathersly v. Weathersly, 40 Miss. 462, 90 Am. Dec. 344; Hopper v. Smyser, 90 Md. 363, 45 Atl. 206.*—**Bill of sale.** See **BILL.**—**Executed and executory sales.**

An executed sale is one which is final and complete in all its particulars and details, nothing remaining to be done by either party to effect an absolute transfer of the subject-matter of the sale. An executory sale is an incompleting sale; one which has been definitely agreed on as to terms and conditions, but which has not yet been carried into full effect in respect to some of its terms or details, as where it remains to determine the price, quantity, or identity of the thing sold, or to pay installments of purchase-money, or to effect a delivery. See *McFadden v. Henderson, 123 Ala. 221, 29 South. 640; Fogel v. Brubaker, 122 Pa. 7, 15 Atl. 692; Smith v. Barron County Sup'rs, 44 Wis. 691.*—**Forced sale.** A sale made without the consent or concurrence of the owner of the property, but by virtue of judicial process, such as a writ of execution or an order under a decree of foreclosure.—**Fraudulent sale.** One made for the purpose of defrauding the creditors of the owner of the property, by covering up or removing from their reach and converting into cash property which would be subject to the satisfaction of their claims.—**Judicial sale.** A judicial sale is one made under the process of a court having competent authority to order it, by an officer duly appointed and commissioned to sell, as distinguished from a sale by an owner in virtue of his right of property. *Williamson v. Berry, 8 How. 547, 12 L. Ed. 1170; Terry v. Cole, 80 Va. 701; Black v. Caldwell (C. C.) 83 Fed. 880; Woodward v. Dillworth, 75 Fed. 415, 21 C. C. A. 417.*—**Memorandum sale.** A name sometimes applied to that form of conditional sale in which the goods are placed in the possession of the purchaser subject to his approval, the title remaining in the seller until they are either accepted or rejected by the vendee.—**Private sale.** One negotiated and concluded privately between buyer and seller, and not made by advertisement and public outcry or auction. See *Barcello v. Hapgood, 118 N. C. 712, 24 S. E. 124.*—**Public sale.** A sale made in pursuance of a notice, by auction or public outcry. *Robins v. Bellas, 4 Watts (Pa.) 258.*—**Sale and return.** This is a species of contract by which the seller (usually a manufacturer or wholesaler) delivers a quantity of goods to the buyer, on the understanding that, if the latter should desire to retain or use or resell any portion of such goods, he will consider such part as having been sold to him, and will pay their price, and the balance he will return to the seller, or hold them, as bailee, subject to his order.

N *Sturm v. Boker*, 150 U. S. 312, 14 Sup. Ct. 99, 37 L. Ed. 1093; *Haskins v. Dern*, 19 Utah, 89, 56 Pac. 953; *Hickman v. Shimp*, 109 Pa. 16.—**Sale in gross.** The term "sale in gross," when applied to the thing sold, means a sale by the tract, without regard to quantity, and is in that sense a contract of hazard. *Yost v. Malli-cote*, 77 Va. 616.—**Sale-note.** A memorandum of the subject and terms of a sale, given by a broker or factor to the seller, who bailed him the goods for that purpose, and to the buyer, who dealt with him. Also called "bought and sold notes."—**Sale on credit.** A sale of property accompanied by delivery of possession, but where payment of the price is deferred to a future day.—**Sale on approval.** A species of conditional sale, which is to become absolute only in case the buyer, on trial, approves or is satisfied with the article sold. The approval, however, need not be express; it may be inferred from his keeping the goods beyond a reasonable time. *Benj. Sales*, § 911.—**Sale per aversionem.** In the civil law, a sale where the goods are taken in bulk, or not by weight or measure, and for a single price, or where a piece of land is sold for a gross sum, to be paid for the whole premises, and not at a fixed price by the acre or foot. *Winston v. Browning*, 61 Ala. 83; *State v. Buck*, 46 La. Ann. 656, 15 South. 531.—**Sale with all faults.** On what is called a "sale with all faults," unless the seller fraudulently and inconsistently represents the article sold to be faultless, or contrives to conceal any fault from the purchaser, the latter must take the article for better or worse. 3 *Camp.* 154; *Brown*.—**Sheriff's sale.** A sale of property, conducted by a sheriff, or sheriff's deputy, in virtue of his authority as an officer holding process.—**Tax-sale.** A sale of land for unpaid taxes; a sale of property, by authority of law, for the collection of a tax assessed upon it, or upon its owner, which remains unpaid.—**Voluntary sale.** One made freely, without constraint, by the owner of the thing sold. 1 *Bouv. Inst.* no. 974.

SALET. In old English law. A head-piece; a steel cap or morion. *Cowell*.

SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD. An inferior and local court of record having jurisdiction in personal actions where the debt or damage sought to be recovered does not exceed £50, if the cause of action arise within the hundred of Salford. *St. 31 & 32 Vict. c. 130*; 2 *Exch. Div.* 346.

SALIC LAW. A body of law framed by the Salian Franks, after their settlement in Gaul under their king Pharamond, about the beginning of the fifth century. It is the most ancient of the barbarian codes, and is considered one of the most important compilations of law in use among the feudal nations of Europe. See *LEX SALICA*.

In **French jurisprudence.** The name is frequently applied to that fundamental law of France which excluded females from succession to the crown. Supposed to have been derived from the sixty-second title of the Salic Law, "De Alode." *Brande*.

SALOON does not necessarily import a place to sell liquors. It may mean a place for the sale of general refreshments. *Kitson v. Ann Arbor*, 28 *Mich.* 325.

"Saloon" has not acquired the legal signification of a house kept for retailing intoxicating liquor. It may mean a room for the reception of company, for exhibition of works of art, etc. *State v. Mansker*, 36 *Tex.* 364.

SALOON-KEEPER. This expression has a definite meaning, namely, a retailer of cigars, liquors, etc. *Cahill v. Campbell*, 105 *Mass.* 40.

SALT DUTY IN LONDON. A custom in the city of London called "granage," formerly payable to the lord mayor, etc., for salt brought to the port of London, being the twentieth part. *Wharton*.

SALT SILVER. One penny paid at the feast day of St. Martin, by the tenants of some manors, as a commutation for the service of carrying their lord's salt from market to his larder. *Paroch. Antiq.* 496.

SALUS. *Lat.* Health; prosperity; safety.

Salus populi suprema lex. The welfare of the people is the supreme law. *Bac. Max. reg. 12*; *Broom, Max.* 1-10; *Montesq. Esprit des Loix*, lib. 26, c. 23; 13 *Coke*, 139.

Salus reipublicæ suprema lex. The welfare of the state is the supreme law. *Inhabitants of Springfield v. Connecticut River R. Co.*, 4 *Cush. (Mass.)* 71; *Cochituate Bank v. Colt*, 1 *Gray (Mass.)* 386; *Broom, Max.* 366.

Salus ubi multi consiliarii. 4 *Inst.* 1. Where there are many counselors, there is safety.

SALUTE. A gold coin stamped by Henry V. in France, after his conquests there, whereon the arms of England and France were stamped quarterly. *Cowell*.

SALVA GARDIA. *L. Lat.* Safeguard. *Reg. Orig.* 26.

SALVAGE. In maritime law. A compensation allowed to persons by whose assistance a ship or its cargo has been saved, in whole or in part, from impending danger, or recovered from actual loss, in cases of shipwreck, derelict, or recapture. 3 *Kent, Comm.* 245. *Cope v. Vallette Dry-Dock Co.*, 119 *U. S.* 625, 7 *Sup. Ct.* 336, 30 *L. Ed.* 501; *The Rita*, 62 *Fed.* 763, 10 *C. C. A.* 629; *The Lyman M. Law (D. C.)* 122 *Fed.* 822; *The Blackwall*, 10 *Wall.* 11, 19 *L. Ed.* 870; *The Spokane (D. C.)* 67 *Fed.* 256.

In the older books of the law, (and sometimes in modern writings,) the term is also used to denote the goods or property saved.

—**Equitable salvage.** By analogy, the term "salvage" is sometimes also used in cases which have nothing to do with maritime perils, but in which property has been preserved from loss by the last of several advances by different persons.

In such a case, the person making the last advance is frequently entitled to priority over the others, on the ground that, without his advance, the property would have been lost altogether. This right, which is sometimes called that of "equitable salvage," and is in the nature of a lien, is chiefly of importance with reference to payments made to prevent leases or policies of insurance from being forfeited, or to prevent mines and similar undertakings from being stopped or injured. See 1 Fish. Mortg. 149; 3 Ch. Div. 411; L. R. 14 Eq. 4; 7 Ch. Div. 825.

—**Salvage charges.** This term includes all the expenses and costs incurred in the work of saving and preserving the property which was in danger. The salvage charges ultimately fall upon the insurers.—**Salvage loss.** See Loss.

—**Salvage service.** In maritime law. Any service rendered in saving property on the sea, or wrecked on the coast of the sea. The *Emulous*, 1 Sumn. 210, Fed. Cas. No. 4,480.

SALVIAN INTERDICT. See INTERDICTUM SALVIANUM.

SALVO. Lat. Saving; excepting; without prejudice to. *Salvo me et hæredibus meis*, except me and my heirs. *Salvo jure cujuslibet*, without prejudice to the rights of any one.

SALVOR. A person who, without any particular relation to a ship in distress, proffers useful service, and gives it as a volunteer adventurer, without any pre-existing covenant that connected him with the duty of employing himself for the preservation of that ship. The *Clara*, 23 Wall. 16, 23 L. Ed. 150; The *Dumper*, 129 Fed. 99, 63 C. C. A. 600; *Central Stockyard Co. v. Mears*, 89 App. Div. 452, 85 N. Y. Supp. 795.

SALVUS PLEGIUS. L. Lat. A safe pledge; called, also, "*certus plegius*," a sure pledge. Bract. fol. 160b.

SAME. The word "same" does not always mean "identical," not different or other. It frequently means of the kind or species, not the specific thing. *Crapo v. Brown*, 40 Iowa, 487, 493.

SAMPLE. A specimen; a small quantity of any commodity, presented for inspection or examination as evidence of the quality of the whole; as a sample of cloth or of wheat.

—**Sample, sale by.** A sale at which only a sample of the goods sold is exhibited to the buyer.

SANÆ MENTIS. Lat. In old English law. Of sound mind. *Fleta*, lib. 3, c. 7, § 1.

SANCTIO. Lat. In the civil law. That part of a law by which a penalty was ordained against those who should violate it. Inst. 2, 1, 10.

SANCTION. In the original sense of the word, a "sanction" is a penalty or punishment provided as a means of enforcing obedience to a law. In jurisprudence, a law is

said to have a sanction when there is a state which will intervene if it is disobeyed or disregarded. Therefore international law has no legal sanction. Sweet.

In a more general sense, a "sanction" has been defined as a conditional evil annexed to a law to produce obedience to that law; and, in a still wilder sense, a "sanction" means simply an authorization of anything. Occasionally, "sanction" is used (e. g., in Roman law) to denote a statute, the part (penal clause) being used to denote the whole. Brown.

The vindicatory part of a law, or that part which ordains or denounces a penalty for its violation. 1 Bl. Comm. 56.

SANCTUARY. In old English law. A consecrated place which had certain privileges annexed to it, and to which offenders were accustomed to resort for refuge, because they could not be arrested there, nor the laws be executed.

SAND-GAVEL. In old English law. A payment due to the lord of the manor of Rodley, in the county of Gloucester, for liberty granted to the tenants to dig sand for their common use. Cowell.

SANE. Of natural and normal mental condition; healthy in mind.

—**Sane memory.** Sound mind, memory, and understanding. This is one of the essential elements in the capacity of contracting; and the absence of it in lunatics and idiots, and its immaturity in infants, is the cause of their respective incapacities or partial incapacities to bind themselves. The like circumstance is their ground of exemption in cases of crime. Brown.

SANG, or SANC. In old French. Blood.

SANGUINE, or MURREY. An heraldic term for "blood-color," called, in the arms of princes, "dragon's tail," and, in those of lords, "sardonyx." It is a tincture of very infrequent occurrence, and not recognized by some writers. In engraving, it is denoted by numerous lines in saltire. Wharton.

SANGUINEM EMERE. Lat. In feudal law. A redemption by villeins, of their blood or tenure, in order to become freemen.

Sanguinis conjunctio benevolentia vincit homines et caritate. A tie of blood overcomes men through benevolence and family affection. *Steere v. Steere*, 5 Johns. Ch. (N. Y.) 1, 13, 9 Am. Dec. 256.

SANGUIS. Lat. In the civil and old English law. Blood; consanguinity.

The right or power which the chief lord of the fee had to judge and determine cases where blood was shed. Mon. Aug. t. 1. 1021.

SANIS. A kind of punishment among the Greeks; inflicted by binding the malefactor fast to a piece of wood. Enc. Lond.

N **SANITARY AUTHORITIES.** In English law. Bodies having jurisdiction over their respective districts in regard to sewerage, drainage, scavenging, the supply of water, the prevention of nuisances and offensive trades, etc., all of which come under the head of "sanitary matters" in the special sense of the word. Sanitary authorities also have jurisdiction in matters coming under the head of "local government." Sweet.

P **SANITY.** Sound understanding; the reverse of insanity, (*q. v.*)

SANS CEO QUE. L. Fr. Without this. See **ABSQUE HOC.**

Q **SANS FRAIS.** Fr. Without expense. See **RETOUR SANS PROTÉT.**

SANS IMPEACHMENT DE WAST. L. Fr. Without impeachment of waste. Litt. § 152. See **ABSQUE IMPETITIONE VASTI.**

R **SANS JOUR.** Fr. Without day; *sine die.*

S **SANS NOMBRE.** Fr. A term used in relation to the right of putting animals on a common. The term "common *sans nombre*" does not mean that the beasts are to be innumerable, but only indefinite; not certain. Willes, 227.

SANS RECOURS. Fr. Without recourse. See **INDORSEMENT.**

Sapiens incipit a fine, et quod primum est in intentione, ultimum est in executione. A wise man begins with the last, and what is first in intention is last in execution. 10 Coke, 25.

Sapiens omnia agit cum consilio. A wise man does everything advisedly. 4 Inst. 4.

Sapientia legis nummario pretio non est aestimanda. The wisdom of the law cannot be valued by money. Jenk. Cent. 163.

Sapientis judicis est cogitare tantum sibi esse permissum, quantum commissum et creditum. It is the part of a wise judge to think that a thing is permitted to him, only so far as it is committed and intrusted to him. 4 Inst. 163. That is, he should keep his jurisdiction within the limits of his commission.

SARCULATURA. L. Lat. In old records. Weeding corn. A tenant's service of weeding for the lord. Cowell.

SART. In old English law. A piece of woodland, turned into arable. Cowell.

SARUM. In old records. The city of Salisbury in England. Spelman.

SASINE. In Scotch law. The symbolical delivery of land, answering to the livery of seisin of the old English law. 4 Kent, Comm. 459.

SASSE. In old English law. A kind of wear with flood-gates, most commonly in cut rivers, for the shutting up and letting out of water, as occasion required, for the more ready passing of boats and barges to and fro; a lock; a turnpike; a sluice. Cowell.

SASSONS. The corruption of Saxons. A name of contempt formerly given to the English, while they affected to be called "Angles;" they are still so called by the Welsh.

SATISDARE. Lat. In the civil law. To guaranty the obligation of a principal.

SATISDATIO. Lat. In the civil law. Security given by a party to an action, as by a defendant, to pay what might be adjudged against him. Inst. 4, 11; § Bl. Comm. 291.

SATISFACTION. The act of satisfying a party by paying what is due to him, (as on a mortgage, lien, or contract,) or what is awarded to him, by the judgment of a court or otherwise. Thus, a judgment is satisfied by the payment of the amount due to the party who has recovered such judgment, or by his levying the amount. See *Miller v. Beck*, 108 Iowa, 575, 79 N. W. 344; *Rivers v. Blom*, 163 Mo. 442, 63 S. W. 812; *Mazyck v. Coil*, 3 Rich. Law (S. C.) 236; *Green v. Green*, 49 Ind. 423; *Bryant v. Fairfield*, 51 Me. 152; *Armour Bros. Banking Co. v. Addington*, 1 Ind. T. 304, 37 S. W. 100.

In practice. An entry made on the record, by which a party in whose favor a judgment was rendered declares that he has been satisfied and paid.

In equity. The doctrine of satisfaction in equity is somewhat analogous to performance in equity, but differs from it in this respect: that satisfaction is always something given either in whole or in part as a substitute or equivalent for something else, and not (as in performance) something that may be construed as the identical thing covenanted to be done. Brown.

—Satisfaction piece. In practice. A memorandum in writing, entitled in a cause, stating that satisfaction is acknowledged between the parties, plaintiff and defendant. Upon this being duly acknowledged and filed in the office where the record of the judgment is, the judgment becomes satisfied, and the defendant discharged from it. 1 Archb. Pr. 722.

Satisfaction should be made to that fund which has sustained the loss. 4 Bouv. Inst. no. 3731.

SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE. See **EVIDENCE.**

SATISFIED TERM. A term of years in land is thus called when the purpose for which it was created has been satisfied or executed before the expiration of the set period.

—**Satisfied terms act.** The statute 8 & 9 Vict. c. 112, passed to abolish satisfied outstanding terms of years in land. By this act, terms which shall henceforth become attendant upon the inheritance, either by express *declaration* or construction of law, are to cease and determine. This, in effect, abolishes outstanding terms. 1 Steph. Comm. 380-382; Williams, Real Prop. pt. 4, c. 1.

SATISFY, in technical use, generally means to comply actually and fully with a demand; to extinguish, by payment or performance.

Satus est petere fontes quam sectari rivulos. Lofft, 606. It is better to seek the source than to follow the streamlets.

SATURDAY'S STOP. In old English law. A space of time from even-song on Saturday till sun-rising on Monday, in which it was not lawful to take salmon in Scotland and the northern parts of England. Cowell.

SAUNKEFIN. L. Fr. End of blood; failure of the direct line in successions. Spelman; Cowell.

SAUVAGINE. L. Fr. Wild animals.

SAUVEMENT. L. Fr. Safely. *Sauvement gardes*, safely kept. Britt. c. 87.

SAVE. To except, reserve, or exempt; as where a statute "saves" vested rights. To toll, or suspend the running or operation of; as to "save" the statute of limitations.

SAVER DEFAULT. L. Fr. In old English practice. To excuse a default. *Termes de la Ley*.

SAVING CLAUSE. A saving clause in a statute is an exception of a special thing out of the general things mentioned in the statute; it is ordinarily a restriction in a repealing act, which is intended to save rights, pending proceedings, penalties, etc., from the annihilation which would result from an unrestricted repeal. State v. St. Louis, 174 Mo. 125, 73 S. W. 623, 61 L. R. A. 593; Clark Thread Co. v. Kearney Tp., 55 N. J. Law, 50, 25 Atl. 327.

SAVING THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS. A creditor is said to "save the statute of limitations" when he saves or preserves his debt from being barred by the operation of the statute. Thus, in the case of a simple contract debt, if a creditor commence an action for its recovery within six years from the time when the cause of action accrued, he will be in time to save the statute. Brown.

SAVINGS BANK. See **BANK**.

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SAVOUR. To partake the nature of; to bear affinity to.

SAVOY. One of the old privileged places, or sanctuaries. 4 Steph. Comm. 227n.

SAXON LAGE. The laws of the West Saxons. Cowell.

SAY ABOUT. This phrase, like "more or less," is frequently introduced into conveyances or contracts of sale, to indicate that the quantity of the subject-matter is uncertain, and is only estimated, and to guard the vendor against the implication of having warranted the quantity.

SAYER. In Hindu law. Variable imposts distinct from land, rents, or revenues; consisting of customs, tolls, licenses, duties on goods; also taxes on houses, shops, bazaars, etc. Wharton.

SC. An abbreviation for "*scilicet*," that is to say.

SCABINI. In old European law. The judges or assessors of the judges in the court held by the count. Assistants or associates of the count; officers under the count. The permanent selected judges of the Franks. Judges among the Germans, Franks, and Lombards, who were held in peculiar esteem. Spelman.

SCACCARIUM. A chequered cloth resembling a chess-board which covered the table in the exchequer, and on which, when certain of the king's accounts were made up, the sums were marked and scored with counters. Hence the court of exchequer, or *curia scaccarii*, derived its name. 3 Bl. Comm. 44.

SCALAM. At the scale; the old way of paying money into the exchequer. Cowell.

SCALE. In early American law. To adjust, graduate, or value according to a scale. *Walden v. Payne*, 2 Wash. (Va.) 5, 6.

SCAMNUM CADUCUM. In old records, the cucking-stool, (*q. v.*) Cowell.

SCANDAL. Defamatory reports or rumors; aspersion or slanderous talk, uttered recklessly or maliciously.

In pleading. "Scandal consists in the allegation of anything which is unbecoming the dignity of the court to hear, or is contrary to good manners, or which charges some person with a crime not necessary to be shown in the cause; to which may be added that any unnecessary allegation, bearing cruelly upon the moral character of an individual, is also scandalous." Daniell, Ch. Pr. 290. And see *McNulty v. Wiesen* (D. C.) 130 Fed. 1013; *Kelley v. Boettcher*, 85 Fed.

N 58, 29 C. C. A. 14; *Burden v. Burden* (C. C.) 124 Fed. 255.

SCANDALOUS MATTER. In equity pleading. See **SCANDAL**.

O SCANDALUM MAGNATUM. In English law. Scandal or slander of great men or nobles. Words spoken in derogation of a peer, a judge, or other great officer of the realm, for which an action lies, though it is now rarely resorted to. 3 Bl. Comm. 123; 3 Steph. Comm. 473. This offense has not existed in America since the formation of the United States. *State v. Shepherd*, 177 Mo. 205, 76 S. W. 79, 99 Am. St. Rep. 624.

Q SCAPELLARE. In old European law. To chop; to chip or haggle. Spelman.

SCAPHA. Lat. In Roman law. A boat; a lighter. A ship's boat.

R SCAVAGE, SCHEVAGE, SCHEWAGE, or SHEWAGE. A kind of toll or custom, exacted by mayors, sheriffs, etc., of merchant strangers, for wares showed or offered for sale within their liberties. Prohibited by 19 Hen. VII. c. 7. Cowell.

SCAVIDUS. The officer who collected the scavage money. Cowell.

SCAETTA. A Saxon coin of less denomination than a shilling. Spelman.

SCEPPA SALIS. An ancient measure of salt, the quantity of which is now not known. Wharton.

SCHAR-PENNY, SCHARN-PENNY, or SCHORN-PENNY. A small duty or compensation. Cowell.

SCHEDULE. A sheet of paper or parchment annexed to a statute, deed, answer in equity, deposition, or other instrument, exhibiting in detail the matters mentioned or referred to in the principal document.

A list or inventory; the paper containing an inventory.

In practice. When an indictment is returned from an inferior court in obedience to a writ of *certiorari*, the statement of the previous proceedings sent with it is termed the "schedule." 1 Saund. 309a, n. 2.

In constitutional law. A schedule is a statement annexed to a constitution newly adopted by a state, in which are described at length the particulars in which it differs from the former constitution, or which contains provisions for the adjustment of matters affected by the change from the old to the new constitution.

SCHEME. In English law, a scheme is a document containing provisions for regulat-

ing the management or distribution of property, or for making an arrangement between persons having conflicting rights. Thus, in the practice of the chancery division, where the execution of a charitable trust in the manner directed by the founder is difficult or impracticable, or requires supervision, a scheme for the management of the charity will be settled by the court. *Tud. Char Trusts*, 257; *Hunt, Eq.* 248; *Daniell, Ch. Pr.* 1765.

SCHETES. Usury. Cowell.

SCHIREMAN. In Saxon law. An officer having the civil government of a *shire*, or county; an earl. 1 Bl. Comm. 398.

SCHIRRENS-GELD. In Saxon law. A tax paid to sheriffs for keeping the shire or county court. Cowell.

SCHISM. In ecclesiastical law. A division or separation in a church or denomination of Christians, occasioned by a diversity of faith, creed, or religious opinions. *Nelson v. Benson*, 69 Ill. 29; *McKinney v. Griggs*, 5 Bush (Ky.) 407, 96 Am. Dec. 360.

—Schism-bill. In English law. The name of an act passed in the reign of Queen Anne, which restrained Protestant dissenters from educating their own children, and forbade all tutors and schoolmasters to be present at any conventicle or dissenting place of worship. The queen died on the day when this act was to have taken effect, (August 1, 1714,) and it was repealed in the fifth year of Geo. I. Wharton.

SCHOOL. An institution of learning of a lower grade, below a college or a university. A place of primary instruction. The term generally refers to the common or public schools, maintained at the expense of the public. See *American Asylum v. Phoenix Bank*, 4 Conn. 177, 10 Am. Dec. 112; *In re Sanders*, 53 Kan. 191, 36 Pac. 348, 23 L. R. A. 603; *Com. v. Banks*, 198 Pa. 397, 48 Atl. 277.

—Common schools. Schools maintained at the public expense and administered by a bureau of the state, district, or municipal government, for the gratuitous education of the children of all citizens without distinction. *Jenkins v. Andover*, 103 Mass. 98; *People v. Board of Education*, 13 Barb. (N. Y.) 410; *Le Coulteux v. Buffalo*, 33 N. Y. 337; *Roach v. Board of Directors*, 7 Mo. App. 567. **—District school.** A common or public school for the education at public expense of the children residing within a given district; a public school maintained by a "school district." See *infra*. **—High school.** A school in which higher branches of learning are taught than in the common schools. 123 Mass. 306. A school in which such instruction is given as will prepare the students to enter a college or university. *Attorney General v. Butler*, 123 Mass. 306; *State v. School Dist.*, 31 Neb. 552, 48 N. W. 393; *Whitlock v. State*, 30 Neb. 815, 47 N. W. 234. **—Normal school.** A training school for teachers; one in which instruction is given in the theory and practice of teaching; particularly, in the system of schools generally established throughout the United States, a school for the training and instruction of those who are already teachers in the public schools or those who desire and expect

to become such. See *Gordon v. Cornes*, 47 N. Y. 616; *Board of Regents v. Painter*, 102 Mo. 464, 14 S. W. 938, 10 L. R. A. 493.—**Private school.** One maintained by private individuals or corporations, not at public expense, and open only to pupils selected and admitted by the proprietors or governors, or to pupils of a certain class or possessing certain qualifications, (racial, religious, or otherwise,) and generally supported, in part at least, by tuition fees or charges. See *Quigley v. State*, 5 Ohio Cir. Ct. R. 638.—**Public schools.** Schools established under the laws of the state, (and usually regulated in matters of detail by the local authorities,) in the various districts, counties, or towns, maintained at the public expense by taxation, and open without charge to the children of all the residents of the town or other district. *Jenkins v. Andover*, 103 Mass. 97; *St. Joseph's Church v. Assessors of Taxes*, 12 R. I. 19, 34 Am. Rep. 597; *Merrick v. Amherst*, 12 Allen (Mass.) 508. A public school is one belonging to the public and established and conducted under public authority; not one owned and conducted by private parties, though it may be open to the public generally and though tuition may be free. *Gerke v. Purcell*, 25 Ohio St. 229.—**School board.** A board of municipal officers charged with the administration of the affairs of the public schools. They are commonly organized under the general laws of the state, and fall within the class of *quasi* corporations, sometimes coterminous with a county or borough, but not necessarily so. The members of the school board are sometimes termed "school directors," or the official style may be "the board of school directors." The circuit of their territorial jurisdiction is called a "school district," and each school district is usually a separate taxing district for school purposes.—**School directors.** See SCHOOL BOARD.—**School district.** A public and quasi municipal corporation, organized by legislative authority or direction, comprising a defined territory, for the erection, maintenance, government, and support of the public schools within its territory in accordance with and in subordination to the general school laws of the state, invested, for these purposes only, with powers of local self-government and generally of local taxation, and administered by a board of officers, usually elected by the voters of the district, who are variously styled "school directors," or "trustees," "commissioners," or "supervisors" of schools. See *Hamilton v. San Diego County*, 108 Cal. 273, 41 Pac. 305; *Landis v. Ashworth*, 57 N. J. Law, 509, 31 Atl. 1017; *Travelers' Ins. Co. v. Oswego Tp.*, 59 Fed. 64, 7 C. C. A. 669; *Board of Education v. Sinton*, 41 Ohio St. 511.—**School lands.** See LAND.—**School-master.** One employed in teaching a school.

SCHOUT. In Dutch law. An officer of a court whose functions somewhat resemble those of a sheriff.

SCI. FA. An abbreviation for "*scire facias*, (q. v.)

SCIENDUM. Lat. In English law. The name given to a clause inserted in the record by which it is made "known" that the justice here in court, in this same term, delivered a writ thereupon to the deputy-sheriff of the county aforesaid, to be executed in due form of law." *Lee, Dict. "Record."*

SCIENDUM EST. Lat. It is to be known; be it remarked. In the books of the civil law, this phrase is often found at the beginning of a chapter or paragraph, by way

of introduction to some explanation, or directing attention to some particular rule.

SCIENTER. Lat. Knowingly. The term is used in pleading to signify an allegation (or that part of the declaration or indictment which contains it) setting out the defendant's previous knowledge of the cause which led to the injury complained of, or rather his previous knowledge of a state of facts which it was his duty to guard against, and his omission to do which has led to the injury complained of. The insertion of such an allegation is called "laying the action (or indictment) with a *scienter*." And the term is frequently used to signify the defendant's guilty knowledge.

Scienti et volenti non fit injuria. Bract. fol. 20. An injury is not done to one who knows and wills it.

Scientia scilorum est mixta ignorantia. 8 Coke, 159. The knowledge of smatterers is diluted ignorance.

Scientia utrimque par pares contrahentes facit. Equal knowledge on both sides makes contracting parties equal. 3 Burrows, 1905. An insured need not mention what the underwriter knows, or what he ought to know. *Broom, Max. 772.*

SCILICET. Lat. To-wit; that is to say. A word used in pleadings and other instruments, as introductory to a more particular statement of matters previously mentioned in general terms. *Hob. 171, 172.*

SCINTILLA. Lat. A spark; a remaining particle; the least particle.

—**Scintilla juris.** In real property law. A spark of right or interest. By this figurative expression was denoted the small particle of interest which, by a fiction of law, was supposed to remain in a feoffee to uses, sufficient to support contingent uses afterwards coming into existence, and thereby enable the statute of uses (27 Hen. VIII. c. 10) to execute them. See 2 Washb. Real Prop. 125; 4 Kent, Comm. 238.—**Scintilla of evidence.** A spark, glimmer, or faint show of evidence. A metaphorical expression to describe a very insignificant or trifling item or particle of evidence; used in the statement of the common-law rule that if there is any evidence at all in a case, even a mere *scintilla*, tending to support a material issue, the case cannot be taken from the jury, but must be left to their decision. See *Offutt v. World's Columbian Exposition*, 175 Ill. 472, 51 N. E. 651.

Scire debes cum quo contrahis. You ought to know with whom you deal. 11 Mees. & W. 405, 632; 13 Mees. & W. 171.

Scire et scire debere æquiparantur in jure. To know a thing, and to be bound to know it, are regarded in law as equivalent. *Tray. Leg. Max. 551.*

SCIRE FACIAS. Lat. In practice. A judicial writ, founded upon some record, and

N requiring the person against whom it is brought to show cause why the party bringing it should not have advantage of such record, or (in the case of a *scire facias* to repeal letters patent) why the record should not be annulled and vacated. 2 Archb. Pr. K. B. 86; Pub. St. Mass. p. 1295.

O The most common application of this writ is as a process to revive a judgment, after the lapse of a certain time, or on a change of parties, or otherwise to have execution of the judgment, in which cases it is merely a continuation of the original action. It is used more rarely as a mode of proceeding against special bail on their recognizance, and as a means of repealing letters patent, in which cases it is an original proceeding. 2 Archb. Pr. K. B. 86. And see Knapp v. Thomas, 39 Ohio St. 383, 48 Am. Rep. 462; Walker v. Wells, 17 Ga. 551, 63 Am. Dec. 252; Chestnut v. Chestnut, 77 Ill. 349; Lyon v. Ford, 20 D. C. 535; State Treasurer v. Foster, 7 Vt. 53; Lafayette County v. Wonderly, 92 Fed. 314, 34 C. C. A. 360; Hadaway v. Hynson, 89 Md. 305, 43 Atl. 806.

S—**Scire facias ad audiendum errores.** The name of a writ which is sued out after the plaintiff in error has assigned his errors. Fitzh. Nat. Brev. 20.—**Scire facias ad disprobandum debitum.** The name of a writ in use in Pennsylvania, which lies by a defendant in foreign attachment against the plaintiff, in order to enable him, within a year and a day next ensuing the time of payment to the plaintiff in the attachment, to disprove or avoid the debt recovered against him. Bouvier.—**Scire facias ad rehabendam terram.** A *scire facias ad rehabendam terram* lies to enable a judgment debtor to recover back his lands taken under an *elegit* when the judgment creditor has satisfied or been paid the amount of his judgment. Chit. 692; Fost. on Sci. Fa. 58.—**Scire facias for the crown.** In English law. The summary proceeding by extent is only resorted to when a crown debtor is insolvent, or there is good ground for supposing that the debt may be lost by delay. In ordinary cases where a debt or duty appears by record to be owing to the crown, the process for the crown is a writ of *sci. fa. quare executionem non*; but should the defendant become insolvent pending this writ, the crown may abandon the proceeding and resort to an extent. Wharton.—**Scire facias quare restitutionem non.** This writ lies where execution on a judgment has been levied, but the money has not been paid over to the plaintiff, and the judgment is afterwards reversed in error or on appeal; in such a case a *scire facias* is necessary before a writ of restitution can issue. Chit. 582; Fost. on Sci. Fa. 64.—**Scire facias sur mortgage.** A writ of *scire facias* issued upon the default of a mortgagor to make payments or observe conditions, requiring him to show cause why the mortgage should not be foreclosed, and the mortgaged property taken and sold in execution.—**Scire facias sur municipal claim.** A writ of *scire facias*, authorized to be issued, in Pennsylvania, as a means of enforcing payment of a municipal claim (*q. v.*) out of the real estate upon which such claim is a lien.

SCIRE FECI. Lat. In practice. The name given to the sheriff's return to a writ of *scire facias* that he has caused notice to be given to the party or parties against whom the writ was issued. 2 Archb. Pr. K. B. 98, 99.

SCIRE FIERI INQUIRY. In English law. The name of a writ formerly used to recover the amount of a judgment from an executor.

Scire leges non hoc est verba earum tenere, sed vim ac potestatem. To know the laws is not to observe their mere words, but their force and power; [that is, the essential meaning in which their efficacy resides.] Dig. 1, 3, 17; 1 Kent, Comm. 462.

Scire proprie est rem ratione et per causam cognoscere. To know properly is to know a thing in its reason, and by its cause. We are truly said to know anything, where we know the true cause thereof. Co. Litt. 183b.

SCIREWYTE. In old English law. A tax or prestation paid to the sheriff for holding the assizes or county courts. Cowell.

SCISSIO. Lat. In old English law. A cutting. *Scissio auricularum*, cropping of the ears. An old punishment. Fleta, lib. 1, c. 33, § 10.

SCITE, or SITE. The sitting or standing on any place; the seat or situation of a capital message, or the ground whereon it stands. Jacob.

SCOLD. A troublesome and angry woman, who, by brawling and wrangling among her neighbors, breaks the public peace, increases discord, and becomes a public nuisance to the neighborhood. 4 Steph. Comm. 276.

—**Common scold.** One who, by the practice of frequent scolding, disturbs the neighborhood. Bish. Crim. Law, § 147. A quarrelsome, brawling, vituperative person. U. S. v. Royall, 27 Fed. Cas. 907; Com. v. Mohn, 52 Pa. 243, 91 Am. Dec. 153; Baker v. State, 53 N. J. Law, 45, 20 Atl. 858.

SCOT. In old English law. A tax, or tribute; one's *share* of a contribution.

—**Scot and lot.** In English law. The name of a customary contribution, laid upon all subjects according to their ability. Brown.—**Scot and lot voters.** In English law. Voters in certain boroughs entitled to the franchise in virtue of their paying this contribution. 2 Steph. Comm. 360.

SCOTAL. In old English law. An extortionate practice by officers of the forest who kept ale-houses, and compelled the people to drink at their houses for fear of their displeasure. Prohibited by the charter of the forest, c. 7. Wharton.

SCOTCH MARRIAGES. See **GRENA GREEN.**

SCOTCH PEERS. Peers of the kingdom of Scotland; of these sixteen are elected to parliament by the rest and represent the whole body. They are elected for one parliament only.

SCOTS. In English law. Assessments by commissioners of sewers.

SCOTTARE. To pay scot, tax, or customary dues. Cowell.

SCOUNDREL. An approbrious epithet, implying rascality, villainy, or a want of honor or integrity. In slander, this word is not actionable *per se*. 2 Bouv. Inst. 2250.

SCRAMBLING POSSESSION. See POSSESSION.

SCRAWL. A word used in some of the United States for scrawl or scroll. "The word 'seal,' written in a *scrawl* attached to the name of an obligor, makes the instrument a specialty." *Comerford v. Cobb*, 2 Fla. 418.

SCRIBA. Lat. A scribe; a secretary. *Scriba regis*, a king's secretary; a chancellor. Spelman.

Scribere est agere. To write is to act. Treasonable words set down in writing amount to overt acts of treason. 2 Rolle, 89; 4 Bl. Comm. 80; Broom, Max. 312, 967.

SCRIP. Certificates of ownership, either absolute or conditional, of shares in a public company, corporate profits, etc. Pub. St. Mass. 1882, p. 1295.

A scrip certificate (or shortly "scrip") is an acknowledgment by the projectors of a company or the issuers of a loan that the person named therein (or more commonly the holder for the time being of the certificate) is entitled to a certain specified number of shares, debentures, bonds, etc. It is usually given in exchange for the letter of allotment, and in its turn is given up for the shares, debentures, or bonds which it represents. Lindl. Partn. 127; Sweet.

The term has also been applied in the United States to warrants or other like orders drawn on a municipal treasury (*Alma v. Guaranty Sav. Bank*, 60 Fed. 207, 8 C. C. A. 564.) to certificates showing the holder to be entitled to a certain portion or allotment of public or state lands, (*Wait v. State Land Office Com'r*, 87 Mich. 353, 49 N. W. 600.) and to the fractional paper currency issued by the United States during the period of the Civil War.

—**Scrip dividend.** See **DIVIDEND**.

SCRIPT. Where instruments are executed in part and counterpart, the original or principal is so called.

In English probate practice. A will, codicil, draft of will or codicil, or written instructions for the same. If the will is destroyed, a copy or any paper embodying its contents becomes a script, even though not made under the direction of the testator. *Browne, Prob. Pr.* 230.

Scriptas obligationes scriptis tolluntur, et nudi consensus obligatio contrario sensu dissolvitur. Written obligations are superseded by writings, and an obligation of naked assent is dissolved by assent to the contrary.

SCRIPTORIUM. In old records. A place in monasteries, where writing was done. Spelman.

SCRIPTUM. Lat. A writing; something written. *Fleta*, l 2, c. 60, § 25.

—**Scriptum indentatum.** A writing indented; an indenture or deed.—**Scriptum obligatorium.** A writing obligatory. The technical name of a bond in old pleadings. Any writing under seal.

SCRIVENER. A writer; scribe; conveyancer. One whose occupation is to draw contracts, write deeds and mortgages, and prepare other species of written instruments.

Also an agent to whom property is intrusted by others for the purpose of lending it out at an interest payable to his principal, and for a commission or bonus for himself, whereby he gains his livelihood.

—**Money scrivener.** A money broker. The name was also formerly applied in England to a person (generally an attorney or solicitor) whose business was to find investments for the money of his clients, and see to perfecting the securities, and who was often intrusted with the custody of the securities and the collection of the interest and principal. See *Williams v. Walker*, 2 Sandf. Ch. (N. Y.) 325.

SCROLL. A mark intended to supply the place of a seal, made with a pen or other instrument of writing.

A paper or parchment containing some writing, and rolled up so as to conceal it.

SCROOP'S INN. An obsolete law society, also called "Serjeants' Place," opposite to St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, London.

SCRUET-ROLL. In old practice. A species of roll or record, on which the bail on *habeas corpus* was entered.

SCRUTATOR. Lat. In old English law. A searcher or bailiff of a river; a water-bailiff, whose business was to look to the king's rights, as his wrecks, his flotsam, jetsam, water-strays, royal fishes. *Hale*, de Jure Mar. pars 1, c. 5.

SCUSSUS. In old European law. Shaken or beaten out; threshed, as grain. Spelman.

SCUTAGE. In feudal law. A tax or contribution raised by those that held lands by knight's service, towards furnishing the king's army, at the rate of one, two or three marks for every knight's fee.

A pecuniary composition or commutation

N made by a tenant by knight-service in lieu of actual service. 2 Bl. Comm. 74.

A pecuniary aid or tribute originally reserved by particular lords, instead of in lieu of personal service, varying in amount according to the expenditure which the lord had to incur in his personal attendance upon the king in his wars. Wright, Ten. 121-134.

P **SCUTAGIO HABENDO.** A writ that anciently lay against tenants by knight's service to serve in the wars, or send sufficient persons, or pay a certain sum. Fitzh. Nat. Brev. 83.

Q **SCUTE.** A French coin of gold, coined A. D. 1427, of the value of 3s. 4d.

SCUTELLA. A scuttle; anything of a flat or broad shape like a shield. Cowell.

R **—Scutella eleemosynaria.** An alms-basket.

SCUTIFER. In old records. Esquire; the same as "armiger." Spelman.

S **SCUTUM ARMORUM.** A shield or coat of arms. Cowell.

SCYRA. In old English law. Shire; county; the inhabitants of a county.

SCYREGEMOTE. In Saxon law. The meeting or court of the shire. This was the most important court in the Saxon polity, having jurisdiction of both ecclesiastical and secular causes. Its meetings were held twice in the year. Its Latin name was "*curia comitatis*."

SE DEFENDENDO. Lat. In defending himself; in self-defense. Homicide committed *se defendendo* is excusable.

SEA. The ocean; the great mass of water which surrounds the land. U. S. v. Rodgers, 150 U. S. 249, 14 Sup. Ct. 109; 37 L. Ed. 1071; De Lovio v. Boit, 7 Fed. Cas. 428; Cole v. White, 26 Wend. (N. Y.) 516; Snowden v. Guion, 50 N. Y. Super. Ct. 143.

—Beyond sea. In England, this phrase means beyond the limits of the British Isles; in America, outside the limits of the United States or of the particular state, as the case may be.

—High seas. The ocean; public waters. According to the English doctrine, the high sea begins at the distance of three miles from the coast of any country; according to the American view, at low-water mark, except in the case of small harbors and roadsteads inclosed within the *fauces terræ*. Ross v. McIntyre, 140 U. S. 453, 11 Sup. Ct. 897, 35 L. Ed. 581; U. S. v. Grush, 26 Fed. Cas. 50; U. S. v. Rodgers, 150 U. S. 249, 14 Sup. Ct. 109, 37 L. Ed. 1071; Ex parte Byers (D. C.) 32 Fed. 405. The open ocean outside of the *fauces terræ*, as distinguished from arms of the sea; the waters of the ocean without the boundary of any county. Any waters on the sea-coast which are without the boundaries of low-water mark.—**Main sea.** The open, uninclosed ocean; or that portion of the sea which is without the *fauces terræ* on the sea-coast, in

contradistinction to that which is surrounded or inclosed between narrow headlands or promontories. People v. Richmond County, 73 N. Y. 396; U. S. v. Grush, 26 Fed. Cas. 48; U. S. v. Rodgers, 150 U. S. 249, 14 Sup. Ct. 109, 37 L. Ed. 1071; Baker v. Hoag, 7 N. Y. 561, 59 Am. Dec. 431; 2 East, P. C. c. 17, § 10.—**Sea-batteries.** Assaults by masters in the merchant service upon seamen at sea.—**Sea-bed.** All that portion of land under the sea that lies beyond the sea-shore.—**Sea-brief.** See SEA-LETTER.—**Sea-greens.** In the Scotch law. Grounds overflowed by the sea in spring tides. Bell.—**Sea-laws.** Laws relating to the sea, as the laws of Oleron, etc.—**Sea-letter.** A species of manifest, containing a description of the ship's cargo, with the port from which it comes and the port of destination. This is one of the documents necessary to be carried by all neutral vessels, in the merchant service, in time of war, as an evidence of their nationality. 4 Kent, Comm. 157. See Sleight v. Hartshorne, 2 Johns. (N. Y.) 540.—**Sea-reeve.** An officer in maritime towns and places who took care of the maritime rights of the lord of the manor, and watched the shore, and collected wrecks for the lord. Tomlins.—**Sea rovers.** Pirates and robbers at sea.—**Sea-shore.** The margin of the sea in its usual and ordinary state. When the tide is out, low-water mark is the margin of the sea; and, when the sea is full, the margin is high-water mark. The sea-shore is therefore all the ground between the ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark. It cannot be considered as including any ground always covered by the sea, for then it would have no definite limit on the sea-board. Neither can it include any part of the upland, for the same reason. Storer v. Freeman, 6 Mass. 439, 4 Am. Dec. 155; Church v. Meeker, 34 Conn. 424. That space of land over which the waters of the sea are spread in the highest water during the winter season. Civ. Code La. art. 442.—**Seaworthy, Seaworthiness.** See those titles.

SEAL. An impression upon wax, wafer, or some other tenacious substance capable of being impressed. Allen v. Sullivan R. Co., 32 N. H. 449; Solon v. Williamsburgh Sav. Bank, 114 N. Y. 132, 21 N. E. 168; Alt v. Stoker, 127 Mo. 471, 30 S. W. 132; Bradford v. Randall, 5 Pick. (Mass.) 497; Osborn v. Kistler, 35 Ohio St. 102; Hopewell Tp. v. Amwell Tp., 6 N. J. Law, 175; Jones v. Logwood, 1 Wash. (Va.) 43.

A seal is a particular sign, made to attest in the most formal manner, the execution of an instrument. Code Civ. Proc. Cal. § 1930.

Merlin defines a seal to be a plate of metal with a flat surface, on which is engraved the arms of a prince or nation, or private individual, or other device, with which an impression may be made on wax or other substance on paper or parchment in order to authenticate them. The impression thus made is also called a "seal." Répert. mot "*Sceau*."

—Common seal. A seal adopted and used by a corporation for authenticating its corporate acts and executing legal instruments.—**Corporate seal.** The official or common seal of an incorporated company or association.—**Great seal.** In English law. A seal by virtue of which a great part of the royal authority is exercised. The office of the lord chancellor, or lord keeper, is created by the delivery of the great seal into his custody. There is one great seal for all public acts of state which concern the United Kingdom. Mozley & Whitley. In American law, the United States and also each of the states has and uses a seal, always carefully described by law, and sometimes officially called the "great" seal, though in some instances known

simply as "the seal of the United States," or "the seal of the state."—**Private seal.** The seal (however made) of a private person or corporation, as distinguished from a seal employed by a state or government or any of its bureaus or departments.—**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.—**Public seal.** A seal belonging to and used by one of the bureaus or departments of government, for authenticating or attesting documents, process, or records. An impression made of some device, by means of a piece of metal or other hard substance, kept and used by public authority. Kirksey v. Bates, 7 Port. (Ala.) 534, 31 Am. Dec. 722.—**Quarter seal.** In Scotch law. A seal kept by the director of the chancery; in shape and impression the fourth part of the great seal, and called in statutes the "testimonial" of the great seal. Bell.—**Seal days.** In English practice. Motion days in the court of chancery, so called because every motion had to be stamped with the seal, which did not lie in court in the ordinary sittings out of term. Wharton.—**Seal office.** In English practice. An office for the sealing of judicial writs.—**Seal-paper.** In English law. A document issued by the lord chancellor, previously to the commencement of the sittings, detailing the business to be done for each day in his court, and in the courts of the lords justices and vice-chancellors. The master of the rolls in like manner issued a seal-paper in respect of the business to be heard before him. Smith, Ch. Pr. 9.

SEALED. Authenticated by a seal; executed by the affixing of a seal. Also fastened up in any manner so as to be closed against inspection of the contents.

—**Sealed and delivered.** These words, followed by the signatures of the witnesses, constitute the usual formula for the attestation of conveyances.—**Sealed instrument.** An instrument of writing to which the party to be bound has affixed, not only his name, but also his seal, or (in those jurisdictions where it is allowed) a scroll, (*q. v.*)—**Sealed verdict.** When the jury have agreed upon a verdict, if the court is not in session at the time, they are permitted (usually) to put their written finding in a sealed envelope, and then separate. This verdict they return when the court again convenes. The verdict thus returned has the same effect, and must be treated in the same manner, as if returned in open court before any separation of the jury had taken place. The process is called "sealing a verdict." Suttiff v. Gilbert, 8 Ohio, 408; Young v. Seymour, 4 Neb. 89.

SEALING. By seals, in matters of succession, is understood the placing, by the proper officer, of seals on the effects of a succession for the purpose of preserving them, and for the interest of third persons. The seals are affixed by order of the judge having jurisdiction. Civ. Code La. art. 1075.

SEALING UP. Where a party to an action has been ordered to produce a document part of which is either irrelevant to the matters in question or is privileged from production, he may, by leave of the court, seal up that part, if he makes an affidavit stating that it is irrelevant or privileged. Daniell, Ch. Pr. 1631. The sealing up is generally done by fastening pieces of paper over the part with gum or wafers. Sweet.

SEALS. In Louisiana. Seals are placed upon the effects of a deceased person, in certain cases, by a public officer, as a method of taking official custody of the succession. See **SEALING.**

SEAMEN. Sailors; mariners; persons whose business is navigating ships. Commonly exclusive of the officers of a ship.

SEANCE. In French law. A session; as of some public body.

SEARCH. In international law. The right of search is the right on the part of ships of war to visit and search merchant vessels during war, in order to ascertain whether the ship or cargo is liable to seizure. Resistance to visitation and search by a neutral vessel makes the vessel and cargo liable to confiscation. Numerous treaties regulate the manner in which the right of search must be exercised. Man. Int. Law, 433; Sweet.

In criminal law. An examination of a man's house or other buildings or premises, or of his person, with a view to the discovery of contraband or illicit or stolen property, or some evidence of guilt to be used in the prosecution of a criminal action for some crime or offense with which he is charged.

In practice. An examination of the official books and dockets, made in the process of investigating a title to land, for the purpose of discovering if there are any mortgages, judgments, tax-liens, or other incumbrances upon it.

SEARCH-WARRANT. A search-warrant is an order in writing, issued by a justice or other magistrate, in the name of the state, directed to a sheriff, constable, or other officer, commanding him to search a specified house, shop, or other premises, for personal property alleged to have been stolen, or for unlawful goods, and to bring the same, when found, before the magistrate, and usually also the body of the person occupying the premises, to be dealt with according to law. Pen. Code Cal. § 1523; Code Ala. 1886, § 4727; Rev. Code Iowa 1880, § 4629.

SEARCHER. In English law. An officer of the customs, whose duty it is to examine and search all ships outward bound, to ascertain whether they have any prohibited or uncustomed goods on board. Wharton. Jacob.

SEATED LAND. See **LAND.**

SEAWAN. The name used by the Algonquin Indians for the shell beads (or wampum) which passed among the Indians as money. Webster.

SEAWORTHINESS. In marine insurance. A warranty of seaworthiness means that the vessel is competent to resist the

N ordinary attacks of wind and weather, and is competently equipped and manned for the voyage, with a sufficient crew, and with sufficient means to sustain them, and with a captain of general good character and nautical skill. 3 Kent, Comm. 287.

O A warranty of seaworthiness extends not only to the condition of the structure of the ship itself, but requires that it be properly laden, and provided with a competent master, a sufficient number of competent officers and seamen, and the requisite appurtenances and equipments, such as ballast, cables and anchors, cordage and sails, food, water, fuel, and lights, and other necessary or proper stores and implements for the voyage. Civil Code Cal. § 2684.

Q The term "seaworthy" is somewhat equivocal. In its more literal sense, it signifies capable of navigating the sea; but, more exactly, it implies a condition to be and remain in safety, in the condition she is in, whether at sea, in port, or on a railway, stripped and under repairs. If, when the policy attaches, she is in a suitable place, and capable, when repaired and equipped, of navigating the sea, she is seaworthy. But where a vessel is warranted seaworthy for a specified voyage, the place and usual length being given, something more is implied than mere physical strength and capacity; she must be suitably officered and manned, supplied with provisions and water, and furnished with charts and instruments, and, especially in time of war, with documents necessary to her security against hostile capture. The term "seaworthy," as used in the law and practice of insurance, does not mean, as the term would seem to imply, capable of going to sea or of being navigated on the sea; it imports something very different, and much more, viz., that she is sound, staunch, and strong, in all respects, and equipped, furnished, and provided with officers and men, provisions and documents, for a certain service. In a policy for a definite voyage, the term "seaworthy" means "sufficient for such a vessel and voyage." *Capen v. Washington Ins. Co.*, 12 Cush. (Mass.) 517, 536.

SEAWORTHY. This adjective, applied to a vessel, signifies that she is properly constructed, prepared, manned, equipped, and provided, for the voyage intended. See **SEAWORTHINESS**.

SECK. A want of remedy by distress. Litt. § 218. See **RENT**. Want of present fruit or profit, as in the case of the reversion without rent or other service, except fealty. Co. Litt. 151b, n. 5.

SECOND. This term, as used in law, may denote either sequence in point of time or inferiority or postponement in respect to rank, lien, order, or privilege.

As to second "Cousin," "Deliverance," "Distress," "Lien," "Mortgage," and "Surcharge," see those titles. As to "Second-hand Evidence," see **EVIDENCE**. As to "Second of Exchange," see **FIRST**.

SECONDARY, n. In English practice. An officer of the courts of king's bench and common pleas; so called because he was

second or next to the chief officer. In the king's bench he was called "Master of the King's Bench Office," and was a deputy of the prothonotary or chief clerk. 1 Archb. Pr. K. B. 11, 12. By St. 7 Wm. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 30, the office of secondary was abolished.

An officer who is next to the chief officer. Also an officer of the corporation of London, before whom inquiries to assess damages are held, as before sheriffs in counties. Whar-ton.

SECONDARY, adj. Of a subsequent, subordinate, or inferior kind or class; generally opposed to "primary."

As to secondary "Conveyances," "Easement," "Evidence," "Franchise," and "Use," see those titles.

SECONDS. In criminal law. Those persons who assist, direct, and support others engaged in fighting a duel.

SECRET. Concealed; hidden; not made public; particularly, in law, kept from the knowledge or notice of persons liable to be affected by the act, transaction, deed, or other thing spoken of.

As to secret "Committee," "Equity," "Lien," "Partnership," and "Trust," see those titles.

SECRETARY. The secretary of a corporation or association is an officer charged with the direction and management of that part of the business of the company which is concerned with keeping the records, the official correspondence, with giving and receiving notices, countersigning documents, etc.

The name "secretary" is also given to several of the heads of executive departments in the government of the United States; as the "Secretary of War," "Secretary of the Interior," etc. It is also the style of some of the members of the English cabinet; as the "Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs." There are also secretaries of embassies and legations.

—**Secretary of decrees and injunctions.** An officer of the English court of chancery. The office was abolished by St. 15 & 16 Vict. c. 87, § 23.—**Secretary of embassy.** A diplomatic officer appointed as secretary or assistant to an ambassador or minister plenipotentiary.—**Secretary of legation.** An officer employed to attend a foreign mission and to perform certain duties as clerk.—**Secretary of state.** In American law. This is the title of the chief of the executive bureau of the United States called the "Department of State." He is a member of the cabinet, and is charged with the general administration of the international and diplomatic affairs of the government. In many of the state governments there is an executive officer bearing the same title and exercising important functions. In English law. The secretaries of state are cabinet ministers attending the sovereign for the receipt and dispatch of letters, grants, petitions, and many of the most important affairs of the king-

dom, both foreign and domestic. There are five principal secretaries,—one for the home department, another for foreign affairs, a third for the colonies, a fourth for war, and a fifth for India. Wharton.

SECRETE. To conceal or hide away. Particularly, to put property out of the reach of creditors, either by corporally hiding it, or putting the title in another's name, or otherwise hindering creditors from levying on it or attaching it. *Pearre v. Hawkins*, 62 Tex. 437; *Guile v. McNanny*, 14 Minn. 522 (Gil. 391) 100 Am. Dec. 244; *Sturz v. Fischer*, 15 Misc. Rep. 410, 36 N. Y. Supp. 894.

SECT. "A religious sect is a body or number of persons united in tenets, but constituting a distinct organization or party, by holding sentiments or doctrines different from those of other sects or people." *State v. Hallock*, 16 Nev. 385.

SECTA. In old English law. Suit; attendance at court; the plaintiff's suit or following, *i. e.*, the witnesses whom he was required, in the ancient practice, to bring with him and produce in court, for the purpose of confirming his claim, before the defendant was put to the necessity of answering the declaration. See 3 Bl. Comm. 295, 344; *Bract. fol. 214a*. A survival from this proceeding is seen in the formula still used at the end of declarations, "and therefore he brings his suit," (*et inde producit sectam.*)

This word, in its secondary meaning, signifies suit in the courts; lawsuit.

—**Secta ad curiam.** A writ that lay against him who refused to perform his suit either to the county court or the court-baron. *Cowell.*

—**Secta ad furnum.** In old English law. Suit due to a man's public oven or bake-house. 3 Bl. Comm. 235.—**Secta ad justiciam faciendam.** In old English law. A service which a man is bound to perform by his fee.—**Secta ad molendinum.** A writ which lay for the owner of a mill against the inhabitants of a place where such mill is situated, for not doing suit to the plaintiff's mill; that is, for not having their corn ground at it. *Brown.*—**Secta ad torrale.** In old English law. Suit due to a man's kiln or malthouse. 3 Bl. Comm. 235.

—**Secta curie.** In old English law. Suit of court; attendance at court. The service, incumbent upon feudal tenants, of attending the lord at his court, both to form a jury when required, and also to answer for their own actions when complained of.—**Secta facienda per illam quæ habet eniciam partem.** A writ to compel the heir, who has the elder's part of the co-heirs, to perform suit and services for all the coparceners. *Reg. Orig.* 177.

—**Secta regalis.** A suit so called by which all persons were bound twice in the year to attend in the sheriff's tourn, in order that they might be informed of things relating to the public peace. It was so called because the sheriff's tourn was the king's leet, and it was held in order that the people might be bound by oath to bear true allegiance to the king. *Cowell.*—**Secta unica tantum facienda pro pluribus hereditatibus.** A writ for an heir who was distrained by the lord to do more suits than one, that he should be allowed to do one suit only in respect of the land of divers heirs descended to him. *Cowell.*

Secta est pugna civilis; sicut actores armantur actionibus, et, quasi, gladiis accinguntur, ita rei muniuntur exceptionibus, et defenduntur, quasi, clypeis. *Hob. 20.* A suit is a civil warfare; for as the plaintiffs are armed with actions, and, as it were, girded with swords, so the defendants are fortified with pleas, and are defended, as it were, by shields.

Secta quæ scripto nititur a scripto variari non debet. *Jenk. Cent. 65.* A suit which is based upon a writing ought not to vary from the writing.

SECTATORES. Suitors of court who, among the Saxons, gave their judgment or verdict in civil suits upon the matter of fact and law. 1 *Reeve, Eng. Law, 22.*

SECTION. In text-books, codes, statutes, and other juridical writings, the smallest distinct and numbered subdivisions are commonly called "sections," sometimes "articles," and occasionally "paragraphs."

SECTION OF LAND. In American land law. A division or parcel of land, on the government survey, comprising one square mile or 640 acres. Each "township" (six miles square) is divided by straight lines into thirty-six sections, and these are again divided into half-sections and quarter-sections.

The general and proper acceptation of the terms "section," "half," and "quarter section," as well as their construction by the general land department, denotes the land in the sectional and subdivisional lines, and not the exact quantity which a perfect admeasurement of an unobstructed surface would declare. *Brown v. Hardin*, 21 Ark. 327.

SECTIS NON FACIENDIS. A writ which lay for a dowress, or one in wardship, to be free from suit of court. *Cowell.*

SECTORES. Lat. In Roman law. Purchasers at auction, or public sales.

SECULAR. Not spiritual; not ecclesiastical; relating to affairs of the present world.

—**Secular business.** As used in Sunday laws, this term includes all forms of activity in the business affairs of life, the prosecution of a trade or employment, and commercial dealings, such as the making of promissory notes, lending money, and the like. See *Lovejoy v. Whipple*, 18 Vt. 383, 46 Am. Dec. 157; *Finn v. Donahue*, 35 Conn. 217; *Allen v. Deming*, 14 N. H. 139, 40 Am. Dec. 179; *Smith v. Foster*, 41 N. H. 221.—**Secular clergy.** In ecclesiastical law, this term is applied to the parochial clergy, who perform their ministry *in seculo* (in the world), and who are thus distinguished from the monastic or "regular" clergy. *Steph. Comm.* 681, note.

SECUNDUM. Lat. In the civil and common law. According to. Occurring in many phrases of familiar use, as follows:

—**Secundum æquum et bonum.** According to what is just and right.—**Secundum alle-**

N gata et probata. According to what is alleged and proved; according to the allegations and proofs. 15 East, 81; Cloutman v. Tunison, 1 Sumn. 375, Fed. Cas. No. 2,907.—**Secundum artem.** According to the art, trade, business, or science.—**Secundum bonos mores.** According to good usages; according to established custom; regularly; orderly.—**Secundum consuetudinem manerii.** According to the custom of the manor.—**Secundum formam chartæ.** According to the form of the charter, (deed).—**Secundum formam doni.** According to the form of the gift or grant. See FORMEDON.—**Secundum formam statuti.** According to the form of the statute.—**Secundum legem communem.** According to the common law.—**Secundum normam legis.** According to the rule of law; by the intendment and rule of law.—**Secundum regulam.** According to the rule; by rule.—**Secundum subjectam materiam.** According to the subject-matter. 1 Bl. Comm. 229. All agreements must be construed *secundum subjectam materiam* if the matter will bear it. 2 Mod. 80, arg.

R **Secundum naturam est comoda cuiusque rei eum sequi, quem sequuntur incommoda.** It is according to nature that the advantages of anything should attach to him to whom the disadvantages attach. Dig. 50, 17, 10.

S **SECURE.** To give security; to assure of payment, performance, or indemnity; to guaranty or make certain the payment of a debt or discharge of an obligation. One "secures" his creditor by giving him a lien, mortgage, pledge, or other security, to be used in case the debtor fails to make payment. See Pennell v. Rhodes, 9 Q. B. 114; Ex parte Reynolds, 52 Ark. 330, 12 S. W. 570; Foot v. Webb, 59 Barb. (N. Y.) 52.

SECURED CREDITOR. A creditor who holds some special pecuniary assurance of payment of his debt, such as a mortgage or lien.

SECURITAS. In old English law. Security; surety.

In the civil law. An acquittance or release. Spelman; Calvin.

SECURITATEM INVENIENDI. An ancient writ, lying for the sovereign, against any of his subjects, to stay them from going out of the kingdom to foreign parts; the ground whereof is that every man is bound to serve and defend the commonwealth as the crown shall think fit. Fitzh. Nat. Brev. 115.

SECURITATIS PACIS. In old English law. Security of the peace. A writ that lay for one who was threatened with death or bodily harm by another, against him who so threatened. Reg. Orig. 88.

SECURITY. Protection; assurance; indemnification. The term is usually applied to an obligation, pledge, mortgage, deposit, lien, etc., given by a debtor in order to make sure the payment or performance of his

debt, by furnishing the creditor with a resource to be used in case of failure in the principal obligation. The name is also sometimes given to one who becomes surety or guarantor for another. See First Nat. Bank v. Hollinsworth, 78 Iowa, 575, 43 N. W. 536, 6 L. R. A. 92; Storm v. Waddell, 2 Sandf. Ch. (N. Y.) 507; Goggins v. Jones, 115 Ga. 596, 41 S. E. 995; Jennings v. Davis, 31 Conn. 139; Mace v. Buchanan (Tenn. Ch.) 52 S. W. 507.

—**Collateral security.** See COLLATERAL.—**Counter security.** See COUNTER.—**Marshaling securities.** See MARSHALING.—**Personal security.** (1) A person's legal and uninterrupted enjoyment of his life, his limbs, his body, his health, and his reputation. 1 Bl. Comm. 129. Sanderson v. Hunt, 25 Ky. Law Rep. 626, 76 S. W. 179. (2) Evidences of debt which bind the person of the debtor, not real property, are distinguished from such as are liens on land by the name of "personal securities." Merrill v. National Bank, 173 U. S. 131, 19 Sup. Ct. 360, 43 L. Ed. 640.—**Public securities.** Bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, and other negotiable or transferable instruments evidencing the public debt of a state or government.—**Real security.** The security of mortgages or other liens or incumbrances upon land. See Merrill v. National Bank, 173 U. S. 131, 19 Sup. Ct. 360, 43 L. Ed. 640.—**Security for costs.** See COSTS.—**Security for good behavior.** A bond or recognizance which the magistrate exacts from a defendant brought before him on a charge of disorderly conduct or threatening violence, conditioned upon his being of good behavior, or keeping the peace, for a prescribed period, towards all people in general and the complainant in particular.

Securius expediuntur negotia comissa pluribus, et plus vident oculi quam oculus. 4 Coke, 46a. Matters intrusted to several are more securely dispatched, and eyes see more than eye, [i. e., "two heads are better than one."]

SECUS. Lat. Otherwise; to the contrary. This word is used in the books to indicate the converse of a foregoing proposition, or the rule applicable to a different state of facts, or an exception to a rule before stated.

SED NON ALLOCATUR. Lat. But it is not allowed. A phrase used in the old reports, to signify that the court disagreed with the arguments of counsel.

SED PER CURIAM. Lat. But by the court —. This phrase is used in the reports to introduce a statement made by the court, on the argument, at variance with the propositions advanced by counsel, or the opinion of the whole court, where that is different from the opinion of a single judge immediately before quoted.

SED QUÆRE. Lat. But inquire; examine this further. A remark indicating, briefly, that the particular statement or rule laid down is doubted or challenged in respect to its correctness.

SED VIDE. Lat. But see. This remark, followed by a citation, directs the reader's attention to an authority or a statement which conflicts with or contradicts the statement or principle laid down.

SEDATO ANIMO. Lat. With settled purpose. 5 Mod. 291.

SEDE PLENA. Lat. The see being filled. A phrase used when a bishop's see is not vacant.

SEDENTE CURIA. Lat. The court sitting; during the sitting of the court.

SEDERUNT, ACTS OF. In Scotch law. Certain ancient ordinances of the court of session, conferring upon the courts power to establish general rules of practice. Bell.

SEDES. Lat. A see; the dignity of a bishop. 3 Steph. Comm. 65.

SEDGE FLAT, like "sea-shore," imports a tract of land below high-water mark. Church v. Meeker, 34 Conn. 421.

SEDITION. An insurrectionary movement tending towards treason, but wanting an overt act; attempts made by meetings or speeches, or by publications, to disturb the tranquillity of the state.

The distinction between "sedition" and "treason" consists in this: that though the ultimate object of sedition is a violation of the public peace, or at least such a course of measures as evidently engenders it, yet it does not aim at direct and open violence against the laws or the subversion of the constitution. Alis. Crim. Law, 580.

In Scotch law. The raising commotions or disturbances in the state. It is a revolt against legitimate authority. Ersk. Inst. 4, 4, 14.

In English law. Sedition is the offense of publishing, verbally or otherwise, any words or document with the intention of exciting disaffection, hatred, or contempt against the sovereign, or the government and constitution of the kingdom, or either house of parliament, or the administration of justice, or of exciting his majesty's subjects to attempt, otherwise than by lawful means, the alteration of any matter in church or state, or of exciting feelings of ill will and hostility between different classes of his majesty's subjects. Sweet. And see State v. Shepherd, 177 Mo. 205, 76 S. W. 79, 99 Am. St. Rep. 624.

—**Seditious libel.** See LIBEL.

SEDUCE. To entice a woman to the commission of fornication or adultery, by persuasion, solicitation, promises, bribes, or otherwise; to corrupt; to debauch.

The word "seduce," when used with reference to the conduct of a man towards a woman, has

a precise and determinate signification, and "*seduci terminis*" implies the commission of fornication. An information for the crime of seduction need not charge the offense in any other words. State v. Bierce, 27 Conn. 319.

SEDUCING TO LEAVE SERVICE. An injury for which a master may have an action on the case.

SEDUCTION. The act of a man in enticing a woman to commit unlawful sexual intercourse with him, by means of persuasion, solicitation, promises, bribes, or other means without the employment of force.

In order to constitute seduction, the defendant must use insinuating arts to overcome the opposition of the seduced, and must by his wiles and persuasions, without force, debauch her. This is the ordinary meaning and acceptance of the word "seduce." Hogan v. Cregan, 6 Rob. (N. Y.) 150.

SEE. The circuit of a bishop's jurisdiction; or his office or dignity; as being bishop of a given diocese.

SEEN. This word, when written by the drawee on a bill of exchange, amounts to an acceptance by the law merchant. Spear v. Pratt, 2 Hill (N. Y.) 582, 33 Am. Dec. 600; Barnet v. Smith, 30 N. H. 256, 64 Am. Dec. 290; Peterson v. Hubbard, 28 Mich. 197.

SEIGNIOR, in its general signification, means "lord," but in law it is particularly applied to the lord of a fee or of a manor; and the fee, dominions, or manor of a seignior is thence termed a "seignior," *i. e.*, a lordship. He who is a lord, but of no manor, and therefore unable to keep a court, is termed a "seignior in gross." Kitch. 206; Cowell.

SEIGNIORAGE. A royalty or prerogative of the sovereign, whereby an allowance of gold and silver, brought in the mass to be exchanged for coin, is claimed. Cowell. Mintage; the charge for coining bullion into money at the mint.

SEIGNIORESS. A female superior.

SEIGNIORY. In English law. A lordship; a manor. The rights of a lord, as such, in lands.

SEISED IN DEMESNE AS OF FEE. This is the strict technical expression used to describe the ownership in "an estate in fee-simple in possession in a corporeal hereditament." The word "seised" is used to express the "seisin" or owner's possession of a freehold property; the phrase "in demesne," or "in his demesne," (*in dominico suo*) signifies that he is seised as owner of the land itself, and not merely of the seignior or services; and the concluding words, "as of fee," import that he is seised of an estate of inheritance in fee-simple. Where

N the subject is incorporeal, or the estate expectant on a precedent freehold, the words "in his demesne" are omitted. (Co. Litt. 17a; Fleta, l. 5, c. 5, § 18; Bract. l. 4, tr. 5, c. 2, § 2.) Brown.

O **SEISI.** In old English law. Seised; possessed.

SEISIN. The completion of the feudal investiture, by which the tenant was admitted into the feud, and performed the rights of homage and fealty. Stearns, Real Act. 2.

P Possession with an intent on the part of him who holds it to claim a freehold interest. Towle v. Ayer, 8 N. H. 58; Ferguson v. Witsell, 5 Rich. Law (S. C.) 280, 57 Am. Dec. 744; McNitt v. Turner, 16 Wall. 361, 21 L. Ed. 341; Deshong v. Deshong, 186 Pa. 227, 40 Atl. 402, 65 Am. St. Rep. 855.

Q Upon the introduction of the feudal law into England, the word "seisin" was applied only to the possession of an estate of freehold, in contradistinction to that precarious kind of possession by which tenants in villeinage held their lands, which was considered to be the possession of those in whom the freehold continued. The word still retains its original signification, being applied exclusively to the possession of land of a freehold tenure, it being inaccurate to use the word as expressive of the possession of leaseholds or terms of years, or even of copyholds. Brown.

R Under our law, the word "seisin" has no accurately defined technical meaning. At common law, it imported a feudal investiture of title by actual possession. With us it has the force of possession under some legal title or right to hold. This possession, so far as possession alone is involved, may be shown by parol; but, if it is intended to show possession under a legal title, then the title must be shown by proper conveyance for that purpose. Ford v. Garner, 49 Ala. 603.

S Every person in whom a seisin is required by any of the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed to have been seised, if he may have had any right, title, or interest in the inheritance. Code N. C. 1883, § 1281, rule 12.

—**Actual seisin** means possession of the freehold by the *pedis possessio* of one's self or one's tenant or agent, or by construction of law, as in the case of a state grant or a conveyance under the statutes of uses, or (probably) of grant or devise where there is no actual adverse possession; it means actual possession as distinguished from constructive possession or possession in law. Carpenter v. Garrett, 75 Va. 129, 135; Carr v. Anderson, 6 App. Div. 6, 39 N. Y. Supp. 746.—**Constructive seisin.** Seisin in law where there is no seisin in fact; as where the state issues a patent to a person who never takes any sort of possession of the lands granted, he has constructive seisin of all the land in his grant, though another person is at the time in actual possession. Garrett v. Ramsey, 26 W. Va. 351.—**Covenant of seisin.** See COVENANT.—**Equitable seisin.** A seisin which is analogous to legal seisin; that is, seisin of an equitable estate in land. Thus a mortgagor is said to have equitable seisin of the land by receipt of the rents. Sweet.—**Livery of seisin.** Delivery of possession; called, by the feudists, "investiture".—**Primer seisin.** In English law. The right which the king had, when any of his tenants died seised of a knight's fee, to receive of the heir, provided he were of full age, one whole year's profits of the lands, if they were in immediate possession; and half a year's profits, if the lands were in reversion, expectant on an estate for life. 2

Bl. Comm. 66.—**Quasi seisin.** A term applied to the possession which a copyholder has of the land to which he has been admitted. The freehold in copyhold lands being in the lord, the copyholder cannot have seisin of them in the proper sense of the word, but he has a customary or *quasi* seisin analogous to that of a freeholder. Williams, Seis. 126; Sweet.—**Seisin in deed.** Actual possession of the freehold; the same as actual seisin or seisin in fact. Vanderheyden v. Crandall, 2 Denio (N. Y.) 21; Backus v. McCoy, 3 Ohio, 221, 17 Am. Dec. 585; Tate v. Jay, 31 Ark. 579.—**Seisin in fact.** Possession with intent on the part of him who holds it to claim a freehold interest; the same as actual seisin. Seim v. O'Grady, 42 W. Va. 77, 24 S. E. 994; Savage v. Savage, 19 Or. 112, 23 Pac. 890, 20 Am. St. Rep. 795.—**Seisin in law.** A right of immediate possession according to the nature of the estate. Martin v. Trail, 142 Mo. 35, 43 S. W. 655; Savage v. Savage, 19 Or. 112, 23 Pac. 890, 20 Am. St. Rep. 795. As the old doctrine of corporeal investiture is no longer in force, the delivery of a deed gives seisin in law. Watkins v. Nugen, 118 Ga. 372, 45 S. E. 262.—**Seisin ox.** In Scotch law. A prerequisite formerly due to the sheriff when he gave possession to an heir holding crown lands. It was long since converted into a payment in money, proportioned to the value of the estate. Bell.

SEISINA. L. Lat. Seisin.

Seisina facit stipitem. Seisin makes the stock. 2 Bl. Comm. 209; Broom, Max. 525, 528.

SEISINA HABENDA. A writ for delivery of seisin to the lord, of lands and tenements, after the sovereign, in right of his prerogative, had had the year, day, and waste on a felony committed, etc. Reg. Orig. 165.

SEIZIN. See SEISIN.

SEIZING OF HERIOTS. Taking the best beast, etc., where an heriot is due, on the death of the tenant. 2 Bl. Comm. 422.

SEIZURE. In practice. The act performed by an officer of the law, under the authority and exigence of a writ, in taking into the custody of the law the property, real or personal, of a person against whom the judgment of a competent court has passed, condemning him to pay a certain sum of money, in order that such property may be sold, by authority and due course of law, to satisfy the judgment. Or the act of taking possession of goods in consequence of a violation of public law. See Carey v. Insurance Co., 84 Wis. 80, 54 N. W. 18, 20 L. R. A. 267, 36 Am. St. Rep. 907; Goubeau v. Railroad Co., 6 Rob. (La.) 348; Fluker v. Bullard, 2 La. Ann. 338; Pelham v. Rose, 9 Wall. 106, 19 L. Ed. 602; The Josefa Segunda, 10 Wheat. 326, 6 L. Ed. 329.

Seizure, even though hostile, is not necessarily capture, though such is its usual and probable result. The ultimate act or adjudication of the state, by which the seizure has been made, assigns the proper and conclusive quality and denomination to the original proceeding. A condemnation asserts a capture *ab initio*; an award

of restitution pronounces upon the act as having been not a valid act of capture, but an act of temporary seizure only. *Appleton v. Crowninshield*, 3 Mass. 443.

In the law of copyholds. Seizure is where the lord of copyhold lands takes possession of them in default of a tenant. It is either seizure *quousque* or absolute seizure.

SELDA. A shop, shed, or stall in a market; a wood of willows or poplars; also a sawpit. Co. Litt. 4.

SELECT COUNCIL. The name given, in some states, to the upper house or branch of the council of a city.

SELECTI JUDICES. Lat. In Roman law. Judges who were selected very much like our juries. They were returned by the prætor, drawn by lot, subject to be challenged, and sworn. 3 Bl. Comm. 366.

SELECTMEN. The name of certain municipal officers, in the New England states, elected by the towns to transact their general public business, and possessing certain executive powers. See *Felch v. Weare*, 69 N. H. 617, 45 Atl. 591.

SELF-DEFENSE. In criminal law. The protection of one's person or property against some injury attempted by another. The right of such protection. An excuse for the use of force in resisting an attack on the person, and especially for killing an assailant. See *Whart. Crim. Law*, §§ 1019, 1026.

SELF-MURDER, or SELF-SLAUGHTER. See *FELONY*; *SUICIDE*.

SELF-REGARDING EVIDENCE. Evidence which either serves or disserves the party is so called. This species of evidence is either self-serving (which is not in general receivable) or self-disserving, which is invariably receivable, as being an admission against the party offering it, and that either in court or out of court. *Brown*.

SELION OF LAND. In old English law. A ridge of ground rising between two furrows, containing no certain quantity, but sometimes more and sometimes less. *Termes de la Ley*.

SELL. To dispose of by sale, (*q. v.*)

SELLER. One who sells anything; the party who transfers property in the contract of sale. The correlative is "buyer," or "purchaser." Though these terms are not inapplicable to the persons concerned in a transfer of real estate, it is more customary to use "vendor" and "vendee" in that case.

SEMAYNE'S CASE. This case decided, in 1604, that "every man's house [meaning his dwelling-house only] is his castle," and that an officer executing civil process may not break open outer doors in general, but only inner doors, but that (after request made) he may break open even outer doors to find goods of another wrongfully in the house. *Brown*. It is reported in 5 Coke, 91.

SEMBLE. L. Fr. It seems; it would appear. This expression is often used in the reports to preface a statement by the court upon a point of law which is not directly decided, when such statement is intended as an intimation of what the decision would be if the point were necessary to be passed upon. It is also used to introduce a suggestion by the reporter, or his understanding of the point decided when it is not free from obscurity.

Semel civis semper civis. Once a citizen always a citizen. *Tray. Lat. Max.* 555.

Semel malus semper præsumitur esse malus in eodem genere. Whoever is once bad is presumed to be so always in the same kind of affairs. *Cro. Car.* 317.

SEMESTRIA. Lat. In the civil law. The collected decisions of the emperors in their councils.

SEMI-MATRIMONIUM. Lat. In Roman law. Half-marriage. Concubinage was so called. *Tayl. Civil Law*, 273.

SEMI-PLENA PROBATIO. Lat. In the civil law. Half-full proof; half-proof. 3 Bl. Comm. 370. See *HALF-PROOF*.

SEMINARIUM. Lat. In the civil law. A nursery of trees. *Dig.* 7, 1, 9, 6.

SEMINARY. A place of education. Any school, academy, college, or university in which young persons are instructed in the several branches of learning which may qualify them for their future employments. *Webster*.

The word is said to have acquired no fixed and definite legal meaning. See *Chegaray v. New York*, 13 N. Y. 229; *Maddox v. Adair* (Tex. Civ. App.) 66 S. W. 811; *Miami County v. Wilgus*, 42 Kan. 457, 22 Pac. 615; *Warde v. Manchester*, 56 N. H. 509, 22 Am. Rep. 504.

SEMINAUFRAGIUM. Lat. In maritime law. Half-shipwreck, as where goods are cast overboard in a storm; also where a ship has been so much damaged that her repair costs more than her worth. *Wharton*.

SEMITA. In old English law. A path. *Fleta*, l. 2, c. 52, § 20.

N **SEMPER.** Lat. Always. A word which introduces several Latin maxims, of which some are also used without this prefix.

O **Semper in dubiis benigniora præferenda sunt.** In doubtful cases, the more favorable constructions are always to be preferred. Dig. 50, 17, 56.

P **Semper in dubiis id agendum est, ut quam tutissimo loco res sit bona fide contracta, nisi quum aperte contra leges scriptum est.** In doubtful cases, such a course should always be taken that a thing contracted *bona fide* should be in the safest condition, unless when it has been openly made against law. Dig. 34, 5, 21.

Q **Semper in obscuris, quod minimum est sequimur.** In obscure constructions we always apply that which is the least obscure. Dig. 50, 17, 9; Broom, Max. 687*n*.

R **Semper in stipulationibus, et in ceteris contractibus, id sequimur quod actum est.** In stipulations and in other contracts we follow that which was done, [we are governed by the actual state of the facts.] Dig. 50, 17, 34.

S **Semper ita fiat relatio ut valeat dispositio.** Reference [of a disposition in a will] should always be so made that the disposition may have effect. 6 Coke, 76*b*.

Semper necessitas probandi incumbit ei qui agit. The claimant is always bound to prove, [the burden of proof lies on the actor.]

SEMPER PARATUS. Lat. Always ready. The name of a plea by which the defendant alleges that he has always been ready to perform what is demanded of him. 3 Bl. Comm. 303.

Semper præsumitur pro legitimatione puerorum. The presumption always is in favor of the legitimacy of children. 5 Coke, 98*b*; Co. Litt. 126*a*.

Semper præsumitur pro matrimonio. The presumption is always in favor of the validity of a marriage.

Semper præsumitur pro negante. The presumption is always in favor of the one who denies. See 10 Clark & F. 534; 3 El. & Bl. 723.

Semper præsumitur pro sententia. The presumption always is in favor of a sentence. 3 Bulst. 42; Branch, Princ.

Semper qui non prohibet pro se intervenire, mandare creditur. He who does not prohibit the intervention of another

in his behalf is supposed to authorize it. 2 Kent, Comm. 616; Dig. 14, 6, 16; Id. 46, 3, 12, 4.

Semper sexus masculinus etiam femininum sexum continet. The masculine sex always includes the feminine. Dig. 32, 62.

Semper specialia generalibus insunt. Specials are always included in generals. Dig. 50, 17, 147.

SEN. This is said to be an ancient word, which signified "justice." Co. Litt. 61*a*.

SENGE. Money paid for synodals.

SENATE. In American law. The name of the upper chamber, or less numerous branch, of the congress of the United States. Also the style of a similar body in the legislatures of several of the states.

In Roman law. The great administrative council of the Roman commonwealth.

SENATOR. In Roman law. A member of the *senatus*.

In old English law. A member of the royal council; a king's councillor.

In American law. One who is a member of a senate, either of the United States or of a state.

Senatores sunt partes corporis regis. Senators are part of the body of the king. Staundef. 72, B.; 4 Inst. 53, in marg.

SENATORS OF THE COLLEGE OF JUSTICE. The judges of the court of session in Scotland are called "Senators of the College of Justice."

SENATUS. Lat. In Roman law. The senate; the great national council of the Roman people.

The place where the senate met. Calvin.

SENATUS CONSULTUM. In Roman law. A decision or decree of the Roman senate, having the force of law, made without the concurrence of the people. These enactments began to take the place of laws enacted by popular vote, when the commons had grown so great in number that they could no longer be assembled for legislative purposes. Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 33; Hunter, Rom. Law, xvii; Inst. 1, 2, 5.

—**Senatus consultum Marcianum.** A decree of the senate, in relation to the celebration of the Bacchanalian mysteries, enacted in the consulate of Q. Marcius and S. Postumus.

—**Senatus consultum Orficianum.** An enactment of the senate (Orficus being one of the consuls and Marcus Antoninus emperor) for admitting both sons and daughters to the succession of a mother dying intestate. Inst. 3, 4, pr.—**Senatus consultum Pegasianum.** The Pegasian decree of the senate. A decree

enacted in the consulship of Pegasus and Pusio, in the reign of Vespasian, by which an heir, who was requested to restore an inheritance, was allowed to retain one-fourth of it for himself. Inst. 2, 23, 5.—**Senatus consultum Trebellianum.** A decree of the senate (named from Trebellius, in whose consulate it was enacted) by which it was provided that, if an inheritance was restored under a trust, all actions which, by the civil law, might be brought by or against the heir should be given to and against him to whom the inheritance was restored. Inst. 2, 23, 4; Dig. 36, 1.—**Senatus consultum ultime necessitatis.** A decree of the senate of the last necessity. The name given to the decree which usually preceded the nomination of a dictator. 1 Bl. Comm. 136.—**Senatus consultum Velleianum.** The Velleian decree of the senate. A decree enacted in the consulship of Velleius, by which married women were prohibited from making contracts. Story, Conf. Laws, § 425.

SENATUS DECRETA. Lat. In the civil law. Decisions of the senate. Private acts concerning particular persons merely.

SENDA. In Spanish law. A path; the right of a path. The right of foot or horse path. White, New Recop. b. 2, tit. 6, § 1.

SENECTUS. Lat. Old age. In the Roman law, the period of *senectus*, which relieved one from the charge of public office, was officially reckoned as beginning with the completion of the seventieth year. Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 138.

SENECALLUS. In old English law. A seneschal; a steward; the steward of a manor. Fleta, l. 2, c. 72.

SENESCHAL. In old European law. A title of office and dignity, derived from the middle ages, answering to that of steward or high steward in England. Seneschals were originally the lieutenants of the dukes and other great feudatories of the kingdom, and sometimes had the dispensing of justice and high military commands.

SENECHALLO ET MARESHALLO QUOD NON TENEAT PLACITA DE LIBERO TENEMENTO. A writ addressed to the steward and marshal of England, inhibiting them to take cognizance of an action in their court that concerns freehold. Reg. Orig. 185. Abolished.

SENEUCIA. In old records. Widowhood. Cowell.

SENILE DEMENTIA. That peculiar decay of the mental faculties which occurs in extreme old age, and in many cases much earlier, whereby the person is reduced to second childhood, and becomes sometimes wholly incompetent to enter into any binding contract, or even to execute a will. It is the recurrence of second childhood by mere decay. 1 Redf. Wills, 63. See **INSANITY.**

SENILITY. Incapacity to contract arising from the impairment of the intellectual faculties by old age.

SENIOR. Lord; a lord. Also the elder. An addition to the name of the elder of two persons having the same name.

—**Senior counsel.** Of two or more counsel retained on the same side of a cause, he is the "senior" who is the elder, or more important in rank or estimation, or who is charged with the more difficult or important parts of the management of the case.—**Senior judge.** Of several judges composing a court, the "senior" judge is the one who holds the oldest commission, or who has served the longest time under his present commission.

SENIORES. In old English law. Seniors; ancients; elders. A term applied to the great men of the realm. Spelman.

SENIORIO. In Spanish law. Dominion or property.

SENSUS. Lat. Sense, meaning, signification. *Malo sensu*, in an evil or derogatory sense. *Mitiori sensu*, in a milder, less severe, or less stringent sense. *Sensu honesto*, in an honest sense; to interpret words *sensu honesto* is to take them so as not to impute impropriety to the persons concerned.

Sensus verborum est anima legis. 5 Coke, 2. The meaning of the words is the spirit of the law.

Sensus verborum est duplex,—mitis et asper; et verba semper accipienda sunt in mitiori sensu. 4 Coke, 13. The meaning of words is two-fold,—mild and harsh; and words are always to be received in their milder sense.

Sensus verborum ex causa dicendi accipiendus est; et sermones semper accipiendi sunt secundum subjectam materiam. The sense of words is to be taken from the occasion of speaking them; and discourses are always to be interpreted according to the subject-matter. 4 Coke, 13b. See 2 Kent, Comm. 555.

SENTENCE. The judgment formally pronounced by the court or judge upon the defendant after his conviction in a criminal prosecution, awarding the punishment to be inflicted. The word is properly confined to this meaning. In *civil* cases, the terms "judgment," "decision," "award," "finding," etc., are used. See *Featherstone v. People*, 194 Ill. 325, 62 N. E. 684; *State v. Barnes*, 24 Fla. 153, 4 South. 560; *Pennington v. State*, 11 Tex. App. 281; *Com. v. Bishoff*, 13 Pa. Co. Ct. R. 503; *People v. Adams*, 95 Mich. 541, 55 N. W. 461; *Bugbee v. Boyce*, 68 Vt. 311, 35 Atl. 330.

Ecclesiastical. In ecclesiastical procedure, "sentence" is analogous to "judgment" (*q. v.*) in an ordinary action. A definite sen-

N tence is one which puts an end to the suit, and regards the principal matter in question. An interlocutory sentence determines only some incidental matter in the proceedings. Phillim. Ecc. Law, 1260.

O—**Cumulative sentences.** Separate sentences (each additional to the others) imposed upon a defendant who has been convicted upon an indictment containing several counts, each of such counts charging a distinct offense, or who is under conviction at the same time for several distinct offenses; one of such sentences being made to begin at the expiration of another. *Carter v. McLaughry*, 183 U. S. 365, 22 Sup. Ct. 181, 46 L. Ed. 236; *State v. Hamby*, 126 N. C. 1066, 35 S. E. 614.—**Final sentence.** One which puts an end to a case. Distinguished from interlocutory.—**Indeterminate sentence.** A form of sentence to imprisonment upon conviction of crime, now authorized by statute in several states, which, instead of fixing rigidly the duration of the imprisonment, declares that it shall be for a period "not less than" so many years "nor more than" so many years, or not less than the minimum period prescribed by statute as the punishment for the particular offense nor more than the maximum period, the exact length of the term being afterwards fixed, within the limits assigned by the court or the statute, by an executive authority, (the governor, board of pardons, etc.) on consideration of the previous record of the convict, his behavior while in prison or while out on parole, the apparent prospect of reformation, and other such considerations.—**Interlocutory sentence.** In the civil law. A sentence on some indirect question arising from the principal cause. *Halifax, Civil Law*, b. 3, ch. 9, no. 40.—**Sentence of death recorded.** In English practice. The recording of a sentence of death, not actually pronounced, on the understanding that it will not be executed. Such a record has the same effect as if the judgment had been pronounced and the offender reprieved by the court. *Mozley & Whitley*. The practice is now disused.—**Suspension of sentence.** This term may mean either a withholding or postponing the sentencing of a prisoner after the conviction, or a postponing of the execution of the sentence after it has been pronounced. In the latter case, it may, for reasons addressing themselves to the discretion of the court, be indefinite as to time, or during the good behavior of the prisoner. See *People v. Webster*, 14 Misc. Rep. 617, 36 N. Y. Supp. 745; *In re Buchanan*, 146 N. Y. 264, 40 N. E. 883.

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SENTENTIA. Lat. In the civil law. (1) Sense; import; as distinguished from mere words. (2) The deliberate expression of one's will or intention. (3) The sentence of a judge or court.

Sententia a non iudice lata nemini debet nocere. A sentence pronounced by one who is not a judge should not harm any one. *Fleta*, l. 6, c. 6, § 7.

Sententia contra matrimonium nunquam transit in rem iudicatam. 7 Coke, 43. A sentence against marriage never becomes a matter finally adjudged, & *e., res iudicata*.

Sententia facit jus, et legis interpretatio legis vim obtinet. Ellesm. Post. N. 55. Judgment creates right, and the interpretation of the law has the force of law.

Sententia facit jus, et res iudicata pro veritate accipitur. Ellesm. Post. N. 55. Judgment creates right, and what is adjudicated is taken for truth.

Sententia interlocutoria revocari potest, definitiva non potest. Bac. Max. 20. An interlocutory judgment may be recalled, but not a final.

Sententia non fertur de rebus non liquidis. Sentence is not given upon matters that are not clear. *Jenk. Cent. p. 7, case 9*.

SEPARABLE CONTROVERSY. In the acts of congress relating to the removal of causes from state courts to federal courts, this phrase means a separate and distinct cause of action existing in the suit, on which a separate and distinct suit might properly have been brought and complete relief afforded as to such cause of action; or the case must be one capable of separation into parts, so that, in one of the parts, a controversy will be presented, wholly between citizens of different states, which can be fully determined without the presence of any of the other parties to the suit as it has been begun. *Fraser v. Jennison*, 106 U. S. 191, 1 Sup. Ct. 171, 27 L. Ed. 131; *Gudger v. Western N. C. R. Co. (C. C.)* 21 Fed. 81; *Security Co. v. Pratt (C. C.)* 64 Fed. 405; *Seaboard Air Line Ry. v. North Carolina R. Co. (C. C.)* 123 Fed. 629.

SEPARALITER. Lat. Separately. Used in indictments to indicate that two or more defendants were charged separately, and not jointly, with the commission of the offense in question. *State v. Edwards*, 60 Mo. 490.

SEPARATE. Individual; distinct; particular; disconnected. Generally used in law as opposed to "joint," though the more usual antithesis of the latter term is "several." Either of these words implies division, distribution, disconnection, or aloofness. See *Merrill v. Pepperdine*, 9 Ind. App. 416, 36 N. E. 921; *Larzelere v. Starkweather*, 38 Mich. 104.

—**Separate action.** As opposed to a *joint* action, this term signifies an action brought for himself alone by each of several complainants who are all concerned in the same transaction, but cannot legally join in the suit.—**Separate demise in ejectment.** A demise in a declaration in ejectment used to be termed a "separate demise" when made by the lessor separately or individually, as distinguished from a demise made jointly by two or more persons, which was termed a "joint demise." No such demise, either separate or joint, is now necessary in this action. *Brown*.—**Separate estate.** The individual property of one of two persons who stand in a social or business relation, as distinguished from that which they own jointly or are jointly interested in. Thus, "separate estate," within the meaning of the bankrupt law, is that in which each partner is separately interested at the time of the bankruptcy. The term can only be applied to such property as belonged to one or more of the part-

ners, to the exclusion of the rest. In *re Lowe*, 11 Nat. Bankr. Rep. 221, Fed. Cas. No. 8,564. The separate estate of a married woman is that which belongs to her, and over which her husband has no right in equity. It may consist of lands or chattels. *Williams v. King*, 29 Fed. Cas. 1,369.—**Separate maintenance.** An allowance made to a woman by her husband on their agreement to live separately; This must not be confused with "alimony," which is judicially awarded upon granting a divorce. See *Mitchell v. Mitchell*, 31 Colo. 209, 72 Pac. 1054.—**Separate trial.** The separate and individual trial of each of several persons jointly accused of a crime.

As to separate "Acknowledgment," "Covenant," and "Examination," see those titles.

SEPARATIM. Lat. In old conveyancing. Severally. A word which made a several covenant. 5 Coke, 23a.

SEPARATION. In matrimonial law. A cessation of cohabitation of husband and wife by mutual agreement, or, in the case of "judicial separation," under the decree of a court. See *Butler v. Washington*, 45 La. Ann. 279, 12 South. 356, 19 L. R. A. 814; *Weld v. Weld*, 27 Minn. 330, 7 N. W. 267; *Hereford v. People*, 197 Ill. 222, 64 N. E. 310.

—**Separation a mensa et thoro.** A partial dissolution of the marriage relation.—**Separation order.** In England, where a husband is convicted of an aggravated assault upon his wife, the court or magistrate may order that the wife shall be no longer bound to cohabit with him. Such an order has the same effect as a judicial decree of separation on the ground of cruelty. It may also provide for the payment of a weekly sum by the husband to the wife and for the custody of the children. Sweet.

SEPARATION OF PATRIMONY. In Louisiana probate law. The creditors of the succession may demand, in every case and against every creditor of the heir, a separation of the property of the succession from that of the heir. This is what is called the "separation of patrimony." The object of a separation of patrimony is to prevent property out of which a particular class of creditors have a right to be paid from being confounded with other property, and by that means made liable to the debts of another class of creditors. Civ. Code La. art. 1444.

SEPARATISTS. Seceders from the Church of England. They, like Quakers, solemnly affirm, instead of taking the usual oath, before they give evidence.

SEPES. Lat. In old English law. A hedge or inclosure. The inclosure of a trench or canal. Dig. 43, 21, 4.

SEPTENNIAL ACT. In English law. The statute 1 Geo. I. St. 2, c. 38. The act by which a parliament has continuance for seven years, and no longer, unless sooner dissolved; as it always has, in fact, been since the passing of the act. Wharton.

SEPTUAGESIMA. In ecclesiastical law. The third Sunday before *Quadragesima* Sunday, being about the seventieth day before Easter.

SEPTUM. Lat. In Roman law. An inclosure; an inclosed place where the people voted; otherwise called "*ovile*."

In old English law. An inclosure or close. Cowell.

SEPTUNX. Lat. In Roman law. A division of the *as*, containing seven *uncia*, or duodecimal parts; the proportion of seven-twelfths. Tayl. Civil Law, 492.

SEPULCHRE. A grave or tomb. The place of interment of a dead human body. The violation of sepulchres is a misdemeanor at common law.

SEPULTURA. Lat. An offering to the priest for the burial of a dead body.

Sequamur vestigia patrum nostrorum. Jenk. Cent. Let us follow the footsteps of our fathers.

SEQUATUR SUB SUO PERICULO. In old English practice. A writ which issued where a sheriff had returned *nil*, upon a *summons ad warrantizandum*, and after an *alias* and *pluries* had been issued. So called because the tenant lost his lands without any recovery in value, unless upon that writ he brought the vouchee into court. Rosc. Real Act. 268; Cowell.

SEQUELA. L. Lat. In old English law. Suit; process or prosecution. *Sequela causae*, the process of a cause. Cowell.

—**Sequela curiae.** Suit of court. Cowell.—**Sequela villanorum.** The family retinue and appurtenances to the goods and chattels of villeins, which were at the absolute disposal of the lord. Par. Antiq. 216.

SEQUELS. Small allowances of meal, or manufactured victual, made to the servants at a mill where corn was ground, by tenure, in Scotland. Wharton.

SEQUESTER, v. In the civil law. To renounce or disclaim, etc. As when a widow came into court and disclaimed having anything to do with her deceased husband's estate, she was said to sequester. The word more commonly signifies the act of taking in execution under a writ of sequestration. Brown.

To deposit a thing which is the subject of a controversy in the hands of a third person, to hold for the contending parties.

To take a thing which is the subject of a controversy out of the possession of the contending parties, and deposit it in the hands of a third person. Calvin.

In equity practice. To take possession of the property of a defendant, and hold it

N in the custody of the court, until he purges himself of a contempt.

In English ecclesiastical practice. To gather and take care of the fruits and profits of a vacant benefice, for the benefit of the next incumbent.

O **In international law.** To confiscate; to appropriate private property to public use; to seize the property of the private citizens of a hostile power, as when a belligerent nation sequesters debts due from its own subjects to the enemy. See 1 Kent, Comm. 62.

P **SEQUESTER, n.** Lat. In the civil law. A person with whom two or more contending parties deposited the subject-matter of the controversy.

Q **SEQUESTRARI FACIAS.** In English ecclesiastical practice. A process in the nature of a *levari facias*, commanding the bishop to enter into the rectory and parish church, and to take and sequester the same, and hold them until, of the rents, tithes, and profits thereof, and of the other ecclesiastical goods of a defendant, he have levied the plaintiff's debt. 3 Bl. Comm. 418; 2 Archb. Pr. 1234.

S **SEQUESTRATIO.** Lat. In the civil law. The separating or setting aside of a thing in controversy, from the possession of both parties that contend for it. It is two-fold,—*voluntary*, done by consent of all parties; and *necessary*, when a judge orders it. Brown.

SEQUESTRATION. In equity practice. A writ authorizing the taking into the custody of the law of the real and personal estate (or rents, issues, and profits) of a defendant who is in contempt, and holding the same until he shall comply. It is sometimes directed to the sheriff, but more commonly to four commissioners nominated by the complainant. 3 Bl. Comm. 444; Ryan v. Kingsbery, 88 Ga. 361, 14 S. E. 596.

In Louisiana. A mandate of the court, ordering the sheriff, in certain cases, to take in his possession, and to keep, a thing of which another person has the possession, until after the decision of a suit, in order that it be delivered to him who shall be adjudged entitled to have the property or possession of that thing. This is what is properly called a "judicial sequestration." Code Prac. La. art. 269; American Nat. Bank v. Childs, 49 La. Ann. 1359, 22 South. 384.

In contracts. A species of deposit which two or more persons, engaged in litigation about anything, make of the thing in contest with an indifferent person who binds himself to restore it, when the issue is decided, to the party to whom it is adjudged to belong. Civ. Code La. art. 2973.

In English ecclesiastical law. The act of the ordinary in disposing of the goods and

chattels of one deceased, whose estate no one will meddle with. Cowell. Or, in other words, the taking possession of the property of a deceased person, where there is no one to claim it.

Also, where a benefice becomes vacant, a sequestration is usually granted by the bishop to the church-wardens, who manage all the profits and expenses of the benefice, plow and sow the glebe, receive tithes, and provide for the necessary cure of souls. Sweet.

In international law. The seizure of the property of an individual, and the appropriation of it to the use of the government.

Mayor's court. In the mayor's court of London, "a sequestration is an attachment of the property of a person in a warehouse or other place belonging to and abandoned by him. It has the same object as the ordinary attachment, viz., to compel the appearance of the defendant to an action," and, in default, to satisfy the plaintiff's debt by appraisal and execution.

—**Judicial sequestration.** In Louisiana, a mandate ordering the sheriff in certain cases to take into his possession and to keep a thing of which another person has the possession until after the decision of a suit in order that it may be delivered to him who shall be adjudged to have the property or possession of it. Baldwin v. Black, 119 U. S. 643, 7 Sup. Ct. 326, 30 L. Ed. 530.

SEQUESTRATOR. One to whom a sequestration is made. One appointed or chosen to perform a sequestration, or execute a writ of sequestration.

SEQUESTRO HABENDO. In English ecclesiastical law. A judicial writ for the discharging a sequestration of the profits of a church benefice, granted by the bishop at the sovereign's command, thereby to compel the parson to appear at the suit of another. Upon his appearance, the parson may have this writ for the release of the sequestration. Reg. Jud. 36.

Sequi debet potentia justitiam non præcedere. 2 Inst. 454. Power should follow justice, not precede it.

SERF. In the feudal polity, the serfs were a class of persons whose social condition was servile, and who were bound to labor and onerous duties at the will of their lords. They differed from slaves only in that they were bound to their native soil, instead of being the absolute property of a master.

SERGEANT. In military law. A non-commissioned officer, of whom there are several in each company of infantry, troop of cavalry, etc. The term is also used in the organization of a municipal police force.

—**Sergeant at arms.** See SERJEANT.—**Sergeant at law.** See SERJEANT.—**Town sergeant.** In several states, an officer having the powers and duties of a chief constable or head of the police department of a town or village.

SERIATIM. Lat. Severally; separately; individually; one by one.

SERIOUS. Important; weighty; momentous, and not trifling; as in the phrases "serious bodily harm," "serious personal injury," etc. *Lawlor v. People*, 74 Ill. 231; *Union Mut. L. Ins. Co. v. Wilkinson*, 13 Wall. 230, 20 L. Ed. 617.

SERJEANT. The same word etymologically with "sergeant," but the latter spelling is more commonly employed in the designation of military and police officers, (see **SERGEANT**,) while the former is preferred when the term is used to describe certain grades of legal practitioners and certain officers of legislative bodies. See *infra*.

—**Common serjeant.** A judicial officer attached to the corporation of the city of London, who assists the recorder in disposing of the criminal business at the Old Bailey sessions, or central criminal court. **Brown.—Serjeant at arms.** An executive officer appointed by, and attending on, a legislative body, whose principal duties are to execute its warrants, preserve order, and arrest offenders.—**Serjeant at law.** A barrister of the common-law courts of high standing, and of much the same rank as a doctor of law is in the ecclesiastical courts. These serjeants seem to have derived their title from the old knights *templar*, (among whom there existed a peculiar class under the denomination of "*frères sergens*," or "*fratres servientes*,") and to have continued as a separate fraternity from a very early period in the history of the legal profession. The barristers who first assumed the old monastic title were those who practiced in the court of common pleas, and until a recent period (the 25th of April, 1834, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 54) the serjeants at law always had the exclusive privilege of practice in that court. Every judge of a common-law court, previous to his elevation to the bench, used to be created a serjeant at law; but since the judicature act this is no longer necessary. **Brown.—Serjeant of the mace.** In English law. An officer who attends the lord mayor of London, and the chief magistrates of other corporate towns. **Holthouse.—Serjeants' Inn.** The inn to which the serjeants at law belonged, near Chancery lane; formerly called "Faryndon Inn."

Serjeantia idem est quod servitium. Co. Litt. 105. Serjeanty is the same as service.

SERJEANTY. A species of tenure by knight service, which was due to the king only, and was distinguished into grand and petit serjeanty. The tenant holding by *grand* serjeanty was bound, instead of attending the king generally in his wars, to do some honorary service to the king in person, as to carry his banner or sword, or to be his butler, champion, or other officer at his coronation. *Petit* serjeanty differed from grand serjeanty, in that the service rendered to the king was not of a personal nature, but consisted in rendering him annually some small implement of war, as a bow; sword, arrow, lance, or the like. **Cowell; Brown.**

SERMENT. In old English law. Oath; an oath.

Sermo index animi. 5 Coke, 118. Speech is an index of the mind.

Sermo relatus ad personam intelligi debet de conditione personæ. Language which is referred to a person ought to be understood of the condition of the person. 4 Coke, 16.

Sermones semper accipiendi sunt secundum subjectam materiam, et conditionem personarum. 4 Coke, 14. Language is always to be understood according to its subject-matter, and the condition of the persons.

SERPENT-VENOM REACTION. A test for insanity by means of the breaking up of the red corpuscles of the blood of the suspected person on the injection of the venom of cobras or other serpents; recently employed in judicial proceedings in some European countries and in Japan.

SERRATED. Notched on the edge; cut in notches like the teeth of a saw. This was anciently the method of trimming the top or edge of a deed of indenture. See **INDENT**, *v*.

SERVAGE, in feudal law, was where a tenant, besides payment of a certain rent, found one or more workmen for his lord's service. **Tomlins.**

Servanda est consuetudo loci ubi causa agitur. The custom of the place where the action is brought is to be observed. *Decouche v. Savetier*, 3 Johns. Ch. (N. Y.) 190, 219, 8 Am. Dec. 478.

SERVANT. A servant is one who is employed to render personal services to his employer, otherwise than in the pursuit of an independent calling, and who in such service remains entirely under the control and direction of the latter, who is called his master. Civ. Code Cal. § 2009.

Servants or domestics are those who receive wages, and stay in the house of the person paying and employing them for his services or that of his family; such are valets, footmen, cooks, butlers, and others who reside in the house. Civ. Code La. art. 3205.

Free servants are in general all free persons who let, hire, or engage their services to another in the state, to be employed therein at any work, commerce, or occupation whatever for the benefit of him who has contracted with them, for a certain price or retribution, or upon certain conditions. Civ. Code La. art. 163.

Servants are of two kinds,—menial servants, being persons retained by others to live within the walls of the house, and to perform the work and business of the household; and persons employed by men of trades and professions under them, to assist them in their particular callings. *Mozley & Whitley.* See, also, *Flesh v. Lindsay*, 115 Mo. 1,

N 21 S. W. 907, 37 Am. St. Rep. 374; Murray v. Dwight, 161 N. Y. 301, 55 N. E. 901, 48 L. R. A. 673; Ginter v. Shelton, 102 Va. 185, 45 S. E. 892; Powers v. Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, 109 Fed. 294, 47 C. C. A. 122, 65 L. R. A. 372; Campfield v. Lang, (C. C.) 25 Fed. 131; Frank v. Herold, 63 N. J. Eq. 443, 52 Atl. 152; Morgan v. Bowman, 22 Mo. 548; Gravatt v. State, 25 Ohio St. 167; Hand v. Cole, 88 Tenn. 400, 12 S. W. 922, 7 L. R. A. 96.

P **SERVE.** In Scotch practice. To render a verdict or decision in favor of a person claiming to be an heir; to declare the fact of his heirship judicially. A jury are said to *serve* a claimant *heir*, when they find him to be heir, upon the evidence submitted to them. Bell.

Q As to serving papers, etc., see SERVICE OF PROCESS.

R **SERVI.** Lat. In old European law. Slaves; persons over whom their masters had absolute dominion.

In old English law. Bondmen; servile tenants. Cowell.

S **SERVI REDEMPTIONE.** Criminal slaves in the time of Henry I. 1 Kemble, Sax. 197, (1849.)

SERVICE. In contracts. The being employed to serve another; duty or labor to be rendered by one person to another.

The term is used also for employment in one of the offices, departments, or agencies of the government; as in the phrases "civil service," "public service," etc.

In feudal law. Service was the consideration which the feudal tenants were bound to render to the lord in recompense for the lands they held of him. The services, in respect of their quality, were either free or base services, and, in respect of their quantity and the time of exacting them, were either certain or uncertain. 2 Bl. Comm. 60.

In practice. The exhibition or delivery of a writ, notice, injunction, etc., by an authorized person, to a person who is thereby officially notified of some action or proceeding in which he is concerned, and is thereby advised or warned of some action or step which he is commanded to take or to forbear. See Walker v. State, 52 Ala. 193; U. S. v. McMahon, 164 U. S. 81, 17 Sup. Ct. 28, 41 L. Ed. 357; Sanford v. Dick, 17 Conn. 213; Cross v. Barber, 16 R. I. 266, 15 Atl. 69.

—Civil service. See that title.—Constructive service of process. Any form of service other than actual personal service; notification of an action or of some proceeding therein, given to a person affected by sending it to him in the mails or causing it to be published in a newspaper.—Personal service. Personal service of a writ or notice is made by delivering it to the person named, in person, or handing him a copy and informing him of the nature

and terms of the original. Leaving a copy at his place of abode is not personal service. Moyer v. Cook, 12 Wis. 336.—Salvage service. See SALVAGE.—Secular service. Worldly employment or service, as contrasted with spiritual or ecclesiastical.—Service by publication. Service of a summons or other process upon an absent or non-resident defendant, by publishing the same as an advertisement in a designated newspaper, with such other efforts to give him actual notice as the particular statute may prescribe.—Service of an heir. An old form of Scotch law, fixing the right and character of an heir to the estate of his ancestor. Bell.—Service of process. The service of writs, summonses, rules, etc., signifies the delivering to or leaving them with the party to whom or with whom they ought to be delivered or left; and, when they are so delivered, they are then said to have been served. Usually a copy only is served and the original is shown. Brown.—Special service. In Scotch law. That form of service by which the heir is served to the ancestor who was feudally vested in the lands. Bell.—Substituted service. This term generally denotes any form of service of process other than personal service, such as service by mail or by publication in a newspaper; but it is sometimes employed to denote service of a writ or notice on some person other than the one directly concerned, for example, his attorney of record, who has authority to represent him or to accept service for him.

SERVICES FONCIERS. Fr. These are, in French law, the easements of English law. Brown. .

SERVIDUMBRE. In Spanish law. A servitude. The right and use which one man has in the buildings and estates of another, to use them for the benefit of his own. Las Partidas, 3, 31, 1.

SERVIENS AD CLAVAM. Serjeant at mace. 2 Mod. 58.

SERVIENS AD LEGEM. In old English practice. Serjeant at law.

SERVIENS DOMINI REGIS. In old English law. King's serjeant; a public officer, who acted sometimes as the sheriff's deputy, and had also judicial powers. Bract. fols. 145b, 150b, 330, 358.

SERVIENT. Serving; subject to a service or servitude. A *servient* estate is one which is burdened with a servitude.

—Servient tenement. An estate in respect of which a service is owing, as the *dominant tenement* is that to which the service is due.

Servile est expilationis crimen; sola innocentia libera. 2 Inst. 573. The crime of theft is slavish; innocence alone is free.

Servitia personalia sequuntur personam. 2 Inst. 374; Personal services follow the person.

SERVITIIS ACQUIETANDIS. A judicial writ for a man distrained for services to one, when he owes and performs them to

another, for the acquittal of such services. Reg. Jud. 27.

SERVITIUM. Lat. In feudal and old English law. The duty of obedience and performance which a tenant was bound to render to his lord, by reason of his fee. Spelman.

—**Servitium feudale et prædiale.** A personal service, but due only by reason of lands which were held in fee. Bract. l. 2, c. 16.—**Servitium forinsecum.** Forinsec, foreign, or extra service; a kind of service that was due to the king, over and above (*foris*) the service due to the lord.—**Servitium intrinsicum.** Intrinsic or ordinary service; the ordinary service due the chief lord, from tenants within the fee. Bract. fols. 36, 36b.—**Servitium liberum.** A service to be done by feudatory tenants, who were called "*liberi homines*," and distinguished from vassals, as was their service, for they were not bound to any of the base services of plowing the lord's land, etc., but were to find a man and horse, or go with the lord into the army, or to attend the court, etc. Cowell.—**Servitium militare.** Knight-service; military service. 2 Bl. Comm. 62.—**Servitium regale.** Royal service, or the rights and prerogatives of manors which belong to the king as lord of the same, and which were generally reckoned to be six, viz.: Power of judicature, in matters of property; power of life and death, in felonies and murder; a right to waifs and strays; assessments; minting of money; and assise of bread, beer, weights, and measures. Cowell.—**Servitium scuti.** Service of the shield; that is, knight-service.—**Servitium sokæ.** Service of the plow; that is, socage.

Servitium, in lege Angliæ, regulariter accipitur pro servitio quod per tenentes dominis suis debetur ratione feodi sui. Co. Litt. 65. Service, by the law of England, means the service which is due from the tenants to the lords, by reason of their fee.

SERVITOR. A serving-man; particularly applied to students at Oxford, upon the foundation, who are similar to sizars at Cambridge. Wharton.

SERVITORS OF BILLS. In old English practice. Servants or messengers of the marshal of the king's bench, sent out with bills or writs to summon persons to that court. Now more commonly called "tip-staves." Cowell.

SERVITUDE. 1. The condition of being bound to service; the state of a person who is subjected, voluntarily or otherwise, to another person as his servant.

—**Involuntary servitude.** See INVOLUNTARY.—**Penal servitude.** In English criminal law, a punishment which consists in keeping the offender in confinement and compelling him to labor.

2. A charge or burden resting upon one estate for the benefit or advantage of another; a species of incorporeal right derived from the civil law (see *SERVITUS*) and closely corresponding to the "easement" of the common-law, except that "servitude" rather has

relation to the burden or the estate burdened, while "easement" refers to the benefit or advantage or the estate to which it accrues. See *Nellis v. Munson*, 24 Hun (N. Y.) 576; *Rowe v. Nally*, 81 Md. 367, 32 Atl. 198; *Los Angeles Terminal Land Co. v. Muir*, 136 Cal. 36, 68 Pac. 308; *Laumier v. Francis*, 23 Mo. 184; *Ritger v. Parker*, 8 Cush. (Mass.) 145, 54 Am. Dec. 744; *Kieffer v. Imhoff*, 26 Pa. 438.

The term "servitude," in its original and popular sense, signifies the duty of service, or rather the condition of one who is liable to the performance of services. The word, however, in its legal sense, is applied figuratively to things. When the freedom of ownership in land is fettered or restricted, by reason of some person, other than the owner thereof, having some right therein, the land is said to "serve" such person. The restricted condition of the ownership or the right which forms the subject-matter of the restriction is termed a "servitude," and the land so burdened with another's right is termed a "servient tenement," while the land belonging to the person enjoying the right is called the "dominant tenement." The word "servitude" may be said to have both a positive and a negative signification; in the former sense denoting the restrictive right belonging to the entitled party; in the latter, the restrictive duty entailed upon the proprietor or possessor of the servient land. Brown.

Classification. All servitudes which affect lands may be divided into two kinds, —*personal* and *real*. Personal servitudes are those attached to the person for whose benefit they are established, and terminate with his life. This kind of servitude is of three sorts,—usufruct, use, and habitation. Real servitudes, which are also called "predial" or "landed" servitudes, are those which the owner of an estate enjoys on a neighboring estate for the benefit of his own estate. They are called "predial" or "landed" servitudes because, being established for the benefit of an estate, they are rather due to the estate than to the owner personally. Civ. Code La. art. 646.

Real servitudes are divided, in the civil law, into *rural* and *urban* servitudes. Rural servitudes are such as are established for the benefit of a landed estate; such, for example, as a right of way over the servient tenement, or of access to a spring, a coal-mine, a sand-pit, or a wood that is upon it. Urban servitudes are such as are established for the benefit of one building over another. (But the buildings need not be in the city, as the name would apparently imply.) They are such as the right of support, or of view, or of drip or sewer, or the like. See *Mackeld. Rom. Law*, § 316, et seq.

Servitudes are also classed as *positive* and *negative*. A positive servitude is one which obliges the owner of the servient estate to permit or suffer something to be done on his property by another. A negative servitude is one which does not bind the servient proprietor to permit something to be done upon his property by another, but merely restrains him from making a certain use of his property which would impair the easement en-

Njoyed by the dominant tenement. See Rowe v. Nally, 81 Md. 367, 32 Atl. 198.

O**SERVITUS.** Lat. In the civil law. Slavery; bondage; the state of service. Defined as "an institution of the conventional law of nations, by which one person is subjected to the dominion of another, contrary to natural right." Inst. 1, 3, 2.

Also a service or servitude; an easement.

P—**Servitus actus.** The servitude or right of walking, riding, or driving over another's ground. Inst. 2, 3, pr. A species of right of way.—**Servitus altius non tollendi.** The servitude of not building higher. A right attached to a house, by which its proprietor can prevent his neighbor from building his own house higher. Inst. 2, 3, 4.—**Servitus aquæ ducendæ.** The servitude of leading water; the right of leading water to one's own premises through another's land. Inst. 2, 3, pr.

Q—**Servitus aquæ educendæ.** The servitude of leading off water; the right of leading off the water from one's own onto another's ground. Dig. 8, 3, 29.—**Servitus aquæ hauriendæ.** The servitude or right of draining water from another's spring or well. Inst. 2, 3, 2.—**Servitus cloacæ mittendæ.** The servitude or right of having a sewer through the house or ground of one's neighbor. Dig. 8, 1, 7.—**Servitus fumi immittendi.** The servitude or right of leading off smoke or vapor through the chimney or over the ground of one's neighbor. Dig. 8, 5, 8, 5-7.—**Servitus itineris.** The servitude or privilege of walking, riding, and being carried over another's ground. Inst. 2, 3, pr. A species of right of way.—**Servitus luminum.** The servitude of lights; the right of making or having windows or other openings in a wall belonging to another, or in a common wall, in order to obtain light for one's building. Dig. 8, 2, 4.—**Servitus ne luminibus officiatur.** A servitude not to hinder lights; the right of having one's lights or windows unobstructed or darkened by a neighbor's building, etc. Inst. 2, 3, 4.—**Servitus ne prospectus offendantur.** A servitude not to obstruct one's prospect, *i. e.*, not to intercept the view from one's house. Dig. 8, 2, 15.—**Servitus oneris ferendi.** The servitude of bearing weight; the right to let one's building rest upon the building, wall, or pillars of one's neighbor. Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 317.—**Servitus pascendi.** The servitude of pasturing; the right of pasturing one's cattle on another's ground; otherwise called "*ius pascendi*." Inst. 2, 3, 2.—**Servitus pecoris ad aquam adpulsam.** A right of driving one's cattle on a neighbor's land to water.—**Servitus prædii rustici.** The servitude of a rural or country estate; a rural servitude. Inst. 2, 3, pr., and 3.—**Servitus prædii urbani.** The servitude of an urban or city estate; an urban servitude. Inst. 2, 3, 1.—**Servitus prædiorum.** A prædial servitude; a service, burden, or charge upon one estate for the benefit of another. Inst. 2, 3, 3.—**Servitus projiciendi.** The servitude of projecting; the right of building a projection from one's house in the open space belonging to one's neighbor. Dig. 8, 2, 2.—**Servitus prospectus.** A right of prospect. This may be either to give one a free prospect over his neighbor's land or to prevent a neighbor from having a prospect over one's own land. Dig. 8, 2, 15; Domat, 1, 1, 6.—**Servitus stillicidii.** The right of drip; the right of having the water drip from the eaves of one's house upon the house or ground of one's neighbor. Inst. 2, 3, 1, 4; Dig. 8, 2, 2.—**Servitus tigni immittendi.** The servitude of letting in a beam; the right of inserting beams in a neighbor's wall. Inst. 2, 3, 1, 4; Dig. 8, 2, 2.—**Servitus viæ.** The servitude or right of way; the right of walking, riding, and driving over another's land. Inst. 2, 3, pr.

Servitus est constitutio jure gentium qua quis domino alieno contra naturam subicitur. Slavery is an institution by the law of nations, by which a man is subjected to the dominion of another, contrary to nature. Inst. 1, 3, 2; Co. Litt. 116.

SERVUS. Lat. In the civil and old English law. A slave; a bondman. Inst. 1, 3, pr.; Bract. fol. 4b.

SESS. In English law. A tax, rate, or assessment.

SESSIO. Lat. In old English law. A sitting; a session. *Sessio parliamenti*, the sitting of parliament. Cowell.

SESSION. The sitting of a court, legislature, council, commission, etc., for the transaction of its proper business. Hence, the period of time, within any one day, during which such body is assembled in form, and engaged in the transaction of business, or, in a more extended sense, the whole space of time from its first assembling to its prorogation or adjournment *sine die*.

Synonyms. Strictly speaking, the word "session," as applied to a court of justice, is not synonymous with the word "term." The "session" of a court is the time during which it actually sits for the transaction of judicial business, and hence terminates each day with the rising of the court. A "term" of court is the period fixed by law, usually embracing many days or weeks, during which it shall be open for the transaction of judicial business and during which it may hold sessions from day to day. But this distinction is not always observed, many authorities using the two words interchangeably. See *Lipari v. State*, 19 Tex. App. 433; *Stefani v. State*, 124 Ind. 3, 24 N. E. 254; *Mansfield v. Mutual Ben. L. Ins. Co.*, 63 Conn. 579, 29 Atl. 137; *Heim v. Brammer*, 145 Ind. 605, 44 N. E. 638; *Cresap v. Cresap*, 54 W. Va. 581, 46 S. E. 582; *U. S. v. Dietrich* (C. C.) 126 Fed. 660.

—**Court of session.** The supreme civil court of Scotland, instituted A. D. 1532, consisting of thirteen (formerly fifteen) judges, viz., the lord president, the lord justice clerk, and eleven ordinary lords.—**General sessions.** A court of record, in England, held by two or more justices of the peace, for the execution of the authority given them by the commission of the peace and certain statutes. General sessions held at certain times in the four quarters of the year pursuant to St. 2 Hen. V. are properly called "quarter sessions," (*q. s.*) but intermediate general sessions may also be held. Sweet.—**Great session of Wales.** A court which was abolished by St. 1 Wm. IV. c. 70. The proceedings now issue out of the courts at Westminster, and two of the judges of the superior courts hold the circuits in Wales and Cheshire, as in other English counties. Wharton.—**Joint session.** In parliamentary practice, a meeting together and commingling of the two houses of a legislative body, sitting and acting together as one body, instead of separately in their respective houses. *Snow v. Hudson*, 56 Kan. 378, 43 Pac. 262.—**Petty sessions.** In English law. A special or petty session is sometimes kept in corporations and counties at large by a few justices, for dispatching smaller business in the neighborhood between the times of the general sessions; as for licensing alehouses, passing the accounts of the parish officers, etc. Brown.—**Quarter sessions.** See that title.—**Regular session.** An ordinary, general, or stated session, (as of

a legislative body,) as distinguished from a special or extra session.—**Session laws.** The name commonly given to the body of laws enacted by a state legislature at one of its annual or biennial sessions. So called to distinguish them from the "compiled laws" or "revised statutes" of the state.—**Session of the peace,** in English law, is a sitting of justices of the peace for the exercise of their powers. There are four kinds,—petty, special, quarter, and general sessions.—**Sessional orders.** Certain resolutions which are agreed to by both houses at the commencement of every session of the English parliament, and have relation to the business and convenience thereof; but they are not intended to continue in force beyond the session in which they are adopted. They are principally of use as directing the order of business. Brown.—**Sessions.** A sitting of justices in court upon their commission, or by virtue of their appointment, and most commonly for the trial of criminal cases. The title of several courts in England and the United States, chiefly those of criminal jurisdiction. Burrill.—**Special sessions.** In English law. A meeting of two or more justices of the peace held for a special purpose, (such as the licensing of alehouses,) either as required by statute or when specially convoked, which can only be convened after notice to all the other magistrates of the division, to give them an opportunity of attending. Stone, J. Pr. 52, 55.

SET. This word appears to be nearly synonymous with "lease." A lease of mines is frequently termed a "mining set." Brown.

SET ASIDE. To set aside a judgment, decree, award, or any proceedings is to cancel, annul, or revoke them at the instance of a party unjustly or irregularly affected by them. State v. Primm, 61 Mo. 171; Brandt v. Brandt, 40 Or. 477, 67 Pac. 508.

SET DOWN. To set down a cause for trial or hearing at a given term is to enter its title in the calendar, list, or docket of causes which are to be brought on at that term.

SET OF EXCHANGE. In mercantile law. Foreign bills are usually drawn in duplicate or triplicate, the several parts being called respectively "first of exchange," "second of exchange," etc., and these parts together constitute a "set of exchange." Any one of them, being paid, the others become void.

SET-OFF. A counter-claim or cross-demand; a claim or demand which the defendant in an action sets off against the claim of the plaintiff, as being his due, whereby he may extinguish the plaintiff's demand, either in whole or in part, according to the amount of the set-off. See In re Globe Ins. Co., 2 Edw. Ch. (N. Y.) 627; Sherman v. Hale, 76 Iowa. 383, 41 N. W. 48; Naylor v. Smith, 63 N. J. Law, 596, 44 Atl. 649; Hurdle v. Hanner, 50 N. C. 360; Wills v. Browning, 96 Ind. 149.

Set-off is a defense which goes not to the justice of the plaintiff's demand, but sets up

a demand against the plaintiff to counter-balance his in whole or in part. Code Ga. 1882, § 2899.

For the distinction between set-off and recoupment, see RECOUPMENT.

"Set-off" differs from a "lien," inasmuch as the former belongs exclusively to the remedy, and is merely a right to insist, if the party think proper to do so, when sued by his creditor on a counter-demand, which can only be enforced through the medium of judicial proceedings; while the latter is, in effect, a substitute for a suit. 2 Op. Atty. Gen. 677.

SET OUT. In pleading. To recite or narrate facts or circumstances; to allege or aver; to describe or to incorporate; as, to set out a deed or contract. First Nat. Bank v. Engelbercht, 58 Neb. 639, 79 N. W. 556; U. S. v. Watkins, 28 Fed. Cas. 436.

SET UP. To bring forward or allege, as something relied upon or deemed sufficient; to propose or interpose, by way of defense, explanation, or justification; as, to set up the statute of limitations, *i. e.*, offer and rely upon it as a defense to a claim.

SETTER. In Scotch law. The granter of a tack or lease. 1 Forb. Inst. pt. 2, p. 153.

SETTLE. To adjust, ascertain, or liquidate; to pay. Parties are said to settle an account when they go over its items and ascertain and agree upon the balance due from one to the other. And, when the party indebted pays such balance, he is also said to settle it. Auzeais v. Naglee, 74 Cal. 60, 15 Pac. 371; Jackson v. Ely, 57 Ohio St. 450, 49 N. E. 792; People v. Green, 5 Daly (N. Y.) 201; Lynch v. Nugent, 80 Iowa, 422, 46 N. W. 61.

To settle property is to limit it, or the income of it, to several persons in succession, so that the person for the time being in the possession or enjoyment of it has no power to deprive the others of their right of future enjoyment. Sweet.

To settle a document is to make it right in form and in substance. Documents of difficulty or complexity, such as mining leases, settlements by will or deed, partnership agreements, etc., are generally settled by counsel. *Id.*

The term "settle" is also applied to paupers.

Settle up. A term, colloquial rather than legal, which is applied to the final collection, adjustment, and distribution of the estate of a decedent, a bankrupt, or an insolvent corporation. It includes the processes of collecting the property, paying debts and charges, and turning over the balance to those entitled to receive it.—**Settled estate.** See ESTATE.—**Settling a bill of exceptions.** When the bill of exceptions prepared for an appeal is not accepted as correct by the respondent, it is settled (*i. e.*, adjusted and finally made conformable to the truth) by being taken before the judge who presided at the trial, and by him put into a form

N agreeing with his minutes and his recollection. See *Railroad Co. v. Cone*, 37 Kan. 567, 15 Pac. 499; In re *Prout's Estate* (Sur.) 11 N. Y. Supp. 160.—**Settling day.** The day on which transactions for the "account" are made up on the English stock-exchange. In consols they are monthly; in other investments, twice in the month.—**Settling interrogatories.** The determination by the court of objections to interrogatories and cross-interrogatories prepared to be used in taking a deposition.—**Settling issues.** In English practice. Arranging or determining the form of the issues in a cause. "Where, in any action, it appears to the judge that the statement of claim or defense or reply does not sufficiently disclose the issues of fact between the parties, he may direct the parties to prepare issues; and such issues shall, if the parties differ, be settled by the judge." Judicature Act 1875, schedule, art. 19.

Q **SETTLEMENT.** In conveyancing. A disposition of property by deed, usually through the medium of a trustee, by which its enjoyment is limited to several persons in succession, as a wife, children, or other relatives.

R In contracts. Adjustment or liquidation of mutual accounts; the act by which parties who have been dealing together arrange their accounts and strike a balance. Also full and final payment or discharge of an account.

S In poor laws. The term signifies a right acquired by a person, by continued residence for a given length of time in a town or district, to claim aid or relief under the poor-laws in case of his becoming a pauper. See *Westfield v. Coventry*, 71 Vt. 175, 44 Atl. 66; *Jefferson v. Washington*, 19 Me. 300; *Jackson County v. Hillsdale County*, 124 Mich. 17, 83 N. W. 408.

In probate practice. The settlement of an estate consists in its administration by the executor or administrator carried so far that all debts and legacies have been paid and the individual shares of distributees in the corpus of the estate, or the residuary portion, as the case may be, definitely ascertained and determined, and accounts filed and passed, so that nothing remains but to make final distribution. See *Calkins v. Smith*, 41 Mich. 409, 1 N. W. 1048; *Forbes v. Harrington*, 171 Mass. 336, 50 N. E. 641; *Appeal of Mathews*, 72 Conn. 555, 45 Atl. 170.

—**Act of settlement.** The statute 12 & 13 Wm. III. c. 2, by which the crown of England was limited to the house of Hanover, and some new provisions were added at the same time for the better securing the religion, laws, and liberties.—**Deed of settlement.** A deed made for the purpose of settling property, *i. e.*, arranging the mode and extent of the enjoyment thereof. The party who settles property is called the "settlor;" and usually his wife and children or his creditors or his near relations are the beneficiaries taking interests under the settlement. *Brown.*—**Equity of settlement.** The equitable right of a wife, when her husband sues in equity for the reduction of her equitable estate to his own possession, to have the whole or a portion of such estate settled upon herself and her children. Also a similar right now recognized by the equity courts as directly to be asserted against the husband. Also called the "wife's equity."—**Final settlement.** This

term, as applied to the administration of an estate, is usually understood to have reference to the order of court approving the account which closes the business of the estate, and which finally discharges the executor or administrator from the duties of his trust. *Roberts v. Spencer*, 112 Ind. 85, 13 N. E. 129; *Sims v. Waters*, 65 Ala. 445.—**Strict settlement.** This phrase was formerly used to denote a settlement whereby land was limited to a parent for life, and after his death to his first and other sons or children in tail, with trustees interposed to preserve contingent remainders. 1 Steph. Comm. 332, 333.—**Voluntary settlement.** A settlement of property upon a wife or other beneficiary, made gratuitously or without valuable consideration.

SETTLER. A person who, for the purpose of acquiring a pre-emption right, has gone upon the land in question, and is actually resident there. See *Hume v. Gracy*, 86 Tex. 671, 27 S. W. 584; *Davis v. Young*, 2 Dana (Ky.) 299; *McIntyre v. Sherwood*, 82 Cal. 139, 22 Pac. 937.

SETTLOR. The grantor or donor in a deed of settlement.

SEVER. To separate. When two joint defendants separate in the action, each pleading separately his own plea and relying upon a separate defense, they are said to *sever*.

SEVERABLE. Admitting of severance or separation, capable of being divided; capable of being severed from other things to which it was joined, and yet maintaining a complete and independent existence.

SEVERAL. Separate; individual; independent. In this sense the word is distinguished from "joint." Also exclusive; individual; appropriated. In this sense it is opposed to "common."

—**Several actions.** Where a separate and distinct action is brought against each of two or more persons who are all liable to the plaintiff in respect to the same subject-matter, the actions are said to be "several." If all the persons are joined as defendants in one and the same action, it is called a "joint" action.—**Several inheritance.** An inheritance conveyed so as to descend to two persons severally, by moieties, etc.—**Several issues.** This occurs where there is more than one issue involved in a case. 3 Steph. Comm. 560.

As to several "Counts," "Covenant," "Demise," "Fishery," "Tail," and "Tenancy," see those titles.

SEVERALTY. A state of separation. An estate in *severalty* is one that is held by a person in his own right only, without any other person being joined or connected with him, in point of interest, during his estate therein. 2 Bl. Comm. 179.

The term "severalty" is especially applied, in England, to the case of adjoining meadows undivided from each other, but belonging, either permanently or in what are called "shifting severalties," to separate owners, and held in *severalty* until the crops have been carried, when the whole is thrown open

as pasture for the cattle of all the owners, and in some cases for the cattle of other persons as well; each owner is called a "severalty owner," and his rights of pasture are called "severalty rights," as opposed to the rights of persons not owners. Cooke, Incl. Acts, 47, 163*n*.

SEVERANCE. In pleading. Separation; division. The separation by defendants in their pleas; the adoption, by several defendants, of separate pleas, instead of joining in the same plea. Steph. Pl. 257.

In estates. The destruction of any one of the unities of a joint tenancy. It is so called because the estate is no longer a joint tenancy, but is severed.

The word "severance" is also used to signify the cutting of the crops, such as corn, grass, etc., or the separating of anything from the realty. Brown.

SEWARD, or SEAWARD. One who guards the sea-coast; *custos maris*.

SEWER. A fresh-water trench or little river, encompassed with banks on both sides, to drain off surplus water into the sea. Cowell. Properly, a trench artificially made for the purpose of carrying water into the sea, (or a river or pond.) Crabb, Real Prop. § 113.

In its modern and more usual sense, a "sewer" means an under-ground or covered channel used for the drainage of two or more separate buildings, as opposed to a "drain," which is a channel used for carrying off the drainage of one building or set of buildings in one curtilage. Sweet. See *Valparaiso v. Parker*, 148 Ind. 379, 47 N. E. 330; *Fuchs v. St. Louis*, 167 Mo. 620, 67 S. W. 610, 57 L. R. A. 136; *State Board of Health v. Jersey City*, 55 N. J. Eq. 116, 35 Atl. 835; *Aldrich v. Paine*, 106 Iowa, 461, 76 N. W. 812.

—**Commissioners of sewers.** In English law. The court of commissioners of sewers is a temporary tribunal erected by virtue of a commission under the great seal. Its jurisdiction is to overlook the repairs of sea-banks and sea-walls, and the cleansing of public rivers, streams, ditches, and other conduits whereby any waters are carried off, and is confined to such county or particular district as the commission expressly names. Brown.

SEX. The distinction between male and female; or the property or character by which an animal is male or female. Webster.

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY. In ecclesiastical law. The second Sunday before Lent, being about the sixtieth day before Easter.

SEXHINDENI. In Saxon law. The middle thanes, valued at 600*s*.

SEXTANS. Lat. In Roman law. A subdivision of the *as*, containing two *unctæ*;

the proportion of two-twelfths, or one-sixth. 2 Bl. Comm. 462, note.

SEXTARY. In old records. An ancient measure of liquids, and of dry commodities; a quarter or seam. Spelman.

SEXTERY LANDS. Lands given to a church or religious house for maintenance of a sexton or sacristan. Cowell.

SEXTUS DECRETALIU. Lat. The sixth (book) of the decretals; the sext, or sixth decretal. So called because appended, in the body of the canon law, to the five books of the decretals of Gregory IX.; it consists of a collection of supplementary decretals, and was published A. D. 1298. Butl. Hor. Jur. 172; 1 Bl. Comm. 82.

SEXUAL INSTINCT, INVERSION AND PERVERSION OF. See **INSANITY**; **PEDERASTY**; **SODOMY**.

SEXUAL INTERCOURSE. Carnal copulation of male and female, implying actual penetration of the organs of the latter. State v. Frazier, 54 Kan. 719, 39 Pac. 822.

SHACK. In English law. The straying and escaping of cattle out of the lands of their owners into other uninclosed land; an intercommoning of cattle. 2 H. Bl. 416.

It sometimes happens that a number of adjacent fields, though held in severalty, *i. e.*, by separate owners, and cultivated separately, are, after the crop on each parcel has been carried in, thrown open as pasture to the cattle of all the owners. "Arable lands cultivated on this plan are called 'shack fields,' and the right of each owner of a part to feed cattle over the whole during the autumn and winter is known in law as 'common of shack,' a right which is distinct in its nature from common because of vicinage, though sometimes said to be nearly identical with it." Elton, Commons, 30; Sweet.

SHALL. As used in statutes and similar instruments, this word is generally imperative or mandatory; but it may be construed as merely permissive or directory, (as equivalent to "may") to carry out the legislative intention and in cases where no right or benefit to any one depends on its being taken in the imperative sense, and where no public or private right is impaired by its interpretation in the other sense. Also, as against the government, "shall" is to be construed as "may," unless a contrary intention is manifest. See *Wheeler v. Chicago*, 24 Ill. 105, 76 Am. Dec. 736; *People v. Chicago Sanitary Dist.*, 184 Ill. 597, 56 N. E. 953; *Madison v. Daley* (C. C.) 58 Fed. 753; *Cairo & F. R. Co. v. Hecht*, 95 U. S. 170, 24 L. Ed. 423.

SHAM PLEA. See **PLEA**.

N SHARE. A portion of anything. When a whole is divided into shares, they are not necessarily equal.

In the law of corporations and joint-stock companies, a share is a definite portion of the capital of a company.

O —Share and share alike. In equal shares or proportions.—**Share-certificate.** A share-certificate is an instrument under the seal of the company, certifying that the person therein named is entitled to a certain number of shares; it is *prima facie* evidence of his title thereto. Lindl. Partn. 150, 1187.—**Share-warrant.** A share-warrant to bearer is a warrant or certificate under the seal of the company, stating that the bearer of the warrant is entitled to a certain number or amount of fully paid up shares or stock. Coupons for payment of dividends may be annexed to it. Delivery of the share-warrant operates as a transfer of the shares or stock. Sweet.

SHAREHOLDER. In the strict sense of the term, a "shareholder" is a person who has agreed to become a member of a corporation or company, and with respect to whom all the required formalities have been gone through; *e. g.*, signing of deed of settlement, registration, or the like. A shareholder by estoppel is a person who has acted and been treated as a shareholder, and consequently has the same liabilities as if he were an ordinary shareholder. Lindl. Partn. 130. See *Beal v. Essex Sav. Bank*, 67 Fed. 816, 15 C. C. A. 128; *State v. Mitchell*, 104 Tenn. 336, 58 S. W. 365.

SHARP. A "sharp" clause in a mortgage or other security (or the whole instrument described as "sharp") is one which empowers the creditor to take prompt and summary action upon default in payment or breach of other conditions.

SHARPING CORN. A customary gift of corn, which, at every Christmas, the farmers in some parts of England give to their smith for sharpening their plow-irons, harrow-tines, etc. Blount.

SHASTER. In Hindu law. The instrument of government or instruction; any book of instructions, particularly containing Divine ordinances. Wharton.

SHAVE. While "shave" is sometimes used to denote the act of obtaining the property of another by oppression and extortion, it may be used in an innocent sense to denote the buying of existing notes and other securities for money, at a discount. Hence to charge a man with using money for shaving is not libelous *per se*. See *Stone v. Cooper*, 2 Denio (N. Y.) 301; *Trentham v. Moore*, 111 Tenn. 346, 78 S. W. 904; *Bronson v. Wiman*, 10 Barb. (N. Y.) 428.

SHAW. In old English law. A wood. Co. Litt. 4b.

SHAWATORES. Soldiers. Cowell.

SHEADING. A riding, tithing, or division in the Isle of Man, where the whole island is divided into six sheadings, in each of which there is a coroner or chief constable appointed by a delivery of a rod at the Tinewald court or annual convention. King, Isle of Man, 7.

SHEEP. A wether more than a year old. *Rex v. Birket*, 4 Car. & P. 216.

SHEEP-HEAVES. Small plots of pasture, in England, often in the middle of the waste of a manor, of which the soil may or may not be in the lord, but the pasture is private property, and leased or sold as such. They principally occur in the northern counties, (Cooke, Incl. Acts, 44,) and seem to be corporeal hereditaments, (Elton, Commons, 35,) although they are sometimes classed with rights of common, but erroneously, the right being an exclusive right of pasture. Sweet.

SHEEP-SILVER. A service turned into money, which was paid in respect that anciently the tenants used to wash the lord's sheep. Wharton.

SHEEP-SKIN. A deed; so called from the parchment it was written on.

SHEEP-WALK. A right of sheep-walk is the same thing as a fold-course, (*q. v.*) Elton, Commons, 44.

SHELLEY'S CASE, RULE IN. "When the ancestor, by any gift or conveyance, taketh an estate of freehold, and in the same gift or conveyance an estate is limited, either mediately or immediately, to his heirs in fee or in tail, the 'heirs' are words of limitation of the estate, and not words of purchase." 1 Coke, 104.

Intimately connected with the quantity of estate which a tenant may hold in realty is the antique feudal doctrine generally known as the "Rule in Shelley's Case," which is reported by Lord Coke in 1 Coke, 93b, (23 Eliz. in C. B.) This rule was not first laid down or established in that case, but was then simply admitted in argument as a well-founded and settled rule of law, and has always since been quoted as the "Rule in Shelley's Case." Wharton.

SHEPWAY, COURT OF. A court held before the lord warden of the Cinque Ports. A writ of error lay from the mayor and jurats of each port to the lord warden in this court, and thence to the queen's bench. The civil jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports is abolished by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 48.

SHEREFFE. The body of the lordship of Caerdiff in South Wales, excluding the members of it. Powel, Hist. Wales, 123.

SHERIFF. In American law. The chief executive and administrative officer of a county, being chosen by popular election.

His principal duties are in aid of the criminal courts and civil courts of record; such as serving process, summoning juries, executing judgments, holding judicial sales, and the like. He is also the chief conservator of the peace within his territorial jurisdiction. See *State v. Finn*, 4 Mo. App. 352; *Com. v. Martin*, 9 Kulp (Pa.) 69; In re Executive Communication, 13 Fla. 687; *Pearce v. Stephens*, 18 App. Div. 101, 45 N. Y. Supp. 422; *Denson v. Sledge*, 13 N. C. 140; *Hockett v. Alston*, 110 Fed. 912, 49 C. C. A. 180.

In English law. The sheriff is the principal officer in every county, and has the transacting of the public business of the county. He is an officer of great antiquity, and was also called the "shire-reeve," "reeve," or "bailiff." He is called in Latin "*vicecomes*," as being the deputy of the earl or comes, to whom anciently the custody of the shire was committed. The duties of the sheriff principally consist in executing writs, precepts, warrants from justices of the peace for the apprehension of offenders, etc. Brown.

In Scotch law. The office of sheriff differs somewhat from the same office under the English law, being, from ancient times, an office of important judicial power, as well as ministerial. The sheriff exercises a jurisdiction of considerable extent, both of civil and criminal character, which is, in a proper sense, judicial, in addition to powers resembling those of an English sheriff. Tomlins; Bell.

—Deputy sheriff. See DEPUTY.—**High sheriff.** One holding the office of sheriff, as distinguished from his deputies or assistants or under sheriffs.—**Pocket sheriff.** In English law. A sheriff appointed by the sole authority of the crown, without the usual form of nomination by the judges in the exchequer. 1 Bl. Comm. 342; 3 Steph. Comm. 23.—**Sheriff clerk.** The clerk of the sheriff's court in Scotland.—**Sheriff depute.** In Scotch law. The principal sheriff of a county, who is also a judge.—**Sheriff-geld.** A rent formerly paid by a sheriff, and it is prayed that the sheriff in his account may be discharged thereof. Rot. Parl. 50 Edw. III.—**Sheriff-tooth.** In English law. A tenure by the service of providing entertainment for the sheriff at his county-courts; a common tax, formerly levied for the sheriff's diet. Wharton.—**Sheriff's court.** The court held before the sheriff's deputy, that is, the under-sheriff, and wherein actions are brought for recovery of debts under £20. Writs of inquiry are also brought here to be executed. The sheriff's court for the county of Middlesex is that wherein damages are assessed in proper cases after trial at Westminster. Brown.—**Sheriff's jury.** In practice. A jury composed of no determinate number, but which may be more or less than twelve, summoned by the sheriff for the purposes of an inquisition or inquest of office. 3 Bl. Comm. 258.—**Sheriff's officers.** Bailiffs, who are either bailiffs of hundreds or bound-bailiffs.—**Sheriff's sale.** See SALE.—**Sheriff's tourn.** A court of record in England, held twice every year, within a month after Easter and Michaelmas, before the sheriff, in different parts of the county. It is, indeed, only the *turn* or rotation of the sheriff to keep a court-leet in each respective hundred. It is the **great court-leet** of the county, as the county

court is the court-baron; for out of this, for the ease of the sheriff, was taken the court-leet or view of frank-pledge. 4 Bl. Comm. 273.

SHERIFFALTY. The time of a man's being sheriff. Cowell. The term of a sheriff's office.

SHERIFFWICK. The jurisdiction of a sheriff. Called, in modern law, "bailwick." The office of a sheriff.

SHERRERIE. A word used by the authorities of the Roman Church, to specify contemptuously the technical parts of the law, as administered by non-clerical lawyers. Wharton.

SHEWER. In the practice of the English high court, when a view by a jury is ordered, persons are named by the court to show the property to be viewed, and are hence called "shewers." There is usually a shewer on behalf of each party. Archb. Pr. 339, et seq.

SHEWING. In English law. To be quit of attachment in a court, in plaints shewed and not avowed. Obsolete.

SHIFTING. Changing; varying; passing from one person to another by substitution. "Shifting the burden of proof" is transferring it from one party to the other, or from one side of the case to the other, when he upon whom it rested originally has made out a *prima facie* case or defense by evidence, of such a character that it then becomes incumbent upon the other to rebut it by contradictory or defensive evidence.

—Shifting clause. A shifting clause in a settlement is a clause by which some other mode of devolution is substituted for that primarily prescribed. Examples of shifting clauses are: The ordinary name and arms clause, and the clause of less frequent occurrence by which a settled estate is destined as the foundation of a second family, in the event of the elder branch becoming otherwise enriched. These shifting clauses take effect under the statute of uses. Sweet.—**Shifting risk.** In insurance, a risk created by a contract of insurance on a stock of merchandise, or other similar property, which is kept for sale, or is subject to change in items by purchase and sale; the policy being conditioned to cover the goods in the stock at any and all times and not to be affected by changes in its composition. *Farmers', etc., Ins. Ass'n v. Kryder*, 5 Ind. App. 430, 31 N. E. 851, 51 Am. St. Rep. 284.—**Shifting severalty.** See SEVERALTY.—**Shifting use.** See USE.

SHILLING. In English law. The name of an English coin, of the value of one-twentieth part of a pound. This denomination of money was also used in America, in colonial times, but was not everywhere of uniform value.

SHIN-PLASTER. Formerly, a jocose term for a bank-note greatly depreciated in value; also for paper money of a denomina-

N tion less than a dollar. Webster. See Madison Ins. Co. v. Forsythe, 2 Ind. 483.

SHIP, v. In maritime law. To put on board a ship; to send by ship.

O To engage to serve on board a vessel as a seaman.

SHIP, n. A vessel of any kind employed in navigation. In a more restricted and more technical sense, a three-masted vessel navigated with sails.

P The term "ship" or "shipping," when used in this Code, includes steam-boats, sailing vessels, canal-boats, barges, and every structure adapted to be navigated from place to place for the transportation of merchandise or persons. Civ. Code Cal. § 960.

Q Nautical men apply the term "ship" to distinguish a vessel having three masts, each consisting of a lower mast, a topmast, and a topgallant mast, with their appropriate rigging. In familiar language, it is usually employed to distinguish any large vessel, however rigged. It is also frequently used as a general designation for all vessels navigated with sails; and this is the sense in which it is employed in law. Tomlins. And see Cope v. Vallette Dry-Dock Co., 119 U. S. 625, 7 Sup. Ct. 336, 30 L. Ed. 501; U. S. v. Open Boat, 27 Fed. Cas. 347; Raft of Cypress Logs, 20 Fed. Cas. 170; Tucker v. Alexandroff, 183 U. S. 424, 22 Sup. Ct. 195, 46 L. Ed. 264; King v. Greenway, 71 N. Y. 417; U. S. v. Dewey, 188 U. S. 254, 23 Sup. Ct. 415, 47 L. Ed. 463; Swan v. U. S., 19 Ct. Cl. 62.

R **S** **General ship.** Where a ship is not chartered wholly to one person, but the owner offers her generally to carry the goods of all comers, or where, if chartered to one person, he offers her to several subfreighters for the conveyance of their goods, she is called a "general" ship, as opposed to a "chartered" one. Brown. A vessel in which the master or owners engage separately with a number of persons unconnected with each other to convey their respective goods to the place of the ship's destination. Ward v. Green, 6 Cow. (N. Y.) 173, 16 Am. Dec. 437.—**Ship-breaking.** In Scotch law. The offense of breaking into a ship. Arkley, 461.—**Ship-broker.** An agent for the transaction of business between ship-owners and charterers or those who ship cargoes. Little Rock v. Barton, 33 Ark. 444.—**Ship-chandlery.** This is a term of extensive import, and includes everything necessary to furnish and equip a vessel, so as to render her seaworthy for the intended voyage. Not only stores, stoves, hardware, and crockery have been held to be within the term, but muskets and other arms also, the voyage being round Cape Horn to California, in the course of which voyage arms are sometimes carried for safety. Weaver v. The S. G. Owens, 1 Wall. Jr. 368, Fed. Cas. No. 17,310.—**Ship-channel.** In rivers, harbors, etc., the channel in which the water is deep enough for vessels of large size, usually marked out in harbors by buoys. The Oliver (D. C.) 22 Fed. 848.—**Ship-damage.** In the charter-parties with the English East India Company, these words occur. Their meaning is, damage from negligence, insufficiency, or bad stowage in the ship. Abb. Shipp. 204.—**Ship-master.** The captain or master of a merchant ship, appointed and put in command by the owner, and having general control of the vessel and cargo, with power to bind the owner by his lawful acts and engagements in the management of the ship.—**Ship-money.** In English law. An imposition formerly lev-

ied on port-towns and other places for fitting out ships; revived by Charles I., and abolished in the same reign. 17 Car. I. c. 14.—**Ship's bill.** The copy of the bill of lading retained by the master is called the "ship's bill." It is not authoritative as to the terms of the contract of affreightment; the bill delivered to the shipper must control, if the two do not agree. The Thames, 14 Wall. 98, 20 L. Ed. 804.—**Ship's company.** A term embracing all the officers of the ship, as well as the mariners or common seamen, but not a passenger. U. S. v. Libby, 26 Fed. Cas. 928; U. S. v. Winn, 23 Fed. Cas. 735.—**Ship's husband.** In maritime law. A person appointed by the several part-owners of a ship, and usually one of their number, to manage the concerns of the ship for the common benefit. Generally understood to be the general agent of the owners in regard to all the affairs of the ship in the home port. Story, Ag. § 35; 3 Kent. Comm. 151; Webster v. The Andes, 18 Ohio, 187; Muldon v. Whitlock, 1 Cow. (N. Y.) 307, 13 Am. Dec. 533; Gillespie v. Winberg, 4 Daly (N. Y.) 322; Mitchell v. Chambers, 43 Mich. 150, 5 N. W. 57, 38 Am. Rep. 167.—**Ship's papers.** The papers which must be carried by a vessel on a voyage, in order to furnish evidence of her national character, the nature and destination of the cargo, and of compliance with the navigation laws. The ship's papers are of two sorts: Those required by the law of a particular country; such as the certificate of registry, license, charter-party, bills of lading and of health, required by the law of England to be on board all British ships. Those required by the law of nations to be on board neutral ships, to vindicate their title to that character; these are the pass port, sea-brief, or sea-letter, proofs of property, the muster-roll or *role d'équipage*, the charter-party, the bills of lading and invoices, the log-book or ship's journal, and the bill of health. 1 Marsh. Ins. c. 9, § 6.

SHIPPED. This term, in common maritime and commercial usage, means "placed on board of a vessel for the purchaser or consignee, to be transported at his risk." Fisher v. Minot, 10 Gray (Mass.) 262.

SHIPPER. 1. The owner of goods who intrusts them on board a vessel for delivery abroad, by charter-party or otherwise.

2. Also, a Dutch word, signifying the master of a ship. It is mentioned in some of the statutes; is now generally called "skipper." Tomlins.

SHIPPING. Ships in general; ships or vessels of any kind intended for navigation. Relating to ships; as, shipping interest, shipping affairs, shipping business, shipping concerns. Putting on board a ship or vessel, or receiving on board a ship or vessel. Webster; Worcester.

The "law of shipping" is a comprehensive term for all that part of the maritime law which relates to ships and the persons employed in or about them. It embraces such subjects as the building and equipment of vessels, their registration and nationality, their ownership and inspection, their employment, (including charter-parties, freight, demurrage, towage, and salvage,) and their sale, transfer, and mortgage; also, the employment, rights, powers, and duties of mas-

ters and mariners; and the law relating to ship-brokers, ship-agents, pilots, etc.

—**Shipping articles.** A written agreement between the master of a vessel and the mariners, specifying the voyage or term for which the latter are shipped, and the rate of wages.—**Shipping commissioner.** An officer of the United States, appointed by the several circuit courts, within their respective jurisdictions, for each port of entry (the same being also a port of ocean navigation) which, in the judgment of such court, may require the same; his duties being to supervise the engagement and discharge of seamen; to see that men engaged as seamen report on board at the proper time; to facilitate the apprenticing of persons to the marine service; and other similar duties, such as may be required by law. Rev. St. U. S. §§ 4501-4508 (U. S. Comp. St. 1901, pp. 3061-3067).

SHIPWRECK. The demolition or shattering of a vessel, caused by her driving ashore or on rocks and shoals in the mid-seas, or by the violence of winds and waves in tempests. 2 Arn. Ins. p. 734.

SHIRE. In English law. A county. So called because every county or shire is divided and parted by certain metes and bounds from another. Co. Litt. 50a.

—**Knights of the shire.** See KNIGHT.—**Shire-clerk.** He that keeps the county court.—**Shire-man, or Scyre-man.** Before the Conquest, the judge of the county, by whom trials for land, etc., were determined. Tomlins; Mozley & Whitley.—**Shire-note.** The assize of the shire, or the assembly of the people, was so called by the Saxons. It was nearly if not exactly, the same as the *scyregemote*, and in most respects corresponded with what were afterwards called the "county courts." Brown.—**Shire-reeve.** In Saxon law. The reeve or bailiff of the shire. The *viscount* of the Anglo-Normans, and the *sheriff* of later times. Co. Litt. 168a.

SHOCK. In medical jurisprudence. A sudden and severe depression of the vital functions, particularly of the nerves and the circulation, due to the nervous exhaustion following *trauma*, surgical operation, or sudden and violent emotion, resulting (if not in death) in more or less prolonged prostration; it is spoken of as being either physical or psychical, according as it is caused by disturbance of the bodily powers and functions or of the mind. See *Maynard v. Oregon R. Co.*, 43 Or. 63, 72 Pac. 590.

SHOOFAA. In Mohammedan law. Pre-emption, or a power of possessing property which has been sold, by paying a sum equal to that paid by the purchaser. Wharton.

SHOP. A building in which goods and merchandise are sold at retail, or where mechanics work, and sometimes keep their products for sale. See *State v. Morgan*, 98 N. C. 641, 3 S. E. 927; *State v. O'Connell*, 26 Ind. 267; *State v. Sprague*, 149 Mo. 409, 50 S. W. 901.

Strictly, a shop is a place where goods are sold by retail, and a store a place where goods are deposited; but, in this country, shops for the

sale of goods are frequently called "stores." *Com. v. Annis*, 15 Gray (Mass.) 197.

—**Shop-books.** Books of original entry kept by tradesmen, shop-keepers, mechanics, and the like, in which are entered their accounts and charges for goods sold, work done, etc.

SHOPA. In old records, a shop. Cowell.

SHORE. Land on the margin of the sea, or a lake or river.

In common parlance, the word "shore" is understood to mean the line that separates the tide-water from the land about it, wherever that line may be, and in whatever stage of the tide. The word "shore," in its legal and technical sense, indicates the lands adjacent to navigable waters, where the tide flows and reflows, which at high tides are submerged, and at low tides are bare. *Shively v. Bowlby*, 152 U. S. 1, 14 Sup. Ct. 548, 38 L. Ed. 331; *Mather v. Chapman*, 40 Conn. 400, 16 Am. Rep. 46; *U. S. v. Pacheco*, 2 Wall. 590, 17 L. Ed. 865; *Harlan & Hollingsworth Co. v. Paschall*, 5 Del. Ch. 463; *Lacy v. Green*, 84 Pa. 519; *Axline v. Shaw*, 35 Fla. 305, 17 South. 411, 28 L. R. A. 391.

Sea-shore is that space of land over which the waters of the sea spread in the highest water, during the winter season. Civ. Code La. art. 451.

When the sea-shore is referred to as a boundary, the meaning must be understood to be the margin of the sea in its usual and ordinary state; the ground between the ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark is the shore. Hence a deed of land bounded at or by the "shore" will convey the flats as appurtenant. *Storer v. Freeman*, 6 Mass. 435, 4 Am. Dec. 155.

SHORT CAUSE. A cause which is not likely to occupy a great portion of the time of the court, and which may be entered on the list of "short causes," upon the application of one of the parties, and will then be heard more speedily than it would be in its regular order. This practice obtains in the English chancery and in some of the American states.

SHORT ENTRY. A custom of bankers of entering on the customer's pass-book the amount of notes deposited for collection, in such a manner that the amount is not carried to the latter's general balance until the notes are paid. See *Giles v. Perkins*, 9 East, 12; *Blaine v. Bourne*, 11 R. I. 121, 23 Am. Rep. 429.

SHORT LEASE. A term applied colloquially, but without much precision, to a lease for a short term, (as a month or a year,) as distinguished from one running for a long period.

SHORT NOTICE. In practice. Notice of less than the ordinary time; generally of half that time. 2 Tidd, Pr. 757.

N **SHORT SUMMONS.** A process, authorized in some of the states, to be issued against an absconding, fraudulent, or non-resident debtor, which is returnable within a less number of days than an ordinary writ of summons.

O **SHORTFORD.** An old custom of the city of Exeter. A mode of foreclosing the right of a tenant by the chief lord of the fee, in cases of non-payment of rent. Cowell.

P **SHOW.** Although the words "show" and "indicate" are sometimes interchangeable in popular use, they are not always so. To "show" is to make apparent or clear by evidence; to prove; while an "indication" may be merely a symptom; that which points to or gives direction to the mind. *Coyle v. Com.*, 104 Pa. 133.

R **SHOW CAUSE.** To show cause against a rule *nisi*, an order, decree, execution, etc., is to appear as directed, and present to the court such reasons and considerations as one has to offer why it should not be confirmed, take effect, be executed, or as the case may be.

S **SHRIEVALTY.** The office of sheriff; the period of that office.

SHYSTER. A "pettifogging shyster" is an unscrupulous practitioner who disgraces his profession by doing mean work, and resorts to sharp practice to do it. *Bailey v. Kalamazoo Pub. Co.*, 40 Mich. 251. See, also, *Gribble v. Pioneer Press Co.*, 34 Minn. 342, 25 N. W. 710.

Si a jure discedas, vagus eris, et erunt omnia omnibus incerta. If you depart from the law, you will go astray, and all things will be uncertain to everybody. *Co. Litt.* 227b.

SI ACTIO. Lat. The conclusion of a plea to an action when the defendant demands judgment, if the plaintiff ought to have his action, etc. Obsolete.

Si alicujus rei societas sit et finis negotio impositus est, finitur societas. If there is a partnership in any matter, and the business is ended, the partnership ceases. *Griswold v. Waddington*, 16 Johns. (N. Y.) 438, 489.

Si aliquid ex solemnibus deficiat, cum equitas poscit, subveniendum est. If any one of certain required forms be wanting, where equity requires, it will be aided. 1 Kent, Comm. 157. The want of some of a neutral vessel's papers is strong presumptive evidence against the ship's neutrality, yet the want of any one of them is not absolutely conclusive. *Id.*

SI ALIQUID SAPIT. Lat. If he knows anything; if he is not altogether devoid of reason.

Si assuetis mederi possis, nova non sunt tentanda. If you can be relieved by accustomed remedies, new ones should not be tried. 10 Coke, 142b. If an old wall can be repaired, a new one should not be made. *Id.*

SI CONSTET DE PERSONA. Lat. If it be certain who is the person meant.

SI CONTINGAT. Lat. If it happen. Words of condition in old conveyances. 10 Coke, 42a.

SI FECERIT TE SECURUM. Lat. If [he] make you secure. In practice. The initial and emphatic words of that description of original writ which directs the sheriff to cause the defendant to appear in court, without any option given him, provided the plaintiff gives the sheriff security effectually to prosecute his claim. 3 Bl. Comm. 274.

Si ingratum dixeris, omnia dixeris. If you affirm that one is ungrateful, in that you include every charge. A Roman maxim. *Tray. Lat. Max.*

SI ITA EST. Lat. If it be so. Emphatic words in the old writ of *mandamus* to a judge, commanding him, if the fact alleged be truly stated, (*si ita est*) to affix his seal to a bill of exceptions. *Ex parte Crane*, 5 Pet. 192, 8 L. Ed. 92.

Si meliores sunt quos ducit amor, plures sunt quos corrigit timor. If those are better who are led by love, those are the greater number who are corrected by fear. *Co. Litt.* 392.

Si non appareat quid actum est, erit consequens ut id sequamur quod in regione in qua actum est frequentatur. If it does not appear what was agreed upon, the consequence will be that we must follow that which is the usage of the place where the agreement was made. *Dig.* 50, 17, 34.

SI NON OMNES. Lat. In English practice. A writ of association of justices whereby, if all in commission cannot meet at the day assigned, it is allowed that two or more may proceed with the business. *Cowell; Fitzh. Nat. Brev.* 111 C.

Si nulla sit conjectura quæ ducat alio, verba intelligenda sunt ex proprietate, non grammatica sed populari ex usu. If there be no inference which leads to a different result, words are to be understood according to their proper meaning, not in a

grammatical, but in a popular and ordinary, sense. 2 Kent, Comm. 555.

SI PARET. Lat. If it appears. In Roman law. Words used in the formula by which the prætor appointed a judge, and instructed him how to decide the cause.

Si plures sint fidejussores, quotquot erunt numero, singuli in solidum tenentur. If there are more sureties than one, how many soever they shall be, they shall each be held for the whole. Inst. 3, 20, 4.

SI PRIUS. Lat. In old practice. If before. Formal words in the old writs for summoning juries. Fleta, l. 2, c. 65, § 12.

Si quid universitati debetur singulis non debetur, nec quod debet universitas singuli debent. If anything be owing to an entire body, it is not owing to the individual members; nor do the individuals owe that which is owing by the entire body. Dig. 3, 4, 7, 1.

Si quidem in nomine, cognomine, prænomine legatarii testator erraverit, cum de persona constat, nihilominus valet legatum. Although a testator may have mistaken the *nomen*, *cognomen*, or *prænomen* of a legatee, yet, if it be certain who is the person meant, the legacy is valid. Inst. 2, 20, 29; Broom, Max. 645.

SI QUIS. Lat. In the civil law. If any one. Formal words in the prætorian edicts. The words "*quis*," though masculine in form was held to include women. Dig. 50, 16, 1.

Si quis custos frandem pupillo fecerit, a tutela removendus est. Jenk. Cent. 39. If a guardian do fraud to his ward, he shall be removed from his guardianship.

Si quis prænantem uxorem reliquit, non videtur sine liberis decessisse. If a man leave his wife pregnant, he shall not be considered to have died without children. A rule of the civil law.

Si quis unum percusserit, cum alium percutere vellet, in felonia tenetur. 3 Inst. 51. If a man kill one, meaning to kill another, he is held guilty of felony.

SI RECOGNOSCAT. Lat. If he acknowledge. In old practice. A writ which lay for a creditor against his debtor for money numbered (*pecunia numerata*) or counted; that is, a specific sum of money, which the debtor had acknowledged in the county court, to owe him, as received *in pecuniis numeratis*. Cowell.

Si suggestio non sit vera, literæ patentēs vacuæ sunt. 10 Coke, 113. If the suggestion be not true, the letters patent are void.

SIB. Sax. A relative or kinsman. Used in the Scotch tongue, but not now in English.

SIC. Lat. Thus; so; in such manner.

Sic enim debere quem meliorem agrum suum facere ne vicini deteriorem faciat. Every one ought so to improve his land as not to injure his neighbor's. 3 Kent, Comm. 441. A rule of the Roman law.

Sic interpretandum est ut verba accipiantur cum effectu. 3 Inst. 80. [A statute] is to be so interpreted that the words may be taken with effect.

SIC SUBSCRIBITUR. Lat. In Scotch practice. So it is subscribed. Formal words at the end of depositions, immediately preceding the signature. 1 How. State Tr. 1379.

Sic utere tuo ut alienum non lædas. Use your own property in such a manner as not to injure that of another. 9 Coke, 59; 1 Bl. Comm. 306; Broom, Max. 365.

SICH. A little current of water, which is dry in summer; a water furrow or gutter. Cowell.

SICIUS. A sort of money current among the ancient English, of the value of 2d.

SICKNESS. Disease; malady; any morbid condition of the body (including insanity) which, for the time being, hinders or prevents the organs from normally discharging their several functions. L. R. 8 Q. B. 295.

SICUT ALIAS. Lat. As at another time, or heretofore. This was a second writ sent out when the first was not executed. Cowell.

SICUT ME DEUS ADJUVET. Lat. So help me God. Fleta, l. 1, c. 18, § 4.

Sicut natura nil facit per saltum, ita nec lex. Co. Litt. 238. In the same way as nature does nothing by a bound, so neither does the law.

SIDE. The same court is sometimes said to have different *sides*; that is, different provinces or fields of jurisdiction. Thus, an admiralty court may have an "instance side," distinct from its powers as a prize court; the "crown side," (criminal jurisdiction) is to be distinguished from the "plea side," (civil jurisdiction); the same court may have an "equity side" and a "law side."

SIDE-BAR RULES. In English practice. There are some rules which the courts authorize their officers to grant as a matter of course without formal application being made to them in open court, and these are technically termed "side-bar rules," because

N formerly they were moved for by the attorneys at the side bar in court; such, for instance, was the rule to plead, which was an order or command of the court requiring a defendant to plead within a specified number of days. Such also were the rules to reply, to rejoin, and many others, the granting of which depended upon settled rules of practice rather than upon the discretion of the courts, all of which are rendered unnecessary by recent statutory changes. Brown, voc. "Rule."

P **SIDE LINES.** In mining law, the side lines of a mining claim are those which measure the extent of the claim on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface. They are not necessarily the side lines as laid down on the ground or on a map or plat; for if the claim, in its longer dimension, crosses the vein, instead of following it, the platted side lines will be treated in law as the end lines, and vice versa. See Argentine Min. Co. v. Terrible Min. Co., 122 U. S. 478, 7 Sup. Ct. 1356, 30 L. Ed. 1140; Del Monte Min. Co. v. Last Chance Min. Co., 171 U. S. 55, 18 Sup. Ct. 895, 43 L. Ed. 72.

Q **SIDE REPORTS.** A term sometimes applied to unofficial volumes or series of reports, as contrasted with those prepared by the official reporter of the court, or to collections of cases omitted from the official reports.

R **SIDESMEN.** In ecclesiastical law. These were originally persons whom, in the ancient episcopal synods, the bishops were wont to summon out of each parish to give information of the disorders of the clergy and people, and to report heretics. In process of time they became standing officers, under the title of "synodsmen," "sidesmen," or "questmen." The whole of their duties seems now to have devolved by custom upon the churchwardens of a parish. 1 Burn, Ecc. Law, 399.

S **SIDEWALK.** A walk for foot passengers at the side of a street or road. See Kohlhof v. Chicago, 192 Ill. 249, 61 N. E. 446, 85 Am. St. Rep. 335; Challiss v. Parker, 11 Kan. 391; State v. Berdetta, 73 Ind. 185, 38 Am. Rep. 117; Pequignot v. Detroit (C. C.) 16 Fed. 212.

SIEN. An obsolete form of the word "scion," meaning offspring or descendant. Co. Litt 123a.

SIERVO. Span. In Spanish law. A slave. Las Partidas, pt. 4, tit. 21, l. 1.

SIETE PARTIDAS. Span. Seven parts. See LAS PARTIDAS.

SIGHT. When a bill of exchange is expressed to be payable "at sight," it means

on presentment to the drawee. See Campbell v. French, 6 Term, 212.

SIGIL. In old English law, a seal, or a contracted or abbreviated signature used as a seal.

SIGILLUM. Lat. In old English law. A seal; originally and properly a seal impressed upon wax.

Sigillum est cera impressa, quia cera sine impressione non est sigillum. A seal is a piece of wax impressed, because wax without an impression is not a seal. 3 Inst. 169.

SIGLA. Lat. In Roman law. Marks or signs of abbreviation used in writing. Cod. 1, 17, 11, 13.

SIGN. To affix one's name to a writing or instrument, for the purpose of authenticating it, or to give it effect as one's act.

To "sign" is merely to write one's name on paper, or declare assent or attestation by some sign or mark, and does not, like "subscribe," require that one should write at the bottom of the instrument signed. See Sheehan v. Kearney, 82 Miss. 688, 21 South. 41, 35 L. R. A. 102; Robins v. Coryell, 27 Barb. (N. Y.) 560; James v. Patten, 6 N. Y. 9, 55 Am. Dec. 376.

SIGN-MANUAL. In English law. The signature or subscription of the king is termed his "sign-manual." There is this difference between what the sovereign does under the sign manual and what he or she does under the great seal, viz., that the former is done as a personal act of the sovereign; the latter as an act of state. Brown.

SIGNATORIUS ANNULUS. Lat. In the civil law. A signet-ring; a seal-ring. Dig. 50, 16, 74.

SIGNATURE. In ecclesiastical law. The name of a sort of rescript, without seal, containing the supplication, the signature of the pope or his delegate, and the grant of a pardon.

In contracts. The act of writing one's name upon a deed, note, contract, or other instrument, either to identify or authenticate it, or to give it validity as one's own act. The name so written is also called a "signature."

SIGNET. A seal commonly used for the sign manual of the sovereign. Wharton. The signet is also used for the purpose of civil justice in Scotland. Bell.

SIGNIFICATION. In French law. The notice given of a decree, sentence, or other judicial act.

SIGNIFICAVIT. In ecclesiastical law. When this word is used alone, it means the

Bishop's certificate to the court of chancery in order to obtain the writ of excommunication; but, where the words "*writ of significavit*" are used, the meaning is the same as "*writ de excommunicato capiendo*." Shelf. Mar. & Div. 502. Obsolete.

SIGNING JUDGMENT. In English practice. The signature or allowance of the proper officer of a court, obtained by the party entitled to judgment in an action, expressing generally that judgment is given in his favor, and which stands in the place of its actual delivery by the judges themselves. Steph. Pl. 110, 111; French v. Pease, 10 Kan. 54.

In American practice. Signing judgment means a signing of the judgment record itself, which is done by the proper officer, on the margin of the record, opposite the entry of the judgment. 1 Burrill, Pr. 268.

SIGNUM. Lat. In the Roman and civil law. A sign; a mark; a seal. The seal of an instrument. Calvin.

A species of proof. By "*signa*" were meant those species of *indicia* which come more immediately under the cognizance of the senses; such as stains of blood on the person of the accused. Best, Pres. 13, note f.

In Saxon law. The sign of a cross prefixed as a sign of assent and approbation to a charter or deed.

SILENCE. The state of a person who does not speak, or of one who refrains from speaking. In the law of estoppel, "silence" implies knowledge and an opportunity to act upon it. Pence v. Langdon, 99 U. S. 581, 25 L. Ed. 420; Stewart v. Wyoming Cattle Ranch Co., 128 U. S. 383, 9 Sup. Ct. 101, 32 L. Ed. 439; Chicora Fertilizer Co. v. Dunan, 91 Md. 144, 46 Atl. 347, 50 L. R. A. 401.

Silent leges inter arma. The power of law is suspended during war. Bacon.

SILENTIARIUS. In English law. One of the privy council; also an usher, who sees good rule and silence kept in court. Wharton.

SILK GOWN. Used especially of the gowns worn in England by king's counsel; hence, "to take silk" means to attain the rank of king's counsel. Mozley & Whitley.

SILVA. Lat. In the civil law. Wood; a wood.

SILVA CÆDUA. In the civil law. That kind of wood which was kept for the purpose of being cut.

In English law. Under wood; coppice wood. 2 Inst. 642; Cowell. All small wood

and under timber, and likewise timber when cut down, under twenty years' growth; titheable wood. 3 Salk. 347.

SIMILAR. This word is often used to denote a partial resemblance only; but it is also often used to denote sameness in all essential particulars. Thus, a statutory provision in relation to "previous conviction of a *similar* offense" may mean conviction of an offense identical in kind. Com. v. Fountain, 127 Mass. 454.

SIMILITER. Lat. In pleading. Likewise; the like. The name of the short formula used either at the end of pleadings or by itself, expressive of the acceptance of an issue of fact tendered by the opposite party; otherwise termed a "joinder in issue." Steph. Pl. 57, 237. See Solomons v. Chesley, 57 N. H. 163.

Similitudo legalis est casuum diversorum inter se collatorum similis ratio; quod in uno similitum valet, valebit in altero. Dissimilitum, dissimilis est ratio. Legal similarity is a similar reason which governs various cases when compared with each other; for what avails in one similar case will avail in the other. Of things dissimilar, the reason is dissimilar. Co. Litt. 191.

Simonia est voluntas sive desiderium emendi vel vendendi spiritualia vel spiritualibus adhærentia. Contractus ex turpi causa et contra bonos mores. Hob. 167. Simony is the will or desire of buying or selling spiritualities, or things pertaining thereto. It is a contract founded on a bad cause, and against morality.

SIMONY. In English ecclesiastical law. The corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money, gift, or reward. 2 Bl. Comm. 278. An unlawful contract for presenting a clergyman to a benefice. The buying or selling of ecclesiastical preferments or of things pertaining to the ecclesiastical order. Hob. 167. See State v. Buswell, 40 Neb. 158, 58 N. W. 728, 24 L. R. A. 68.

SIMPLA. Lat. In the civil law. The single value of a thing. Dig. 21, 2, 37, 2.

SIMPLE. Pure; unmixed; not compounded; not aggravated; not evidenced by sealed writing or record.

As to simple "Assault," "Average," "Battery," "Blockade," "Bond," "Confession," "Contract," "Contract Debt," "Deposit," "Interest," "Larceny," "Obligation," "Trust," and "Warrantice," see those titles.

SIMPLEX. Lat. Simple; single; pure; unqualified.

—**Simplex beneficium.** In ecclesiastical law. A minor dignity in a cathedral or collegi-

Nate church, or any other ecclesiastical benefice, as distinguished from a cure of souls. It may therefore be held with any parochial cure, without coming under the prohibitions against pluralities. Wharton.—**Simplex dictum.** In old English practice. Simple averment; mere assertion without proof.—**Simplex justitarius.** In old records. Simple justice. A name sometimes given to a puisne justice. Cowell.—**Simplex loquela.** In old English practice. Simple speech; the mere declaration or *plaint* of a plaintiff.—**Simplex obligatio.** A single obligation; a bond without a condition. 2 Bl. Comm. 340.—**Simplex peregrinatio.** In old English law. Simple pilgrimage. Fleta, l. 4, c. 2, § 2.

Q **Simplex commendatio non obligat.** Mere recommendation [of an article] does not bind, [the vendor of it.] Dig. 4, 3, 37; 2 Kent, Comm. 485; Broom, Max. 781.

R **Simplex et pura donatio dici poterit, ubi nulla est adjecta conditio nec modus.** A gift is said to be pure and simple when no condition or qualification is annexed. Bract. 1.

S **Simplicitas est legibus amica; et minima subtilitas in jure reprobatur.** 4 Coke, 8. Simplicity is favorable to the laws; and too much subtlety in law is to be reprobated.

SIMPLICITER. Lat. Simply; without ceremony; in a summary manner.

Directly; immediately; as distinguished from inferentially or indirectly.

By itself; by its own force; *per se*.

SIMUL CUM. Lat. Together with. In actions of tort and in prosecutions, where several persons united in committing the act complained of, some of whom are known and others not, it is usual to allege in the declaration or indictment that the persons therein named did the injury in question, "together with (*simul cum*) other persons unknown."

SIMUL ET SEMEL. Lat. Together and at one time.

SIMULATE. To feign, pretend, or counterfeit. To engage, usually with the co-operation or connivance of another person, in an act or series of acts, which are apparently transacted in good faith, and intended to be followed by their ordinary legal consequences, but which in reality conceal a fraudulent purpose of the party to gain thereby some advantage to which he is not entitled, or to injure, delay, or defraud others. See Cartwright v. Bamberger, 90 Ala. 405, 8 South. 264.

—**Simulated fact.** In the law of evidence. A fabricated fact; an appearance given to things by human device, with a view to deceive and mislead. Burrill, Circ. Ev. 181.—**Simulated judgment.** One which is apparently rendered in good faith, upon an actual debt, and intended to be collected by the usual pro-

cess of law, but which in reality is entered by the fraudulent contrivance of the parties, for the purpose of giving to one of them an advantage to which he is not entitled, or of defrauding or delaying third persons.—**Simulated sale.** One which has all the appearance of an actual sale in good faith, intended to transfer the ownership of property for a consideration, but which in reality covers a collusive design of the parties to put the property beyond the reach of creditors, or proceeds from some other fraudulent purpose.

SIMULATIO LATENS. Lat. A species of feigned disease, in which disease is actually present, but where the symptoms are falsely aggravated, and greater sickness is pretended than really exists. Beck, Med. Jur. 3.

SIMULATION. In the civil law. Misrepresentation or concealment of the truth; as where parties pretend to perform a transaction different from that in which they really are engaged. Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 181.

In French law. Collusion; a fraudulent arrangement between two or more persons to give a false or deceptive appearance to a transaction in which they engage.

SINDERESIS. "A natural power of the soul, set in the highest part thereof, moving and stirring it to good, and adorning evil. And therefore *sinderests* never sinneth nor erreth. And this *sinderesis* our Lord put in man, to the intent that the order of things should be observed. And therefore *sinderests* is called by some men the 'law of reason,' for it ministereth the principles of the law of reason, the which be in every man by nature, in that he is a reasonable creature." Doct. & Stud. 39.

SINE. Lat. Without.

—**Sine animo revertendi.** Without the intention of returning. 1 Kent, Comm. 78.—**Sine assensu capituli.** Without the consent of the chapter. In old English practice. A writ which lay where a dean, bishop, prebendary, abbot, prior, or master of a hospital alienated the lands holden in the right of his house, abbey, or priory, without the consent of the chapter; in which case his successor might have this writ. Fitzh. Nat. Brev. 194. I.; Cowell.—**Sine consideratione curie.** Without the judgment of the court. Fleta, lib. 2, c. 47, § 13.—**Sine decreto.** Without authority of a judge. 2 Kames, Eq. 115.—**Sine die.** Without day; without assigning a day for a further meeting or hearing. Hence, a final adjournment; final dismissal of a cause. *Quod eat sine die*, that he go without day; the old form of a judgment for the defendant, i. e., a judgment discharging the defendant from any further appearance in court.—**Sine hoc quod.** Without this, that. A technical phrase in old pleading, of the same import with the phrase "*absque hoc quod*."—**Sine numero.** Without stint or limit. A term applied to common. Fleta, lib. 4, c. 19, § 8.—**Sine prole.** Without issue. Used in genealogical tables, and often abbreviated into "*s. p.*"—**Sine qua non.** Without which not. That without which the thing cannot be. An indispensable requisite or condition.

Sine possessione nuncupatio procedere non potest. There can be no prescription without possession.

SINECURE. In ecclesiastical law. When a rector of a parish neither resides nor performs duty at his benefice, but has a vicar under him endowed and charged with the cure thereof, this is termed a "sinecure." Brown.

An ecclesiastical benefice without cure of souls.

In popular usage, the term denotes an office which yields a revenue to the incumbent, but makes little or no demand upon his time or attention.

SINGLE. Unitary; detached; individual; affecting only one person; containing only one part, article, condition, or covenant.

As to single "Adultery," "Bill," "Bond," "Combat," "Demise," "Entry," "Escheat," and "Original," see those titles.

SINGULAR. Each; as in the expression "all and singular." Also, individual.

As to singular "Successor," and "Title," see those titles.

SINKING FUND. See FUND.

SIPESSOCUA. In old English law. A franchise, liberty, or hundred.

SIST, v. In Scotch practice. To stay proceedings. Bell.

SIST, n. In Scotch practice. A stay or suspension of proceedings; an order for a stay of proceedings. Bell.

SISTER. A woman who has the same father and mother with another, or has one of them only. The word is the correlative of "brother."

SIT. To hold a session, as of a court, grand jury, legislative body, etc. To be formally organized and proceeding with the transaction of business. See *Allen v. State*, 102 Ga. 619, 29 S. E. 470; *Cock v. State*, 3 Tex. App. 659.

SITHCUNDMAM. In Saxon law. The high constable of a hundred.

SITIO GANADO MAYOR. Sp. In Spanish and Mexican land law, a tract of land in the form of a square, each side of which measures 5,000 varas; the distance from the center of each sitio to each of its sides should be measured directly to the cardinal points of the compass, and should be 2,500 varas. U. S. v. Cameron, 3 Ariz. 100, 21 Pac. 177.

SITTINGS. In practice. The holding of a court, with full form, and before all the

judges; as a *sitting in banc*. 3 Steph. Comm. 423.

The holding of a court of *nisi prius* by one or more of the judges of a superior court, instead of the ordinary *nisi prius* judge. 3 Steph. Comm. 422.

—Sittings after term. *Sittings in banc* after term were held by authority of the St. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 32. The courts were at liberty to transact business at their sittings as in term-time, but the custom was to dispose only of cases standing for argument or judgment. Wharton.—**Sittings in bank or banc.** The sessions of a court, with the full bench present, for the purpose of determining matters of law argued before them.—**Sittings in camera.** See CHAMBERS.

SITUS. Lat. Site; position; location; the place where a thing is, considered, for example, with reference to jurisdiction over it, or the right or power to tax it. See *Boyd v. Selma*, 96 Ala. 144, 11 South. 393, 16 L. R. A. 729; *Bullock v. Guilford*, 59 Vt. 516, 9 Atl. 360; *Fenton v. Edwards*, 126 Cal. 43, 58 Pac. 320, 46 L. R. A. 832, 77 Am. St. Rep. 141.

Sive tota res vincatur, sive pars, habet regressum emptor in venditorem. The purchaser who has been evicted in whole or in part has an action against the vendor. Dig. 21, 2, 1; Broom, Max. 768.

SIX ACTS, THE. The acts passed in 1819, for the pacification of England, are so called. They, in effect, prohibited the training of persons to arms; authorized general searches and seizure of arms; prohibited meetings of more than fifty persons for the discussion of public grievances; repressed with heavy penalties and confiscations seditious and blasphemous libels; and checked pamphleteering by extending the newspaper stamp duty to political pamphlets. Brown.

SIX ARTICLES, LAWS OF. A celebrated act entitled "An act for abolishing diversity of opinion," (31 Hen. VIII. c. 14,) enforcing conformity to six of the strongest points in the Roman Catholic religion, under the severest penalties; repealed by St. 1 Eliz. c. 1. 4 Reeve, Eng. Law, 378.

SIX CLERKS. In English practice. Officers of the court of chancery, who received and filed all bills, answers, replications, and other papers, signed office copies of pleadings, examined and signed docketts of decrees, etc., and had the care of all records in their office. Holthouse; 3 Bl. Comm. 443. They were abolished by St. 5 Vict. c. 5.

SIX-DAY LICENSE. In English law. A liquor license, containing a condition that the premises in respect of which the license is granted shall be closed during the whole of Sunday, granted under section 49 of the licensing act, 1872 (35 & 36 Vict. c. 94.)

SIXHINDI. Servants of the same nature as rod knights, (*q. v.*) Anc. Inst. Eng.

N SKELETON BILL. One drawn, indorsed, or accepted in blank.

O SKILL. Practical and familiar knowledge of the principles and processes of an art, science, or trade, combined with the ability to apply them in practice in a proper and approved manner and with readiness and dexterity. See *Dole v. Johnson*, 50 N. H. 454; *Akridge v. Noble*, 114 Ga. 949, 41 S. E. 78; *Graham v. Gautier*, 21 Tex. 119; *Haworth v. Severs Mfg. Co.*, 87 Iowa, 765, 51 N. W. 63.

P —Reasonable skill. Such skill as is ordinarily possessed and exercised by persons of common capacity, engaged in the same business or employment. *Mechanics' Bank v. Merchants' Bank*, 6 Mete. (Mass.) 26.—**Skilled witnesses.** Witnesses who are allowed to give evidence on matters of opinion and abstract fact.

Q SLADE. In old records. A long, flat, and narrow piece or strip of ground. *Paroch. Antiq.* 465.

R SLAINS. See **LETTERS OF SLAINS.**

S SLANDER. In torts. Oral defamation; the speaking of false and malicious words concerning another, whereby injury results to his reputation. See *Pollard v. Lyon*, 91 U. S. 227, 23 L. Ed. 308; *Fredrickson v. Johnson*, 60 Minn. 337, 62 N. W. 388; *Ross v. Ward*, 14 S. D. 240, 85 N. W. 182, 86 Am. St. Rep. 746; *Gambrill v. Schooley*, 93 Md. 48, 48 Atl. 730, 52 L. R. A. 87, 86 Am. St. Rep. 414; *Republican Pub. Co. v. Mosman*, 15 Colo. 399, 24 Pac. 1051; *Civ. Code Ga.* 1895, § 3837.

—Slander of title. This is a statement of something tending to cut down the extent of title to some estate vested in the plaintiff. Such statement, in order to be actionable, must be false and malicious; *i. e.*, both untrue and done on purpose to injure the plaintiff. Damage must also have resulted from the statement. *Brown.* See *Burkett v. Griffith*, 90 Cal. 532, 27 Pac. 527, 13 L. R. A. 707, 25 Am. St. Rep. 151; *Carbondale Inv. Co. v. Burdick*, 67 Kan. 329, 72 Pac. 781; *Butts v. Long*, 94 Mo. App. 687, 68 S. W. 754.

SLANDERER. One who maliciously and without reason imputes a crime or fault to another of which he is innocent. See **SLANDER.**

SLAVE. A person who is wholly subject to the will of another; one who has no freedom of action, but whose person and services are wholly under the control of another. *Webster.*

One who is under the power of a master, and who belongs to him; so that the master may sell and dispose of his person, of his industry, and of his labor, without his being able to do anything, have anything, or acquire anything, but what must belong to his master. *Civ. Code La. art. 35.*

SLAVE-TRADE. The traffic in slaves, or the buying and selling of slaves for profit.

SLAVERY. The condition of a slave; that civil relation in which one man has absolute power over the life, fortune, and liberty of another.

SLAY. This word, in an indictment, adds nothing to the force and effect of the word "kill," when used with reference to the taking of human life. It is particularly applicable to the taking of human life in battle; and, when it is not used in this sense, it is synonymous with "kill." *State v. Thomas*, 32 La. Ann. 351.

SLEDGE. A hurdle to draw traitors to execution. 1 *Hale*, P. C. 82.

SLEEPING PARTNER. A dormant partner; one whose name does not appear in the firm, and who takes no active part in the business, but who has an interest in the concern, and shares the profits, and thereby becomes a partner, either absolutely, or as respects third persons.

SLEEPING RENT. In English law. An expression frequently used in coal-mine leases and agreements for the same. It signifies a fixed or dead, *i. e.*, certain, rent, as distinguished from a rent or royalty varying with the amount of coals gotten, and is payable although the mine should not be worked at all, but should be sleeping or dead, whence the name. *Brown.*

SLIGHT. As to slight "Care," "Evidence," "Fault," and "Negligence," see those titles.

SLIP. 1. In negotiations for a policy of insurance. In England, the agreement is in practice concluded between the parties by a memorandum called the "slip," containing the terms of the proposed insurance, and initialed by the underwriters. *Sweet.*

2. Also that part of a police court which is divided off from the other parts of the court, for the prisoner to stand in. It is frequently called the "dock." *Brown.*

3. The intermediate space between two wharves or docks; the opening or vacant space between two piers. See *Thompson v. New York*, 11 N. Y. 120; *New York v. Scott*, 1 *Caines* (N. Y.) 543.

SLIPPA. A stirrup. There is a tenure of land in Cambridgeshire by holding the sovereign's stirrup. *Wharton.*

SLOUGH. An arm of a river, flowing between islands and the main-land, and separating the islands from one another. Sloughs have not the breadth of the main river, nor does the main body of water of the stream flow through them. *Dunlieth & D. Bridge Co. v. Dubuque County*, 55 Iowa, 565, 8 N. W. 443.

SLOUGH SILVER. A rent paid to the castle of Wigmore, in lieu of certain days' work in harvest, heretofore reserved to the lord from his tenants. Cowell.

SLUICEWAY. An artificial channel into which water is let by a sluice. Specifically, a trench constructed over the bed of a stream, so that logs or lumber can be floated down to a convenient place of delivery. Webster. See *Anderson v. Munch*, 29 Minn. 416, 13 N. W. 192.

SMAKA. In old records. A small, light vessel; a smack. Cowell.

SMALL DEBTS COURTS. The several county courts established by St. 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, for the purpose of bringing justice home to every man's door.

SMALL TITHES. All personal and mixed tithes, and also hops, flax, saffrons, potatoes, and sometimes, by custom, wood. Otherwise called "privy tithes." 2 Steph. Comm. 726.

SMART-MONEY. Vindictive or exemplary damages. See *Brewer v. Jacobs* (C. C.) 22 Fed. 224; *Springer v. Somers Fuel Co.*, 196 Pa. 156, 46 Atl. 370; *Day v. Woodworth*, 13 How. 371, 14 L. Ed. 181; *Murphy v. Hobbs*, 7 Colo. 541, 5 Pac. 119, 49 Am. Rep. 366.

SMOKE-FARTHINGS. In old English law. An annual rent paid to cathedral churches; another name for the pentecostals or customary oblations offered by the dispersed inhabitants within a diocese, when they made their processions to the mother cathedral church. Cowell.

SMOKE-SILVER. In English law. A sum paid to the ministers of divers parishes as a modus in lieu of tithe-wood. Blount.

SMUGGLE. The act, with intent to defraud, of bringing into the United States, or with like intent, attempting to bring into the United States, dutiable articles, without passing the same, or the package containing the same, through the custom-house, or submitting them to the officers of the revenue for examination. 18 U. S. St. at Large, 186 (U. S. Comp. St. 1901, p. 2018).

"The word is a technical word, having a known and accepted meaning. It implies something illegal, and is inconsistent with an innocent intent. The idea conveyed by it is that of a secret introduction of goods, with intent to avoid payment of duties." *U. S. v. Clafin*, 13 Blatchf. 184, Fed. Cas. No. 14,798.

SMUGGLING. The offense of importing prohibited articles, or of defrauding the revenue by the introduction of articles into consumption, without paying the duties

chargeable upon them. It may be committed indifferently either upon the excise or customs revenue. Wharton.

SNOTTERING SILVER. A small duty which was paid by servile tenants in Wylegh to the abbot of Colchester. Cowell.

SO. This term is sometimes the equivalent of "hence," or "therefore," and it is thus understood whenever what follows is an illustration of, or conclusion from, what has gone before. *Clem v. State*, 33 Ind. 431.

SO HELP YOU GOD. The formula at the end of a common oath.

SOBRE. Span. Above; over; upon. *Ruis v. Chambers*, 15 Tex. 586, 592.

SOBRE-JUEZES. In Spanish law. Superior judges. *Las Partidas*, pt. 3, tit. 4, l. 1.

SOBRINI and SOBRINÆ. Lat. In the civil law. The children of cousins german in general.

SOC, SOK, or SOKA. In Saxon law. Jurisdiction; a power or privilege to administer justice and execute the laws; also a shire, circuit, or territory. Cowell.

SOCA. A seigniorship or lordship, enfranchised by the king, with liberty of holding a court of his *socmen* or *socagers*; i. e., his tenants.

SOCAGE. Socage tenure, in England, is the holding of certain lands in consideration of certain inferior services of husbandry to be performed by the tenant to the lord of the fee. "Socage," in its most general and extensive signification, seems to denote a tenure by any certain and determinate service. And in this sense it is by the ancient writers constantly put in opposition to tenure by chivalry or knight-service, where the render was precarious and uncertain. Socage is of two sorts,—free socage, where the services are not only certain, but honorable; and villein socage, where the services, though certain, are of baser nature. Such as hold by the former tenure are also called in Glanvil and other authors by the name of "*liberi sokemanni*," or tenants in free socage. By the statute 12 Car. 2, c. 24, all the tenures by knight-service were, with one or two immaterial exceptions, converted into free and common socage. See Cowell; *Bract. l. 2, c. 35*; 2 Bl. Comm. 79; *Fleta*, lib. 3, c. 14, § 9; *Litt. § 117*; *Glan. l. 3, c. 7*.

SOCAGER. A tenant by socage.

Socagium idem est quod servitum socæ; et soca, idem est quod caruca. *Co. Litt. 86.* Socage is the same as service of the soc; and soc is the same thing as a plow.

N **SOCER.** Lat. In the civil law. A wife's father; a father-in-law. Calvin.

O **SOCIALISM.** A scheme of government aiming at absolute equality in the distribution of the physical means of life and enjoyment. It is on the continent employed in a larger sense; not necessarily implying communism, or the entire abolition of private property, but applied to any system which requires that the land and the instruments of production should be the property, not of individuals, but of communities or associations or of the government. 1 Mill, Pol. Econ. 248.

Q **SOCIEDAD.** In Spanish law. Partnership. Schm. Civil Law, 153, 154.

—**Sociedad anonima.** In Spanish and Mexican law. A business corporation. "By the corporate name, the shareholders' names are unknown to the world; and, so far as their connection with the corporation is concerned, their own names may be said to be anonymous, that is, nameless. Hence the derivation of the term 'anonymous' as applied to a body of persons associated together in the form of a company to transact any given business under a company name which does not disclose any of their own." Hall, Mex. Law, § 749.

S **SOCIETAS.** Lat. In the civil law. Partnership; a partnership; the contract of partnership. Inst. 3, 26. A contract by which the goods or labor of two or more are united in a common stock, for the sake of sharing in the gain. Hallifax, Civil Law, b. 2, c. 18, no. 12.

—**Societas leonina.** That kind of society or partnership by which the entire profits belong to some of the partners, in exclusion of the rest. So called in allusion to the fable of the lion, who, having entered into partnership with other animals for the purpose of hunting, appropriated all the prey to himself. It was void. Wharton.—**Societas navalis.** A naval partnership; an association of vessels; a number of ships pursuing their voyage in company, for purposes of mutual protection.

SOCIÉTÉ. Fr. In French law. Partnership. See COMMENDAM.

—**Société anonyme.** An association where the liability of all the partners is limited. It had in England until lately no other name than that of "chartered company," meaning thereby a joint-stock company whose shareholders, by a charter from the crown, or a special enactment of the legislature, stood exempted from any liability for the debts of the concern, beyond the amount of their subscriptions. 2 Mill, Pol. Econ. 485.—**Société en commandite.** In Louisiana. 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. 2810.

SOCIETY. An association or company of persons (generally not incorporated) unit-

ed together for any mutual or common purpose. In a wider sense, the community or public; the people in general. See New York County Medical Ass'n v. New York, 32 Misc. Rep. 116, 65 N. Y. Supp. 531; Josey v. Union L. & T. Co., 106 Ga. 608, 32 S. E. 628; Gilmer v. Stone, 120 U. S. 586, 7 Sup. Ct. 689, 30 L. Ed. 734.

Socii mei socius meus socius non est. The partner of my partner is not my partner. Dig. 50, 17, 47, 1.

SOCIUS. Lat. In the civil law. A partner.

SOCMAN. A socager.

—**Free socmen.** In old English law. Tenants in free socage. Glanv. lib. 3, c. 7; 2 Bl. Comm. 79.

SOCMANRY. Free tenure by socage.

SOCNA. A privilege, liberty, or franchise. Cowell.

SOCOME. A custom of grinding corn at the lord's mill. Cowell. Bond-socome is where the tenants are bound to it. Blount.

SODOMITE. One who has been guilty of sodomy.

SODOMY. In criminal law. The crime of unnatural sexual connection; so named from its prevalence in Sodom. See Genesis, xix.

This term is often defined in statutes and judicial decisions as meaning "the crime against nature," the "*crimen innotinatum*," or as carnal copulation, against the order of nature, by man with man, or, in the same unnatural manner, with woman or with a beast. See Cr. Code Ga. § 4352; Honselman v. People, 168 Ill. 172, 48 N. E. 304. But, strictly speaking, it should be used only as equivalent to "*pederasty*," that is, the sexual act as performed by a man upon the person of another man or a boy by penetration of the *anus*. See Ausman v. Veal, 10 Ind. 355, 71 Am. Dec. 331. The term might also, without any great violence to its original meaning, be so extended as to cover the same act when performed in the same manner by a man upon the person of a woman. Another possible method of unilateral sexual connection, by penetration of the mouth (*penem in orem alii immittere, vel penem alii in orem recipere*) is not properly called "sodomy," but "fellatio." That this does not constitute sodomy within the meaning of a statute is held in Harvey v. State, 55 Tex. Cr. App. 199, 115 S. W. 1193; Com. v. Poindexter (Ky.) 118 S. W. 943; Lewis v. State, 36 Tex. Cr. R. 37, 35 S. W. 372, 61 Am. St. Rep. 831. On the other hand *bestiality* is the carnal copulation of a human being with a brute, or animal of the sub-human orders, of the opposite sex. It is not identical with sodomy, nor is it a form of sodomy, though the two terms are often confused in legal writings and sometimes in statutes. See Ausman v. Veal, 10 Ind. 355, 71 Am. Dec. 331. *Buggery* is a term rarely used in statutes, but apparently including both sodomy (in the widest sense) and bestiality as above defined. See Ausman v. Veal, 10 Ind. 355, 71 Am. Dec. 331; Com. v. J., 21 Pa. Co. Ct. R. 625.

SOIL. The surface, or surface-covering of the land, not including minerals beneath it or grass or plants growing upon it. But in a wider (and more usual) sense, the term is equivalent to "land," and includes all that is below, upon, or above the surface.

SOIT. Fr. Let it be; be it so. A term used in several Law-French phrases employed in English law, particularly as expressive of the will or assent of the sovereign in formal communications with parliament or with private suitors.

—**Soit baile aux commons.** Let it be delivered to the commons. The form of indorsement on a bill when sent to the house of commons. Dyer, 93a.—**Soit baile aux seigneurs.** Let it be delivered to the lords. The form of indorsement on a bill in parliament when sent to the house of lords. Hob. 111a.—**Soit droit fait al partie.** In English law. Let right be done to the party. A phrase written on a petition of right, and subscribed by the king.—**Soit fait comme il est desire.** Let it be as it is desired. The royal assent to private acts of parliament.

SOJOURNING. This term means something more than "traveling," and applies to a temporary, as contradistinguished from a permanent, residence. Henry v. Ball, 1 Wheat. 5, 4 L. Ed. 21.

SOKE-REEVE. The lord's rent gatherer in the soca. Cowell.

SOKEMANRIES. Lands and tenements which were not held by knight-service, nor by grand serjeanty, nor by petit, but by simple services; being, as it were, lands enfranchised by the king or his predecessors from their ancient demesne. Their tenants were *sokemans*. Wharton.

SOKEMANS. In English law. Those who held their lands in socage. 2 Bl. Comm. 100.

Sola ac per se senectus donationem testamentum aut transactionem non vitiat. Old age does not alone and of itself vitiate a will or gift. Van Alst v. Hunter, 5 Johns. Ch. (N. Y.) 148, 158.

SOLAR. In Spanish law. Land; the demesne, with a house, situate in a strong or fortified place. White, New Recop. b. 1, tit. 5, c. 3, § 2.

SOLAR DAY. That period of time which begins at sunrise and ends at sunset. Co. Litt. 135a.

SOLAR MONTH. A calendar month. See MONTH.

SOLARIUM. Lat. In the civil law. A rent paid for the ground, where a person built on the public land. A ground rent. Spelman; Calvin.

SOLATIUM. Compensation. Damages allowed for injury to the feelings.

SOLD NOTE. A note given by a broker, who has effected a sale of merchandise, to the buyer, stating the fact of sale, quantity, price, etc. Story, Ag. § 28; Saladin v. Mitchell, 45 Ill. 83.

SOLDIER. A military man; a private in the army.

SOLE. Single; individual; separate; the opposite of joint; as a *sole tenant*.

Comprising only one person; the opposite of aggregate; as a *sole corporation*.

Unmarried; as a *feme sole*. See the nouns.

SOLEMN. Formal; in regular form; with all the forms of a proceeding. As to solemn "Form," see PROBATE. As to solemn "Oath" and "War," see the nouns.

SOLEMNES LEGUM FORMULÆ. Lat. In the civil law. Solemn forms of laws; forms of forensic proceedings and of transacting legal acts. One of the sources of the unwritten law of Rome. Butl. Hor. Jur. 47.

SOLEMNITAS ATTACHIAMENTO-RUM. In old English practice. Solemnity or formality of attachments. The issuing of attachments in a certain formal and regular order. Bract. fols. 439, 440; 1 Reeve, Eng. Law, 480.

Solemnitates juris sunt observandæ. The solemnities of law are to be observed. Jenk. Cent. 13.

SOLEMNITY. A rite or ceremony; the formality established by law to render a contract, agreement, or other act valid.

SOLEMNIZE. To solemnize, spoken of a marriage, means no more than to enter into a marriage contract, with due publication, before third persons, for the purpose of giving it notoriety and certainty; which may be before any persons, relatives, friends, or strangers, competent to testify to the facts. See Dyer v. Brannock, 66 Mo. 410, 27 Am. Rep. 359; Pearson v. Howey, 11 N. J. Law, 19; Bowman v. Bowman, 24 Ill. App. 172.

SOLICITATION. Asking; enticing; urgent request. Thus "solicitation of chastity" is the asking or urging a woman to surrender her chastity. The word is also used in such phrases as "solicitation to larceny," to bribery, etc.

SOLICITOR. In English law. A legal practitioner in the court of chancery. The words "solicitor" and "attorney" are commonly used indiscriminately, although they are not precisely the same, an attorney being a practitioner in the courts of common law, a solicitor a practitioner in the courts of eq-

Nuity. Most attorneys take out a certificate to practice in the courts of chancery, and therefore become solicitors also, and, on the other hand, most, if not all, solicitors take out a certificate to practice in the courts of common law, and therefore become attorneys also. Brown.

O—**Solicitor general.** In English law. One of the principal law officers of the crown, associated in his duties with the attorney general, holding office by patent during the pleasure of the sovereign, and having a right of preaudience in the courts. 3 Bl. Comm. 27. In American law, an officer of the department of justice, next in rank and authority to the attorney general, whose principal assistant he is. His chief function is to represent the United States in all cases in the supreme court and the court of claims in which the government is interested or to which it is a party, and to discharge the duties of the attorney general in the absence or disability of that officer or when there is a vacancy in the office. Rev. St. U. S. §§ 347, 359 (U. S. Comp. St. 1901, pp. 202, 207).—**Solicitor of the supreme court.** The solicitors before the supreme courts, in Scotland, are a body of solicitors entitled to practice in the court of session, etc. Their charter of incorporation bears date August 10, 1797.—**Solicitor of the treasury.** An officer of the United States attached to the department of justice, having general charge of the law business appertaining to the treasury.—**Solicitor to the suitors' fund.** An officer of the English court of chancery, who is appointed in certain cases guardian *ad litem*.

SOLIDARY. A term of civil-law origin, signifying that the right or interest spoken of is joint or common. A "solidary obligation" corresponds to a "joint and several" obligation in the common law; that is, one for which several debtors are bound in such wise that each is liable for the entire amount, and not merely for his proportionate share. But in the civil law the term also includes the case where there are several creditors, as against a common debtor, each of whom is entitled to receive the entire debt and give an acquittance for it.

SOLIDUM. Lat. In the civil law. A whole; an entire or undivided thing.

SOLIDUS LEGALIS. A coin equal to 13s. 4d. of the present standard. 4 Steph. Comm. 119n. Originally the "solidus" was a gold coin of the Byzantine Empire, but in medieval times the term was applied to several varieties of coins, or as descriptive of a money of account, and is supposed to be the root from which "shilling" is derived.

SOLINUM. In old English law. Two plow-lands, and somewhat less than a half. Co. Litt. 5a.

Solo cedit quod solo inædificatur. That which is built upon the soil belongs to the soil. The proprietor of the soil becomes also proprietor of the building erected upon it. Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 275.

Solo cedit quod solo implantatur. That which is planted in the soil belongs to the

soil. The proprietor of the soil becomes also the proprietor of the seed, the plant, and the tree, as soon as these have taken root. Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 275.

SOLUM PROVINCIALÈ. Lat. In Roman law. The *solum italicum* (an extension of the old *Ager Romanus*) admitted full ownership, and of the application to it of *usu-capio*; whereas the *solum provinciale* (an extension of the old *Ager Publicus*) admitted of a possessory title only, and of *longi temporis possessio* only. Justinian abolished all distinctions between the two, sinking the *italicum* to the level of the *provinciale*. Brown.

Solum rex hoc non facere potest, quod non potest injuste agere. 11 Coke, 72. This alone the king cannot do, he cannot act unjustly.

Solus Deus facit hæredem, non homo. Co. Litt. 5. God alone makes the heir, not man.

SOLUTIO. Lat. In civil law. Payment, satisfaction, or release; any species of discharge of an obligation accepted as satisfactory by the creditor. The term refers not so much to the counting out of money, as to the substance of the obligation. Dig. 46, 3, 54; Id. 50, 16, 176.

—**Solutio indebiti.** In the civil law. Payment of what was not due. From the payment of what was not due arises an obligation *quasi ex contractu*. When one has erroneously given or performed something to or for another, for which he was in no wise bound, he may demand it, as if he had only lent it. The term "*solutio indebiti*" is here used in a very wide sense, and includes also the case where one performed labor for another, or assumed to pay a debt for which he was not bound, or relinquished a right or released a debt, under the impression that he was legally bound to do so. Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 500.

Solutio pretili emptiois loco habetur. The payment of the price [of a thing] is held to be in place of a purchase, [operates as a purchase.] Jenk. Cent. p. 56, case 2; 2 Kent. Comm. 387.

SOLUTIONE FEODI MILITIS PARLIAMENTI, or FEODI BURGENSIS PARLIAMENTI. Old writs whereby knights of the shire and burgesses might have recovered their wages or allowance if it had been refused. 35 Hen. VIII. c. 11.

SOLUTUS. In the civil law. Loosed; freed from confinement; set at liberty. Dig. 50, 16, 48.

In Scotch practice. Purged. A term used in old depositions.

SOLVABILITÉ. Fr. In French law. Ability to pay; solvency. Emerig. Traité des Assur. c. 8, § 15.

SOLVENCY. Ability to pay; present ability to pay; ability to pay one's debts out of one's own present means. *Marsh v. Dunckel*, 25 Hun (N. Y.) 169; *Osborne v. Smith* (C. C.) 18 Fed. 130; *Larkin v. Hapgood*, 56 Vt. 601; *Sterrett v. Third Nat Bank*, 46 Hun (N. Y.) 26; *Reid v. Lloyd*, 52 Mo. App. 282.

SOLVENDO. Lat. Paying. An apt word of reserving a rent in old conveyances. Co. Litt. 47a.

SOLVENDO ESSE. Lat. To be in a state of solvency; i. e., able to pay.

Solvendo esse nemo intelligitur nisi qui solidum potest solvere. No one is considered to be solvent unless he can pay all that he owes. Dig. 50, 16, 114.

SOLVENT. A solvent person is one who is able to pay all his just debts in full out of his own present means. See Dig. 50, 16, 114. And see SOLVENCY.

SOLVERE. Lat. To pay; to comply with one's engagement; to do what one has undertaken to do; to release one's self from obligation, as by payment of a debt. Calvin. —**Solvere pœnas.** To pay the penalty.

SOLVIT. Lat. He paid; paid. 10 East, 206.

—**Solvit ad diem.** He paid at the day. The technical name of the plea, in an action of debt on bond, that the defendant paid the money on the day mentioned in the condition. 1 Archb. N. P. 220, 221.—**Solvit ante diem.** A plea that the money was paid before the day appointed.—**Solvit post diem.** He paid after the day. The plea in an action of debt on bond that the defendant paid the money after the day named for the payment, and before the commencement of the suit. 1 Archb. N. P. 222.

Solvitur adhuc societas etiam morte socii. A partnership is moreover dissolved by the death of a partner. Inst. 3, 26, 5; Dig. 17, 2.

Solvitur eo ligamine quo ligatur. In the same manner that a thing is bound it is unloosed. *Livingston v. Lynch*, 4 Johns. Ch. (N. Y.) 582.

SOMERSETT'S CASE. A celebrated decision of the English king's bench, in 1771, (20 How. St. Tr. 1,) that slavery no longer existed in England in any form, and could not for the future exist on English soil, and that any person brought into England as a slave could not be thence removed except by the legal means applicable in the case of any free-born person.

SOMMATION. In French law. A demand served by a *huissier*, by which one party calls upon another to do or not to do a

certain thing. This document has for its object to establish that upon a certain date the demand was made. Arg. Fr. Merc. Law, 574.

SOMNAMBULISM. Sleep-walking. Whether this condition is anything more than a co-operation of the voluntary muscles with the thoughts which occupy the mind during sleep is not settled by physiologists. Wharton.

SOMPNOUR. In ecclesiastical law, an officer of the ecclesiastical courts whose duty was to serve citations or process.

SON. An immediate male descendant; the correlative of "father." Technically a word of purchase, unless explained. Its meaning may be extended by construction to include more remote descendants, such as a grandchild, and also to include an illegitimate male child, though the presumption is against this. See *Flora v. Anderson* (C. C.) 67 Fed. 185; *Lind v. Burke*, 56 Neb. 785, 77 N. W. 444; *Yarnall's Appeal*, 70 Pa. 341; *Jamison v. Hay*, 46 Mo. 548; *Phipps v. Mulgrave*, 5 Term, 323.

SON. Fr. His. Her. See Civ. Code La. art. 3522.

—**Son assault demesne.** His own assault. A plea which occurs in the actions of trespass and trespass on the case, by which the defendant alleges that it was the plaintiff's own original assault that occasioned the trespass for which he has brought the action, and that what the defendant did was merely in his own defense. Steph. Pl. 186.

SON-IN-LAW. The husband of one's daughter.

SONTAGE. A tax of forty shillings anciently laid upon every knight's fee. Cowell.

SONTICUS. Lat. In the civil law. Hurtful; injurious; hindering; excusing or justifying delay. *Morbis sonticus* is any illness of so serious a nature as to prevent a defendant from appearing in court and to give him a valid excuse. Calvin.

SOON. If there is no time specified for the performance of an act, or if it is specified that it is to be performed soon, the law implies that it is to be performed within a reasonable time. *Sanford v. Shephard*, 14 Kan. 232.

SOREHON, or SORN. An arbitrary exaction, formerly existing in Scotland and Ireland. Whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, by way of contempt called "*Gillivitts*," and lived on free quarters. Wharton; Bell.

SORNER. In Scotch law. A person who takes meat and drink from others by force or menaces, without paying for it. Bell.

N SOROR. Lat. In the civil law. Sister; a sister. Inst. 3, 6, 1.

SORORICIDE. The killing or murder of a sister; one who murders his sister. This is not a technical term of the law.

SORS. Lat. In the civil law. Lot; chance; fortune; hazard; a lot, made of wood, gold, or other material. Money borrowed, or put out at interest. A principal sum or fund, such as the capital of a partnership. Ainsworth; Calvin.

In old English law. A principal lent on interest, as distinguished from the interest itself.

Q A thing recovered in action, as distinguished from the costs of the action.

Q SORTITIO. Lat. In the civil law. A drawing of lots. *Sortitio iudicum* was the process of selecting a number of judges, for a criminal trial, by drawing lots.

R SOUGH. In English law. A drain or water-course. The channels or water-courses used for draining mines are so termed; and those mines which are near to any given sough, and lie within the same level, and are benefited by it, are technically said to lie within the title of that sough. 5 Mees. & W. 228; Brown.

S SOUL SCOT. A mortuary, or customary gift due ministers, in many parishes of England, on the death of parishioners. It was originally voluntary and intended as amends for ecclesiastical dues neglected to be paid in the life-time. 2 Bl. Comm. 425.

SOUND, v. To have reference or relation to; to aim at. An action is technically said to *sound in damages* where it is brought not for the specific recovery of a thing, but for damages only. Steph. Pl. 105.

SOUND, adj. Whole; in good condition; marketable. So used in warranties of chattels. See Brown v. Bigelow, 10 Allen (Mass.) 242; Hawkins v. Pemberton, 35 How. Prac. (N. Y.) 383; Woodbury v. Robbins, 10 Cush. (Mass.) 522.

—Sound and disposing mind and memory. This phrase is often used in the law of wills, to signify testamentary capacity.—**Sound mind.** This term denotes the normal condition of the human mind,—that state in which its faculties of perception and judgment are ordinarily well developed, and not impaired by mania, insanity, or dementia. See Daly v. Daly, 183 Ill. 269, 55 N. E. 671; Delafield v. Parish, 25 N. Y. 102; Wilson v. Mitchell, 101 Pa. 495; Spratt v. Spratt, 76 Mich. 384, 43 N. W. 627; Whitney v. Twombly, 136 Mass. 147; Harrison v. Rowan, 11 Fed. Cas. 661; Yoe v. McCord, 74 Ill. 37.

SOUNDING IN DAMAGES. When an action is brought, not for the recovery of lands, goods, or sums of money, (as is the

case in real or mixed actions or the personal action of debt or detinue,) but for damages only, as in covenant, trespass, etc., the action is said to be "sounding in damages." Steph. Pl. 116. See Collins v. Greene, 67 Ala. 211; Rosser v. Bunn, 66 Ala. 93.

SOUNDNESS. General health; freedom from any permanent disease. 1 Car. & M. 291.

SOURCES OF THE LAW. The origins from which particular positive laws derive their authority and coercive force. Such are constitutions, treaties, statutes, usages, and customs.

In another sense, the authoritative or reliable works, records, documents, edicts, etc., to which we are to look for an understanding of what constitutes the law. Such, for example, with reference to the Roman law, are the compilations of Justinian and the treatise of Gaius; and such, with reference to the common law, are especially the ancient reports and the works of such writers as Bracton, Littleton, Coke, "Fleta," and others.

SOUS SEING PRIVE. Fr. In French law. Under private signature; under the private signature of the parties. A contract or instrument thus signed is distinguished from an "authentic act," which is formally concluded before a notary or judge. Civil Code La. art. 2240.

SOUTH. L. Fr. Under. Bendloe, 33.

SOUTH SEA FUND. The produce of the taxes appropriated to pay the interest of such part of the English national debt as was advanced by the South Sea Company and its annuitants. The holders of South Sea annuities have been paid off, or have received other stock in lieu thereof. 2 Steph. Comm. 578.

SOVEREIGN. A chief ruler with supreme power; a king or other ruler with limited power.

In English law. A gold coin of Great Britain, of the value of a pound sterling.

—Sovereign people. A term familiarly used to describe the political body, consisting of the entire number of citizens and qualified electors, who, in their collegiate capacity, possess the powers of sovereignty and exercise them through their chosen representatives. See Scott v. Sandford, 19 How. 404, 15 L. Ed. 691.—**Sovereign power.** That power in a state to which none other is superior or equal, and which includes all the specific powers which are necessary to accomplish the legitimate ends and purposes of government. See Boggs v. Merced Min. Co., 14 Cal. 309; Donnelly v. Decker, 58 Wis. 461, 17 N. W. 389, 46 Am. Rep. 637; Com. v. Alger, 7 Cush. (Mass.) 81.—**Sovereign right.** A right which the state alone, or some of its governmental agencies, can possess, and which it possesses in the character of a sovereign, for the common benefit, and to enable it to carry out its proper functions; distinguished from such "proprietary

ry" rights as a state, like any private person, may have in property or demands which it owns. See *St. Paul v. Chicago, etc.*, R. Co., 45 Minn. 387, 48 N. W. 17.—**Sovereign states.** States whose subjects or citizens are in the habit of obedience to them, and which are not themselves subject to any other (or paramount) state in any respect. The state is said to be semi-sovereign only, and not sovereign, when in any respect or respects it is liable to be controlled (like, certain of the states in India) by a paramount government, (*s. g.*, by the British empire.) Brown. "In the intercourse of nations, certain states have a position of entire independence of others, and can perform all those acts which it is possible for any state to perform in this particular sphere. These same states have also entire power of self-government; that is, of independence upon all other states as far as their own territory and citizens not living abroad are concerned. No foreign power or law can have control except by convention. This power of independent action in external and internal relations constitutes complete sovereignty." Wools. Pol. Science, I. 204.

SOVEREIGNTY. The possession of sovereign power; supreme political authority; paramount control of the constitution and frame of government and its administration; the self-sufficient source of political power, from which all specific political powers are derived; the international independence of a state, combined with the right and power of regulating its internal affairs without foreign dictation; also a political society, or state, which is sovereign and independent. See *Chisholm v. Georgia*, 2 Dall. 455, 1 L. Ed. 440; *Union Bank v. Hill*, 3 Cold. (Tenn.) 325; *Moore v. Shaw*, 17 Cal. 218, 79 Am. Dec. 123.

"The freedom of the nation has its correlate in the sovereignty of the nation. Political sovereignty is the assertion of the self-determinate will of the organic people, and in this there is the manifestation of its freedom. It is in and through the determination of its sovereignty that the order of the nation is constituted and maintained." Mulford, *Nation*, p. 129.

"If a determinate human superior, not in a habit of obedience to a like superior, receive habitual obedience from the bulk of a given society, that determinate superior is sovereign in that society, and the society (including the superior) is a society political and independent." Aust. Jur.

SOVERTIE. In old Scotch law. Surety. Skene.

SOWLEGROVE. February; so called in South Wales. Cowell.

SOWMING AND ROWMING. In Scotch law. Terms used to express the form by which the number of cattle brought upon a common by those having a servitude of pasturage may be justly proportioned to the rights of the different persons possessed of the servitude. Bell.

SOWNE. In old English law. To be leviable. An old exchequer term applied to sheriff's returns. 4 Inst. 107; Cowell; Spelman.

SPADARIUS. Lat. A sword-bearer. Blount.

SPADONES. Lat. In the civil law. Impotent persons. Those who, on account of their temperament or some accident they have suffered, are unable to procreate. Inst. 1, 11, 9; Dig. 1, 7, 2, 1.

SPARSIM. Lat. Here and there; scattered; at intervals. For instance, trespass to realty by cutting timber *sparsim* (here and there) through a tract.

SPATÆ PLACITUM. In old English law. A court for the speedy execution of justice upon military delinquents. Cowell.

SPEAK. In practice. To argue. "The case was ordered to be *spoke to* again." 10 Mod. 107. See **IMPABLANCE**; **SPEAKING WITH PROSECUTOR**.

SPEAKER. This is the official designation of the president or chairman of certain legislative bodies, particularly of the house of representatives in the congress of the United States, of one or both branches of several of the state legislatures, and of the two houses of the British parliament.

The term "speaker," as used in reference to either of the houses of parliament, signifies the functionary acting as chairman. In the commons his duties are to put questions, to preserve order, and to see that the privileges of the house are not infringed; and, in the event of the numbers being even on a division, he has the privilege of giving the casting vote. The speaker of the lords is the lord chancellor or the lord keeper of the great seal of England, or, if he be absent, the lords may choose their own speaker. The duties of the speaker of the lords are principally confined to putting questions, and the lord chancellor has no more to do with preserving order than any other peer. Brown.

SPEAKING DEMURRER. See **DEMURBER**.

SPEAKING ORDER. See **ORDER**.

SPEAKING WITH PROSECUTOR. A method of compounding an offense, allowed in the English practice, where the court permits a defendant convicted of a misdemeanor to speak with the prosecutor before judgment is pronounced; if the prosecutor declares himself satisfied, the court may inflict a trivial punishment. 4 Steph. Comm. 261.

SPECIAL. Relating to or designating a species, kind, or sort; designed for a particular purpose; confined to a particular pur-

N pose, object, person, or class. The opposite of "general."

—**Special act.** A private statute; an act which operates only upon particular persons or private concerns. 1 Bl. Comm. 86; *Unity v. Burrage*, 103 U. S. 454, 26 L. Ed. 405.—

O —**Special case.** In English practice. When a trial at *nisi prius* appears to the judge to turn on a point of law, the jury may find a general verdict, subject to the opinion of the court above, upon what is termed a "special case" to be made; that is, upon a written statement of all the facts of the case drawn up for the opinion of the court *in banc*, by the counsel and attorneys on either side, under correction of the judge at *nisi prius*. The party for whom the general verdict is so given is in such case not entitled to judgment till the court *in banc* has decided on the special case; and, according to the result of that decision, the verdict is ultimately entered either for him or his adversary. Brown.—

Q —**Special claim.** In English law. A claim not enumerated in the orders of April 22, 1850, which required the leave of the court of chancery to file it. Such claims are abolished.

R —**Special commission.** In English law. An extraordinary commission of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, issued by the crown to the judges when it is necessary that offenses should be immediately tried and punished. Wharton.

—**Special errors.** Special pleas in error are such as, instead of joining in error, allege some extraneous matter as a ground of defeating the writ of error, *e. g.*, a release of errors, expiration of the time within which error might be brought, or the like. To these, the plaintiff in error may either reply or demur.—

S —**Special matter.** Under a plea of the general issue, the defendant is allowed to give special matter in evidence, usually after notice to the plaintiff of the nature of such matter, thus sparing him the necessity of pleading it specially. 3 Bl. Comm. 306.—**Special paper.** A list kept in the English courts of common law, and now in the king's bench, common pleas, and exchequer divisions of the high court, in which list demurrers, special cases, etc., to be argued are set down. It is distinguished from the new trial paper, peremptory paper, crown paper, revenue paper, etc., according to the practice of the particular division. Wharton.

As to special "Acceptance," "Administration," "Agent," "Allocatur," "Allowances," "Assessment," "Assumpsit," "Bail," "Bailliff," "Bastard," "Benefit," "Calendar," "Charge," "Constable," "Contract," "Count," "Covenant," "Custom," "Damage," "Demurrer," "Deposit," "Deputy," "Election," "Examiner," "Executor," "Finding," "Guaranty," "Guardian," "Imparlane," "Indorsement," "Indorsement of Writ," "Injunction," "Insurance," "Issue," "Jurisdiction," "Jury," "Law," "Legacy," "Letter of Credit," "License," "Lien," "Limitation," "Malice," "Master," "Meeting," "Mortgage," "Motion," "Non Est Factum," "Occupant," "Owner," "Partner," "Partnership," "Plea," "Pleader," "Pleading," "Power," "Privilege," "Proceeding," "Property," "Request," "Replication," "Restraint of Trade," "Retainer," "Rule," "Service," "Sessions," "Statute," "Stock," "Tail," "Term," "Terms," "Traverse," "Trust," "Verdict," and "Warranty," see those titles.

Specialia generalibus derogant. Special words derogate from general words. A

special provision as to a particular subject-matter is to be preferred to general language, which might have governed in the absence of such special provision. L. R. 1 C. P. 546.

SPECIALTY. A writing sealed and delivered, containing some agreement. A writing sealed and delivered, which is given as a security for the payment of a debt, in which such debt is particularly specified. Bac. Abr. "Obligation," A.

A specialty is a contract under seal, and is considered by law as entered into with more solemnity, and, consequently, of higher dignity than ordinary simple contracts. Code Ga. 1882, § 2717.

—**Specialty debt.** A debt due or acknowledged to be due by deed or instrument under seal. 2 Bl. Comm. 465.

SPECIE. 1. Coin of the precious metals, of a certain weight and fineness, and bearing the stamp of the government, denoting its value as currency. *Trebilcock v. Wilson*, 12 Wall. 695, 20 L. Ed. 460; *Walkup v. Houston*, 65 N. C. 501; *Henry v. Bank of Salina*, 5 Hill (N. Y.) 536.

2. When spoken of a contract, the expression "performance *in specie*" means strictly, or according to the exact terms. As applied to things, it signifies individuality or identity. Thus, on a bequest of a specific picture, the legatee would be said to be entitled to the delivery of the picture *in specie*; *i. e.*, of the very thing. Whether a thing is due *in genere* or *in specie* depends, in each case, on the will of the transacting parties. Brown.

SPECIES. Lat. In the civil law. Form; figure; fashion or shape. A form or shape given to materials.

A particular thing; as distinguished from "genus."

—**Species facti.** In Scotch law. The particular criminal act charged against a person.

SPECIFIC. Having a certain form or designation; observing a certain form; particular; precise.

As to specific "Denial," "Devise," "Legacy," and "Performance," see those titles.

SPECIFICATIO. Lat. In the civil law. Literally, a making of form; a giving of form to materials. That mode of acquiring property through which a person, by transforming a thing belonging to another, especially by working up his materials into a new species, becomes proprietor of the same. Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 271.

SPECIFICATION. As used in the law relating to patents and in building contracts, the term denotes a particular or detailed statement of the various elements involved.

Gilbert v. U. S., 1 Ct. Cl. 34; State v. Kendall, 15 Neb. 262, 18 N. W. 85; Wilson v. Coon (C. C.) 6 Fed. 614.

In military law. The clear and particular description of the charges preferred against a person accused of a military offense. Tytler, Mil. Law, 109; Carter v. McClaughry, 183 U. S. 365, 22 Sup. Ct. 181, 46 L. Ed. 236.

In the law of personal property. The acquisition of title to a thing by working it into new forms or species from the raw material; corresponding to the *specificatio* of the Roman law. See Lampton v. Preston, 1 J. J. Marsh. (Ky.) 462, 19 Am. Dec. 104.

In practice. A detailed and particular enumeration of several points or matters urged or relied on by a party to a suit or proceeding; as, a "specification of errors," or a "specification of grounds of opposition to a bankrupt's discharge." See Railway Co. v. McArthur, 96 Tex. 65, 70 S. W. 317; In re Glass (D. C.) 119 Fed. 514.

SPECIMEN. A sample; a part of something intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole. People v. Freeman, 1 Idaho, 322.

SPECULATION. In commerce. The act or practice of buying lands, goods, etc., in expectation of a rise of price and of selling them at an advance, as distinguished from a regular trade, in which the profit expected is the difference between the retail and wholesale prices, or the difference of price in the place where the goods are purchased, and the place where they are to be carried for market. Webster. See Maxwell v. Burns (Tenn. Ch. App.) 59 S. W. 1067; U. S. v. Detroit Timber & Lumber Co. (C. C.) 124 Fed. 393.

SPECULATIVE DAMAGES. See DAMAGES.

SPECULUM. Lat. Mirror or looking-glass. The title of several of the most ancient law-books or compilations. One of the ancient Icelandic books is styled "*Speculum Regale*."

SPEEDY EXECUTION. An execution which, by the direction of the judge at *nisi prius*, issues forthwith, or on some early day fixed upon by the judge for that purpose after the trial of the action. Brown.

SPEEDY TRIAL. In criminal law. As secured by constitutional guaranties, a speedy trial means a trial conducted according to fixed rules, regulations, and proceedings of law, free from vexatious, capricious, and oppressive delays manufactured by the ministers of justice. See People v. Hall, 51 App. Div. 57, 64 N. Y. Supp. 433; Nixon v. State, 2 Smedes & M. (Miss.) 507, 41 Am. Dec. 601;

Cummins v. People, 4 Colo. App. 71, 34 Pac. 734; Benton v. Com., 91 Va. 782, 21 S. E. 495.

SPELLING. The formation of words by letters; orthography. Incorrect spelling does not vitiate a written instrument if the intention clearly appears.

SPENDTHRIFT. A person who by excessive drinking, gaming, idleness, or debauchery of any kind shall so spend, waste, or lessen his estate as to expose himself or his family to want or suffering, or expose the town to charge or expense for the support of himself or family. Rev. St. Vt. c. 65, § 9; Appeal of Morey, 57 N. H. 54.

The word "spendthrift," in all the provisions relating to guardians and wards, contained in this or any other statute, is intended to include every person who is liable to be put under guardianship, on account of excessive drinking, gaming, idleness, or debauchery. How. St. Mich. 1882, § 6340.

—Spendthrift trust. A term commonly applied to those trusts which are created with a view of providing a fund for the maintenance of another, and at the same time securing it against his improvidence or incapacity for his protection. Provisions against alienation of the trust fund by the voluntary act of the beneficiary or by his creditors are the usual incidents. Bennett v. Bennett, 66 Ill. App. 28; Guernsey v. Lazear, 51 W. Va. 328, 41 S. E. 405.

SPERATE. That of which there is hope. Thus a debt which one may hope to recover may be called "perate," in opposition to "desperate." See 1 Chit. Pr. 520.

SPES ACCRESCENDI. Lat. Hope of surviving. 3 Atk. 762; 2 Kent, Comm. 424.

Spes est vigilantis somnium. Hope is the dream of the vigilant. 4 Inst. 203.

Spes impunitatis continuum affectum tribuit delinquendi. The hope of impunity holds out a continual temptation to crime. 3 Inst. 236.

SPES RECUPERANDI. Lat. The hope of recovery or recapture; the chance of retaking property captured at sea, which prevents the captors from acquiring complete ownership of the property until they have definitely precluded it by effectual measures. 1 Kent, Comm. 101.

SPIGURNEL. The sealer of the royal writs.

SPINSTER. The addition given, in legal proceedings, and in conveyancing, to a woman who never has been married.

SPIRITUAL. Relating to religious or ecclesiastical persons or affairs, as distinguished from "secular" or lay, worldly, or business matters.

As to spiritual "Corporation," "Courts," and "Lords," see those titles.

N SPIRITUALITIES OF A BISHOP.

Those profits which a bishop receives in his ecclesiastical character, as the dues arising from his ordaining and instituting priests, and such like, in contradistinction to those profits which he acquires in his temporal capacity as a baron and lord of parliament, and which are termed his "temporalities," consisting of certain lands, revenues, and lay fees, etc. Cowell.

P SPIRITUALITY OF BENEFICES. In ecclesiastical law. The tithes of land, etc. Wharton.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS. These are inflammable liquids produced by distillation, and forming an article of commerce. See *Blankenship v. State*, 93 Ga. 814, 21 S. E. 130; *State v. Munger*, 15 Vt. 293; *Allred v. State*, 89 Ala. 112, 8 South. 56; *Clifford v. State*, 29 Wis. 329.

R The phrase "spirituous liquor," in a penal statute, cannot be extended beyond its exact literal sense. Spirit is the name of an inflammable liquor produced by distillation. Wine is the fermented juice of the grape, or a preparation of other vegetables by fermentation; hence the term does not include wine. *State v. Moore*, 5 Blackf. (Ind.) 118.

S **SPITAL, or SPITTLE.** A charitable foundation; a hospital for diseased people; a hospital. Cowell.

SPLITTING A CAUSE OF ACTION. Dividing a single cause of action, claim, or demand into two or more parts, and bringing suit for one of such parts only, intending to reserve the rest for a separate action. The plaintiff who does this is bound by his first judgment, and can recover no more. 2 Black, Judgm. § 734.

SPOILIATION. In English ecclesiastical law. An injury done by one clerk or incumbent to another, in taking the fruits of his benefice without any right to them, but under a pretended title. 3 Bl. Comm. 90, 91.

The name of a suit sued out in the spiritual court to recover for the fruits of the church or for the church itself. Fitzh. Nat. Brev. 85.

In torts. Destruction of a thing by the act of a stranger, as the erasure or alteration of a writing by the act of a stranger, is called "spoliation." This has not the effect to destroy its character or legal effect. 1 Greenl. Ev. § 566; *Medlin v. Platt County*, 8 Mo. 239, 40 Am. Dec. 135; *Crockett v. Thomason*, 5 Sneed (Tenn.) 344.

SPOLIATOR. Lat. A spoiler or destroyer. It is a maxim of law, bearing chiefly on evidence, but also upon the value generally of the thing destroyed, that everything most to his disadvantage is to be presumed against the destroyer, (*spoliator*),

contra spoliatorem omnia præsumentur. 1 Smith, Lead. Cas. 315.

Spoliatus debet ante omnia restitui. A party despoiled [forcibly deprived of possession] ought first of all to be restored. 2 Inst. 714; 4 Reeve, Eng. Law, 18.

SPOLIUM. Lat. In the civil and common law. A thing violently or unlawfully taken from another.

SPONDEO. Lat. In the civil law. I undertake; I engage. Inst. 3, 16, 1.

SPONDES? SPONDEO. Lat. Do you undertake? I do undertake. The most common form of verbal stipulation in the Roman law. Inst. 3, 16, 1.

Spondet peritiam artis. He promises the skill of his art; he engages to do the work in a skillful or workmanlike manner. 2 Kent, Comm. 588. Applied to the engagements of workmen for hire. Story, Bailm. § 423.

SPONSALIA, STIPULATIO SPONSALITIA. Lat. In the civil law. Espousal; betrothal; a reciprocal promise of future marriage.

SPONSIO. Lat. In the civil law. An engagement or undertaking; particularly such as was made in the form of an answer to a formal interrogatory by the other party. Calvin.

An engagement to pay a certain sum of money to the successful party in a cause. Calvin.

—**Sponsio judicialis.** In Roman law. A judicial wager corresponding in some respects to the "feigned issue" of modern practice.—**Sponsio ludicra.** A trifling or ludicrous engagement, such as a court will not sustain an action for. 1 Kames, Eq. Introd. 34. An informal undertaking, or one made without the usual formula of interrogation. Calvin.

SPONSIONS. In international law. Agreements or engagements made by certain public officers (as generals or admirals in time of war) in behalf of their governments, either without authority or in excess of the authority under which they purport to be made, and which therefore require an express or tacit ratification.

SPONSOR. A surety; one who makes a promise or gives security for another, particularly a godfather in baptism.

In the civil law. One who intervenes for another voluntarily and without being requested.

SPONTE OBLATA. Lat. A free gift or present to the crown.

Sponte virum mulier fugiens et adultera facta, dote sua careat, nisi sponsi sponte retracta. Co. Litt. 32b. Let a

woman leaving her husband of her own accord, and committing adultery, lose her dower, unless taken back by her husband of his own accord.

SPORTULA. Lat. In Roman law. A largess, dole, or present; a pecuniary donation; an official perquisite; something over and above the ordinary fee allowed by law. Inst. 4, 6, 24.

SPOUSALS. In old English law. Mutual promises to marry.

SPOUSE-BREACH. In old English law. Adultery. Cowell.

SPRING. A fountain of water; an issue of water from the earth, or the basin of water at the place of its issue. Webster. A natural chasm in which water has collected, and from which it either is lost by percolation or rises in a defined channel. Furner v. Seabury, 135 N. Y. 50, 31 N. E. 1004; Bloodgood v. Ayers, 108 N. Y. 405, 15 N. E. 433, 2 Am. St. Rep. 443; Proprietors of Mills v. Braintree Water Supply Co., 149 Mass. 478, 21 N. E. 761, 4 L. R. A. 272.

—**Spring-branch.** In American land law. A branch of a stream, flowing from a spring. Wootton v. Redd's Ex'r, 12 Grat. (Va.) 196.

SPRINGING USE. See USE.

SPUILZIE. In Scotch law. The taking away or meddling with movables in another's possession, without the consent of the owner or authority of law. Bell.

SPURIOUS. Not proceeding from the true source; not genuine; counterfeited. "A *spurious* bank-bill may be a legitimate impression from the genuine plate, but it must have the signatures of persons not the officers of the bank whence it purports to have issued, or else the names of fictitious persons. A spurious bill, also, may be an illegitimate impression from a genuine plate, or an impression from a counterfeit plate, but it must have such signatures or names as we have just indicated. A bill, therefore, may be both counterfeited and forged, or both counterfeited and spurious, but it cannot be both forged and spurious." Kirby v. State, 1 Ohio St. 187.

SPURIUS. Lat. In the civil law. A bastard; the offspring of promiscuous cohabitation.

SPY. A person sent into an enemy's camp to inspect their works, ascertain their strength and their intentions, watch their movements, and secretly communicate intelligence to the proper officer. By the laws of war among all civilized nations, a spy is punished with death. Webster. See Vattel, 3, 179.

SQUARE. As used to designate a certain portion of land within the limits of a city or

town, this term may be synonymous with "block," that is, the smallest subdivision which is bounded on all sides by principal streets, or it may denote a space (more or less rectangular) not built upon, and set apart for public passage, use, recreation, or ornamentation, in the nature of a "park" but smaller. See Caldwell v. Rupert, 10 Bush (Ky.) 179; State v. Natal, 42 La. Ann. 612, 7 South. 781; Rowzee v. Pierce, 75 Miss. 846, 23 South. 307, 40 L. R. A. 402, 65 Am. St. Rep. 625; Methodist Episcopal Church v. Hoboken, 33 N. J. Law, 13, 97 Am. Dec. 696; Rev. Laws Mass. 1902, p. 531, c. 52, § 12.

SQUATTER. In American law. One who settles on another's land, particularly on public lands, without a title. See O'Donnell v. McIntyre, 16 Abb. N. C. (N. Y.) 84; Parkersburg Industrial Co. v. Schultz, 43 W. Va. 470, 27 S. E. 255.

SQUIRE. A contraction of "esquire."

SS. An abbreviation used in that part of a record, pleading, or affidavit, called the "statement of the venue." Commonly translated or read, "to-wit," and supposed to be a contraction of "*scilicet*."

Also in ecclesiastical documents, particularly records of early councils, "ss" is used as an abbreviation for *subscript*. Occasionally, in Law French, it stands for *sans*, "without," e. g., "*faire feoffment ss son baron*." Bendloe, p. 180.

STAB. A wound inflicted by a thrust with a pointed weapon. State v. Cody, 18 Or. 506, 23 Pac. 891; Ward v. State, 56 Ga. 410; Ruby v. State, 7 Mo. 208.

STABILIA. A writ called by that name, founded on a custom in Normandy, that where a man in power claimed lands in the possession of an inferior, he petitioned the prince that it might be put into his hands till the right was decided, whereupon he had this writ. Wharton.

Stabit præsumptio donec probetur in contrarium. A presumption will stand good till the contrary is proved. Hob. 297; Broom, Max. 949.

STABLE-STAND. In forest law. One of the four evidences or presumptions whereby a man was convicted of an intent to steal the king's deer in the forest. This was when a man was found at his *standing* in the forest with a cross-bow or long-bow bent, ready to shoot at any deer, or else standing close by a tree with grey-hounds in a leash, ready to slip. Cowell; Manwood.

STABULARIUS. Lat. In the civil law. A stable-keeper. Dig. 4, 9, 4, 1.

STACHIA. In old records. A dam or head made to stop a water-course. Cowell.

N STAFF-HERDING. The following of cattle within a forest.

STAGE-RIGHT is a word which it has been attempted to introduce as a substitute for "the right of representation and performance," but it can hardly be said to be an accepted term of English or American law. Sweet.

STAGIARIUS. A resident. Cowell.

STAGNUM. In old English law. A pool, or pond. Co. Litt. 5*a*; Johnson v. Rayner, 6 Gray (Mass.) 110.

Q STAKE. A deposit made to answer an event, as on a wager. See Harris v. White, 81 N. Y. 539; Porter v. Day, 71 Wis. 296, 37 N. W. 259; Mohr v. Miesen, 47 Minn. 228, 49 N. W. 862.

R —Stakeholder primarily means a person with whom money is deposited pending the decision of a bet or wager, (*q. v.*) but it is more often used to mean a person who holds money or property which is claimed by rival claimants, but in which he himself claims no interest. Sweet. And see Oriental Bank v. Tremont Ins. Co., 4 Metc. (Mass.) 10; Fisher v. Hildreth, 117 Mass. 562; Wabash R. Co. v. Flannigan, 95 Mo. App. 477, 75 S. W. 691.

STALE, n. In Saxon law. Larceny. Wharton.

STALE, adj. In the language of the courts of equity, a "stale" claim or demand is one which has not been pressed or asserted for so long a time that the owner or creditor is chargeable with laches, and that changes occurring meanwhile in the relative situation of the parties, or the intervention of new interests or equities, would render the enforcement of the claim or demand against conscience. See The Galloway C. Morris, 2 Abb. U. S. 164, 9 Fed. Cas. 1,111; King v. White, 63 Vt. 158, 21 Atl. 535, 25 Am. St. Rep. 752; Ashurst v. Peck, 101 Ala. 499, 14 South. 541; The Harriet Ann, 11 Fed. Cas. 597.

STALLAGE. The liberty or right of pitching or erecting stalls in fairs or markets, or the money paid for the same. 1 Steph. Comm. 664.

STALLARIUS. In Saxon law. The *praefectus stabuli*, now master of the horse. Sometimes one who has a stall in a fair or market.

STAMP. An impression made by public authority, in pursuance of law, upon paper or parchment, upon which certain legal proceedings, conveyances, or contracts are required to be written, and for which a tax or duty is exacted.

A small label or strip of paper, bearing a particular device, printed and sold by the

government, and required to be attached to mail-matter, and to some other articles subject to duty or excise.

—Stamp acts. In English law. Acts regulating the stamps upon deeds, contracts, agreements, papers in law proceedings, bills and notes, letters, receipts, and other papers.—**Stamp duties.** Duties imposed upon and raised from stamps upon parchment and paper, and forming a branch of the perpetual revenue of the kingdom. 1 Bl. Comm. 323.

STANCE. In Scotch law. A resting place; a field or place adjoining a drove-road, for resting and refreshing sheep and cattle on their journey. 7 Bell, App. Cas. 53, 57, 58.

STAND. To abide; to submit to; as "to stand a trial."

To remain as a thing is; to remain in force. Pleadings demurred to and held good are allowed to stand.

To appear in court.

—Standing aside jurors. A practice by which, on the drawing of a jury for a criminal trial, the prosecuting officer puts aside a juror, provisionally, until the panel is exhausted, without disclosing his reasons, instead of being required to challenge him and show cause. The statute 33 Edw. I. deprived the crown of the power to challenge jurors without showing cause, and the practice of standing aside jurors was adopted, in England, as a method of evading its provisions. A similar practice is in use in Pennsylvania. See Warren v. Com., 37 Pa. 54; Zell v. Com., 94 Pa. 272; Haines v. Com., 100 Pa. 322. But in Missouri, it is said that the words "stand aside" are the usual formula, used in impaneling a jury, for rejecting a juror. State v. Hultz, 106 Mo. 41, 16 S. W. 940.

—Standing by is used in law as implying knowledge, under such circumstances as rendered it the duty of the possessor to communicate it; and it is such knowledge, and not the mere fact of "standing by," that lays the foundation of responsibility. The phrase does not import an actual presence, "but implies knowledge under such circumstances as to render it the duty of the possessor to communicate it." Anderson v. Hubble, 93 Ind. 573, 47 Am. Rep. 394; Gatling v. Rodman, 6 Ind. 292; Richardson v. Chickering, 41 N. H. 380, 77 Am. Dec. 769; Morrison v. Morrison, 2 Dana (Ky.) 16.

—Standing mute. A prisoner, arraigned for treason or felony, was said to "stand mute," when he refused to plead, or answered foreign to the purpose, or, after a plea of not guilty, would not put himself upon the country.—**Standing orders** are rules and forms regulating the procedure of the two houses of parliament, each having its own. They are of equal force in every parliament, except so far as they are altered or suspended from time to time. Cox, Inst. 136; May, Parl. Pr. 185.—**Standing seized to uses.** A covenant to stand seized to uses is one by which the owner of an estate covenants to hold the same to the use of another person, usually a relative, and usually in consideration of blood or marriage. It is a species of conveyance depending for its effect on the statute of uses.

STANDARD. An ensign or flag used in war.

STANDARD OF WEIGHT, or MEASURE. A weight or measure fixed and prescribed by law, to which all other weights and measures are required to correspond.

STANNARIES. A district which includes all parts of Devon and Cornwall where some tin work is situate and in actual operation. The tin miners of the stannaries have certain peculiar customs and privileges.

—**Stannary courts.** Courts in Devonshire and Cornwall for the administration of justice among the miners and tanners. These courts were held before the lord warden and his deputies by virtue of a privilege granted to the workers of the tin-mines there, to sue and be sued in their own courts only, in order that they might not be drawn away from their business by having to attend law-suits in distant courts. Brown.

STAPLE. In English law. A mart or market. A place where the buying and selling of wool, lead, leather, and other articles were put under certain terms. 2 Reeve, Eng. Law, 393.

In international law. The right of staple, as exercised by a people upon foreign merchants, is defined to be that they may not allow them to set their merchandises and wares to sale but in a certain place. This practice is not in use in the United States. 1 Chit. Com. Law, 103.

—**Staple Inn.** An inn of chancery. See INNS OF CHANCERY.—**Statute-staple.** In English law. A security for a debt acknowledged to be due, so called from its being entered into before the mayor of the *staple*, that is to say, the grand mart for the principal commodities or manufactures of the kingdom, formerly held by act of parliament in certain trading towns. In other respects it resembled the *statute-merchant*, (*q. v.*), but like that has now fallen into disuse. 2 Bl. Comm. 160; 1 Steph. Comm. 287.

STARBOARD. In maritime law. The right-hand side of a vessel when the observer faces forward. "Starboard tack," the course of vessel when she has the wind on her starboard bow. Burrows v. Gower (D. C.) 119 Fed. 617.

STAR-CHAMBER was a court which originally had jurisdiction in cases where the ordinary course of justice was so much obstructed by one party, through writs, combination of maintenance, or overawing influence that no inferior court would find its process obeyed. The court consisted of the privy council, the common-law judges, and (it seems) all peers of parliament. In the reign of Henry VIII. and his successors, the jurisdiction of the court was illegally extended to such a degree (especially in punishing disobedience to the king's arbitrary proclamations) that it became odious to the nation, and was abolished. 4 Steph. Comm. 310; Sweet.

STARE DECISIS. Lat. To stand by decided cases; to uphold precedents; to maintain former adjudications. 1 Kent, Comm. 477.

STARE IN JUDICIO. Lat. To appear before a tribunal, either as plaintiff or defendant.

STARR, or STARRA. The old term for contract or obligation among the Jews, being a corruption from the Hebrew word "*shetar*," a covenant. By an ordinance of Richard I., no starr was allowed to be valid, unless deposited in one of certain repositories established by law, the most considerable of which was in the king's exchequer at Westminster; and Blackstone conjectures that the room in which these chests were kept was thence called the "starr-chamber." 4 Bl. Comm. 266, 267, note a.

Stat pro ratione voluntas. The will stands in place of a reason. Sears v. Shafer, 1 Barb. (N. Y.) 408, 411; Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. v. Hunt, 16 Barb. (N. Y.) 514, 525.

Stat pro ratione voluntas populi. The will of the people stands in place of a reason. People v. Draper, 25 Barb. (N. Y.) 344, 376.

STATE, v. To express the particulars of a thing in writing or in words; to set down or set forth in detail.

To set down in gross; to mention in general terms, or by way of reference; to refer. Utica v. Richardson, 6 Hill (N. Y.) 300.

STATE, n. A body politic, or society of men, united together for the purpose of promoting their mutual safety and advantage, by the joint efforts of their combined strength. Cooley, Const. Llm. 1.

One of the component commonwealths or states of the United States of America.

The people of a state, in their collective capacity, considered as the party wronged by a criminal deed; the public; as in the title of a cause, "The State vs. A. B."

The section of territory occupied by one of the United States.

—**Foreign state.** A foreign country or nation. The several United States are considered "foreign" to each other except as regards their relations as common members of the Union.—

State's evidence. See EVIDENCE.—**State officers.** Those whose duties concern the state at large or the general public, or who are authorized to exercise their official functions throughout the entire state, without limitation to any political subdivision of the state. In another sense, officers belonging to or exercising authority under one of the states of the Union, as distinguished from the officers of the United States. See In re Police Com'rs. 22 R. I. 654, 49 Atl. 36; State v. Burns, 38 Fla. 378, 21 South. 290; People v. Nixon, 158 N. Y. 221, 52 N. E. 1117.—**State paper.** A document prepared by, or relating to, the political department of the government of a state or nation, and concerning or affecting the administration of its government or its political or international relations. Also, a newspaper, designated by public authority, as the organ for the publication of public statutes, resolutions, notices, and advertisements.—**State tax.** A tax the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the expenses of the state, as distinguished from taxation for local or municipal purposes. See Youngblood v. Sexton, 32 Mich. 413, 20 Am. Rep. 654; State v. Auditor of State, 15 Ohio St. 482.—**State trial.** A trial for a political offense.—**State Trials.** A work in thirty-three volumes octavo, containing all English trials for offenses against

N the state and others partaking in some degree of that character, from the ninth year of Hen. II. to the first of Geo. IV.

STATE OF FACTS. Formerly, when a master in chancery was directed by the court of chancery to make an inquiry or investigation into any matter arising out of a suit, and which could not conveniently be brought before the court itself, each party in the suit carried in before the master a statement showing how the party bringing it in represented the matter in question to be; and this statement was technically termed a "state of facts," and formed the ground upon which the evidence was received, the evidence being, in fact, brought by one party or the other, to prove his own or disprove his opponent's state of facts. And so now, a state of facts means the statement made by any one of his version of the facts. Brown.

STATE OF FACTS AND PROPOSAL.
R In English lunacy practice, when a person has been found a lunatic, the next step is to submit to the master a scheme called a "state of facts and proposal," showing what is the position in life, property, and income of the lunatic, who are his next of kin and heir at law, who are proposed as his committees, and what annual sum is proposed to be allowed for his maintenance, etc. From the state of facts and the evidence adduced in support of it, the master frames his report. Elmer, Lun. 22; Pope, Lun. 79; Sweet.

STATE OF THE CASE. A narrative of the facts upon which the plaintiff relies, substituted for a more formal declaration, in suits in the inferior courts. The phrase is used in New Jersey.

STATED. Settled; closed. An account *stated* means an account settled, and at an end. Pull. Acc'ts, 33. "In order to constitute an account *stated*, there must be a statement of some certain amount of money being due, which must be made either to the party himself or to some agent of his." 5 Mees. & W. 667.

—Stated meeting. A meeting of a board of directors, board of officers, etc., held at the time appointed therefor by law, ordinance, by-law, or other regulation; as distinguished from "special" meetings, which are held on call as the occasion may arise, rather than at a regularly appointed time, and from adjourned meetings. See *Zulich v. Bowman*, 42 Pa. 87.—**Stated term.** A regular or ordinary term or session of a court for the dispatch of its general business, held at the time fixed by law or rule; as distinguished from a *special* term, held out of the due order or for the transaction of particular business.

STATEMENT. In a general sense, an allegation; a declaration of matters of fact. The term has come to be used of a variety of formal narratives of facts, required by law in various jurisdictions as the foundation of judicial or official proceedings.

—Statement of affairs. In English bankruptcy practice, a bankrupt or debtor who has

presented a petition for liquidation or composition must produce at the first meeting of creditors a statement of his affairs, giving a list of his creditors, secured and unsecured, with the value of the securities, a list of bills discounted, and a statement of his property. Sweet.—**Statement of claim.** A written or printed statement by the plaintiff in an action in the English high court, showing the facts on which he relies to support his claim against the defendant, and the relief which he claims. It is delivered to the defendant or his solicitor. The delivery of the statement of claim is usually the next step after appearance, and is the commencement of the pleadings. Sweet.—**Statement of defense.** In the practice of the English high court, where the defendant in an action does not demur to the whole of the plaintiff's claim, he delivers a pleading called a "statement of defense." The statement of defense deals with the allegations contained in the statement of claim, (or the indorsement on the writ, if there is no statement of claim,) admitting or denying them, and, if necessary, stating fresh facts in explanation or avoidance of those alleged by the plaintiff. Sweet.—**Statement of particulars.** In English practice, when the plaintiff claims a debt or liquidated demand, but has not indorsed the writ specially, (*i. e.*, indorsed on it the particulars of his claim under Order iii. r. 6.) and the defendant fails to appear, the plaintiff may file a statement of the particulars of his claim, and after eight days enter judgment for the amount, as if the writ had been specially indorsed. Court Rules, xiii. 5; Sweet.

STATESMAN. A freeholder and farmer in Cumberland. Wharton.

STATIM. Lat. Forthwith; immediately. In old English law, this term meant either "at once," or "within a legal time," *i. e.*, such time as permitted the legal and regular performance of the act in question.

STATING AN ACCOUNT. Exhibiting, or listing in their order, the items which make up an account.

STATING PART OF A BILL. That part of a bill in chancery in which the plaintiff states the facts of his case; it is distinguished from the *charging* part of the bill and from the *prayer*.

STATION. In the civil law. A place where ships may ride in safety. Dig. 50, 16, 59.

STATIONERS' HALL. In English law. The hall of the stationers' company, at which every person claiming copyright in a book must register his title, in order to be able to bring actions against persons infringing it. 2 Steph. Comm. 37-39.

STATIONERY OFFICE. In English law. A government office established as a department of the treasury, for the purpose of supplying government offices with stationery and books, and of printing and publishing government papers.

STATIST. A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government.

STATISTICS. That part of political science which is concerned in collecting and ar-

-ranging facts illustrative of the condition and resources of a state. The subject is sometimes divided into (1) historical statistics, or facts which illustrate the former condition of a state; (2) statistics of population; (3) of revenue; (4) of trade, commerce, and navigation; (5) of the moral, social, and physical condition of the people. Wharton.

STATU LIBER. Lat. In Roman law. One who is made free by will under a condition; one who has his liberty fixed and appointed at a certain time or on a certain condition. Dig. 40, 7.

STATU LIBERI. Lat. In Louisiana. Slaves for a time, who had acquired the right of being free at a time to come, or on a condition which was not fulfilled, or in a certain event which had not happened, but who in the mean time remained in a state of slavery. Civ. Code La. (Ed. 1838) art. 37.

STATUS. The *status* of a person is his legal position or condition. Thus, when we say that the *status* of a woman after a decree *nisi* for the dissolution of her marriage with her husband has been made, but before it has been made absolute, is that of a married woman, we mean that she has the same legal rights, liabilities, and disabilities as an ordinary married woman. The term is chiefly applied to persons under disability, or persons who have some peculiar condition which prevents the general law from applying to them in the same way as it does to ordinary persons. Sweet. See *Barney v. Tourtellotte*, 138 Mass. 108; *De la Montanya v. De la Montanya*, 112 Cal. 115, 44 Pac. 345, 32 L. R. A. 82, 53 Am. St. Rep. 165; *Dunham v. Dunham*, 57 Ill. App. 497.

There are certain rights and duties, with certain capacities and incapacities to take, rights and incur duties, by which persons, as subjects of law, are variously determined to certain classes. The rights, duties, capacities, or incapacities which determine a given person to any of these classes, constitute a condition or *status* with which the person is invested. Aust. Jur. § 973.

—**Status de manerio.** The assembly of the tenants in the court of the lord of a manor, in order to do their customary suit.—**Status of irremovability.** In English law. The right acquired by a pauper, after one year's residence in any parish, not to be removed therefrom.—**Status quo.** The existing state of things at any given date. *Status quo ante bellum*, the state of things before the war.

Statuta pro publico commodo late interpretantur. Jenk. Cent. 21. Statutes made for the public good ought to be liberally construed.

Statuta suo cluduntur territorio, nec ultra territorium disponunt. Statutes are confined to their own territory, and have no extraterritorial effect. *Woodworth v. Spring*, 4 Allen (Mass.) 324.

STATUTABLE, or STATUTORY, is that which is introduced or governed by stat-

ute law, as opposed to the common law or equity. Thus, a court is said to have statutory jurisdiction when jurisdiction is given to it in certain matters by act of the legislature.

STATUTE, v. In old Scotch law. To ordain, establish, or decree.

STATUTE, n. An act of the legislature; a particular law enacted and established by the will of the legislative department of government, expressed with the requisite formalities.

In foreign and civil law. Any particular municipal law or usage, though resting for its authority on judicial decisions, or the practice of nations. 2 Kent, Comm. 456. The whole municipal law of a particular state, from whatever source arising. Story, Conf. Laws, § 12.

"Statute" also sometimes means a kind of bond or obligation of record, being an abbreviation for "statute merchant" or "statute staple." See *infra*.

—**Affirmative statute.** See AFFIRMATIVE.—**Declaratory statute.** See DECLARATORY.—**Enabling statute.** See that title.—**Expository statute.** See that title.—**General statute.** A statute relating to the whole community, or concerning all persons generally, as distinguished from a private or special statute. 1 Bl. Comm. 85, 86; 4 Coke, 75a.—**Local statute.** Such a statute as has for its object the interest of some particular locality, as the formation of a road, the alteration of the course of a river, the formation of a public market in a particular district, etc.—**Negative statute.** A statute expressed in negative terms; a statute which prohibits a thing from being done, or declares what shall not be done.—**Penal statute.** See PENAL.—**Perpetual statute.** One which is to remain in force without limitation as to time; one which contains no provision for its repeal, abrogation, or expiration at any future time.—**Personal statutes.** In foreign and modern civil law. Those statutes which have principally for their object the *person*, and treat of property only incidentally. Story, Conf. Laws, § 13. A personal statute, in this sense of the term, is a law, ordinance, regulation, or custom, the disposition of which affects the person and clothes him with a capacity or incapacity, which he does not change with every change of abode, but which, upon principles of justice and policy, he is assumed to carry with him wherever he goes. 2 Kent, Comm. 456. The term is also applied to statutes which, instead of being general, are confined in their operation to one person or group of persons. *Bank of Columbia v. Walker*, 14 Lea (Tenn.) 308; *Saul v. Creditors*, 5 Mart. N. S. (La.) 591, 16 Am. Dec. 212.—**Private statute.** A statute which operates only upon particular persons, and private concerns. 1 Bl. Comm. 86. An act which relates to certain individuals, or to particular classes of men. Dwar. St. 629; *State v. Chambers*, 93 N. C. 600.—**Public statute.** A statute enacting a universal rule which regards the whole community, as distinguished from one which concerns only particular individuals and affects only their private rights. See Code Civ. Proc. Cal. § 1898.—**Real statutes.** In the civil law. Statutes which have principally for their object property, and which do not speak of persons, except in relation to property. Story, Conf. Laws, § 13; *Saul v. His Creditors*, 5 Mart. N. S. (La.) 582, 16 Am. Dec. 212.—**Remedial statute.** See REMEDIAL.—**Revised statutes.** A body

N of statutes which have been revised, collected, arranged in order, and re-enacted as a whole; this is the legal title of the collections of compiled laws of several of the states and also of the United States.—**Special statute.** One which operates only upon particular persons and private concerns. 1 Bl. Comm. 86. Distinguished from a general or public statute.

O—**Statute fair.** In English law. A fair at which laborers of both sexes stood and offered themselves for hire; sometimes called also "Mop."—**Statute-merchant.** In English law. A security for a debt acknowledged to be due, entered into before the chief magistrate of some trading town, pursuant to the statute 13 Edw. I. *De Mercatoribus*, by which not only the body of the debtor might be imprisoned, and his goods seized in satisfaction of the debt, but also his lands might be delivered to the creditor till out of the rents and profits of them the debt be satisfied. 2 Bl. Comm. 160. Now fallen into disuse. 1 Steph. Comm. 287. See *Yates v. People*, 6 Johns. (N. Y.) 404.—**Statute of accumulations.** In English law. The statute 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 98, forbidding the accumulation, beyond a certain period, of property settled by deed or will.—**Statute of allegiance de facto.** An act of 11 Hen. VII. c. 1, requiring subjects to give their allegiance to the actual king for the time being, and protecting them in so doing.—**Statute of distributions.** See DISTRIBUTION.—**Statute of Elizabeth.** In English law. The statute 13 Eliz. c. 5, against conveyances made in fraud of creditors.—**Statute of frauds.** See FRAUDS, STATUTE OF.—**Statute of Gloucester.** In English law. The statute 6 Edw. I. c. 1, A. D. 1278. It takes its name from the place of its enactment, and was the first statute giving costs in actions. 3 Bl. Comm. 399.—**Statute of laborers.** See LABORER.—**Statute of limitations.** See LIMITATION.—**Statute of uses.** See USE.—**Statute of wills.** In English law. The statute 32 Hen. VIII. c. 1, which enacted that all persons being seised in fee-simple (except *femes covert*, infants, idiots, and persons of non-sane memory might, by will and testament in writing, devise to any other person, except to bodies corporate, two-thirds of their lands, tenements, and hereditaments, held in chivalry, and the whole of those held in socage. 2 Bl. Comm. 375.—**Statute roll.** A roll upon which an English statute, after receiving the royal assent, was formerly entered.—**Statute staple.** See STAPLE.—**Statutes at large.** Statutes printed in full and in the order of their enactment, in a collected form, as distinguished from any digest, revision, abridgment, or compilation of them. Thus the volumes of "United States Statutes at Large," contain all the acts of congress in their order. The name is also given to an authentic collection of the various statutes which have been passed by the British parliament from very early times to the present day.

Statutes in derogation of common law must be strictly construed. Cooley, Const. Lim. 75, note; Arthurs, Appeal of, 1 Grant Cas. (Pa.) 57.

STATUTI. Lat. In Roman law. Licensed or registered advocates; members of the college of advocates. The number of these was limited, and they enjoyed special privileges from the time to Constantine to that of Justinian.

STATUTORY. Relating to a statute; created or defined by a statute; required by a statute; conforming to a statute.

—**Statutory crime.** See CRIME.—**Statutory dedication.** See DEDICATION.—**Statutory exposition.** When the language of a statute

is ambiguous, and any subsequent enactment involves a particular interpretation of the former act, it is said to contain a *statutory exposition* of the former act. Wharton.—**Statutory foreclosure.** See FORECLOSURE.—**Statutory obligation.** An obligation—whether to pay money, perform certain acts, or discharge certain duties—which is created by or arises out of a statute, as distinguished from one founded upon acts between parties or jural relationships.—**Statutory release.** A conveyance which superseded the old compound assurance by lease and release. It was created by St. 4 & 5 Vict. c. 21, which abolished the lease for a year.

STATUTUM. Lat. In the civil law. Established; determined. A term applied to judicial action. Dig. 50, 16, 46, pr.

In old English law. A statute; an act of parliament.

—**Statutum de mercatoribus.** The statute of Acton Burnell, (*q. v.*)—**Statutum Hiberniæ de coheredibus.** The statute 14 Hen. III. The third public act in the statute-book. It has been pronounced not to be a statute. In the form of it, it appears to be an instruction given by the king to his justices in Ireland, directing them how to proceed in a certain point where they entertained a doubt. It seems the justices itinerant in that country had a doubt, when land descended to sisters, whether the younger sisters ought to hold of the eldest, and do homage to her for their several portions, or of the chief lord, and do homage to him; and certain knights had been sent over to know what the practice was in England in such a case. 1 Reeve, Eng. Law, 259.—**Statutum sessionum.** In old English law. The statute session; a meeting in every hundred of constables and householders, by custom, for the ordering of servants, and debating of differences between masters and servants, rating of wages, etc. 5 Eliz. c. 4.—**Statutum Walliæ.** The statute of Wales. The title of a statute passed in the twelfth year of Edw. I, being a sort of constitution for the principality of Wales, which was thereby, in a great measure, put on the footing of England with respect to its laws and the administration of justice. 2 Reeve, Eng. Law, 93, 94.

Statutum affirmativum non derogat communi legi. Jenk. Cent. 24. An affirmative statute does not derogate from the common law.

Statutum ex gratia regis dicitur, quando rex dignatur cedere de jure suo regio, pro commodo et quiete populi sui. 2 Inst. 378. A statute is said to be by the grace of the king, when the king deigns to yield some portion of his royal rights for the good and quiet of his people.

Statutum generaliter est intelligendum quando verba statuti sunt specialia, ratio autem generalis. When the words of a statute are special, but the reason of it general, the statute is to be understood generally. 10 Coke, 101.

Statutum speciale statuto speciali non derogat. Jenk. Cent. 199. One special statute does not take from another special statute.

STEURUM. In old records. A store, or stock of cattle. A term of common occur-

rence in the accounts of monastic establishments. Spelman; Cowell.

STAY. In practice. A stopping; the act of arresting a judicial proceeding, by the order of a court. See *In re Schwarz* (D. C.) 14 Fed. 788.

—Stay laws. Acts of the legislature prescribing a stay of execution in certain cases, or a stay of foreclosure of mortgages, or closing the courts for a limited period, or providing that suits shall not be instituted until a certain time after the cause of action arose, or otherwise suspending legal remedies; designed for the relief of debtors, in times of general distress or financial trouble.—**Stay of execution.** The stopping or arresting of execution on a judgment, that is, of the judgment-creditor's right to issue execution, for a limited period. This is given by statute in many jurisdictions, as a privilege to the debtor, usually on his furnishing bail for the debt, costs, and interest. Or it may take place by agreement of the parties. See *National Docks, etc., Co. v. Pennsylvania R. Co.*, 54 N. J. Eq. 167, 33 Atl. 936.—**Stay of proceedings.** The temporary suspension of the regular order of proceedings in a cause, by direction or order of the court, usually to await the action of one of the parties in regard to some omitted step or some act which the court has required him to perform as incidental to the suit; as where a non-resident plaintiff has been ruled to give security for costs. See *Wallace v. Wallace*, 13 Wis. 226; *Lewton v. Hower*, 18 Fla. 876; *Rositer v. Aetna L. Ins. Co.*, 96 Wis. 466, 71 N. W. 898.

STEAL. This term is commonly used in indictments for larceny, ("take, *steal*, and carry away,") and denotes the commission of theft. But, in popular usage, "stealing" seems to be a wider term than "larceny," inasmuch as it may include the unlawful appropriation of things which are not technically the subject of larceny, *e. g.*, immovables. See *Randall v. Evening News Ass'n*, 101 Mich. 561, 60 N. W. 301; *People v. Dumar*, 42 Hun (N. Y.) 85; *Com. v. Kelley*, 184 Mass. 320, 68 N. E. 346; *Holmes v. Gilman*, 64 Hun, 227, 19 N. Y. Supp. 151; *Dunnell v. Fiske*, 11 Metc. (Mass.) 554; *Barnhart v. State*, 154 Ind. 177, 56 N. E. 212.

—Stealing children. See KIDNAPPING.

STEALTH. Theft is so called by some ancient writers. "Stealth is the wrongful taking of goods without pretense of title." Finch, Law, b. 3, c. 17.

STEELBOW GOODS. In Scotch law. Corns, cattle, straw, and implements of husbandry delivered by a landlord to his tenant, by which the tenant is enabled to stock and labor the farm; in consideration of which he becomes bound to return articles equal in quantity and quality, at the expiry of the lease. Bell.

STELLIONATAIRE. Fr. In French law. A party who fraudulently mortgages property to which he has no title.

STELLIONATE. In Scotch law. The crime of aliening the same subject to different persons. 2 Kames, Eq. 40.

STELLIONATUS. Lat. In the civil law. A general name for any kind of fraud not falling under any specific class. But the term is chiefly applied to fraud practiced in the sale or pledging of property; as, selling the same property to two different persons, selling another's property as one's own, placing a second mortgage on property without disclosing the existence of the first, etc.

STENOGRAPHER. One who is skilled in the art of short-hand writing; one whose business is to write in short-hand. See *Ryerson v. Allison*, 30 S. C. 534, 9 S. E. 656; *In re Appropriations for Deputy State Officers*, 25 Neb. 662, 41 N. W. 643; *Chase v. Vandergrift*, 88 Pa. 217.

STEP-DAUGHTER. The daughter of one's wife by a former husband, or of one's husband by a former wife.

STEP-FATHER. The man who marries a widow, she having a child by her former marriage, is step-father to such child.

STEP-MOTHER. The woman who marries a widower, he having a child by his former wife, becomes step-mother to such child.

STEP-SON. The son of one's wife by a former husband, or of one's husband by a former wife.

STERBRECHE, or STREBRICH. The breaking, obstructing, or straitening of a way. *Termes de la Ley*.

STÈRE. A French measure of solidity, used in measuring wood. It is a cubic meter.

STERILITY. Barrenness; incapacity to produce a child.

STERLING. In English law. Current or standard coin, especially silver coin; a standard of coinage.

STET BILLA. If the plaintiff in a plaint in the mayor's court of London has attached property belonging to the defendant and obtained execution against the garnishee, the defendant, if he wishes to contest the plaintiff's claim, and obtain restoration of his property, must issue a *scire facias ad disprobandum debitum*; if the only question to be tried is the plaintiff's debt, the plaintiff in appearing to the *scire facias* prays *stet billa* "that his bill original," *i. e.*, his original plaint, "may stand, and that the defendant may plead thereto." The action then proceeds in the usual way as if the proceedings in attachment (which are founded on a fictitious default of the defendant in appearing to the plaint) had not taken place. Brand, F. Attachm. 115; Sweet.

STET PROCESSUS. *Stet processus* is an entry on the roll in the nature of a judg-

N ment of a direction that all further proceedings shall be stayed, (*i. e.*, that the process may stand,) and it is one of the ways by which a suit may be terminated by an act of the party, as distinguished from a termination of it by judgment, which is the act of the court. It was used by the plaintiff when he wished to suspend the action without suffering a nonsuit. Brown.

P **STEVEDORE.** A person employed in loading and unloading vessels. The Senator (D. C.) 21 Fed. 191; Rankin v. Merchants' & M. Transp. Co., 73 Ga. 232, 54 Am. Rep. 874; The Elton, 83 Fed 521, 31 C. C. A. 496.

Q **STEWARD.** This word signifies a man appointed in the place or stead of another, and generally denotes a principal officer within his jurisdiction. Brown.

R —**Land steward.** See **LAND.**—**Steward of a manor.** An important officer who has the general management of all forensic matters connected with the manor of which he is steward. He stands in much the same relation to the lord of the manor as an under-sheriff does to the sheriff. Cowell.—**Steward of all England.** In old English law. An officer who was invested with various powers; among others, to preside on the trial of peers.—**Steward of Scotland.** An officer of the highest dignity and trust. He administered the crown revenues, superintended the affairs of the household, and possessed the privilege of holding the first place in the army, next to the king, in the day of battle. From this office the royal house of Stuart took its name. But the office was sunk on their advancement to the throne, and has never since been revived. Bell.

S **STEWARTRY,** in Scotch law, is said to be equivalent to the English "county." See Brown.

STEW. Certain brothels anciently permitted in England, suppressed by Henry VIII. Also, breeding places for tame pheasants.

STICK. In the old books. To stop; to hesitate; to accede with reluctance. "The court stuck a little at this exception." 2 Show. 491.

STICKLER. (1) An inferior officer who cuts wood within the royal parks of Clarendon. Cowell. (2) An arbitrator. (3) An obstinate contender about anything.

STIFLING A PROSECUTION. Agreeing, in consideration of receiving a pecuniary or other advantage, to abstain from prosecuting a person for an offense not giving rise to a civil remedy; *e. g.*, perjury. Sweet.

STILLBORN. A stillborn child is one born dead or in such an early stage of pregnancy as to be incapable of living, though not actually dead at the time of birth. Children born within the first six months after conception are considered by the civil law as incapable of living, and therefore, though

they are apparently born alive, if they do not in fact survive so long as to rebut this presumption of law, they cannot inherit, so as to transmit the property to others. Marsellis v. Thalhimer, 2 Paige (N. Y.) 41, 21 Am. Dec. 66.

STILLICIDIUM. Lat. In the civil law. The drip of water from the eaves of a house. The servitude *stillicidii* consists in the right to have the water drip from one's eaves upon the house or ground of another. The term "*flumen*" designated the rain-water collected from the roof, and carried off by the gutters, and there is a similar easement of having it discharged upon the adjoining estate. Mac-keld. Rom. Law, § 317, par. 4.

STINT. In English law. Limit; a limited number. Used as descriptive of a species of common. See **COMMON SANS NOMBRE.**

STIPEND. A salary; settled pay. Mangam v. Brooklyn, 98 N. Y. 597, 50 Am. Rep. 705.

In English and Scotch law. A provision made for the support of the clergy.

STIPENDIARY ESTATES. Estates granted in return for services, generally of a military kind. 1 Steph. Comm. 174.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES. In English law. Paid magistrates; appointed in London and some other cities and boroughs, and having in general the powers and jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

STIPENDIUM. Lat. In the civil law. The pay of a soldier; wages; stipend. Calvin.

STIPES. Lat. In old English law. Stock; a stock; a source of descent or title. *Communis stipes*, the common stock. Fleta, lib. 6, c. 2.

STIPITAL. Relating to *stirpes*, roots, or stocks. "Stipital distribution" of property is distribution *per stirpes*; that is, by right of representation.

STIPULATED DAMAGE. Liquidated damage, (*q. v.*)

STIPULATIO. Lat. In the Roman law, *stipulatio* was the verbal contract, (*verbis obligatio*), and was the most solemn and formal of all the contracts in that system of jurisprudence. It was entered into by question and corresponding answer thereto, by the parties, both being present at the same time, and usually by such words as "*spondeo? spondeo*," "*promittis? promitto*," and the like. Brown.

—**Stipulatio Aquiliana.** A particular application of the *stipulatio*, which was used to collect together into one verbal contract all the liabilities of every kind and quality of the debt-

or, with a view to their being released or discharged by an *acceptilatio*, that mode of discharge being applicable only to the verbal contract. *Brown*.

STIPULATION. A material article in an agreement.

In practice. An engagement or undertaking in writing, to do a certain act; as to try a cause at a certain time. 1 *Burrill*, Pr. 339.

The name "stipulation" is familiarly given to any agreement made by the attorneys engaged on opposite sides of a cause, (especially if in writing,) regulating any matter incidental to the proceedings or trial, which falls within their jurisdiction. Such, for instance, are agreements to extend the time for pleading, to take depositions, to waive objections, to admit certain facts, to continue the cause. See *Lewis v. Orpheus*, 15 Fed. Cas. 492.

In admiralty practice. A recognizance of certain persons (called in the old law "*ade jussors*") in the nature of bail for the appearance of a defendant. 3 *Bl. Comm.* 108.

STIPULATOR. In the civil law. The party who asked the question in the contract of stipulation; the other party, or he who answered, being called the "promissor." But, in a more general sense, the term was applied to both the parties. *Calvin*.

STIRPS. Lat. A root or stock of descent or title. Taking property by right of representation is called "succession *per stirpes*," in opposition to taking in one's own right, or as a principal, which is termed "taking *per capita*." See *Rotmanskey v. Heiss*, 86 Md. 633, 39 Atl. 415.

STOCK. In mercantile law. The goods and wares of a merchant or tradesman, kept for sale and traffic.

In a larger sense. The capital of a merchant or other person, including his merchandise, money, and credits, or, in other words, the entire property employed in business.

In corporation law. The capital or principal fund of a corporation or joint-stock company, formed by the contributions of subscribers or the sale of shares, and considered as the aggregate of a certain number of shares severally owned by the members or stockholders of the corporation; also the proportional part of the capital which is owned by an individual stockholder; also the incorporeal property which is represented by the holding of a certificate of stock; and in a wider and more remote sense, the right of a shareholder to participate in the general management of the company and to share proportionally in its net profits or earnings or in the distribution of assets on dissolution. See *Thayer v. Wathen*, 17 Tex.

Civ. App. 382, 44 S. W. 906; *Burrall v. Bushwick R. Co.*, 75 N. Y. 216; *State v. Lewis*, 118 Wis. 432, 95 N. W. 388; *Heller v. National Marine Bank*, 89 Md. 602, 43 Atl. 800, 45 L. R. A. 438, 73 Am. St. Rep. 212; *Trask v. Maguire*, 18 Wall. 402, 21 L. Ed. 938; *Harrison v. Vines*, 46 Tex. 15.

The funded indebtedness of a state or government, also, is often represented by stocks, shares of which are held by its creditors at interest.

In the law of descent. The term is used, metaphorically, to denote the original progenitor of a family, or the ancestor from whom the persons in question are all descended; such descendants being called "branches."

Classes of corporate stock. Preferred stock is a separate portion or class of the stock of a corporation, which is accorded, by the charter or by-laws, a preference or priority in respect to dividends, over the remainder of the stock of the corporation, which in that case is called "common" stock. That is, holders of the preferred stock are entitled to receive dividends at a fixed annual rate, out of the net earnings or profits of the corporation, before any distribution of earnings is made to the common stock. If the earnings applicable to the payment of dividends are not more than sufficient for such fixed annual dividend, they will be entirely absorbed by the preferred stock. If they are more than sufficient for the purpose, the remainder may be given entirely to the common stock (which is the more usual custom) or such remainder may be distributed pro rata to both classes of the stock, in which case the preferred stock is said to "participate" with the common. The fixed dividend on preferred stock may be "cumulative" or "non-cumulative." In the former case, if the stipulated dividend on preferred stock is not earned or paid in any one year, it becomes a charge upon the surplus earnings of the next and succeeding years, and all such accumulated and unpaid dividends on the preferred stock must be paid off before the common stock is entitled to receive dividends. In the case of "non-cumulative" preferred stock, its preference for any given year is extinguished by the failure to earn or pay its dividend in that year. If a corporation has no class of preferred stock, all its stock is common stock. The word "common" in this connection signifies that all the holders of such stock are entitled to an equal pro rata division of profits or net earnings, if, any there be, without any preference or priority among themselves. "Deferred" stock is rarely issued by American corporations, though it is not uncommon in England. This kind of stock is distinguished by the fact that the payment of dividends upon it is expressly postponed until some other class of stock has received a dividend, or until some certain liability or obligation of the corporation is

N discharged. If there is a class of "preferred" stock, the common stock may in this sense be said to be "deferred," and the term is sometimes used as equivalent to "common" stock. But it is not impossible that a corporation should have three classes of stock: (1) Preferred, (2) common, and (3) deferred; the latter class being postponed, in respect to participation in profits, until both the preferred and the common stock had received dividends at a fixed rate. See *Cook, Corp.* § 12; *State v. Railroad Co.*, 16 S. C. 528; *Scott v. Railroad Co.*, 93 Md. 475, 49 Atl. 327; *Jones v. Railroad Co.*, 67 N. H. 234, 30 Atl. 614, 68 Am. St. Rep. 650; *Lockhart v. Van Alstyne*, 31 Mich. 76, 18 Am. Rep. 156; *Burt v. Rattle*, 31 Ohio St. 116; *Storow v. Mfg. Ass'n*, 87 Fed. 616, 31 C. C. A. 139.

O —**Capital stock.** See that title.—**Certificate of stock.** See CERTIFICATE.—**Guaranteed stock.** Stock of a corporation which is entitled to receive dividends at a fixed annual rate, the payment of which dividends is guaranteed by some outside person or corporation. See *Field v. Lamson, etc., Mfg. Co.*, 162 Mass. 388, 38 N. E. 1126, 27 L. R. A. 136.—**Public stocks.** The funded or bonded debt of a government or state.—**Special stock** of a corporation, in Massachusetts, is authorized by statute. It is limited in amount to two-fifths of the actual capital. It is subject to redemption by the corporation at par after a fixed time. The corporation is bound to pay a fixed annual dividend on it as a debt. The holders of it are in no event liable for the debts of the corporation beyond their stock; and an issue of special stock makes all the general stockholders liable for all debts and contracts of the corporation until the special stock is fully redeemed. *American Tube Works v. Boston Mach. Co.*, 139 Mass. 5, 29 N. E. 63.—**Stock association.** A joint-stock company, (*q. v.*)—**Stock-broker.** One who buys and sells stock as the agent of others. *Banta v. Chicago*, 172 Ill. 204, 50 N. E. 233, 40 L. R. A. 611; *Little Rock v. Barton*, 33 Ark. 436; *Gast v. Buckley (Ky.)* 64 S. W. 632.—**Stock corporation.** A corporation having a capital stock divided into shares, and which is authorized by law to distribute to the holders thereof dividends or shares of the surplus profits of the corporation. *Buker v. Steele (Co. Ct.)* 43 N. Y. Supp. 350.—**Stock dividend.** See DIVIDEND.—**Stock-exchange.** A voluntary association of persons (not usually a corporation) who, for convenience in the transaction of business with each other, have associated themselves to provide a common place for the transaction of their business; an association of stock-brokers. *Dos Passos, Stock-Brok.* 14. The building or room used by an association of stock-brokers for meeting for the transaction of their common business.—**Stock-jobber.** A dealer in stock; one who buys and sells stock on his own account on speculation. *State v. Debenture Co.*, 51 La. Ann. 1874, 26 South. 600.—**Stock-note.** The term "stock-note" has no technical meaning, and may as well apply to a note given on the sale of stock which the bank had purchased or taken in the payment of doubtful debts as to a note given on account of an original subscription to stock. *Dunlap v. Smith*, 12 Ill. 402.—**Watered stock.** Stock issued by way of increase or addition to the nominal capital stock of the corporation, and passing into the hands of stockholders either by purchase or in the form of a stock dividend, but which does not represent or correspond to any increase in the actual capital or actual value of the assets of the corporation. See *Appeal of Wiltbank*, 64 Pa. 260, 3 Am. Rep. 585.

STOCKHOLDER. A person who owns shares of stock in a corporation or joint-stock company. See *Mills v. Stewart*, 41 N. Y. 386; *Ross v. Knapp, etc., Co.*, 77 Ill. App. 424; *Corwith v. Culver*, 69 Ill. 502; *Hirshfeld v. Bopp*, 145 N. Y. 84, 39 N. E. 817; *State v. Hood*, 15 Rich. Law (S. C.) 186.

The owners of shares in a corporation which has a capital stock are called "stockholders." If a corporation has no capital stock, the incorporators and their successors are called "members." Civ. Code Dak. § 392.

STOCKS. A machine consisting of two pieces of timber, arranged to be fastened together, and holding fast the legs of a person placed in it. This was an ancient method of punishment.

STOP ORDER. The name of an order grantable in English chancery practice, to prevent drawing out a fund in court to the prejudice of an assignee or lienholder.

STOPPAGE. In the civil law. Compensation or set-off.

STOPPAGE IN TRANSITU. The act by which the unpaid vendor of goods stops their progress and resumes possession of them, while they are in course of transit from him to the purchaser, and not yet actually delivered to the latter.

The right of stoppage *in transitu* is that which the vendor has, when he sells goods on credit to another, of resuming the possession of the goods while they are in the possession of a carrier or middle-man, in the transit to the consignee or vendee, and before they arrive into his actual possession, or the destination he has appointed for them on his becoming bankrupt and insolvent. 2 Kent, Comm. 702.

Stoppage *in transitu* is the right which arises to an unpaid vendor to resume the possession, with which he has parted, of goods sold upon credit, before they come into the possession of a buyer who has become insolvent, bankrupt, or pecuniarily embarrassed. *Inslee v. Lane*, 57 N. H. 454.

STORE. Storing is the keeping merchandise for safe custody, to be delivered in the same condition as when received, where the safe-keeping is the principal object of deposit, and not the consumption or sale. *O'Neil v. Buffalo F. Ins. Co.*, 3 N. Y. 122; *Hynds v. Schenectady County Mut. Ins. Co.*, 16 Barb. (N. Y.) 119.

—**Public store.** A government warehouse, maintained for certain administrative purposes, such as the keeping of military supplies, the storing of imported goods under bonds to pay duty, etc.—**Stores.** The supplies of different articles provided for the subsistence and accommodation of a ship's crew and passengers.

STOUTHRIEFF. In Scotch law. Formerly this word included every species of theft accompanied with violence to the person, but of late years it has become the *vox signata* for forcible and masterful depredation within or near the dwelling-house; while robbery has been more particularly applied to

violent depredation on the highway, or accompanied by house-breaking. *Alis. Prin. Scotch Law*, 227.

STOWAGE. In maritime law. The storing, packing, or arranging of the cargo in a ship, in such a manner as to protect the goods from friction, bruising, or damage from leakage.

Money paid for a room where goods are laid; housage. *Wharton*.

STOWE. In old English law. A valley. *Co. Litt.* 4b.

STRADDLE. In stock-brokers' parlance the term means the double privilege of a "put" and a "call," and secures to the holder the right to demand of the seller at a certain price within a certain time a certain number of shares of specified stock, or to require him to take, at the same price within the same time, the same shares of stock. *Harris v. Tumbridge*, 83 N. Y. 95, 38 Am. Rep. 398.

STRAMINEUS HOMO. L. Lat. A man of straw, one of no substance, put forward as bail or surety.

STRAND. A shore or bank of the sea or a river. *Doane v. Willcutt*, 5 Gray (Mass.) 335, 66 Am. Dec. 369; *Bell v. Hayes*, 60 App. Div. 382, 69 N. Y. Supp. 898; *Stillman v. Burfeind*, 21 App. Div. 13, 47 N. Y. Supp. 230.

STRANDING. In maritime law. The drifting, driving, or running aground of a ship on a shore or strand. *Accidental* stranding takes place where the ship is driven on shore by the winds and waves. *Voluntary* stranding takes place where the ship is run on shore either to preserve her from a worse fate or for some fraudulent purpose. *Marsh. Ins. bk. 1, c. 12, § 1*. See *Barrow v. Bell*, 4 Barn. & C. 736; *Strong v. Sun Mut. Ins. Co.*, 31 N. Y. 106, 88 Am. Dec. 242; *Lake v. Columbus Ins. Co.*, 13 Ohio, 55, 42 Am. Dec. 188; *London Assur. Co. v. Companhia de Moagens*, 167 U. S. 149, 17 Sup. Ct. 785, 42 L. Ed. 113.

STRANGER IN BLOOD. Any person not within the consideration of natural love and affection arising from relationship.

STRANGERS. By this term is intended third persons generally. Thus the persons bound by a fine are parties, privies, and strangers; the parties are either the cognizers or cognizees; the privies are such as are in any way related to those who levy the fine, and claim under them by any right of blood, or other right of representation; the strangers are all other persons in the world, except only the parties and privies. In its general legal signification the term is opposed to the word "privy." Those who are in no way parties to a covenant, nor bound by it, are

also said to be strangers to the covenant. *Brown*. See *Robbins v. Chicago*, 4 Wall. 672, 18 L. Ed. 427; *O'Donnell v. McIntyre*, 118 N. Y. 156, 23 N. E. 455; *Bennett v. Chandler*, 199 Ill. 97, 64 N. E. 1052; *Kirk v. Morris*, 40 Ala. 228; *U. S. v. Henderlong* (C. C.) 102 Fed. 2.

STRATAGEM. A deception either by words or actions, in times of war, in order to obtain an advantage over an enemy.

STRATOCRACY. A military government; government by military chiefs of an army.

STRATOR. In old English law. A surveyor of the highways.

STRAW BAIL. See *BAIL*.

STRAY. See *ESTRAY*.

STREAM. A current of water; a body of flowing water. The word, in its ordinary sense, includes rivers. But *Callis* defines a stream "a current of waters running over the level at random, and not kept in with banks or walls." *Call. Sew.* [83,] 133. See *Munson v. Hungerford*, 6 Barb. (N. Y.) 270; *French v. Carhart*, 1 N. Y. 107; *Miller v. Black Rock Springs Imp. Co.*, 99 Va. 747, 40 S. E. 27, 86 Am. St. Rep. 924; *Armfield v. State*, 27 Ind. App. 488, 61 N. E. 693; *Trustees of Schools v. Schroll*, 120 Ill. 509, 12 N. E. 243, 60 Am. Rep. 575.

—*Private stream.* A non-navigable creek or water-course, the bed or channel of which is exclusively owned by a private individual. See *Adams v. Pease*, 2 Conn. 484; *Reynolds v. Com.*, 93 Pa. 461.

STREAMING FOR TIN. The process of working tin in Cornwall and Devon. The right to stream must not be exercised so as to interfere with the rights of other private individuals; *e. g.*, either by withdrawing or by polluting or choking up the water-courses or waters of others; and the statutes 23 Hen. VIII. c. 8, and 27 Hen. VIII. c. 23, impose a penalty of £20 for the offense. *Brown*.

STREET. An urban way or thoroughfare; a road or public way in a city, town, or village, generally paved, and lined or intended to be lined by houses on each side. See *U. S. v. Bain*, 24 Fed. Cas. 943; *Brace v. New York Cent. R. Co.*, 27 N. Y. 271; *In re Woolsey*, 95 N. Y. 138; *Debolt v. Carter*, 31 Ind. 367; *Theobald v. Railway Co.*, 66 Miss. 279, 6 South. 230, 4 L. R. A. 735, 14 Am. St. Rep. 564.

STREIGHTEN. In the old books. To narrow or restrict. "The *habendum* should not *streighten* the devise." 1 Leon. 58.

STREPITUS. In old records. Estreperment or strip; a species of waste or destruction of property. *Spelman*.

N STREPITUS JUDICIALIS. Turbulent conduct in a court of justice. Jacob.

STRICT. As to strict "Construction," "Foreclosure," and "Settlement," see those titles.

O STRICTI JURIS. Lat. Of strict right or law; according to strict law. "A license is a thing *stricti juris*; a privilege which a man does not possess by his own right, but it is conceded to him as an indulgence, and therefore it is to be strictly observed." 2 Rob. Adm. 117.

P STRICTISSIMI JURIS. Lat. Of the strictest right or law. "Licenses being matter of special indulgence, the application of them was formerly *strictissimi juris*." 1 Edw. Adm. 328.

R STRICTO JURE. Lat. In strict law. 1 Kent, Comm. 65.

STRICTUM JUS. Lat. Strict right or law; the rigor of the law as distinguished from equity.

S STRIKE. The act of a body of workmen employed by the same master, in stopping work all together at a prearranged time, and refusing to continue until higher wages, or shorter time, or some other concession is granted to them by the employer. See *Farmers' L. & T. Co. v. Northern Pac. R. Co.* (C. C.) 60 Fed. 819; *Arthur v. Oakes*, 63 Fed. 327, 11 C. C. A. 209, 25 L. R. A. 414; *Railroad Co. v. Bowns*, 58 N. Y. 582; *Longshore Printing Co. v. Howell*, 26 Or. 527, 38 Pac. 547, 28 L. R. A. 464, 46 Am. St. Rep. 640.

In mining law. The strike of a vein or lode is its extension in the horizontal plane, or its lengthwise trend or course with reference to the points of the compass; distinguished from its "dip," which is its slope or slant, away from the perpendicular, as it goes downward into the earth, or the angle of its deviation from the vertical plane.

STRIKE OFF. In common parlance, and in the language of the auction-room, property is understood to be "struck off" or "knocked down," when the auctioneer, by the fall of his hammer, or by any other audible or visible announcement, signifies to the bidder that he is entitled to the property on paying the amount of his bid, according to the terms of the sale. *Sherwood v. Reade*, 7 Hill (N. Y.) 439.

In practice. A court is said to "strike off" a case when it directs the removal of the case from the record or docket, as being one over which it has no jurisdiction and no power to hear and determine it.

STRIKING A DOCKET. In English practice. The first step in the proceedings in

bankruptcy, which consists in making affidavit of the debt, and giving a bond to follow up the proceedings with effect. 2 Steph. Comm. 199. When the affidavit and bond are delivered at the bankrupt office, an entry is made in what is called the "docket-book," upon which the petitioning creditor is said to have *struck a docket*. Eden, Bankr. 51, 52.

STRIKING A JURY. The selecting or nominating a jury of twelve men out of the whole number returned as jurors on the panel. It is especially used of the selection of a *special jury*, where a panel of forty-eight is prepared by the proper officer, and the parties, in turn, strike off a certain number of names, until the list is reduced to twelve. A jury thus chosen is called a "struck jury."

STRIKING OFF THE ROLL. The disbarring of an attorney or solicitor.

STRIP. The act of spoiling or unlawfully taking away anything from the land, by the tenant for life or years, or by one holding an estate in the land less than the entire fee. Pub. St. Mass. 1882, p. 1295.

STRONG HAND. The words "with strong hand" imply a degree of criminal force, whereas the words *vi et armis* ("with force and arms") are mere formal words in the action of trespass, and the plaintiff is not bound to prove any force. The statutes relating to forcible entries use the words "with a strong hand" as describing that degree of force which makes an entry or detainer of lands criminal. Brown.

STRUCK. In pleading. A word essential in an indictment for murder; when the death arises from any wounding, beating, or bruising. 1 Bulst. 184; 5 Coke, 122; 3 Mod. 202.

STRUCK JURY. See **STRIKING A JURY.**

STRUMPET. A whore, harlot, or courtesan. This word was anciently used for an addition. It occurs as an addition to the name of a woman in a return made by a jury in the sixth year of Henry V. Wharton.

STUFF GOWN. The professional robe worn by barristers of the outer bar; viz, those who have not been admitted to the rank of king's counsel. Brown.

STULTIFY. To make one out mentally incapacitated for the performance of an act.

STULTILOQUIUM. Lat. In old English law. Vicious pleading, for which a fine was imposed by King John, supposed to be the origin of the fines for *beau-pleader*. Crabb, Eng. Law, 135.

STUMPAGE. The sum agreed to be paid to an owner of land for trees standing (or lying) upon his land, the purchaser being permitted to enter upon the land and to cut down and remove the trees; in other words, it is the price paid for a license to cut. *Blood v. Drummond*, 67 Me. 478.

STUPRUM. Lat. In the civil law. Unlawful intercourse with a woman. Distinguished from adultery as being committed with a virgin or widow. Dig. 48, 5, 6.

STURGEON. A royal fish which, when either thrown ashore or caught near the coast, is the property of the sovereign. 2 Steph. Comm. 19n, 540.

STYLE. As a verb, to call, name, or entitle one; as a noun, the title or appellation of a person.

SUA SPONTE. Lat. Of his or its own will or motion; voluntarily; without prompting or suggestion.

SUABLE. That which may be sued.

SUAPTE NATURA. Lat. In its own nature. *Suapte natura sterilis*, barren in its own nature and quality; intrinsically barren. 5 Maule & S. 170.

SUB. Lat. Under; upon.

—**Sub colore juris.** Under color of right; under a show or appearance of right or rightful power.—**Sub conditione.** Upon condition. The proper words to express a condition in a conveyance, and to create an estate upon condition. *Graves v. Deterling*, 120 N. Y. 447, 24 N. E. 655.—**Sub disjunctione.** In the alternative. *Fleta*, lib. 2, c. 60, § 21.—**Sub iudice.** Under or before a judge or court; under judicial consideration; undetermined. 12 East, 409.—**Sub modo.** Under a qualification; subject to a restriction or condition.—**Sub nomine.** Under the name; in the name of; under the title of.—**Sub pede sigilli.** Under the foot of the seal; under seal. 1 Strange, 521.—**Sub potestate.** Under, or subject to, the power of another; used of a wife, child, slave, or other person not *sui juris*.—**Sub salvo et securo conductu.** Under safe and secure conduct. 1 Strange, 430. Words in the old writ of *habeas corpus*.—**Sub silentio.** Under silence; without any notice being taken. Passing a thing *sub silentio* may be evidence of consent.—**Sub spe reconciliationis.** Under the hope of reconciliation. 2 Kent, Comm. 127.—**Sub suo periculo.** At his own risk. *Fleta*, lib. 2, c. 5, § 5.

SUB-BALLIVUS. In old English law. An under-bailiff; a sheriff's deputy. *Fleta*, lib. 2, c. 68, § 2.

SUB-BOIS. Coppice-wood. 2 Inst. 642.

SUBAGENT. An under-agent; a substituted agent; an agent appointed by one who is himself an agent. 2 Kent, Comm. 633.

SUBALTERN. An inferior or subordinate officer. An officer who exercises his authority under the superintendence and control of a superior.

SUBCONTRACT. See **CONTRACT.**

SUBDITUS. Lat. In old English law. A vassal; a dependent; any one under the power of another. *Spelman*.

SUBDIVIDE. To divide a part into smaller parts; to separate into smaller divisions. As, where an estate is to be taken by some of the heirs *per stirpes*, it is divided and subdivided according to the number of takers in the nearest degree and those in the more remote degree respectively.

SUBDUCT. In English probate practice, to subduct a *caveat* is to withdraw it.

SUBHASTARE. Lat. In the civil law. To sell at public auction, which was done *sub hasta*, under a spear; to put or sell under the spear. *Calvin*.

SUBHASTATIO. Lat. In the civil law. A sale by public auction, which was done *under a spear*, fixed up at the place of sale as a public sign of it. *Calvin*.

SUBINFEUDATION. The system which the feudal tenants introduced of granting smaller estates out of those which they held of their lord, to be held of themselves as inferior lords. As this system was proceeding downward *ad infinitum*, and depriving the lords of their feudal profits, it was entirely suppressed by the statute *Quia Emptores*, 18 Edw. I. c. 1., and instead of it alienation in the modern sense was introduced, so that thenceforth the alienee held of the same chief lord and by the same services that his alienor before him held. *Brown*.

SUBJECT. In logic. That concerning which the affirmation in a proposition is made; the first word in a proposition.

An individual matter considered as the object of legislation. The constitutions of several of the states require that every act of the legislature shall relate to but one *subject*, which shall be expressed in the title of the statute. See *Ex parte Thomas*, 113 Ala. 1, 21 South. 369; *In re Mayer*, 50 N. Y. 504; *State v. County Treasurer*, 4 S. C. 528; *Johnson v. Harrison*, 47 Minn. 577, 50 N. W. 923, 28 Am. St. Rep. 382.

In constitutional law. One that owes allegiance to a sovereign and is governed by his laws. The natives of Great Britain are *subjects* of the British government. Men in free governments are subjects as well as *citizens*; as citizens they enjoy rights and franchises; as subjects they are bound to obey the laws. *Webster*. The term is little used, in this sense, in countries enjoying a republican form of government. See *The Pizarro*, 2 Wheat. 245, 4 L. Ed. 226; *U. S. v. Wong Kim Ark*, 169 U. S. 649, 18 Sup. Ct. 456, 42 L. Ed. 890.

In Scotch law. The thing which is the object of an agreement.

N **SUBJECTION.** The obligation of one or more persons to act at the discretion or according to the judgment and will of others.

O **SUBJECT-MATTER.** The thing in controversy, or the matter spoken or written about.

Sublata causa tollitur effectus. Co. Litt. 303. The cause being removed the effect ceases.

P **Sublata veneratione magistratum, republica ruit.** When respect for magistrates is taken away, the commonwealth falls. Jenk. Cent. p. 43, case 81.

Q **Sublato fundamento cadit opus.** Jenk. Cent. 106. The foundation being removed, the superstructure falls.

R **Sublato principali, tollitur adjunctum.** When the principal is taken away, the incident is taken also. Co. Litt. 389a.

SUBLEASE. A lease by a tenant to another person of a part of the premises held by him; an under-lease.

S **SUBMISSION.** A yielding to authority. A citizen is bound to submit to the laws; a child to his parents.

In practice. A *submission* is a covenant by which persons who have a lawsuit or difference with one another name arbitrators to decide the matter, and bind themselves reciprocally to perform what shall be arbitrated. Civ. Code La. art. 3099; Garr v. Gomez, 9 Wend. (N. Y.) 661; District of Columbia v. Bailey, 171 U. S. 161, 18 Sup. Ct. 868, 43 L. Ed. 118; Chorpenning v. U. S., 11 Ct. Cl. 628; Shed v. Railroad Co., 67 Mo. 687.

In maritime law. Submission on the part of the vanquished, and complete possession on the part of the victor, transfer property as between belligerents. The Alexander, 1 Gall. 532, Fed. Cas. No. 164.

—Submission bond. The bond by which the parties agree to submit their matters to arbitration, and by which they bind themselves to abide by the award of the arbitrator, is commonly called a "submission bond." Brown.

SUBMIT. To propound; as an advocate *submits* a proposition for the approval of the court.

Applied to a controversy, it means to place it before a tribunal for determination.

SUBMORTGAGE. When a person who holds a mortgage as security for a loan which he has made, procures a loan to himself from a third person, and pledges his mortgage as security, he effects what is called a "submortgage."

SUBNERVARE. To ham-string by cutting the sinews of the legs and thighs.

It was an old custom *meretrices et impudicas mulieres subnervare*. Wharton.

SUBNOTATIONS. In the civil law. The answers of the prince to questions which had been put to him respecting some obscure or doubtful point of law.

SUBORN. In criminal law. To procure another to commit perjury. Steph. Crim. Law, 74.

SUBORNATION OF PERJURY. In criminal law. The offense of procuring another to take such a false oath as would constitute perjury in the principal. See Stone v. State, 118 Ga. 705, 45 S. E. 630, 98 Am. St. Rep. 145; State v. Fahey, 3 Pennewill (Del.) 594, 54 Atl. 690; State v. Geer, 46 Kan. 529, 26 Pac. 1027.

SUBORNER. One who suborns or procures another to commit any crime, particularly to commit perjury.

SUBPŒNA. The process by which the attendance of a witness is required is called a "subpœna." It is a writ or order directed to a person, and requiring his attendance at a particular time and place to testify as a witness. It may also require him to bring with him any books, documents, or other things under his control which he is bound by law to produce in evidence. Code Civ. Proc. Cal. § 1985. See Dishaw v. Wadleigh, 15 App. Div. 205, 44 N. Y. Supp. 207; Alexander v. Harrison, 2 Ind. App. 47, 28 N. E. 119; Bleecker v. Carroll, 2 Abb. Prac. (N. Y.) 82.

In chancery practice. A mandatory writ or process directed to and requiring one or more persons to appear at a time to come and answer the matters charged against him or them.

—Subpœna ad testificandum. Subpœna to testify. The common subpœna requiring the attendance of a witness on a trial, inquisition, or examination. 3 Bl. Comm. 369; In re Strauss, 30 App. Div. 610, 52 N. Y. Supp. 392.—**Subpœna duces tecum.** A subpœna used, not only for the purpose of compelling witnesses to attend in court, but also requiring them to *bring with them* books or documents which may be in their possession, and which may tend to elucidate the subject-matter of the trial. Brown; 3 Bl. Comm. 382.

SUBREPTIO. Lat. In the civil law. Obtaining gifts of escheat, etc., from the king by concealing the truth. Bell; Calvin.

SUBREPTION. In French law. The fraud committed to obtain a pardon, title, or grant, by alleging facts contrary to truth,

SUBROGATION. The substitution of one thing for another, or of one person into the place of another with respect to rights, claims, or securities.

Subrogation denotes the putting a third person who has paid a debt in the place of the creditor to whom he has paid it, so as that he may exercise against the debtor all

the rights which the creditor, if unpaid, might have done. *Brown*.

The equity by which a person who is secondarily liable for a debt, and has paid it, is put in the place of the creditor, so as to entitle him to make use of all the securities and remedies possessed by the creditor, in order to enforce the right of exoneration as against the principal debtor, or of contribution against others who are liable in the same rank as himself. *Bisp. Eq.* § 335. And see *Fuller v. Davis*, 184 Ill. 505, 56 N. E. 791; *Chaffe v. Oliver*, 39 Ark. 542; *Cockrum v. West*, 122 Ind. 372, 23 N. E. 140; *Mansfield v. New York*, 165 N. Y. 203, 58 N. E. 889; *Knighton v. Curry*, 62 Ala. 404; *Gatewood v. Gatewood*, 75 Va. 411.

Subrogation is of two kinds, either *conventional* or *legal*; the former being where the subrogation is express, by the acts of the creditor and the third person; the latter being (as in the case of sureties) where the subrogation is effected or implied by the operation of the law. See *Gordon v. Stewart*, 4 Neb. (Unof.) 852, 96 N. W. 628; *Connecticut Mut. I. Ins. Co. v. Cornwell*, 72 Hun, 199, 25 N. Y. Supp. 348; *Seeley v. Bacon* (N. J. Ch.) 34 Atl. 140; *Home Sav. Bank v. Bierstadt*, 168 Ill. 618, 48 N. E. 161, 61 Am. St. Rep. 146.

SUBROGEE. A person who is subrogated; one who succeeds to the rights of another by subrogation.

SUBSCRIBE. In the law of contracts. To write under; to write the name under; to write the name at the bottom or end of a writing. *Wild Cat Branch v. Ball*, 45 Ind. 213; *Davis v. Shields*, 26 Wend. (N. Y.) 341.

SUBSCRIBER. One who writes his name under a written instrument; one who affixes his signature to any document, whether for the purpose of authenticating or attesting it, of adopting its terms as his own expressions, or of binding himself by an engagement which it contains.

SUBSCRIBING WITNESS. He who witnesses or attests the signature of a party to an instrument, and in testimony thereof subscribes his own name to the document.

A subscribing witness is one who sees a writing executed, or hears it acknowledged, and at the request of the party thereupon signs his name as a witness. *Code Civ. Proc. Cal.* § 1935.

SUBSCRIPTIO. Lat. In the civil law. A writing under, or under-writing; a writing of the name under or at the bottom of an instrument by way of attestation or ratification; subscription.

That kind of imperial constitution which was granted in answer to the prayer of a petitioner who was present. *Calvin*.

SUBSCRIPTION. The act of writing one's name under a written instrument; the affixing one's signature to any document,

whether for the purpose of authenticating or attesting it, of adopting its terms as one's own expressions, or of binding one's self by an engagement which it contains.

Subscription is the act of the hand, while attestation is the act of the senses. To subscribe a paper published as a will is only to write on the same paper the name of the witness; to attest a will is to know that it was published as such, and to certify the facts required to constitute an actual and legal publication. In *re Downie's Will*, 42 Wis. 66, 76.

A written contract by which one engages to contribute a sum of money for a designated purpose, either gratuitously, as in the case of subscribing to a charity, or in consideration of an equivalent to be rendered, as a subscription to a periodical, a forthcoming book, a series of entertainments, or the like.

—**Subscription list.** A list of subscribers to some agreement with each other or a third person.

SUBSELLIA. Lat. In Roman law. Lower seats or benches, occupied by the *judices* and by inferior magistrates when they sat in judgment, as distinguished from the *tribunal* of the *prætor*. *Calvin*.

Subsequens matrimonium tollit peccatum præcedens. A subsequent marriage [of the parties] removes a previous fault, *i. e.*, previous illicit intercourse, and legitimates the offspring. A rule of Roman law.

SUBSEQUENT CONDITION. See **CONDITION.**

SUBSIDY. In English law. An aid, tax, or tribute granted by parliament to the king for the urgent occasions of the kingdom, to be levied on every subject of ability, according to the value of his lands or goods. *Jacob*.

In American law. A grant of money made by government in aid of the promoters of any enterprise, work, or improvement in which the government desires to participate, or which is considered a proper subject for state aid, because likely to be of benefit to the public.

In international law. The assistance given in money by one nation to another to enable it the better to carry on a war, when such nation does not join directly in the war. *Vattel*, bk. 3, § 82.

SUBSTANCE. Essence; the material or essential part of a thing, as distinguished from "form." See *State v. Burgdoerfer*, 107 Mo. 1, 17 S. W. 646, 14 L. R. A. 846; *Hugo v. Miller*, 50 Minn. 105, 52 N. W. 381; *Pierson v. Insurance Co.*, 7 Houst. (Del.) 307, 31 Atl. 966.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGES. A sum, assessed by way of damages, which is worth having; opposed to nominal damages, which

N are assessed to satisfy a bare legal right. Wharton.

SUBSTANTIVE LAW. That part of the law which the courts are established to administer, as opposed to the rules according to which the substantive law itself is administered. That part of the law which creates, defines, and regulates rights, as opposed to *adjective* or remedial law, which prescribes the method of enforcing rights or obtaining redress for their invasion.

SUBSTITUTE. One appointed in the place or stead of another, to transact business for him; a proxy.

Q A person hired by one who has been drafted into the military service of the country, to go to the front and serve in the army in his stead.

R **SUBSTITUTED EXECUTOR.** One appointed to act in the place of another executor upon the happening of a certain event; e. g., if the latter should refuse the office.

S **SUBSTITUTED SERVICE.** In English practice. Service of process made under authorization of the court upon some other person, when the person who should be served cannot be found or cannot be reached.

In American law. Service of process upon a defendant in any manner, authorized by statute, other than personal service within the jurisdiction; as by publication, by mailing a copy to his last known address, or by personal service in another state.

SUBSTITUTES. In Scotch law. The person first called or nominated in a tailzie (entailment of an estate upon a number of heirs in succession) is called the "institute" or "heir-institute;" the rest are called "substitutes."

SUBSTITUTIO HÆREDIS. Lat. In Roman law, it was competent for a testator after instituting a *hæres* (called the "*hæres institutus*") to substitute another (called the "*hæres substitutus*") in his place in a certain event. If the event upon which the substitution was to take effect was the refusal of the instituted heir to accept the inheritance at all, then the substitution was called "*vulgaris*," (or common;) but if the event was the death of the infant (*pupillus*) after acceptance, and before attaining his majority, (of fourteen years if a male, and of twelve years if a female,) then the substitution was called "*pupillaris*," (or for minors.) Brown.

SUBSTITUTION. In the civil law. The putting one person in place of another; particularly, the act of a testator in naming a second devisee or legatee who is to take the bequest either on failure of the original devisee or legatee or after him.

In Scotch law. The enumeration or designation of the heirs in a settlement of property. Substitutes in an entail are those heirs who are appointed in succession on failure of others.

SUBSTITUTIONAL, SUBSTITUTIONARY. Where a will contains a gift of property to a class of persons, with a clause providing that on the death of a member of the class before the period of distribution his share is to go to his issue, (if any,) so as to substitute them for him, the gift to the issue is said to be substitutional or substitutionary. A bequest to such of the children of A. as shall be living at the testator's death, with a direction that the issue of such as shall have died shall take the shares which their parents would have taken, if living at the testator's death, is an example. Sweet. See Acken v. Osborn, 45 N. J. Eq. 377, 17 Atl. 767; In re De Laveaga's Estate, 119 Cal. 651, 51 Pac. 1074.

SUBSTRACTION. In French law. The fraudulent appropriation of any property, but particularly of the goods of a decedent's estate.

SUBTENANT. An under-tenant; one who leases all or a part of the rented premises from the original lessee for a term less than that held by the latter. Forrest v. Durnell, 86 Tex. 647, 26 S. W. 481.

SUBTRACTION. The offense of withholding or withdrawing from another man what by law he is entitled to. There are various descriptions of this offense, of which the principal are as follows: (1) Subtraction of suit and services, which is a species of injury affecting a man's real property, and consists of a withdrawal of (or a neglect to perform or pay) the fealty, suit of court, rent, or services reserved by the lessor of the land. (2) Subtraction of tithes is the withholding from the parson or vicar the tithes to which he is entitled, and this is cognizable in the ecclesiastical courts. (3) Subtraction of conjugal rights is the withdrawing or withholding by a husband or wife of those rights and privileges which the law allows to either party. (4) Subtraction of legacies is the withholding or detaining of legacies by an executor. (5) Subtraction of church rates, in English law, consists in the refusal to pay the amount of rate at which any individual parishioner has been assessed for the necessary repairs of the parish church. Brown.

—**Subtraction of conjugal rights.** The act of a husband or wife living separately from the other without a lawful cause. 3 Bl. Comm. 94.

SUBURBANI. Lat. In old English law. Husbandmen.

SUBVASSORES. In old Scotch law. Base holders; inferior holders; they who held their lands of knights. Skene.

SUCCESSIO. Lat. In the civil law. A coming in place of another, on his decease; a coming into the estate which a deceased person had at the time of his death. This was either by virtue of an express appointment of the deceased person by his will, (*ex testamento*), or by the general appointment of law in case of *intestacy*, (*ab intestato*). Inst. 2, 9, 7; Heinecc. Elem. lib. 2, tit. 10.

SUCCESSION. In the civil law and in Louisiana. 1. The fact of the transmission of the rights, estate, obligations, and charges of a deceased person to his heir or heirs.

2. The right by which the heir can take possession of the decedent's estate. The right of the heir to step into the place of the deceased, with respect to the possession, control, enjoyment, administration, and settlement of all the latter's property, rights, obligations, charges, etc.

3. The estate of a deceased person, comprising all kinds of property owned or claimed by him, as well as his debts and obligations, and considered as a legal entity (according to the notion of the Roman law) for certain purposes, such as collecting assets and paying debts. See *Davenport v. Adler*, 52 La. Ann. 263, 26 South. 836; *Adams v. Akerlund*, 168 Ill. 632, 48 N. E. 454; *Quarles v. Clayton*, 87 Tenn. 303, 10 S. W. 505, 3 L. R. A. 170; *State v. Payne*, 129 Mo. 468, 31 S. W. 797, 33 L. R. A. 576; *Blake v. McCartney*, 3 Fed. Cas. 596; *In re Headen's Estate*, 52 Cal. 298.

Succession is the transmission of the rights and obligations of the deceased to the heirs. Succession signifies also the estates, rights, and charges which a person leaves after his death, whether the property exceeds the charges or the charges exceed the property, or whether he has only left charges without any property.

The succession not only includes the rights and obligations of the deceased as they exist at the time of his death, but all that has accrued thereto since the opening of the succession, as also the new charges to which it becomes subject.

Finally, succession signifies also that right by which the heir can take possession of the estate of the deceased, such as it may be. Civ. Code La. arts. 871-874.

Succession is the coming in of another to take the property of one who dies without disposing of it by will. Civ. Code Cal. § 1383; Civ. Code Dak. § 776.

In common law. The right by which one set of men may, by succeeding another set, acquire a property in all the goods, movables, and other chattels of a corporation. 2 Bl. Comm. 430. The power of perpetual succession is one of the peculiar properties of a corporation. 2 Kent, Comm. 267. See PERPETUAL.

—Artificial succession. That attribute of a corporation by which, in contemplation of law, the company itself remains always the same though its constituent members or stockholders may change from time to time. See *Thomas v. Dakin*, 22 Wend. (N. Y.) 100.—**Hereditary succession.** Descent or title by descent at common law; the title whereby a man on the

death of his ancestor acquires his estate by right of representation as his heir at law. See *In re Donahue's Estate*, 36 Cal. 332; *Barclay v. Cameron*, 25 Tex. 241.—**Intestate succession.** The succession of an heir at law to the property and estate of his ancestor when the latter has died intestate, or leaving a will which has been annulled or set aside. Civ. Code La. 1900, art. 1096.—**Irregular succession.** That which is established by law in favor of certain persons, or of the state, in default of heirs, either legal or instituted by testament. Civ. Code La. 1900, art. 878.—**Legal succession.** That which the law establishes in favor of the nearest relation of a deceased person.—**Natural succession.** Succession taking place between natural persons, for example, in descent on the death of an ancestor. *Thomas v. Dakin*, 22 Wend. (N. Y.) 100.—**Succession duty.** In English law. This is a duty, (varying from one to ten per cent.,) payable under the statute 16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, in respect chiefly of real estate and leaseholds, but generally in respect of all property (not already chargeable with legacy duty) devolving upon any one in consequence of any death. Brown.—**Succession tax.** A tax imposed upon the succession to, or devolution of, real property by devise, deed, or intestate succession. See *Ferry v. Campbell*, 110 Iowa, 290, 81 N. W. 604; 50 L. R. A. 92; *Scholey v. Rew*, 23 Wall. 346, 23 L. Ed. 99; *State v. Switzler*, 143 Mo. 287, 45 S. W. 245, 40 L. R. A. 280, 65 Am. St. Rep. 653; *Peters v. Lynchburg*, 76 Va. 929.—**Testamentary succession.** In the civil law, that which results from the institution of an heir in a testament executed in the form prescribed by law. Civ. Code La. 1900, art. 876.—**Vacant succession.** A succession is called "vacant" when no one claims it, or when all the heirs are unknown, or when all the known heirs to it have renounced it. Civ. Code La. art. 1095. *Simmons v. Saul*, 138 U. S. 439, 11 Sup. Ct. 369, 34 L. Ed. 1054.

SUCCESSOR. One who succeeds to the rights or the place of another; particularly, the person or persons who constitute a corporation after the death or removal of those who preceded them as incorporators.

One who has been appointed or elected to hold an office after the term of the present incumbent.

—Singular successor. A term borrowed from the civil law, denoting a person who succeeds to the rights of a former owner in a single article of property, (as by purchase,) as distinguished from a *universal* successor, who succeeds to all the rights and powers of a former owner, as in the case of a bankrupt or intestate estate.

Succurritur minori; facilis est lapsus juventutis. A minor is [to be] aided; a mistake of youth is easy, [youth is liable to err.] Jenk. Cent. p. 47, case 89.

SUCKEN, SUCHEN. In Scotch law. The whole lands ascribed to a mill; that is, the lands of which the tenants are obliged to send their grain to that mill. Bell.

SUDDEN HEAT OF PASSION. In the common-law definition of manslaughter, this phrase means an access of rage or anger, suddenly arising from a contemporary provocation. It means that the provocation must arise at the time of the killing, and that the

N passion is not the result of a former provocation, and the act must be directly caused by the passion arising out of the provocation at the time of the homicide. It is not enough that the mind is agitated by passion arising from a former or other provocation or a provocation given by some other person. *Stell v. State* (Tex. Cr. App.) 58 S. W. 75. And see *Farrar v. State*, 29 Tex. App. 250, 15 S. W. 719; *Violett v. Comm.* (Ky.) 72 S. W. 1; *State v. Cheatwood*, 2 Hill, Law (S. C.) 462.

P **SUDDER.** In Hindu law. The best; the fore-court of a house; the chief seat of government, contradistinguished from "*mofussil*," or interior of the country; the presidency. Wharton.

Q **SUE.** To prosecute by law; to commence legal proceedings against a party. It is applied almost exclusively to the institution and prosecution of a civil action. See *Challenor v. Niles*, 78 Ill. 78; *Murphy v. Cochran*, 1 Hill (N. Y.) 342; *Kuklence v. Vocht*, 4 Pa. Co. Ct. R. 372; *U. S. v. Moore* (C. C.) 11 Fed. 251.

S **—Sue out.** To obtain by application; to petition for and take out. Properly the term is applied only to the obtaining and issuing of such process as is only accorded upon an application first made; but conventionally it is also used of the taking out of process which issues of course. The term is occasionally used of instruments other than writs. Thus, we speak of "suing out" a pardon. See *South Missouri Lumber Co. v. Wright*, 114 Mo. 326, 21 S. W. 811; *Kelley v. Vincent*, 8 Ohio St. 420; *U. S. v. American Lumber Co.*, 85 Fed. 830, 29 C. C. A. 431.

SUERTE. In Spanish law. A small lot of ground. Particularly, such a lot within the limits of a city or town used for cultivation or planting as a garden, vineyard or orchard. Building lots in towns and cities are called "solares." *Hart v. Burnett*, 15 Cal. 554.

SUFFER. To suffer an act to be done, by a person who can prevent it, is to permit or consent to it; to approve of it, and not to hinder it. It implies a willingness of the mind. See *In re Rome Planing Mill* (C. C.) 96 Fed. 815; *Wilson v. Nelson*, 183 U. S. 191, 22 Sup. Ct. 74, 46 L. Ed. 147; *Selleck v. Selleck*, 19 Conn. 505; *Gregory v. U. S.*, 10 Fed. Cas. 1197; *In re Thomas* (D. C.) 103 Fed. 274.

SUFFERANCE. Toleration; negative permission by not forbidding; passive consent; license implied from the omission or neglect to enforce an adverse right.

—Sufferance wharves. In English law. These are wharves in which goods may be landed before any duty is paid. They are appointed for the purpose by the commissioners of the customs. 2 Steph. Comm. 500, note.

SUFFERENTIA PACIS. Lat. A grant or sufferance of peace or truce.

SUFFERING A RECOVERY. A recovery was effected by the party wishing to convey the land *suffering* a fictitious action to be brought against him by the party to whom the land was to be conveyed, (the demandant,) and allowing the demandant to recover a judgment against him for the land in question. The vendor, or conveying party, in thus assisting or permitting the demandant so to recover a judgment against him, was thence technically said to "suffer a recovery." Brown.

SUFFICIENT. As to sufficient "Consideration" and "Evidence," see those titles.

SUFFRAGAN. Bishops who in former times were appointed to supply the place of others during their absence on embassies or other business were so termed. They were consecrated as other bishops were, and were anciently called "*chorepiscopi*," or "bishops of the county," in contradistinction to the regular bishops of the city or see. The practice of creating *suffragan* bishops, after having long been discontinued, was recently revived; and such bishops are now permanently "assistant" to the bishops. Brown.

A *suffragan* is a titular bishop ordained to aid and assist the bishop of the diocese in his spiritual function; or one who supplieth the place instead of the bishop, by whose suffrage ecclesiastical causes or matters committed to him are to be adjudged, acted on, or determined. Some writers call these *suffragans* by the name of "subsidiary bishops." Tomlins.

SUFFRAGE. A vote; the act of voting; the right or privilege of casting a vote at public elections. The last is the meaning of the term in such phrases as "the extension of the suffrage," "universal suffrage," etc. See *Spitzer v. Fulton*, 33 Misc. Rep. 257, 69 N. Y. Supp. 660.

SUFFRAGIUM. Lat. In Roman law. A vote; the right of voting in the assemblies of the people.

Aid or influence used or promised to obtain some honor or office; the purchase of office. Cod. 4, 3.

SUGGESTIO FALSI. Lat. Suggestion or representation of that which is false; false representation. To recite in a deed that a will was duly executed, when it was not, is *suggestio falsi*; and to conceal from the heir that the will was not duly executed is *suppressio veri*. 1 P. Wms. 240.

SUGGESTION. In practice. A statement, formally entered on the record, of some fact or circumstance which will materially affect the further proceedings in the cause, or which is necessary to be brought to the knowledge of the court in order to its right disposition of the action, but which, for some reason, cannot be pleaded. Thus, if one of the parties dies after issue and be-

fore trial, his death may be *suggested* on the record.

SUGGESTIVE INTERROGATION. A phrase which has been used by some writers to signify the same thing as "leading question." 2 Benth. Jud. Ev. b. 3, c. 3. It is used in the French law.

SUI GENERIS. Lat. Of its own kind or class; & *e.*, the *only one* of its own kind; peculiar.

SUI HEREDES. Lat. In the civil law. One's own heirs; proper heirs. Inst. 2, 19, 2.

SUI JURIS. Lat. Of his own right; possessing full social and civil rights; not under any legal disability, or the power of another, or guardianship.

Having capacity to manage one's own affairs; not under legal disability to act for one's self. Story, Ag. § 2.

SUICIDE. Suicide is the willful and voluntary act of a person who understands the physical nature of the act, and intends by it to accomplish the result of self-destruction. *Nimick v. Mutual Life Ins. Co.*, 10 Am. Law Reg. (N. S.) 101, Fed. Cas. No. 10,266.

Suicide is the deliberate termination of one's existence, while in the possession and enjoyment of his mental faculties. Self-killing by an insane person is not suicide. See *Insurance Co. v. Moore*, 34 Mich. 41; *Weber v. Supreme Tent*, 172 N. Y. 490, 65 N. E. 258, 92 Am. St. Rep. 753; *Cliff v. Schwabe*, 3 C. B. 458; *Knights Templars, etc., Indemnity Co. v. Jarman*, 187 U. S. 197, 23 Sup. Ct. 108, 47 L. Ed. 139; *Breasted v. Farmers' L. & T. Co.*, 8 N. Y. 299, 59 Am. Dec. 482; *Daniels v. Railroad Co.*, 183 Mass. 393, 67 N. E. 424, 62 L. R. A. 751.

SUING AND LABORING CLAUSE is a clause in an English policy of marine insurance, generally in the following form: "In case of any loss or misfortune, it shall be lawful for the assured, their factors, servants and assigns, to sue, labor, and travel for, in, and about the defense, safeguard, and recovery of the" property insured, "without prejudice to this insurance; to the charges whereof we, the assurers, will contribute." The object of the clause is to encourage the assured to exert themselves in preserving the property from loss. Sweet.

SUIT. In old English law. The witnesses or followers of the plaintiff. 3 Bl. Comm. 295. See **SECTA**.

Old books mention the word in many connections which are now disused,—at least, in the United States. Thus, "suit" was used of following any one, or in the sense of pursuit; as in the phrase "making fresh suit." It was also used of a petition to the king or lord. "Suit of court" was the attendance which a tenant owed at the court of his lord.

"Suit covenant" and "suit custom" seem to have signified a right to one's attendance, or one's obligation to attend, at the lord's court, founded upon a known covenant, or an immemorial usage or practice of ancestors. "Suit regal" was attendance at the sheriff's tourn or leet, (his court.) "Suit of the king's peace" was pursuing an offender,—one charged with breach of the peace. Abbott.

In modern law. "Suit" is a generic term, of comprehensive signification, and applies to any proceeding in a court of justice in which the plaintiff pursues, in such court, the remedy which the law affords him for the redress of an injury or the recovery of a right. See *Kohl v. U. S.*, 91 U. S. 375, 23 L. Ed. 449; *Weston v. Charleston*, 2 Pet. 464, 7 L. Ed. 481; *Drake v. Gilmore*, 52 N. Y. 393; *Philadelphina, etc., Iron Co. v. Chicago*, 158 Ill. 9, 41 N. E. 1102; *Cohens v. Virginia*, 6 Wheat. 405, 5 L. Ed. 257.

It is, however, seldom applied to a criminal prosecution. And it is sometimes restricted to the designation of a proceeding in equity, to distinguish such proceeding from an action at law.

—**Suit of court.** This phrase denoted the duty of attending the lord's court, and, in common with fealty, was one of the incidents of a feudal holding. *Brown*.—**Suit of the king's peace.** The pursuing a man for breach of the king's peace by treasons, insurrections, or trespasses. *Cowell*.—**Suit money.** An allowance, in the nature of temporary alimony, authorized by statute in some states to be made to a wife on the institution of her suit for divorce, intended to cover the reasonable expenses of the suit and to provide her with means for the efficient preparation and trial of her case. See *Yost v. Yost*, 141 Ind. 584, 41 N. E. 11. —**Suit silver.** A small sum of money paid in lieu of attendance at the court-baron. *Cowell*.

SUITAS. Lat. In the civil law. The condition or quality of a *suus hæres*, or proper heir. *Hallifax, Civil Law*, b. 2, c. 9, no. 11; *Calvin*.

SUITE. Those persons who by his authority *follow* or attend an ambassador or other public minister.

SUITOR. A party to a suit or action in court. In its ancient sense, "suitor" meant one who was bound to attend the county court; also one who formed part of the *secta*.

SUITORS' DEPOSIT ACCOUNT. Formerly suitors in the English court of chancery derived no income from their cash paid into court, unless it was invested at their request and risk. Now, however, it is provided by the court of chancery (funds) act, 1872, that all money paid into court, and not required by the suitor to be invested, shall be placed on deposit and shall bear interest at two per cent. per annum for the benefit of the suitor entitled to it. Sweet.

SUITORS' FEE FUND. A fund in the English court of chancery into which the fees

N of suitors in that court were paid, and out of which the salaries of various officers of the court were defrayed. Wharton.

O **SUITORS' FUND IN CHANCERY.** In England. A fund consisting of moneys which, having been paid into the court of chancery, are placed out for the benefit and better security of the suitors, including interest from the same. By St. 32 & 33 Vict. c. 91, § 4, the principal of this fund, amounting to over £3,000,000, was transferred to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt. Mozley & Whitley.

Q **SULCUS.** In old English law. A small brook or stream of water. Cowell

S **SULLERY.** In old English law. A plowland. 1 Inst. 5.

R **SUM.** In English law. A summary or abstract; a compendium; a collection. Several of the old law treatises are called "sums." Lord Hale applies the term to summaries of statute law. Burrill.

S **SUMAGE.** Toll for carriage on horseback. Cowell.

Summa caritas est facere justitiam singulis, et omni tempore quando necesse fuerit. The greatest charity is to do justice to every one, and at any time whenever it may be necessary. 11 Coke, 70.

Summa est lex quæ pro religione facit. That is the highest law which favors religion. 10 Mod. 117, 119; Broom, Max. 19.

Summa ratio est quæ pro religione facit. That consideration is strongest which determines in favor of religion. Co. Litt. 341*a*; Broom, Max. 19.

SUMMARY, n. An abridgment; brief; compendium; also a short application to a court or judge, without the formality of a full proceeding. Wharton.

SUMMARY, adj. Immediate; peremptory; off-hand; without a jury; provisional; statutory.

—**Summary actions.** In Scotch law. Those which are brought into court not by summons, but by petition, corresponding to summary proceedings in English courts. Bell; Brown.

—**Summary conviction.** See CONVICTION.

—**Summary jurisdiction.** See JURISDICTION.

—**Summary procedure on bills of exchange.** This phrase refers to the statute 18 & 19 Vict. c. 67, passed in 1855, for the purpose of facilitating the remedies on bills and notes by the prevention of frivolous or fictitious defenses. By this statute, a defendant in an action on a bill or note, brought within six months after it has become payable, is prohibited from defending the action without the leave of the court or a judge. See 2 Steph. Comm. 118, note; Lush, Pr. 1027.—**Summary proceeding.** See PROCEEDING.

SUMMER-HUS SILVER. A payment to the lords of the wood on the Wealds of Kent, who used to visit those places in summer, when their under-tenants were bound to prepare little summer-houses for their reception, or else pay a composition in money. Cowell.

SUMMING UP, on the trial of an action by a jury, is a recapitulation of the evidence adduced, in order to draw the attention of the jury to the salient points. The counsel for each party has the right of summing up his evidence, if he has adduced any, and the judge finally sums up the whole in his charge to the jury. Smith, Act. 157. And see State v. Ezzard, 40 S. C. 312, 18 S. E. 1025.

SUMMON. In practice. To serve a summons; to cite a defendant to appear in court to answer a suit which has been begun against him; to notify the defendant that an action has been instituted against him, and that he is required to answer to it at a time and place named.

SUMMONEAS. L. Lat. In old practice. A writ of summons; a writ by which a party was summoned to appear in court.

SUMMONERS. Petty officers, who cite and warn persons to appear in any court. Fleta, lib. 9.

SUMMONITIO. L. Lat. In old English practice. A summoning or summons; a writ by which a party was summoned to appear in court, of which there were various kinds. Spelman.

Summonitiones aut citationes nullæ liceant fieri intra palatium regis. 3 Inst. 141. Let no summonses or citations be served within the king's palace.

SUMMONITORES SCACCARII. Officers who assisted in collecting the revenues by citing the defaulters therein into the court of exchequer.

SUMMONS. In practice. A writ, directed to the sheriff or other proper officer, requiring him to notify the person named that an action has been commenced against him in the court whence the writ issues, and that he is required to appear, on a day named, and answer the complaint in such action. Whitney v. Blackburn, 17 Or. 564, 21 Pac. 874, 11 Am. St. Rep. 857; Horton v. Railway Co., 26 Mo. App. 358; Plano Mfg. Co. v. Kaufert, 86 Minn. 13, 89 N. W. 1124.

Civil actions in the courts of record of this state shall be commenced by the service of a summons. Code N. Y. § 127.

In Scotch law. A writ passing under the royal signet, signed by a writer to the signet, and containing the grounds and con-

clusions of the action, with the warrant for citing the defender. This writ corresponds to the writ of summons in English procedure. Bell; Paters. Comp.

—Summons and order. In English practice. In this phrase the summons is the application to a common-law judge at chambers is reference to a pending action, and upon it the judge or master makes the order. Mozley & Whitley.—**Summons and severance.** The proper name of what is distinguished in the books by the name of "summons and severance" is "severance;" for the summons is only a process which must, in certain cases, issue before judgment of severance can be given; while severance is a judgment by which, where two or more are joined in an action, one or more of these is enabled to proceed in such action without the other or others. Jacob.

SUMMUM JUS. Lat. Strict right; extreme right. The extremity or rigor of the law.

Summum jus, summa injuria; summa lex, summa crux. Extreme law (rigor of law) is the greatest injury; strict law is great punishment. Hob. 125. That is, insistence upon the full measure of a man's strict legal rights may work the greatest injury to others, unless equity can aid.

SUMNER. See **SOMPNOUR.**

SUMPTUARY LAWS. Laws made for the purpose of restraining luxury or extravagance, particularly against inordinate expenditures in the matter of apparel, food, furniture, etc.

SUNDAY. The first day of the week is designated by this name; also as the "Lord's Day," and as the "Sabbath."

SUO NOMINE. Lat. In his own name.

SUO PERICULO. Lat. At his own peril or risk.

SUPELLEX. Lat. In Roman law. Household furniture. Dig. 33, 10.

SUPER. Lat. Upon; above; over.

—Super altum mare. On the high sea. Hob. 212; 2 Ld. Raym. 1453.—**Super prerogativa regis.** A writ which formerly lay against the king's tenant's widow for marrying without the royal license. Fitzh. Nat. Brev. 174.—**Super statuto.** A writ upon the statute 1 Edw. III. c. 12, that lay against the king's tenant holding in chief, who aliened the king's land without his license.—**Super statuto de articulis clerici.** A writ which lay against a sheriff or other officer who distrained in the king's highway, or on lands anciently belonging to the church.—**Super statuto facto pour seneschal et marshal de roy, etc.** A writ which lay against a steward or marshal for holding plea in his court, or for trespass or contracts not made or arising within the king's household. Wharton.—**Super statuto versus servantes et laboratores.** A writ which lay against him who kept any servants who had left the service of another

contrary to law.—**Super visum corporis.** Upon view of the body. When an inquest is held over a body found dead, it must be *super visum corporis*.

Super fidem chartarum, mortuis testibus, erit ad patriam de necessitate recurrendum. Co. Litt. 6. The truth of charters is necessarily to be referred to a jury, when the witnesses are dead.

SUPER-JURARE. Over-swearing. A term anciently used when a criminal endeavored to excuse himself by his own oath or the oath of one or two witnesses, and the crime objected against him was so plain and notorious that he was convicted on the oaths of many more witnesses. Wharton.

SUPERARE RATIONES. In old Scotch law. To have a balance of account due to one; to have one's expenses exceed the receipts.

SUPERCARGO. An agent of the owner of goods shipped as cargo on a vessel, who has charge of the cargo on board, sells the same to the best advantage in the foreign market, buys a cargo to be brought back on the return voyage of the ship, and comes home with it.

SUPERFICIARIUS. Lat. In the civil law. He who has built upon the soil of another, which he has hired for a number of years or forever, yielding a yearly rent. Dig. 43, 18, 1. In other words, a tenant on ground-rent.

SUPERFICIES. Lat. In the civil law. The alienation by the owner of the surface of the soil of all rights necessary for building on the surface, a yearly rent being generally reserved; also a building or erection. Sanders' Just. Inst. (5th Ed.) 133.

Superflua non nocent. Superfluities do not prejudice. Jenk. Cent. 184. Surplusage does not vitiate.

SUPERFLUOUS LANDS, in English law, are lands acquired by a railway company under its statutory powers, and not required for the purposes of its undertaking. The company is bound within a certain time to sell such lands, and, if it does not, they vest in and become the property of the owners of the adjoining lands. Sweet.

SUPERFETATION. In medical jurisprudence. The formation of a *factus* as the result of an impregnation occurring after another impregnation, but before the birth of the offspring produced by it. Webster.

SUPERINDUCTIO. Lat. In the civil law. A species of obliteration. Dig. 28, 4, 1, 1.

SUPERINSTITUTION. The institution of one in an office to which another has been

N previously instituted; as where A. is admitted and instituted to a benefice upon one title, and B. is admitted and instituted on the title or presentment of another. 2 Cro. Eliz. 463.

O A church being full by institution, if a second institution is granted to the same church this is a superinstitution. Wharton.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR. In English law. An officer who superintends the registers of births, deaths, and marriages. There is one in every poor-law union in England and Wales.

SUPERIOR. Higher; more elevated in rank or office. Possessing larger power. Entitled to command, influence, or control over another.

In estates, some are superior to others. An estate entitled to a servitude or easement over another estate is called the "superior" or "dominant," and the other, the "inferior" or "servient," estate. 1 Bouv. Inst. no. 1612.

In the feudal law, until the statute *quia emptores* precluded subinfeudations, (*q. v.*) the tenant who granted part of his estate to be held of and from himself as lord was called a "superior."

S—**Superior and vassal.** In Scotch law. A feudal relation corresponding with the English "lord and tenant." Bell.—**Superior courts.** In English law. The courts of the highest and most extensive jurisdiction, viz., the court of chancery and the three courts of common law, i. e., the queen's bench, the common pleas, and the exchequer, which sit at Westminster, were commonly thus denominated. But these courts are now united in the supreme court of judicature. In American law. Courts of general or extensive jurisdiction, as distinguished from the inferior courts. As the *official style* of a tribunal, the term "superior court" bears a different meaning in different states. In some it is a court of intermediate jurisdiction between the trial courts and the chief appellate court; elsewhere it is the designation of the ordinary *nisi prius* courts; in Delaware it is the court of last resort.—**Superior fellow servant.** A term recently introduced into the law of negligence, and meaning one higher in authority than another, and whose commands and directions his inferiors are bound to respect and obey, though engaged at the same manual work. Illinois Cent. R. Co. v. Coleman, 59 S. W. 14, 22 Ky. Law Rep. 878; Knutter v. Telephone Co., 67 N. J. Law, 646, 52 Atl. 565, 58 L. R. A. 808.—**Superior force.** In the law of bailments and of negligence, an uncontrollable and irresistible force, of human agency, producing results which the person in question could not avoid; equivalent to the Latin phrase "*vis major*." See VIS.

SUPERIORITY. In Scotch law. The *dominium directum* of lands, without the profit. 1 Forb. Inst. pt. 2, p. 97.

SUPERNUMERARII. Lat. In Roman law. Advocates who were not registered or enrolled and did not belong to the college of advocates. They were not attached to any local jurisdiction. See STATUTI.

SUPERONERATIO. Lat. Surcharging a common; i. e., putting in beasts of a num-

ber or kind other than the right of common allows.

—**Superoneratione pasturæ.** A judicial writ that lay against him who was impleaded in the county court for the surcharge of a common with his cattle, in a case where he was formerly impleaded for it in the same court, and the cause was removed into one of the superior courts.

SUPERPLUSAGIUM. In old English law. Overplus; surplus; residue or balance. Bract. fol. 301; Spelman.

SUPERSEDE. To annul; to stay; to suspend. Thus, it is said that the proceedings of outlawry may be superseded by the entry of appearance before the return of the exigent, or that the court would supersede a fiat in bankruptcy, if found to have been improperly issued. Brown.

SUPERSEDEAS. Lat. In practice. A writ ordering the suspension or superseding of another writ previously issued. It directs the officer to whom it is issued to refrain from executing or acting under another writ which is in his hands or may come to him.

By a conventional extension of the term, it has come to be used as a designation of the effect of any proceeding or act in a cause which, of its own force, causes a suspension or stay of proceedings. Thus, when we say that a writ of error is a *supersedeas*, we merely mean that it has the same effect, of suspending proceedings in the court below, which would have been produced by a writ of *supersedeas*. See Tyler v. Presley, 72 Cal. 290, 13 Pac. 856; Woolfolk v. Bruns, 45 Minn. 96, 47 N. W. 460; Hovey v. McDonald, 109 U. S. 150, 3 Sup. Ct. 136, 27 L. Ed. 888; Runyon v. Bennett, 4 Dana (Ky.) 599, 29 Am. Dec. 431.

SUPERSTITIOUS USE. In English law. When lands, tenements, rents, goods, or chattels are given, secured, or appointed for and towards the maintenance of a priest or chaplain to say mass, for the maintenance of a priest or other man to pray for the soul of any dead man in such a church or elsewhere, to have and maintain perpetual obits, lamps, torches, etc., to be used at certain times to help to save the souls of men out of purgatory,—in such cases the king, by force of several statutes, is authorized to direct and appoint all such uses to such purposes as are truly charitable. Bac. Abr. "Charitable Uses." See Methodist Church v. Remington, 1 Watts (Pa.) 225, 26 Am. Dec. 61; Harrison v. Brophy, 59 Kan. 1, 51 Pac. 883, 40 L. R. A. 721.

SUPERVISOR. A surveyor or overseer; a highway officer. Also, in some states, the chief officer of a town; one of a board of county officers.

—**Supervisors of election.** Persons appointed and commissioned by the judge of the cir-

cuit court of the United States in cities or towns of over 20,000 inhabitants, upon the written application of two citizens, or in any county or parish of any congressional district upon that of ten citizens, to attend at all times and places fixed for the registration of voters for representatives and delegates in congress, and supervise the registry and mark the list of voters in such manner as will in their judgment detect and expose the improper removal or addition of any name. Rev. St. U. S. § 2011, *et seq.*

SUPPLEMENT, LETTERS OF. In Scotch practice. A process by which a party not residing within the jurisdiction of an inferior court may be cited to appear before it. Bell.

SUPPLEMENTAL. Something added to supply defects in the thing to which it is added, or in aid of which it is made.

—Supplemental affidavit. An affidavit made in addition to a previous one, in order to supply some deficiency in it. Callan v. Lukens, 89 Pa. 136.—**Supplemental answer.** One which was filed in chancery for the purpose of correcting, adding to, and explaining an answer already filed. Smith, Ch. Pr. 334. French v. Edwards, 9 Fed. Cas. 780.—**Supplemental bill.** In equity pleading. A bill filed in addition to an original bill, in order to supply some defect in its original frame or structure. It is the appropriate remedy where the matter sought to be supplied cannot be introduced by amendment. Story, Eq. Pl. §§ 332-338; Bloxham v. Railroad Co., 39 Fla. 243, 22 South. 697; Schwab v. Schwab, 93 Md. 382, 49 Atl. 331, 52 L. R. A. 414; Thompson v. Railroad Co. (O. C.) 119 Fed. 634; Butler v. Cunningham, 1 Barb. (N. Y.) 87; Bowie v. Minter, 2 Ala. 411.—**Supplemental claim.** A further claim which was filed when further relief was sought after the bringing of a claim. Smith, Ch. Pr. 655.—**Supplemental complaint.** Under the codes of practice obtaining in some of the states, this name is given to a complaint filed in an action, for the purpose of supplying some defect or omission in the original complaint, or of adding something to it which could not properly be introduced by amendment. See Poudet v. Tate, 132 Ind. 327, 30 N. E. 880; Plumer v. McDonald Lumber Co., 74 Wis. 137, 42 N. W. 250.

SUPPLETORY OATH. See OATH.

SUPPLIANT. The actor in, or party preferring, a petition of right.

SUPPLICATIO. Lat. In the civil law. A petition for pardon of a first offense; also a petition for reversal of judgment; also equivalent to "*duplicatio*," which corresponds to the common law rejoinder. Calvin.

SUPPLICAVIT. In English law. The name of a writ issuing out of the king's bench or chancery for taking sureties of the peace. It is commonly directed to the justices of the peace, when they are averse to acting in the affair in their judicial capacity. 4 Bl. Comm. 253.

SUPPLICIUM. Lat. In the civil law. Punishment; corporal punishment for crime. Death was called "*ultimum supplicium*," the last or extreme penalty.

SUPPLIES. In English law. The "supplies" in parliamentary proceedings signify the sums of money which are annually voted by the house of commons for the maintenance of the crown and the various public services. Jacob; Brown.

SUPPLY, COMMISSIONERS OF. Persons appointed to levy the land-tax in Scotland, and to cause a valuation roll to be annually made up, and to perform other duties in their respective counties. Bell.

SUPPLY, COMMITTEE OF. In English law. All bills which relate to the public income or expenditure must originate with the house of commons, and all bills authorizing expenditure of the public money are based upon resolutions moved in a committee of supply, which is always a committee of the whole house. Wharton.

SUPPORT, v. To support a rule or order is to argue in answer to the arguments of the party who has shown cause against a rule or order *nisi*.

SUPPORT, n. The right of support is an easement consisting in the privilege of resting the joists or beams of one's house upon, or inserting their ends into, the wall of an adjoining house belonging to another owner. It may arise either from contract or prescription. 3 Kent, Comm. 436.

Support also signifies the right to have one's ground supported so that it will not cave in, when an adjoining owner makes an excavation.

SUPPRESSIO VERI. Lat. Suppression or concealment of the truth. "It is a rule of equity, as well as of law, that a *suppressio veri* is equivalent to a *suggestio falsi*; and where either the suppression of the truth or the suggestion of what is false can be proved, in a fact material to the contract, the party injured may have relief against the contract." Fleming v. Slocum, 18 Johns. (N. Y.) 405, 9 Am. Dec. 224.

Suppressio veri, expressio falsi. Suppression of the truth is [equivalent to] the expression of what is false. Addington v. Allen, 11 Wend. (N. Y.) 374, 417.

Suppressio veri, suggestio falsi. Suppression of the truth is [equivalent to] the suggestion of what is false. Paul v. Hadley, 23 Barb. (N. Y.) 521, 525.

SUPRA. Lat. Above; upon. This word occurring by itself in a book refers the reader to a previous part of the book, like "*ante*;" it is also the initial word of several Latin phrases.

—Supra protest. See PROTEST.—**Supra-riparian.** Upper riparian; higher up the stream. This term is applied to the estate, rights, or duties of a riparian proprietor whose land is situated at a point nearer the source of the stream than the estate with which it is compared.

N *Suprema potestas seipsam dissolvere potest.* Supreme power can dissolve itself. Bac. Max.

O **SUPREMACY.** The state of being supreme, or in the highest station of power; paramount authority; sovereignty; sovereign power.

P **—Act of supremacy.** The English statute 1 Eliz. c. 1, whereby the supremacy and autonomy of the crown in spiritual or ecclesiastical matters was declared and established.—**Oath of supremacy.** An oath to uphold the supreme power of the kingdom of England in the person of the reigning sovereign.

Q **SUPREME COURT.** A court of high powers and extensive jurisdiction, existing in most of the states. In some it is the official style of the chief appellate court or court of last resort. In others (as New Jersey and New York) the supreme court is a court of general original jurisdiction, possessing also (in New York) some appellate jurisdiction, but not the court of last resort.

R **—Supreme court of errors.** In American law. An appellate tribunal, and the court of last resort, in the state of Connecticut.—**Supreme court of the United States.** The court of last resort in the federal judicial system. It is vested by the constitution with original jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors, public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state is a party, and appellate jurisdiction over all other cases within the judicial power of the United States, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as congress may make. Its appellate powers extend to the subordinate federal courts, and also (in certain cases) to the supreme courts of the several states. The court is composed of a chief justice and eight associate justices.—**Supreme judicial court.** In American law. An appellate tribunal, and the court of last resort, in the states of Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The court formed by the English judicature act, 1873, (as modified by the judicature act, 1875, the appellate jurisdiction act, 1876, and the judicature acts of 1877, 1879, and 1881,) in substitution for the various superior courts of law, equity, admiralty, probate, and divorce, existing when the act was passed, including the court of appeal in chancery and bankruptcy, and the exchequer chamber. It consists of two permanent divisions, viz., a court of original jurisdiction, called the "high court of justice," and a court of appellate jurisdiction, called the "court of appeal." Its title of "supreme" is now a misnomer, as the superior appellate jurisdiction of the house of lords and privy council, which was originally intended to be transferred to it, has been allowed to remain. Sweet.

—High court of justice. That branch of the English supreme court of judicature (*q. v.*) which exercises (1) the original jurisdiction formerly exercised by the court of chancery, the courts of queen's bench, common pleas, and exchequer, the courts of probate, divorce, and admiralty, the court of common pleas at Lancaster, the court of pleas at Durham, and the

courts of the judges or commissioners of assize; and (2) the appellate jurisdiction of such of those courts as heard appeals from inferior courts. Judicature act, 1873, § 16.

SUPREME POWER. The highest authority in a state, all other powers in it being inferior thereto.

SUPREMUS. Lat. Last; the last.

Supremus est quem nemo sequitur. He is last whom no one follows. Dig. 50, 16, 92.

SUR. Fr. On; upon; over. In the titles of real actions "*sur*" was used to point out what the writ was founded upon. Thus, a real action brought by the owner of a reversion or seignior, in certain cases where his tenant repudiated his tenure, was called "a writ of right *sur disclaimer*." So, a writ of entry *sur disseisin* was a real action to recover the possession of land from a disseisor. Sweet.

—Sur cui ante divortium. See CUI ANTE DIVORTIUM.—**Sur cui in vita.** A writ that lay for the heir of a woman whose husband had aliened her land in fee, and she had omitted to bring the writ of *cui in vita* for the recovery thereof; in which case her heir might have this writ against the tenant after her decease. Cowell. See CUI IN VITA.—**Sur disclaimer.** A writ in the nature of a writ of right brought by the lord against a tenant who had disclaimed his tenure, to recover the land.—**Sur mortgage.** Upon a mortgage. In some states the method of enforcing the security of a mortgage, upon default, is by a writ of "*scire facias sur mortgage*," which requires the defendant (mortgagor) to show cause why it should not be foreclosed.

SURCHARGE, n. An overcharge; an exaction, impost, or incumbrance beyond what is just and right, or beyond one's authority or power. "Surcharge" may mean a second or further mortgage. Wharton.

SURCHARGE, v. To put more cattle upon a common than the herbage will sustain or than the party has a right to do. 3 Bl. Comm. 237.

In equity practice. To show that a particular item, in favor of the party surcharging, ought to have been included, but was not, in an account which is alleged to be settled or complete.

—Second surcharge. In English law. The surcharge of a common a second time, by the same defendant against whom the common was before admeasured, and for which the writ of *second surcharge* was given by the statute of Westminster, 2. 3 Bl. Comm. 239.—**Surcharge and falsify.** This phrase, as used in the courts of chancery, denotes the liberty which these courts will occasionally grant to a plaintiff, who disputes an account which the defendant alleges to be settled, to scrutinize particular items therein without opening the entire account. The showing an item for which credit ought to have been given, but was not, is to surcharge the account; the proving an item to have been inserted wrongly is to falsify the account. Brown. See *Phillips v. Belden*, 2 Edw. Ch. (N. Y.) 23; *Rehill v. McTague*,

114 Pa. 82, 7 Atl. 224, 60 Am. Rep. 341; *Kennedy v. Adickes*, 37 S. C. 174, 15 S. E. 922.

SURDUS. Lat. In the civil law. Deaf; a deaf person. Inst. 2, 12, 3. *Surdus et mutus*, a deaf and dumb person.

SURENCHÈRE. In French law. A party desirous of repurchasing property at auction before the court, can, by offering one-tenth or one-sixth, according to the case, in addition to the price realized at the sale, oblige the property to be put up once more at auction. This bid upon a bid is called a "surenchère." Arg. Fr. Merc. Law, 575.

SURETY. A surety is one who at the request of another, and for the purpose of securing to him a benefit, becomes responsible for the performance by the latter of some act in favor of a third person, or hypothecates property as security therefor. Civ. Code Cal. § 2831; Civ. Code Dak. § 1673.

A surety is defined as a person who, being liable to pay a debt or perform an obligation, is entitled, if it is enforced against him, to be indemnified by some other person who ought himself to have made payment or performed before the surety was compelled to do so. *Smith v. Shelden*, 35 Mich. 42, 24 Am. Rep. 529. And see *Young v. McFadden*, 125 Ind. 254, 25 N. E. 284; *Wise v. Miller*, 45 Ohio St. 388, 14 N. E. 218; *O'Connor v. Morse*, 112 Cal. 31, 44 Pac. 305, 53 Am. St. Rep. 155; *Hall v. Weaver* (C. C.) 34 Fed. 106.

—**Surety company.** A company, usually incorporated, whose business is to assume the responsibility of a surety on the bonds of officers, trustees, executors, guardians, etc., in consideration of a fee proportioned to the amount of the security required.—**Surety of the peace.** Surety of the peace is a species of preventive justice, and consists in obliging those persons whom there is a probable ground to suspect of future misbehavior, to stipulate with, and to give full assurance to, the public that such offense as is apprehended shall not take place, by finding pledges or securities for keeping the peace, or for their good behavior. *Brown*. See *Hyde v. Greuch*, 62 Md. 582.

SURETYSHIP. The contract of suretyship is that whereby one obligates himself to pay the debt of another in consideration of credit or indulgence, or other benefit given to his principal, the principal remaining bound therefor. It differs from a *guaranty* in this: that the consideration of the latter is a benefit flowing to the guarantor. Code Ga. 1882, § 2148. See **SURETY**.

Suretyship is an accessory promise by which a person binds himself for another already bound, and agrees with the creditor to satisfy the obligation, if the debtor does not. Civ. Code La. art. 3035.

A contract of suretyship is a contract whereby one person engages to be answerable for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another. *Pitm. Princ. & Sur.* 1, 2.

For the distinctions between "suretyship" and "guaranty," see **GUARANTY**, *n*.

SURFACE WATERS. See **WATER**.

SURGEON. One whose profession or occupation is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation; one whose occupation is to cure local injuries or disorders, whether by manual operation, or by medication and constitutional treatment. Webster. See *Smith v. Lane*, 24 Hun (N. Y.) 632; *Stewart v. Raab*, 55 Minn. 20, 56 N. W. 256; *Nelson v. State Board of Health*, 108 Ky. 769, 57 S. W. 501, 50 L. R. A. 383.

SURMISE. Formerly where a defendant pleaded a local custom, for instance, a custom of the city of London, it was necessary for him to "surmise," that is, to suggest that such custom should be certified to the court by the mouth of the recorder, and without such a surmise the issue was to be tried by the country as other issues of fact are. 1 Burrows, 251; Vin. Abr. 246.

A surmise is something offered to a court to move it to grant a prohibition, *audita querela*, or other writ grantable thereon. Jacob.

In ecclesiastical practice, an allegation in a libel is called a "surmise." A collateral surmise is a surmise of some fact not appearing in the libel. Phillim. Ecc. Law, 1445.

SURNAME. The family name; the name over and above the Christian name. The part of a name which is not given in baptism; the last name; the name common to all members of a family.

SURPLICE FEES. In English ecclesiastical law. Fees payable on ministerial offices of the church; such as baptisms, funerals, marriages, etc.

SURPLUS. That which remains of a fund appropriated for a particular purpose; the remainder of a thing; the overplus; the residue. See *People's F. Ins. Co. v. Parker*, 35 N. J. Law, 577; *Towery v. McGaw* (Ky.) 56 S. W. 727; *Appeal of Coates*, 2 Pa. 137.

—**Surplus earnings.** See **EARNINGS**.

SURPLUSAGE. In pleading. Allegations of matter wholly foreign and impertinent to the cause. All matter beyond the circumstances necessary to constitute the action. See *State v. Whitehouse*, 95 Me. 179, 49 Atl. 869; *Adams v. Capital State Bank*, 74 Miss. 307, 20 South. 881; *Bradley v. Reynolds*, 61 Conn. 271, 23 Atl. 928.

—**Surplusage of accounts.** A greater disbursement than the charge of the accountant amounts unto. In another sense, "surplusage" is the remainder or overplus of money left. Jacob.

Surplusagium non nocet. Surplusage does no harm. 3 Bouv. Inst. no. 2949; *Broom*, Max. 627.

SURPRISE. In equity practice. The act by which a party who is entering into a

N contract is taken unawares, by which sudden confusion or perplexity is created, which renders it proper that a court of equity should relieve the party so surprised. 2 Brown, Ch. 150.

O Anything which happens without the agency or fault of the party affected by it, tending to disturb and confuse the judgment, or to mislead him, and of which the opposite party takes an undue advantage, is in equity a surprise, and one species of fraud for which relief is granted. Code Ga. 1882, § 3180. And see *Turley v. Taylor*, 6 Baxt. (Tenn.) 386; *Gidionsen v. Union Depot R. Co.*, 129 Mo. 392, 31 S. W. 800; *Fretwell v. Laffoon*, 77 Mo. 27; *Heath v. Scott*, 65 Cal. 548, 4 Pac. 557; *Zimmerer v. Fremont Nat. Bank*, 59 Neb. 661, 81 N. W. 849; *Thompson v. Connell*, 31 Or. 231, 43 Pac. 467, 65 Am. St. Rep. 818.

The situation in which a party is placed, without any default of his own, which will be injurious to his interests. *Rawle v. Skipwith*, 8 Mart. N. S. (La.) 407.

R There does not seem anything technical or peculiar in the word "surprise," as used in courts of equity. Where a court of equity relies on the ground of surprise, it does so upon the ground that the party has been taken unawares, and that he has acted without due deliberation, and under confused and sudden impressions. 1 Story, Eq. Jur. § 120, note.

S **In law.** The general rule is that when a party or his counsel is "taken by surprise," in a material point or circumstance which could not have been anticipated, and when want of skill, care, or attention cannot be justly imputed, and injustice has been done, a new trial should be granted. Hill. New Trials, 521.

SURREBUTTER. In pleading. The plaintiff's answer of fact to the defendant's rebutter. Steph. Pl. 59.

SURREJOINER. In pleading. The plaintiff's answer of fact to the defendant's rejoinder. Steph. Pl. 59.

SURRENDER. A yielding up of an estate for life or years to him who has an immediate estate in reversion or remainder, by which the lesser estate is merged in the greater by mutual agreement. Co. Litt. 337b. And see *Coe v. Hobby*, 72 N. Y. 145, 28 Am. Rep. 120; *Gluck v. Baltimore*, 81 Md. 315, 32 Atl. 515, 48 Am. St. Rep. 515; *Brewer v. National Union Bldg. Ass'n*, 166 Ill. 221, 46 N. E. 752; *Dayton v. Craik*, 26 Minn. 133, 1 N. W. 813; *Robertson v. Winslow*, 99 Mo. App. 546, 72 S. W. 442.

An assurance restoring or yielding up an estate, the operative verbs being "surrender and yield up." The term is usually applied to the giving up of a lease before the expiration of it. Wharton.

The giving up by bail of their principal into custody, in their own discharge. 1 Burdill, Pr. 394.

Of charter. A corporation created by charter may give up or "surrender" its char-

ter to the people, unless the charter was granted under a statute, imposing indefeasible duties on the bodies to which it applies. Grant, Corp. 45.

—Surrender by bail. The act, by bail or sureties in a recognizance, of giving up their principal again into custody.—**Surrender by operation of law.** This phrase is properly applied to cases where the tenant for life or years has been a party to some act the validity of which he is by law afterwards estopped from disputing, and which would not be valid if his particular estate continued to exist. *Copper v. Fretnoransky* (Com. Pl.) 16 N. Y. Supp. 866; *Ledsinger v. Burke*, 113 Ga. 74, 38 S. E. 313; *Brown v. Cairns*, 107 Iowa, 727, 77 N. W. 478; *Lewis v. Angermiller*, 89 Hun, 65, 35 N. Y. Supp. 69.—**Surrender of copyhold.** The mode of conveying or transferring copyhold property from one person to another is by means of a surrender, which consists in the yielding up of the estate by the tenant into the hands of the lord for such purposes as are expressed in the surrender. The process in most manors is for the tenant to come to the steward, either in court or out of court, or else to two customary tenants of the same manor, provided there be a custom to warrant it, and there, by delivering up a rod, a glove, or other symbol, as the custom directs, to resign into the hands of the lord, by the hands and acceptance of his steward, or of the said two tenants, all his interest and title to the estate, in trust, to be again granted out by the lord to such persons and for such uses as are named in the surrender, and as the custom of the manor will warrant. *Brown*.—**Surrender of criminals.** The act by which the public authorities deliver a person accused of a crime, and who is found in their jurisdiction, to the authorities within whose jurisdiction it is alleged the crime has been committed.—**Surrender of a preference.** In bankruptcy practice. The surrender to the assignee in bankruptcy, by a preferred creditor, of anything he may have received under his preference and any advantage it gives him, which he must do before he can share in the dividend. In re *Richter's Estate*, 1 Dill. 544, Fed. Cas. No. 11,803.—**Surrender to uses of will.** Formerly a copyhold interest would not pass by will unless it had been surrendered to the use of the will. By St. 55 Geo. III. c. 192, this is no longer necessary. 1 Steph. Comm. 639; *Mozley & Whitley*.

SURRENDEREE. The person to whom a surrender is made.

SURRENDEROR. One who makes a surrender. One who yields up a copyhold estate for the purpose of conveying it.

SURREPTITIOUS. Stealthily or fraudulently done, taken away, or introduced.

SURROGATE. In English law. One that is substituted or appointed in the room of another, as by a bishop, chancellor, judge, etc.; especially an officer appointed to dispense licenses to marry without banns. 2 Steph. Comm. 247.

In American law. The name given in some of the states to the judge or judicial officer who has the administration of probate matters, guardianships, etc. See *Malone v. Sts. Peter & Paul's Church*, 172 N. Y. 269, 64 N. E. 961.

—Surrogate's court. In the United States. A state tribunal, with similar jurisdiction to

the court of ordinary, court of probate, etc., relating to matters of probate, etc. 2 Kent, Comm. 409, note b. And see *Robinson v. Fair*, 128 U. S. 53, 9 Sup. Ct. 30, 32 L. Ed. 415; *In re Hawley*, 104 N. Y. 250, 10 N. E. 352.

SURSISE. L. Fr. In old English law. Neglect; omission; default; cessation.

SURSUM REDDERE. Lat. In old conveyancing. To render up; to surrender.

SURSUMREDDITIO. Lat. A surrender.

SURVEY. The process by which a parcel of land is measured and its contents ascertained; also a statement of the result of such survey, with the courses and distances and the quantity of the land.

In insurance law, the term "the survey" has acquired a general meaning, inclusive of what is commonly called the "application," which contains the questions propounded on behalf of the company, and the answers of the assured. *Albion Lead Works v. Williamsburg City F. Ins. Co. (C. C.)* 2 Fed. 484; *May v. Buckeye Ins. Co.*, 25 Wis. 291, 3 Am. Rep. 76.

—**Survey of a vessel.** A public document, looked to both by underwriters and owners, as affording the means of ascertaining, at the time and place, the state and condition of the ship and other property at hazard. *Potter v. Ocean Ins. Co.*, 3 Sumn. 43, 19 Fed. Cas. 1,173; *Hathaway v. Sun Mut. Ins. Co.*, 8 Bosw. (N. Y.) 68.

SURVEYOR. One who makes surveys of land; one who has the overseeing or care of another person's land or works.

—**Surveyor of highways.** In English law. A person elected by the inhabitants of a parish, in vestry assembled, to survey the highways therein. He must possess certain qualifications in point of property; and, when elected, he is compellable, unless he can show some grounds of exemption, to take upon himself the office. *Mozley & Whitley.*—**Surveyor of the port.** A revenue officer of the United States appointed for each of the principal ports of entry, whose duties chiefly concern the importations at his station and the determination of their amount and valuation. Rev. St. U. S. § 2627 (U. S. Comp. St. 1901, p. 1810).

SURVIVOR. One who survives another; one who outlives another; one of two or more persons who lives after the death of the other or others.

SURVIVORSHIP. The living of one of two or more persons after the death of the other or others.

Survivorship is where a person becomes entitled to property by reason of his having survived another person who had an interest in it. The most familiar example is in the case of joint tenants, the rule being that on the death of one of two joint tenants the whole property passes to the survivor. Sweet.

SUS. PER COLL. An abbreviation of "suspendatur per collum," let him be hanged

by the neck. Words formerly used in England in signing judgment against a prisoner who was to be executed; being written by the judge in the margin of the sheriff's calendar or list, opposite the prisoner's name. 4 Bl. Comm. 403.

SUSPEND. To interrupt; to cause to cease for a time; to stay, delay, or hinder; to discontinue temporarily, but with an expectation or purpose of resumption. To forbid a public officer, attorney, or ecclesiastical person from performing his duties or exercising his functions for a more or less definite interval of time. See *Insurance Co. v. Alken*, 82 Va. 428; *Stack v. O'Hara*, 98 Pa. 232; *Reeside v. U. S.*, 8 Wall. 42, 19 L. Ed. 318; *Williston v. Camp*, 9 Mont. 88, 22 Pac. 501; *Dyer v. Dyer*, 17 R. I. 547, 23 Atl. 910; *State v. Melvin*, 166 Mo. 565, 66 S. W. 534; *Poe v. State*, 72 Tex. 625, 10 S. W. 732. See **SUSPENSION.**

SUSPENDER. In Scotch law. He in whose favor a suspension is made.

SUSPENSE. When a rent, profit *à prendre*, and the like, are, in consequence of the unity of possession of the rent, etc., of the land out of which they issue, not *in esse* for a time, they are said to be in suspense, *tunc dormiunt*; but they may be revived or awakened. Co. Litt. 313a.

SUSPENSION. A temporary stop of a right, of a law, and the like. Thus, we speak of a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, of a statute, of the power of alienating an estate, of a person in office, etc.

Suspension of a right in an estate is a temporary or partial withholding of it from use or exercise. It differs from extinguishment, because a suspended right is susceptible of being revived, which is not the case where the right was extinguished.

In ecclesiastical law. An ecclesiastical censure, by which a spiritual person is either interdicted the exercise of his ecclesiastical function or hindered from receiving the profits of his benefice. It may be partial or total, for a limited time, or forever, when it is called "deprivation" or "amotion." Ayl. Par. 501.

In Scotch law. A stay of execution until after a further consideration of the cause. Ersk. Inst. 4, 3, 5.

—**Pleas in suspension,** were those which showed some matter of temporary incapacity to proceed with the action or suit. Steph. Pl. 45.—**Suspension of arms.** An agreement between belligerents, made for a short time or for a particular place, to cease hostilities.

SUSPENSIVE CONDITION. See **CONDITION.**

SUSPICION. The act of suspecting, or the state of being suspected; imagination, generally of something ill; distrust; mistrust; doubt. *McCalla v. State*, 66 Ga. 348.

N SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER. In the criminal laws of some of the states, a person who is known or strongly suspected to be an habitual criminal, or against whom there is reasonable cause to believe that he has committed a crime or is planning or intending to commit one, or whose actions and behavior give good ground for suspicion and who can give no good account of himself, and who may therefore be arrested or required to give security for good behavior. See *McFadin v. San Antonio*, 22 Tex. Civ. App. 140, 54 S. W. 48; *People v. Russell*, 35 Misc. Rep. 765, 72 N. Y. Supp. 1; 4 Bl. Comm. 252.

Q SUTHDURE. The south door of a church, where canonical purgation was performed, and plaints, etc., were heard and determined. Wharton.

R SUTLER. A person who, as a business, follows an army and sells provisions and liquor to the troops.

S SUUM CUIQUE TRIBUERE. Lat. To render to every one his own. One of the three fundamental maxims of the law laid down by Justinian.

S SUUS HERES. Lat. In the civil law. Those descendants who were under the power of the deceased at the time of his death, and who are most nearly related to him. Calvin.

SUUS JUDEX. Lat. In old English law. A proper judge; a judge having cognizance of a cause. Literally, one's own judge. Bract. fol. 401.

SUZEREIGN. L. Fr. In French and feudal law. The immediate vassal of the king; a crown vassal.

SWAIN; SWAINMOTE. See **SWEIN; SWEINMOTE.**

SWAMP LANDS. See **LAND.**

SWARF-MONEY. Warth-money; or guard-money paid in lieu of the service of castle-ward. Cowell.

SWEAR. 1. To put on oath; to administer an oath to a person.

2. To take an oath; to become bound by an oath duly administered.

3. To use profane language. Swearing, in this sense, is made a punishable offense in many jurisdictions.

SWEARING THE PEACE. Showing to a magistrate that one has just cause to be afraid of another in consequence of his menaces, in order to have him bound over to keep the peace.

SWEEPING. Comprehensive; including in its scope many persons or objects; as a sweeping objection.

SWEIN. In old English law. A freeman or freeholder within the forest.

SWEINMOTE. In forest law. A court holden before the verderors, as judges, by the steward of the sweinmote, thrice in every year, the *sweins* or freeholders within the forest composing the jury. Its principal jurisdiction was—*First*, to inquire into the oppressions and grievances committed by the officers of the forest; and, *secondly*, to receive and try presentments certified from the court of attachments in offenses against vert and venison. 3 Bl. Comm. 72.

SWELL. To enlarge or increase. In an action of tort, circumstances of aggravation may "swell" the damages.

SWIFT WITNESS. A term colloquially applied to a witness who is unduly zealous or partial for the side which calls him, and who betrays his bias by his extreme readiness to answer questions or volunteer information.

SWINDLING. Cheating and defrauding grossly with deliberate artifice. *Wyatt v. Ayres*, 2 Port. (Ala.) 157; *Forrest v. Hanson*, 9 Fed. Cas. 456; *Thorpe v. State*, 40 Tex. Cr. R. 346, 50 S. W. 383; *Chase v. Whitlock*, 3 Hill (N. Y.) 140; *Stevenson v. Hayden*, 2 Mass. 408.

By the statute, "swindling" is defined to be the acquisition of personal or movable property, money, or instrument of writing conveying or securing a valuable right, by means of some false or deceitful pretense or device, or fraudulent representation, with intent to appropriate the same to the use of the party so acquiring, or of destroying or impairing the rights of the party justly entitled to the same. Pen. Code Tex. art. 790; *May v. State*, 15 Tex. App. 436.

SWOLING OF LAND. So much land as one's plow can till in a year; a hide of land. Cowell.

SWORN BROTHERS. In old English law. Persons who, by mutual oaths, covenant to share in each other's fortunes.

SWORN CLERKS IN CHANCERY. Certain officers in the English court of chancery, whose duties were to keep the records, make copies of pleadings, etc. Their offices were abolished by St. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 103.

SYB AND SOM. A Saxon form of greeting, meaning peace and safety.

SYLLABUS. A head-note; a note prefixed to the report of an adjudged case, containing an epitome or brief statement of the rulings of the court upon the point or points decided in the case. See *Koonce v. Doolittle*, 48 W. Va. 592, 37 S. E. 645.

SYLLOGISM. In logic. The full logical form of a single argument. It consists of three propositions, (two premises and the conclusion,) and these contain three terms, of which the two occurring in the conclusion are brought together in the premises by being referred to a common class.

SYLVA CÆDUA. Lat. In ecclesiastical law. Wood of any kind which was kept on purpose to be cut, and which, being cut, grew again from the stump or root. *Lynd. Prov.* 190; 4 *Reeve, Eng. Law*, 90.

SYMBOLÆOGRAPHY. The art or cunning rightly to form and make written instruments. It is either judicial or extrajudicial; the latter being wholly occupied with such instruments as concern matters not yet judicially in controversy, such as instruments of agreements or contracts, and testaments or last wills. *Wharton*.

SYMBOLIC DELIVERY. The constructive delivery of the subject-matter of a sale, where it is cumbersome or inaccessible, by the actual delivery of some article which is conventionally accepted as the symbol or representative of it, or which renders access to it possible, or which is evidence of the purchaser's title to it.

SYMBOLUM ANIMÆ. Lat. A mortuary, or soul-scot.

SYMOND'S INN. Formerly an inn of chancery.

SYNALLAGMATIC CONTRACT. In the civil law. A bilateral or reciprocal contract, in which the parties expressly enter into mutual engagements, each binding himself to the other. *Poth. Obl. no.* 9.

SYNCOPARE. To cut short, or pronounce things so as not to be understood. *Cowell*.

SYNDIC. In the civil law. An advocate or patron; a burgess or recorder; an agent or attorney who acts for a corporation or university; an actor or procurator; an assignee. *Wharton*. See *Minnesota L. & T. Co. v. Beebe*, 40 *Minn.* 7, 41 *N. W.* 232, 2 *L. R. A.* 418; *Mobile & O. R. Co. v. Whitney*, 39 *Ala.* 471.

In **French law.** The person who is commissioned by the courts to administer a bankruptcy. He fulfills the same functions as the trustee in English law, or assignee in Amer-

ica. The term is also applied to the person appointed to manage the affairs of a corporation. See *Field v. United States*, 9 *Pet.* 182, 9 *L. Ed.* 94.

SYNDICATE. A university committee. A combination of persons or firms united for the purpose of enterprises too large for individuals to undertake; or a group of financiers who buy up the shares of a company in order to sell them at a profit by creating a scarcity. *Mozley & Whitley*.

SYNDICOS. One chosen by a college, municipality, etc., to defend its cause. *Calvin*.

SYNGRAPH. The name given by the canonists to deeds of which both parts were written on the same piece of parchment, with some word or letters of the alphabet written between them, through which the parchment was cut in such a manner as to leave half the word on one part and half on the other. It thus corresponded to the chirograph or indenture of the common law. 2 *Bl. Comm* 295, 296.

A deed or other written instrument under the hand and seal of all the parties.

SYNOD. A meeting or assembly of ecclesiastical persons concerning religion; being the same thing, in Greek, as convocation in Latin. There are four kinds: (1) A general or universal synod or council, where bishops of all nations meet; (2) a national synod of the clergy of one nation only; (3) a provincial synod, where ecclesiastical persons of a province only assemble, being now what is called the "convocation;" (4) a diocesan synod, of those of one diocese. See *Com. v. Green*, 4 *Whart. (Pa.)* 560; *Groesbeeck v. Dunscomb*, 41 *How. Prac. (N. Y.)* 344.

A synod in Scotland is composed of three or more presbyteries. *Wharton*.

SYNODAL. A tribute or payment in money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by the inferior clergy, at the Easter visitation.

SYNODALES TESTES. *L. Lat.* Synods-men (corrupted into sidesmen) were the urban and rural deans, now the church-wardens.

SYPHILIS. In medical jurisprudence. A loathsome venereal disease (vulgarly called "the pox") of peculiar virulence, infectious by direct contact, capable of hereditary transmission, and the fruitful source of various other diseases and, directly or indirectly, of insanity.