

In the civil law, with reference to the title to property which is transferred by a sale of it, dominion is said to be either "proximate" or "remote," the former being the kind of title vesting in the purchaser when he has acquired both the ownership and the possession of the article, the latter describing the nature of his title when he has legitimately acquired the ownership of the property but there has been no delivery. *Coles v. Perry*, 7 Tex. 109.

DOMINIUM. In the civil and old English law. Ownership; property in the largest sense, including both the right of property and the right of possession or use.

The mere right of property, as distinguished from the possession or usufruct. Dig. 41, 2, 17, 1; Calvin. The right which a lord had in the fee of his tenant. In this sense the word is very clearly distinguished by Bracton from *dominicum*.

The estate of a feoffee to uses. "The feoffees to use shall have the *dominium*, and the *cestui que use* the disposition." Latch. 137.

Sovereignty or dominion. *Dominium maris*, the sovereignty of the sea.

DOMINIUM DIRECTUM.

In the civil law. Strict ownership; that which was founded on strict law, as distinguished from equity. In later law. Property without use; the right of a landlord. Tayl. Civil Law 478. In feudal law. Right or proper ownership;—the right of a superior or lord, as distinguished from that of his vassal or tenant. The title or property which the sovereign in England is considered as possessing in all the lands of the kingdom, they being holden either immediately or mediately of him as lord paramount.

DOMINIUM DIRECTUM ET UTILE. The complete and absolute dominion in property; the union of the title and the exclusive use. *Fairfax v. Hunter*, 7 Cranch, 603, 3 L.Ed. 453.

DOMINIUM EMINENS. Eminent domain.

DOMINIUM NON POTEST ESSE IN PENDENTE LITIS. Lordship cannot be in suspense, *i. e.*, property cannot remain in abeyance. Halk. Law Max. 39.

DOMINIUM PLENUM. Full ownership; the union of the *dominium directum* with the *dominium utile*. Tayl. Civil Law, 478.

DOMINIUM UTILE. In the civil law. Equitable or prætorian ownership; that which was founded on equity. Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 327, note. In later law. Use without property; the right of a tenant. Tayl. Civil Law, 478. In feudal law. Useful or beneficial ownership; the usufruct, or right to the use and profits of the soil, as dis-

the king's title as lord paramount. 367. *Dominus capitalis*, a chief lord; *medius*, a mesne or intermediate lord; *ligius*, liege lord or sovereign.

Lord or sir; a title of distinction denoted a knight or clergyman. In the law to Cowell, was sometimes given to a knight of quality, though not a knight, and the lord were lord of a manor.

The owner or proprietor of a thing distinguished from him who uses it. A master or principal, as distinguished from an agent or attorney. Story, Ag. § 3.

In the civil law. A husband.

DOMINUS CAPITALIS LOCO DEFUNCTI BETUR, QUOTIES PER DEFECTUM LITIS EXTINGUITUR SANGUINE. Co. Litt. 18. The supremacy of the place of the heir, as often as the tenant is extinct through deficiency.

DOMINUS LITIS. Lat. The master of the suit, *i. e.*, the person who was really interested in the suit as a party, distinguished from his attorney or advocate. The term is also applied to one who, though not a party, has made himself such, by assuming otherwise, and has assumed entire responsibility for one side, and is held in court as liable for costs. *Virginia Power Co. v. Bowers*, 181 Va. 543, 363.

It is also said that the attorney himself, when he has been tried, becomes the *dominus litis*.

DOMINUS NAVIS. In the civil law. The owner of a vessel. Dig. 39, 4, 11, 2; Whatton.

DOMINUS NON MARITABITUR PER SEMEL. Co. Litt. 9. A lord cannot be married in marriage but once.

DOMINUS REX NULLUM HABET PARUM, MULTO MINUS SUPERIORUM. A king cannot have an equal, much less a superior. 1 Reeve, Eng. Law, 115.

DOMITÆ. Lat. Tame; domestic. Applied to domestic animals, in which they have an absolute property. 2 BLC.

DOMMAGES INTÉRÊTS. In French law. Damages.

DOMO REPARANDA. A writ of right against his neighbor, by which he is