

In the civil law, with reference to the title to property which is transferred by a will of it, dominion is 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 merely acquired the ownership of the property but there has been no delivery. *Cole 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; *Ca. K. 10*. The right which a lord had in the fee of his tenant. In this sense the word is very clearly distinguished by Bracton from *dominicium*.

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* 47a. 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 held 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, 6G3, 3 L.E. 453,

DOMINIUM EMINENS, Eminent domain.

DOMINIUM NON POTEST ESSERE IN PENDENTE LITIS. Lordship cannot be in suspense, that is, 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 praetorian ownership; that which was founded on equity. *Mackeld, Rom. Law*, I 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

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

Lord or sir; a title of distinction denoted a knight or clergyman. *See Cowell*, was sometimes given in quality, though not a knight, were lord of a manor.

The owner or proprietor of it is 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 CAPTIVUS LOCO PATRIS. *Quod dicitur per defectum extinguitur sanguis*. *Co. Litt.* 18. The supreme place of the heir, as often as the tenant is extinct through default.

DOMINUS LITIS. Lat: The person who was really interested in the suit as a party, from his attorney or advocate, also applied to one who, though a party, has made himself such by otherwise, and has assumed responsibility for one side, and is held liable for costs. *Virg Power Co. v. Bowers*. 181 Va. 54: 363.

It is said that the term is derived from the Latin *dominus* and *litis*.

DOMINUS NAVIS. In the civil law. *See XavttseL Dig.* 39, 4. 11, 2; *Wh*

DOMINUS NOVUS MARITABIT PATER. *See MI J. Co Litt.* • A lord can; in marriage but once.

DOMINUS SINE QUALIBET NULLUM HABERE. *See MtLIO MINUS SUPEJ King* cannot have an equal, much. *1 Reeve, Eng. Law*, 115.

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

DOMMAGES INTERESTS. In French law.

DOMO BEPAKANDA. A wife's