

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

In the civil law, a husband; a family.

Dominus capitalis loco hæredis habetur, quoties per defectum vel delictum extinguitur sanguis sui tenentis /dómønəs kápətéyləs lówkow hærydəs hæbýtər, kwówshiyz pər dəfektəm vəl dəlìktəm ekstìngwətər sǎngwəs s(y)úway tənéntəs/. The supreme lord takes the place of the heir, as often as the blood of the tenant is extinct through deficiency or crime.

Dominus litis /dómønəs láytəs/. Lat. The master of the suit; *i.e.*, the person who was really and directly interested in the suit as a party, as distinguished from his attorney or advocate. But the term is also applied to one who, though not originally a party, has made himself such, by intervention or otherwise, and has assumed entire control and responsibility for one side, and is treated by the court as liable for costs. *Virginia Electric & Power Co. v. Bowers*, 181 Va. 542, 25 S.E.2d 361, 363.

Dominus navis /dómønəs néyvəs/. In the civil law, the owner of a vessel.

Dominus non maritabit pupillum nisi semel /dómønəs nòn mǎrətéybət pyuwpíləm náysay sémə/. A lord cannot give a ward in marriage but once.

Dominus rex nullum habere potest parem, multo minus superiorem /dómønəs réks náləm hæbírìy pówtəst pǎrəm, mǎltow máynəs səpírìyórəm/. The king cannot have an equal, much less a superior.

Domitæ /dómətìy/. Lat. Tame; domesticated; not wild. Applied to domestic animals, in which a man may have an absolute property. 2 Bl.Comm. 391.

Dommages intèrêts. In French law, damages.

Domo reparanda /dówmow rǎpǎrǎndə/. A writ that lay for one against his neighbor, by the anticipated fall of whose house he feared a damage and injury to his own.

Dom. Proc. An abbreviation of *Domus Procerum* or *Domo Procerum*; the house of lords in England. Sometimes expressed by the letters D. P.

Domus /dówməs/. Lat. In the civil and old English law, a house or dwelling; a habitation. *Shreveport Long Leaf Lumber Co. v. Wilson*, D.C.La., 38 F.Supp. 629, 631. *See* Domicile.

Domus conversorum /dówməs kǎnvǎrsórəm/. An ancient house built or appointed by King Henry III for such Jews as were converted to the Christian faith; but King Edward III, who expelled the Jews from the kingdom, deputed the place for the custody of the rolls and records of the chancery.

Domus dei /dówməs díyay/. The house of God; a name applied to many hospitals and religious houses.

Domus procerum /dó(w)məs pró(w)sǎrəm/. The house of lords, abbreviated into *Dom. Proc.*, or *D. P.*

Domus sua cuique est tutissimum refugium /dówməs s(y)úwə k(yu)wáykwìy èst tyuwtìsəməm rǎfyúw-jìyəm/. To every man his own house is his safest refuge. The house of every one is to him as his castle and fortress, as well for his defense against injury and violence as for his repose. A man's dwellinghouse is his castle, not for his own personal protection merely, but also for the protection of his family and his property therein.

Domus tutissimum cuique refugium atque receptaculum sit /dówməs tyuwtìsəməm k(yu)wáykwìy rǎfyúw-jìyəm ǎtkwìy rǎsèptǎkyələm sít/. A man's house should be his safest refuge and shelter. The habitation of each one is an inviolable asylum for him. A maxim of the Roman law.

Dona clandestina sunt semper suspiciosa /dównə klǎndəstáynə sǎnt sémpǎr səspìshìyówsə/. Clandestine gifts are always suspicious.

Donari videtur, quod nullo jure cogente conceditur /dównéray vǎdíytər kwòd nálów júríy kǎjéntìy kǎnsíydətər/. A thing is said to be given when it is yielded otherwise than by virtue of right (that is considered to be given which is granted when no law compels).

Donatarius /dównətéríyəs/. A donee; one to whom something is given. *See* Donee.

Donated stock. Securities given to a corporation by its own stockholders commonly for resale.

Donated surplus. Contribution of assets to a corporation generally in the form of stock from its stockholders.

Donatio /dównéysh(iy)ow/. Lat. A gift. A transfer of the title to property to one who receives it without paying for it. The act by which the owner of a thing voluntarily transfers the title and possession of the same from himself to another person, without any consideration.

By the civil law (adopted into the English and American law) donations are either *inter vivos* (between living persons) or *mortis causa* (in anticipation of death). As to these forms, *see infra*. A *donatio* or gift as between living persons is called *donatio mera* or *pura* when it is a simple gift without compulsion or consideration, that is, resting solely on the generosity of the donor, as in the case of most charitable gifts. It is called *donatio remuneratoria* when given as a reward for past services, but still not under any legal compulsion, as in the case of pensions and land-grants. It is called *donatio sub modo* (or *modalis*) when given for the attainment of some special object or on condition that the donee shall do something not specially for the benefit of the donor, as in the case of the endowment of hospitals, colleges, etc., coupled with the condition that they shall be established and maintained. The following terms are also used: *Donatio conditionalis*, a conditional gift; *donatio relata*, a gift made with reference to some service already done, *donatio stricta et coarctura*, a restricted gift, as an estate tail.