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of the law with reference to the admissibility of evidence. See Hoag v. Wright, 84 App. Div. 260, 54 N. Y. Supp. 658.

RELEVANT. Applying to the matter in question; affording something to the purpose.

In Scotch law, good in law, legally sufficient; as, a "relevant" plea or defense.

—**Relevant evidence.** See EVIDENCE.

RELICT. This term is applied to the survivor of a pair of married people, whether the survivor is the husband or the wife; it means the relict of the united pair, (or of the marriage union,) not the relict of the deceased individual. Spittler v. Heeter, 42 Ohio St. 101.

RELICTA VERIFICATIONE. L. Lat. Where a judgment was confessed by *cognovit actionem* after plea pleaded, and the plea was withdrawn, it was called a "confession" or "*cognovit actionem relictæ verificatione.*" Wharton.

RELICTION. An increase of the land by the sudden withdrawal or retrocession of the sea or a river. Hammond v. Shepard, 186 Ill. 235, 57 N. E. 867, 78 Am. St. Rep. 274; Sapp v. Frazier, 51 La. Ann. 1718, 23 South. 378, 72 Am. St. Rep. 493.

RELIEF. 1. In feudal law. A sum payable by the new tenant, the duty being incident to every feudal tenure, by way of fine or composition with the lord for taking up the estate which was lapsed or fallen in by the death of the last tenant. At one time the amount was arbitrary, but afterwards the relief of a knight's fee became fixed at one hundred shillings. 2 Bl. Comm. 65.

2. "Relief" also means deliverance from oppression, wrong, or injustice. In this sense it is used as a general designation of the assistance, redress, or benefit which a complainant seeks at the hands of a court, particularly in equity. It may be thus used of such remedies as specific performance, or the reformation or rescission of a contract; but it does not seem appropriate to the awarding of money damages.

3. The assistance or support, pecuniary or otherwise, granted to indigent persons by the proper administrators of the poor-laws, is also called "relief."

RELIEVE. In feudal law, relieve is to depend; thus, the seignior of a tenant *in capite* relieves of the crown, meaning that the tenant holds of the crown. The term is not common in English writers. Sweet.

RELIGION. As used in constitutional provisions forbidding the "establishment of religion," the term means a particular system of faith and worship recognized and practised by a particular church, sect, or denomination. See Reynolds v. U. S., 98 U. S. 149,

25 L. Ed. 244; Davis v. Beason, 133 U. S. 333, 10 Sup. Ct. 299, 33 L. Ed. 637; Board of Education v. Minor, 23 Ohio St. 241, 13 Am. Rep. 233.

—**Religion, offenses against.** In English law. They are thus enumerated by Blackstone: (1) Apostasy; (2) heresy; (3) reviling the ordinances of the church; (4) blasphemy; (5) profane swearing; (6) conjuration or witchcraft; (7) religious imposture; (8) simony; (9) profanation of the Lord's day; (10) drunkenness; (11) lewdness. 4 Bl. Comm. 43.

RELIGIOUS. When religious books or reading are spoken of, those which tend to promote the religion taught by the Christian dispensation must be considered as referred to, unless the meaning is so limited by associated words or circumstances as to show that the speaker or writer had reference to some other mode of worship. Simpson v. Welcome, 72 Me. 500, 39 Am. Rep. 349.

—**Religious corporation.** See CORPORATION.—**Religious houses.** Places set apart for pious uses; such as monasteries, churches, hospitals, and all other places where charity was extended to the relief of the poor and orphans, or for the use or exercise of religion.

—**Religious impostors.** In English law. Those who falsely pretend an extraordinary commission from heaven, or terrify and abuse the people with false denunciations of judgment; punishable with fine, imprisonment, and infamous corporal punishment. 4 Broom & H. Comm. 71.—**Religious liberty.** See LIBERTY.—**Religious men.** Such as entered into some monastery or convent. In old English deeds, the vendee was often restrained from alienating to "Jews or religious men" lest the lands should fall into mortmain. Religious men were civilly dead. Blount.—**Religious society.** A body of persons associated together for the purpose of maintaining religious worship. A church and society are often united in maintaining worship, and in such cases the society commonly owns the property, and makes the pecuniary contract with the minister. But, in many instances, societies exist without a church, and churches without a society. Silsby v. Barlow, 16 Gray (Mass.) 330; Weld v. May, 9 Cush. (Mass.) 189; Hebrew Free School Ass'n v. New York, 4 Hun (N. Y.) 449.—**Religious use.** See CHARITABLE USES.

RELINQUISHMENT. In practice. A forsaking, abandoning, renouncing, or giving over a right.

RELIQUA. The remainder or debt which a person finds himself debtor in upon the balancing or liquidation of an account. Hence *reliquary*, the debtor of a *reliqua*; as also a person who only pays piece-meal. Enc. Lond.

RELIQUES. Remains; such as the bones, etc., of saints, preserved with great veneration as sacred memorials. They have been forbidden to be used or brought into England. St. 3 Jac. I. c. 26.

RELOCATIO. Lat. In the civil law. A renewal of a lease on its determination. It may be either express or tacit; the latter is when the tenant holds over with the knowledge and without objection of the landlord. Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 412.

RELOCATIO. letting or renewal is permitted out any new

In mining of an abandoned by a stranger, he wishes to correct mistakes

REMAINDER in land, dependent estate created same instrument immediately on date, and not Comm. 197.

An estate limited after another man seized in twenty years, the said term, here A. is tenant fee. 2 Bl. Comm. An estate enjoyed after a time specified version is the fee left in the determination has granted or sioner are the der-man in fee see Sayward Dec. 191; Ber 337; Dana v. 21; Booth v. Cook, 159 Ill. Rep. 165; We 629, 57 S. W. Conn. 359.

—**Contingent remainder** which a dubious and ous and uncertain particular interest so that the part determined affect. 2 Bl. C. so as to depend which may not which may not er the determ Fearn, Rem. 552, 69 N. E. 545; Price v. v. Siler, 160 N. v. Bonham, 21 Cross-remain conveyed to ty common, or w land are given such limitation of the particu to pass to the the ultimate until all the part the remainder mainders." In by implication limitation. S. Real Prop. 22 remainder. ent interest in is postponed to Fearn, Rem. Conn. 359.—E tingent remain estate is limited ous and uncertain ever

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AND A TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

BY

HENRY CAMPBELL BLACK, M.A.

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