### CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTORY

§ 1:1	Why separate courts of law and equity?
§ 1:2	The ancient judicial writ
§ 1:3	The jury of inquest
§ 1:4	The insufficiencies of the judicial writs
§ 1:5	The necessity of petition to the chancellor
§ 1:6	The original principles upon which the chancellors acted
§ 1:7	The characteristic differences in the development of the procedure in the two courts
§ 1:8	The pleadings in chancery
§ 1:9	Two important special features: The bill of discovery and the decree <i>in personam</i>
§ 1:10	Early colonial courts
§ 1:11	The establishment of chancery in the colonies
§ 1:12	Early favorable conditions in Mississippi
§ 1:13	Our first Constitution provided for a separate court of chancery
§ 1:14	Chancellor Kent of New York
§ 1:15	The Constitution of 1832
§ 1:16	Robert A. Hill and the Constitution of 1868–9
§ 1:17	The Constitution of 1890
§ 1:18	Legislation

#### CHAPTER 2 JURISDICTION

CHA	PTER 2. JURISDICTION
§ 2:1	The court must have jurisdiction of the subject matter
§ 2:2	Jurisdiction of the subject matter cannot be conferred by consent
§ 2:3	Substantive jurisdiction is a matter of ancient resort and current legislation
$\S 2:4$	Some of the subjects of equity jurisdiction
§ 2:5	A partial listing of subject matter jurisdiction in the chancery court
§ 2:6	Determining subject matter jurisdiction
§ 2:7	Subject matter jurisdiction
§ 2:8	The importance of the preservation of jurisdictional lines
§ 2:9	Priority jurisdiction
$\S 2:10$	Personal jurisdiction
$\S 2:11$	Forum non conveniens
§ 2:12	Equity administers complete relief and requires all persons interested to be made parties
$\S 2:13$	The manner of conferring jurisdiction over the parties
$\S 2:14$	Jurisdiction is determined by the pleadings
\$ 2:15	Jurisdiction is limited by the pleadings

§ 2:16	Jurisdiction must be exercised in conformity to fundamental principles of procedure
§ 2:17	The court of equity is a court of conscience
§ 2:18	Laches
§ 2:19	The maxims
§ 2:20	Equity will not suffer a wrong without a remedy
§ 2:21	Equity delights to do complete justice and not by halves
§ 2:22	Equity acts upon the person
§ 2:23	Equity acts specifically and not by way of compensation
§ 2:24	Equity looks to the intent and will regard substance rather
	than form
$\S 2:25$	Equity follows the law
§ 2:26	Equity aids the vigilant and not those who slumber on their rights
§ 2:27	He who comes into equity must come with clean hands
§ 2:28	He who seeks equity must do equity
§ 2:29	When parties are disabled, equity will act for them
§ 2:30	Courts of equity will not tolerate interference with their orders, nor with their officers in the enforcement thereof
§ 2:31	No person bound to act for another can act for himself
§ 2:32	No one should be condemned without a legal chance to be heard
§ 2:33	Tax appeals

# CHAPTER 3. THE COURT, ITS TERMS AND OFFICERS

§ 3:1	In our state, permanency of institution has been the general policy with reference to courts
§ 3:2	The county is the judicial unit
§ 3:3	Court terms
§ 3:4	Business in vacation
§ 3:5	The chancellor, his qualifications, and recusal
§ 3:6	The legal standard for recusal
§ 3:7	The duty of the chancellor to hear fully
§ 3:8	Justice shall be administered without delay
§ 3:9	The duty of the chancellor as to a businesslike administration
§ 3:10	The administration of the oath
§ 3:11	The duty respecting good order
§ 3:12	The duty to hear patiently and courteously
§ 3:13	The duty to repress gross or willful wrongs
§ 3:14	The family master
§ 3:15	The attorney
§ 3:16	The duties of the attorney
§ 3:17	The court administrator

Electronic filing and transmittal of documents

§ 3:18

§ 3:19

§ 3:20

§ 3:21

The mediator

The clerk and his duties Signing the minutes

- § 3:22 The sheriff and his duties
- § 3:23 The official court reporter
- § 3:24 The compensation for the court reporter and all other regular officers of the court is fixed by statute

#### CHAPTER 4. PARTIES

- § 4:1 Parties, a primary procedural question
- § 4:2 The governing principles
- § 4:3 Statement of the general rule
- § 4:4 What interest is required
- § 4:5 What is meant by subject matter of a civil action
- § 4:6 The property involved is not always the subject matter of the action
- § 4:7 Strict adherence to rule is not always required
- § 4:8 The two classes of parties
- § 4:9 Necessary parties—Proper parties
- § 4:10 Relaxation of the rule as to proper parties
- § 4:11 Proper general practice as to parties
- § 4:12 Cases must be examined in the light of the actual facts
- § 4:13 Actions for specific performance of contracts
- § 4:14 Actions for accounting
- § 4:15 Our law on parties is the same as the general law on the subject
- § 4:16 Who may sue in equity
- § 4:17 Actions are generally by the real parties in interest
- § 4:18 Representative civil action
- § 4:19 Class actions
- § 4:20 Civil actions concerning property of decedents
- § 4:21 Where a decedent was mortgagee
- § 4:22 The plaintiff

#### CHAPTER 5. VENUE

- § 5:1 Venue is controlled by statute
- § 5:2 Property actions—Actions in personam
- § 5:3 Claims respecting property
- § 5:4 Actual residence as against temporary residence
- § 5:5 Improper venue
- § 5:6 Objections to venue
- § 5:7 Change of venue in jury cases

#### CHAPTER 6. THE COMPLAINT

- § 6:1 The complaint; the initial pleading
- § 6:2 The ancient bill and the present practice
- § 6:3 The three essential parts
- § 6:4 The caption, paragraphs, and demand for relief
- § 6:5 Directness and positiveness
- § 6:6 Charging fraud
- § 6:7 Interrogatories and requests for admissions

§ 6:8	The prayer
§ 6:9	The special prayer for relief
§ 6:10	The general prayer
§ 6:11	Subscribing and verifying the pleading
§ 6:12	Exhibits to pleadings
§ 6:13	Exhibits prevail over allegation
§ 6:14	The exhibits must be actually filed or annexed
§ 6:15	Rules respecting complaints are simple and rational
§ 6:16	Scandal and impertinence
§ 6:17	What is not scandalous or impertinent
§ 6:18	Filing and timely serving the complaint
§ 6:19	The Rule 12(b)(6) motion
СНА	PTER 7. THE SUMMONS
§ 7:1	The summons; the original process
§ 7:2	Service of process is essential to jurisdiction
§ 7:3	Formal requisites
§ 7:4	When issued
§ 7:5	By whom served
§ 7:6	How served—Service on individuals
§ 7:7	Service on infants and persons <i>non compos mentis</i>
§ 7:8	Service on corporations or governmental entities
§ 7:9	The return
§ 7:10	Due service and return jurisdictional as to infants
§ 7:10	Amendment of return
§ 7:11	Summons by publication
§ 7:12	Requirements of publication statutes must be strictly observed
§ 7:14	Mailing copy of notice
§ 7:15	Proof of publication
§ 7:16	No personal judgment on summons by publication
§ 7:17	Alternative service on persons outside the state by certified
8 1.11	mail
§ 7:18	Effect of non-compliance with the rule respecting service and
	return of summons
§ 7:19	Effect of appearance for purpose of objecting to service or the return
§ 7:20	When appearance does not confer future jurisdiction
§ 7:21	Appearance after judgment on defective summons
§ 7:22	Collateral attack
§ 7:23	How return shown to be untrue
§ 7:24	Effect on judgment when some of the defendants not served
-	υ υ

#### CHAPTER 8. APPEARANCE

§ 8:1 Personal appearance ordinarily not necessary

The service of procedural notices

Notice in adoption proceedings

- § 8:2 Appearance by waiver of service
- § 8:3 Appearance through an attorney

§ 7:25

§ 7:26

- § 8:4 Attorney cannot appear for infants not served
- § 8:5 Appearance in propria persona or pro se
- § 8:6 Appearing gratis
- § 8:7 Rules respecting appearance same as those at law
- § 8:8 Appearance in the context of default judgments

### CHAPTER 9. TAKING A COMPLAINT AS CONFESSED—DEFAULT JUDGMENTS

- § 9:1 Judgment pro confesso and default judgments
- § 9:2 Entry of default
- § 9:3 Obtaining a default judgment
- § 9:4 Setting aside the entry of default or a default judgment
- § 9:5 Damages in cases of default

#### CHAPTER 10. DISCLAIMERS

§ 10:1 Office of the disclaimer

## CHAPTER 11. STEPS SOMETIMES TAKEN PRELIMINARY TO DEFENSE

- § 11:1 The motion for security for costs and costs deposit
- § 11:2 Manner of presenting motion for security for costs
- § 11:3 The order for costs and its effect
- § 11:4 When the motion must be made
- § 11:5 How security is given—Who is not required to give
- § 11:6 Taxing of costs
- § 11:7 The bill of particulars
- § 11:8 The motion to strike out
- § 11:9 Further time to answer
- § 11:10 What constitutes good cause for further time

#### CHAPTER 12. ANSWERS

- § 12:1 The features of an answer
- § 12:2 Answer not required in certain cases
- § 12:3 When the answer is due
- § 12:4 Affirmative defenses

#### CHAPTER 13. COUNTERCLAIMS AND CROSS-CLAIMS

- § 13:1 The principles underlying the counterclaims and cross-claims
- § 13:2 Third-party practice

#### CHAPTER 14. AMENDMENTS

- § 14:1 The principles underlying the allowance of amendments
- § 14:2 The current rule on amendments
- § 14:3 Amendments are liberally allowed
- § 14:4 Inexcusable negligence precludes an application to amend

- § 14:5 Amendments largely within the discretion of the court
- § 14:6 Waiver of amendment
- § 14:7 Amendments to conform to proof
- § 14:8 The right to make new answer after amendment
- § 14:9 Limitation of actions: relation-back of amendments under Rule 15(c)

#### CHAPTER 15. MOTIONS

- § 15:1 The general principle of the motion
- § 15:2 The office of a motion
- § 15:3 The motion docket
- § 15:4 The motion must be in writing—Its form and content
- § 15:5 Brevity—Supporting affidavits
- § 15:6 Notice—Time of service
- § 15:7 Notice of the motion—Service
- § 15:8 When motion must be made—Waiver
- § 15:9 Hearings on motions

### CHAPTER 16. INTERLOCUTORY PETITIONS AND MOTIONS

- § 16:1 Interlocutory petitions or motions defined
- § 16:2 The contents of a petition or motion—Notice—Hearing
- § 16:3 The motion to intervene
- § 16:4 Proceedings under a petition or a motion to intervene
- § 16:5 The motion of revivor or for substitution of parties

#### CHAPTER 17. INTERPLEADER

- § 17:1 Three classes of complaints
- § 17:2 The principle of interpleader
- § 17:3 The historical and modern principles of interpleader

#### CHAPTER 18. COMPLAINT FOR DISCOVERY

- § 18:1 The complaint for discovery
- § 18:2 Modern use of the complaint for discovery
- § 18:3 Insufficient complaint for discovery
- § 18:4 Answers to the complaint for discovery

#### CHAPTER 19. INJUNCTIONS

- § 19:1 Actions for extraordinary relief
- § 19:2 The basis of injunction
- § 19:3 The general principles upon which injunction will issue
- § 19:4 The threatened injury must be substantial and irreparable
- § 19:5 Injunction ordinarily draws entire case into equity
- § 19:6 Injunctions to stay proceedings at law
- § 19:7 Injunctions against actions in a foreign jurisdiction
- § 19:8 Prevention of a multiplicity of actions
- § 19:9 Enjoining judgments

§ 19:10	Injunction will not issue if it is an inadequate remedy
§ 19:11	The classes of injunction
§ 19:12	The object of the preliminary prohibitive injunction
§ 19:13	Preliminary mandatory injunction
§ 19:14	Temporary restraining order
§ 19:15	Requisites of complaint for injunction
§ 19:16	The issuance of the injunction or temporary restraining order
§ 19:17	Security is essential to a preliminary injunction or temporary restraining order
§ 19:18	The writ of injunction
§ 19:19	Enforcing obedience to the writ
§ 19:20	Motions to dissolve or modify injunctions and temporary restraining orders
§ 19:21	Motions to dissolve may be separate or included with the answer
§ 19:22	Hearing the motion to dissolve
§ 19:23	The hearing on the motion to dissolve may be final
§ 19:24	Many considerations influence the chancellor on motions to dissolve
§ 19:25	Final dismissal
§ 19:26	Damages on injunctions to stay judgments at law
§ 19:27	The statutes are self-executing
§ 19:28	Statutory damages not recoverable by a stranger to the judgment
§ 19:29	Damages on an injunction to stay sales under deeds of trust
§ 19:30	Suggestion of damages required in writing in cases not covered by the statutory damages
§ 19:31	Damages may be recovered in a separate action
§ 19:32	Estimation of damages and attorney's fees; limitation; injunction bond rule
§ 19:33	Amount of attorney's fees in the sound discretion of the chancellor

### **CHAPTER 20. RECEIVERS**

§ 20:1	The object of the appointment of a receiver
§ 20:2	The general principles upon which the power is exercised
§ 20:3	Statutes conferring enlarged jurisdiction
§ 20:4	Illustrative cases
§ 20:5	There must be a pending suit
§ 20:6	Notice of application must be given—Exception
§ 20:7	Receiver will not be appointed except in a clearly proper case
§ 20:8	Bond may be accepted in lieu of receiver
§ 20:9	Who may appoint and who may be appointed receiver
§ 20:10	The judgment of appointment
§ 20:11	Receiver is subject to orders of the court or chancellor
§ 20:12	The effect of a judgment of receivership
§ 20:13	Procedure in general receivership
§ 20:14	Claims against the estate—Sales of property—Administrative
	matters

- § 20:15 Removal or discharge of a receiver
- § 20:16 Inventories and accounts
- § 20:17 Compensation of receivers

## CHAPTER 21. ATTACHMENTS IN CHANCERY AGAINST NONRESIDENTS

- § 21:1 The statute
- § 21:2 Requisites to jurisdiction
- § 21:3 Who is a nonresident?
- § 21:4 Nature of the demands enforceable by attachments in chancery
- § 21:5 Procedure in attachment actions for levy on land and publication for defendant
- § 21:6 No personal judgment without personal jurisdiction
- § 21:7 Security required before execution of the judgment

#### CHAPTER 22. SEQUESTRATION

§ 22:1 Present use of sequestration as compared with the ancient practice

#### CHAPTER 23. NE EXEAT

- § 23:1 When the writ of *ne exeat* is available
- § 23:2 Ne exeat is issued with great caution
- § 23:3 Manner of issuance and proceedings thereunder
- § 23:4 Is the writ and the procedure in *ne exeat* constitutional?

## CHAPTER 24. CONVEYANCES TO DEFRAUD CREDITORS

- § 24:1 Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act
- § 24:2 Purpose of the laws
- § 24:3 History and application of the laws
- § 24:4 Requisites of the complaint
- § 24:5 Parties
- § 24:6 What is necessary to sustain the action
- § 24:7 Complaint—Requirements; description of the property
- § 24:8 —Filing; priorities
- § 24:9 Statute of limitations

#### CHAPTER 25. RELATED CIVIL ACTIONS

- § 25:1 Election between two actions for the same subject matter
- § 25:2 The practice in equity on consolidation of civil actions
- § 25:3 Quasi-consolidation

#### CHAPTER 26. TRANSFER OF ACTIONS

- § 26:1 The power to transfer
- § 26:2 Reasons for the power
- § 26:3 The constitutional provision

§ 26:4 Responsibility of the trial judge respecting jurisdiction
§ 26:5 Exact meaning of the constitutional provision
§ 26:6 The statutes providing for transfer
§ 26:7 The duty of the trial judge to transfer
§ 26:8 Transfers should be made in doubtful cases
§ 26:9 A case is not to be re-transferred
§ 26:10 Equitable issues in the circuit court

### CHAPTER 27. TENDER AND DEPOSIT IN COURT

- § 27:1 The principles respecting tender—Illustrations
- § 27:2 Deposit in court
- § 27:3 When strict tender is not required
- § 27:4 The rule in equity is not always an arbitrary one
- § 27:5 Averments as to tender
- § 27:6 Payment into court and withdrawal of payment

#### CHAPTER 28. LIS PENDENS

- § 28:1 The general doctrine as to *lis pendens*
- § 28:2 The statutes
- § 28:3 The scope and effect of the statute

### CHAPTER 29. GUARDIANS AD LITEM AND GUARDIANS GENERALLY

- $\$  29:1 The duty of the court with respect to persons under legal disability
- § 29:2 Minor's settlements
- § 29:3 Who may be appointed guardian ad litem
- § 29:4 Role of guardian ad litem
- § 29:5 Duties of guardian ad litem
- § 29:6 Circumstances necessitating the appointment of a guardian ad litem
- § 29:7 The guardian ad litem in youth court proceedings
- § 29:8 The chancellor need not defer to the findings of the guardian ad litem
- § 29:9 Substantive admissions against an infant are not allowed
- § 29:10 Fees and costs
- § 29:11 Guardians and conservators

#### CHAPTER 30. DISMISSAL OF ACTIONS

- § 30:1 When and how a plaintiff may voluntarily dismiss
- § 30:2 How dismissals are made, costs, and reinstatement
- § 30:3 When involuntary dismissals may be ordered
- § 30:4 Dismissals on the court's own motion
- § 30:5 Dismissals for want of prosecution
- § 30:6 Dismissal with or without prejudice

#### CHAPTER 31. THE TRIAL

§ 31:1 The trial in equity is equivalent to the trial at law

§ 31:2	When equity cases are triable
§ 31:3	The case must be ready for trial as to all parties
§ 31:4	Trials and hearings; orders in chambers
§ 31:5	Hearing of default judgments
§ 31:6	There is ordinarily only one final hearing
§ 31:7	Postponements and continuances
§ 31:8	Continuances are not favored
§ 31:9	Entering upon the trial
§ 31:10	The rule of sequestration
§ 31:11	The duty to open and the burden of proof
§ 31:12	Allegations and proof must correspond
§ 31:13	Relief not requested in the pleadings may be granted
§ 31:14	Parties are bound by the admissions of their pleadings
§ 31:15	Importance of careful preparation of the pleadings is emphasized
§ 31:16	Sworn answers and corroborating witnesses
§ 31:17	Pleadings judicially noticed
§ 31:18	The rules of evidence are the same in equity and at law
§ 31:19	General rules as to competency of witnesses
§ 31:20	Lay witness opinion testimony and expert witness testimony
§ 31:21	Order of introduction of evidence
§ 31:22	Rebuttal—Prima facie case—Burden of proceeding
§ 31:23	Leading questions—Cross-examination
§ 31:24	Redirect and rebuttal evidence
§ 31:25	Objections to evidence
§ 31:26	The use of affidavits as a substitute for trial testimony
§ 31:27	Repeating objections and continuing objections
§ 31:28	Proffer of excluded evidence
§ 31:29	General objections to evidence are not sufficient
§ 31:30	Reserving a ruling on objection to evidence
§ 31:31	Manner of obtaining ruling when ruling has been reserved
§ 31:32	Motions to exclude evidence
§ 31:33	The proper dispositive motion in chancery court
§ 31:34	Who may raise objections
§ 31:35	Who may plead personal privileges
§ 31:36	Weighing the proof
§ 31:37	The preponderance of the evidence
§ 31:38	Cases where the proof must be clear and convincing or beyond a reasonable doubt
§ 31:39	Presumptions
§ 31:40	Weighing the proof in land title cases
§ 31:41	Plaintiff has no interest; death or separation from office
§ 31:42	The argument of counsel
§ 31:43	Argument should rarely be limited or interrupted
§ 31:44	Opinion of the court and statement of the grounds therefor
§ 31:45	Findings of fact
§ 31:46	Remanding the case for further proof
§ 31:47	The chancellor may call witnesses or propound interrogatories

§ 31:48 Jury in chancery court

CHAPTER	32	MA	STERS	IN	CHAN	CERY
	• • •			11.		

§ 32:1	Historical origins of masters in chancery
§ 32:2	Masters appointed under Rule 53
§ 32:3	Qualifications
§ 32:4	When a matter may be referred to a master
§ 32:5	Proceedings before a master
§ 32:6	Objections to appointment of the master and proceeding before him
§ 32:7	Powers and duties of a master
§ 32:8	Statements of account
§ 32:9	Bond

- § 32:10 The master's report
- Objections to the master's report § 32:11
- Standards of review § 32:12
- § 32:13 Compensation of masters

#### CHAPTER 33. THE JUDGMENT

§ 33:1	Judgment defined and classified—Must be in writing
§ 33:2	Temporary or interlocutory, final, and supplemental
	judgments
§ 33:3	Summary judgment
§ 33:4	Fundamental prerequisites to a valid judgment
§ 33:5	The theory of the action
§ 33:6	A final judgment should be complete
§ 33:7	Granting relief on conditions

- § 33:8 Judgment upon multiple claims or involving multiple parties
- § 33:9 Granting relief to a plaintiff against a co-plaintiff
- § 33:10 Consent judgments
- § 33:11 May there be a consent judgment against an infant defendant?
- Offers of judgment § 33:12
- Ordinarily the state of facts at the institution of the action § 33:13 controls the judgment
- § 33:14 When a judgment becomes operative
- § 33:15 Judgments nunc pro tunc
- § 33:16 When and how a judgment is prepared and submitted
- § 33:17 Certainty in judgments
- The parts of a judgment § 33:18
- § 33:19 Finality of judgments—Res judicata and collateral estoppel
- § 33:20 **Void Judgments**

### CHAPTER 34. CORRECTION OF OR RELIEF FROM JUDGMENTS

- § 34:1 Reopening and rehearing
- § 34:2 The current rules on new trials, correction, and relief from judgments

	WISSISSIPPI CHANCERY FRACTION
§ 34:3	Rule for relief from judgment
§ 34:4	The motion for relief from judgment for newly discovered evidence
§ 34:5	Motion for relief from judgment not favored
§ 34:6	Correction of clerical mistakes or entry of unauthorized
Ü	judgment
§ 34:7	Parties to the motion for relief from judgment
§ 34:8	Independent action for relief from judgment
§ 34:9	Procedure on motion for relief from judgment
§ 34:10	Relief from judgment by independent action
§ 34:11	The court acts upon the intrinsic equity of the particular case
CHAI	PTER 35. ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS
§ 35:1	The court has at all times the power to enforce its judgments
§ 35:2	Statutes and rule on execution
§ 35:3	Judicial sales
§ 35:4	Who may be appointed commissioner and who may not purchase
§ 35:5	Sales must be public—Powers of commissioner— Confirmation
§ 35:6	Report of sale and enforcement of purchase
§ 35:7	Objections to sale—Bond to prevent confirmation
§ 35:8	Sales must be fair—Refusing confirmation
§ 35:9	Defenses to the action not allowed on motions to confirm
§ 35:10	When motions to confirm should be made
§ 35:11	Reports and confirmations in vacation
§ 35:12	Judgment for balance due after sale
§ 35:13	Enforcing judgments for personal property
§ 35:14	When personal performance of a judgment may be ordered
§ 35:15	Contempts—Statutes
§ 35:16	The classes of contempts
§ 35:17	Procedure in contempt
§ 35:18	All judgments must be obeyed unless absolutely void
§ 35:19	Defenses in contempt cases The contemps in contempt and appeals
§ 35:20	The sentence in contempt and appeals
	PTER 36. APPEALS AND STANDARDS OF
REVI	
§ 36:1	The Supreme Court has no original jurisdiction
§ 36:2	Rules governing appeals
§ 36:3	Chancellor's findings of fact not reversible unless manifestly wrong
§ 36:4	The rule as to chancellor's findings on questions of law
§ 36:5	Appeals determined solely on the record made in the trial court
§ 36:6	Questions not raised in the trial court are not considered on appeal
§ 36:7	Final judgment rule

36:8	Interlocutory appeals				
36:9	Appeals must be taken within the time allowed				
36:10	What jurisdiction remains in the trial court				
36:11	Appeal from administrative agency to chancery court				
,	Tr.				
CHAP	TER 37. PROCEEDINGS AFTER REMAND				
37:1	The mandate and its effect				
37:2	Mandate is not entered on the minutes of the trial court				
37:3	The effect of a judgment of affirmance				
37:4	Damages on appeal				
37:5	The chancery court enforces the final judgment of the appellate court				
37:6	Final judgment of the appellate court must be accepted by the trial court as final				
37:7	Effect of a reversal and remand				
37:8	Amendments after reversal and remand				
37:9	Doctrine of the law of the case and exceptions				
37:10	Amendments after remand				
OTT 4 T					
CHAP	TER 38. DOMESTIC RELATIONS				
38:1	Divorce				
38:2	Jurisdiction and venue				
38:3	Procedural rules				
38:4	Grounds for divorce				
38:5	Habitual cruel and inhuman treatment				
38:6	Defenses to fault-based grounds for divorce				
38:7	Irreconcilable differences				
38:8	Revocation of divorce				
38:9	Effect of the death of a spouse on a divorce proceeding				
38:10	Equitable distribution				
38:11	General principles of equitable distribution				
38:12	Alimony				
38:13	Types of alimony				
38:14	General principles regarding alimony				
38:15	Child custody				
38:16	General principles regarding child custody				
38:17	Modification of child custody decrees				
38:18	The natural parent presumption				
38:19	The Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act				
38:20	Paternity				
38:21	Child support				
38:22	Calculating child support				
38:23	The child support withholding statute				
38:24	Modification of child support decrees generally				
38:25	General principles regarding modification of child support				
38:26	Expedited modification of child support decrees				
38:27	Claiming child as a dependent for tax purposes				

§ 38:28	Enforcement of child support orders
§ 38:29	Enforcement of interstate child support orders
§ 38:30	Visitation
§ 38:31	Grandparents' visitation
§ 38:32	Adoption
§ 38:33	Who may adopt
§ 38:34	The petition for adoption
§ 38:35	Jurisdiction and venue
§ 38:36	Parties to the adoption proceeding
§ 38:37	Contested adoptions
§ 38:38	Investigation, interlocutory decree and appeal
§ 38:39	The waiting period
§ 38:40	The final decree
§ 38:41	Registration of foreign adoptions
§ 38:42	Termination of parental rights
§ 38:43	Jurisdiction and venue
§ 38:44	Voluntary termination of parental rights
§ 38:45	Involuntary termination of parental rights
§ 38:46	Grounds for termination of parental rights
§ 38:47	Procedures
§ 38:48	Right of indigent parents to appointed counsel
§ 38:49	Separate maintenance
§ 38:50	Annulment
§ 38:51	Attorney's fees
§ 38:52	Appeals
§ 38:53	The Rule 81 summons
§ 38:54	Same-sex couples
§ 38:55	Uniform Interstate Enforcement of Domestic Violence
	Protection Orders Act
§ 38:56	Protection from Domestic Abuse Law
§ 38:57	Tender years Rule in divorce proceedings

## CHAPTER 39. COMMENTARY ON SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION

- $\S$  39:1 The rule regarding subject matter jurisdiction should be changed
- § 39:2 The "clean-up" rule has blurred the distinction between legal and equity jurisdiction

## CHAPTER 40. FRAUD AND THE STATUTE OF FRAUDS

- § 40:1 Fraud claims
- § 40:2 Statute of frauds
- § 40:3 Statute of frauds—Conveyances of land

# CHAPTER 41. RESTITUTION, REFORMATION, ESTOPPEL, AND EQUITY JURISDICTION

§ 41:1 The remedy of restitution

§ 41:2	Assumpsit and the origins of restitution
§ 41:3	Restitution and equity jurisdiction
§ 41:4	Legal restitutionary remedies
§ 41:5	Unjust enrichment
§ 41:6	Quantum meruit
§ 41:7	The equitable accounting
§ 41:8	An accounting to obtain discovery
§ 41:9	Where accounts are extremely complex or mutual
§ 41:10	Fiduciaries are required to account for profits
§ 41:11	The constructive and resulting trusts
§ 41:12	Reformation
§ 41:13	Estoppel
§ 41:14	Equitable liens

#### CHAPTER 42. BILL OF PEACE

- § 42:1 The bill of peace still exists; remedy
- § 42:2 The bill of peace and punitive damages

#### CHAPTER 43. ARBITRATION

- § 43:1 Arbitration
- § 43:2 Validity of arbitration agreement
- § 43:3 Scope of arbitration agreements
- § 43:4 Defenses to arbitration
- § 43:5 Right of nonsignatories to arbitration agreement
- § 43:6 Waiver of right to arbitrate
- § 43:7 Vacating arbitration award
- § 43:8 Appeals

§ 44:18

§ 43:9 Discovery deadline and practice in chancery court

#### CHAPTER 44. PROPERTY LAW

Estates in property § 44:1 § 44:2 —The fees simple —The fee tail § 44:3 § 44:4 —The life estate Conveyance of land § 44:5 § 44:6 Actions involving title to lands Actions to cancel clouds on title § 44:7 § 44:8 Adverse possession § 44:9 —The statute —The elements § 44:10 § 44:11 ——Possession — — Under claim of ownership § 44:12 ——Actual or hostile § 44:13 § 44:14 — — Open, notorious, and visible — — Continuous and uninterrupted for a period of ten years § 44:15 § 44:16 — Exclusive — —Peaceful § 44:17

—Claiming adverse possession against a cotenant

§ 44:19	—Claiming adverse possession through agents
§ 44:20	
§ 44:21	Easements
§ 44:22	—Creation
§ 44:23	—Express
§ 44:24	—Implied
§ 44:25	—Prescriptive
§ 44:26	—Statutory
§ 44:27	—Interpretation and construction
§ 44:28	—Scope
§ 44:29	—Abandonment
§ 44:30	-Money damages for interference with an easement
§ 44:31	Foreclosure—Mortgages
§ 44:32	—Vendors' liens
§ 44:33	—Several holders of parts of the same debt
§ 44:34	—Actions to redeem
§ 44:35	Reformation of deeds
§ 44:36	Rescission of land contracts
§ 44:37	Partition of real property
§ 44:38	Homeowners associations

### CHAPTER 45. OTHER CASES OF INTEREST

§ 45:1	Mississi	opı Slayer´s	Statute
0 45 0	mi	C 1 1 41	

- \$ 45:2 The wrongful death statute controls over testamentary provisions
- § 45:3 Wrongful death litigation and the role of the chancery court
- § 45:4 Mandatory reporting of child abuse
- § 45:5 Joinder
- § 45:6 A chose of action is subject to a writ of execution
- § 45:7 Shareholder derivative actions
- § 45:8 Dead bodies
- § 45:9 Confidential relationship among spouses does not create presumption of undue influence
- § 45:10 Tolling agreement void

#### Table of Laws and Rules

**Table of Cases** 

Index