

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the  
**LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY**  
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library  
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied  
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

FOURTH REVISION.

THE  
REVISED STATUTES

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

PASSED AUGUST 29, 1883, AND TAKING EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1884.

---

BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE.



PORTLAND:  
PUBLISHED BY LORING, SHORT & HARMON  
AND  
WILLIAM M. MARKS, PRINTER.  
1884.

FARMINGTON STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE  
LIBRARY

## CHAP. 75.

Life insurance, disposal of.  
 R.S., c. 75, § 10.  
 See c. 49, § 94;  
 c. 64, § 48, ¶ 4.  
 58 Me., 434.  
 61 Me., 471.  
 66 Me., 518.  
 73 Me., 548.

When heir is indebted to the estate, a lien on his share is created; how enforced.  
 R.S., c. 75, § 11.  
 68 Me., 60.

SEC. 10. Money received for insurance on his life, deducting the premium paid therefor within three years with interest, does not constitute a part of his estate for payment of debts, or for purposes specified in section one of chapter sixty-six, when the intestate leaves a widow or issue, but descends, one third to his widow, and the remainder to his issue; if no issue, the whole to the widow, and if no widow, the whole to the issue. It may be disposed of by will, although the estate is insolvent.

SEC. 11. When an estate is solvent, and a person, to whom a share of it descends, is indebted to the intestate at the time of his death, such debt creates a lien on his share, having priority to any attachment of it; and such lien may be enforced by suit and attachment of the share within two years after administration is granted, and by levy within thirty days after judgment. In such action, or in one brought by the heir, all claims between the intestate and heir may be set off and adjusted, and the balance due may be established.

## CHAPTER 76.

## TITLE TO REAL ESTATE BY LEVY OF EXECUTION.

## LEVY BY APPRAISEMENT.

- SEC. 1. What real estate may be levied on. Levy, how made by appraisement; appointment of appraisers.
2. Appraisers shall be sworn; form of oath, certificate of it; view of land.
  3. Value and description of estate shall be made in return.
  4. Parcels may be appraised together; return is good, if signed by two.
  5. Officer's return, what it must state; when to be completed.
  6. Estates tail, shall be taken, appraised and held as estates in fee.
  7. Estate held in joint tenancy or in common, may be taken on execution.
  8. All debtor's interest passes by levy, unless it is greater than is stated in appraisers' return.
  9. Levy on rents and profits, when and how to be made.
  10. Levy on premises, when part cannot be taken without damage to whole.
  11. Levy on estate for life, how made.
  12. Levy on estate under lease; disposal of rent.
  13. Seizin and possession, how delivered. When debtor shall not be ousted.
  14. Levy on land fraudulently conveyed by debtor, or of which debtor has been disseized.
  15. When debt is assigned, estate shall be taken and held in trust for assignee.
  16. Execution must be returned, and recorded within three months.
  17. Without record, levy is not valid against purchaser without notice.
  18. When levy may be waived, or held void.
  19. When title proves bad after record, proceedings for an alias execution.
  20. Assignee of judgment may sue out writ of scire facias, if estate does not pass by levy. Levy may be set aside. Another execution may issue.
  21. Assignee may bring action of debt in his own name.
  22. Levy commences, when appraisers are sworn.
  23. Levy, if not over one per cent. too much, is valid; remedy of debtor.
  24. Levies, sustained by two preceding sections, may be redeemed.

## REDEMPTION OF LEVIES BY APPRAISEMENT.

- SEC. 25. Lands levied on, may be redeemed within one year. If creditor is out of the state, payment may be made to the clerk.
26. Amount due shall be ascertained by three justices of the peace.
27. When not released after payment or tender, land may be recovered.
28. Amount due may be determined by bill in equity.
29. Costs regulated; provisions for redemption of estates for life.

## LEVIES ON EQUITIES OF REDEMPTION.

- SEC. 30. Levies may be made on lands mortgaged, and amount due, deducted; remedy for errors, or when mortgage is not known.

## LEVIES ON EQUITIES, HOW REDEEMED.

- SEC. 31. Levies on equities may be redeemed as other levies. Debtor, paying on mortgage after levy and not redeeming, may recover sum paid, of creditor.

## RIGHTS OF REDEMPTION, RIGHTS BY CONTRACT, AND INTERESTS BY POSSESSION AND IMPROVEMENT, MAY BE SOLD.

- SEC. 32. Rights and interests which may be sold at auction.
33. Notice of sale, how to be given.
34. Mortgagee shall disclose amount due, on request.
35. May be compelled to do it by taking his deposition.
36. Officer shall sell at auction and convey debtor's interest.
37. Officer may adjourn sale. Another officer may complete it.
38. Seizure shall be considered as made on day of notice of sale. Further proceedings after return day, are valid.

## FOREGOING RIGHTS AND INTERESTS MAY BE REDEEMED FROM SALES, AND MAY BE SOLD.

- SEC. 39. Foregoing rights and interests may be redeemed as other levies.
40. Such rights to redeem may be attached and sold.
41. A creditor seizing right of redemption, may redeem the property the same as debtor could; and be repaid from proceeds of sale.

## ANY REAL ESTATE MAY BE SOLD ON EXECUTION.

- SEC. 42. Real estate, and right to cut timber and grass, may be taken and sold on execution, subject to redemption.

## LANDS OF BANKS AND MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS MAY BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

- SEC. 43. Lands of banks and manufacturing corporations, and their titles as mortgagees, may be sold at auction; proceedings.
44. No transfer of such property made after notice of seizure, is valid.

## CORPORATIONS MAY REDEEM.

- SEC. 45. Corporations may redeem, and their equity may be attached and sold.

## SALE OF RAILROAD FRANCHISES AND RIGHTS OF REDEMPTION.

- SEC. 46. Railroad franchises and rights of redemption may be sold on execution.

## MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

- SEC. 47. Expenses of levy shall be reckoned as part of the execution.
48. Whatever is required of creditor or debtor, may be done by those representing his interest.
49. When real estate of a deceased person may be taken by execution.
50. Lands of a debtor to the State may be sold on execution, and how.
51. Attachment of right to a conveyance takes effect on premises.
52. When a deed has been given to assignee, the right should be sold, and purchaser has same remedy on the contract as debtor had.
53. When an assignment is alleged and contested, proceedings.

## REDEMPTION OF LANDS OF DEFAULTED DEFENDANTS, LIVING OUT OF THE STATE.

- SEC. 54. Defendant living out of state, defaulted without appearance, may within three months after judgment in review, redeem real estate levied on or sold.
55. No waste shall be made, and owner shall have bill in equity to redeem.

## CHAP. 76.

## LEVY BY APPRAISEMENT.

What real estate may be levied on; levy by appraisal; appointment of appraisers. R.S., c. 76, § 1. See c. 81, § 56.

SEC. 1. Real estate attachable, including the right to cut timber and grass as described in chapter eighty-one, may be taken to satisfy an execution, by causing it to be appraised by three disinterested men, one chosen by the creditor, one by the debtor, and the other by the officer having the execution for service, who shall give notice to the debtor or his attorney, residing in the county where the land lies, to choose an appraiser, and shall allow him a reasonable time therefor, and if he neglects, appoint one for him. (a)

Appraisers, how sworn; certificate; view of land. R.S., c. 76, § 2. 23 Me., 337. 26 Me., 421. 34 Me., 467. 51 Me., 19. 52 Me., 139. 74 Me., 179.

SEC. 2. The appraisers may be sworn by the officer without fee, or by a justice of the peace, faithfully and impartially to appraise the real estate to be taken, and a certificate of the oath shall be made, stating the date of its administration, on the back of the execution, by the person who administered it; they shall then proceed with the officer to view and examine the land so far as is necessary for a just estimate of its value.

Value and description of estate, to be made in return. R.S., c. 76, § 3.

SEC. 3. They shall in a return made and signed by them on the back of the execution, or annexed thereto, state the value of the estate appraised, and describe it by metes and bounds, or in such other manner that it may be distinctly known and identified, whatever the nature of the estate may be. (b)

Appraisal, when several parcels are taken. R.S., c. 76, § 4. 27 Me., 131.

SEC. 4. When several parcels of land are taken, they may be appraised separately or together. When taken at different times there may be different sets of appraisers. A levy is valid when the return is signed by two of the appraisers, the other appearing to have been sworn and to have acted.

Officer's return, what it must state; when it may be completed. R.S., c. 76, § 5.

SEC. 5. The officer shall, in his return on the execution, state substantially; the time when the land was taken in execution; how the appraisers were appointed; that they were duly sworn; that they appraised and set off the premises, after viewing the same, at the price specified; that he delivered seizin and possession to the creditor or his attorney, or assigned the same to him as in case of remainder or other incorporeal estate; and the description of the premises by himself or by reference to the return of the appraisers; if the appraisers' return is signed by two only, he must state whether all were present and acted. He may refer to and adopt, in his return, the return of the appraisers, and the subsequent proceedings will be valid, though made after the return day of the execution, or after the removal or disability of the officer. (c)

(a) 4 Me., 373; 6 Me., 164; 7 Me., 147; 8 Me., 210; 19 Me., 279; 20 Me., 227; 23 Me., 336; 26 Me., 291; 31 Me., 548; 33 Me., 190; 34 Me., 573; 37 Me., 24; 53 Me., 542; 56 Me., 224; 63 Me., 251; 64 Me., 454, 540; 67 Me., 593; 68 Me., 294.

(b) 24 Me., 309; 25 Me., 195; 28 Me., 189; 31 Me., 441; 43 Me., 251; 50 Me., 442; 51 Me., 243, 569; 52 Me., 226, 264; 54 Me., 434; 55 Me., 54; 59 Me., 352; 71 Me., 193; 74 Me., 180.

(c) 6 Me., 108; 7 Me., 18, 147; 10 Me., 105; 15 Me., 77, 154; 23 Me., 542; 29 Me., 268; 41 Me., 481; 42 Me., 427; 45 Me., 355; 46 Me., 469; 48 Me., 393; 49 Me., 359; 50 Me., 439; 51 Me., 18, 569; 52 Me., 227; 53 Me., 542; 54 Me., 306, 386, 435; 55 Me., 505; 58 Me., 333; 64 Me., 453; 71 Me., 193.

SEC. 6. Estates tail shall be taken, appraised, and held, as estates in fee simple.

SEC. 7. The whole or part of an estate held in joint tenancy or in common, may be taken to satisfy an execution, in the same manner as other real estate is now taken, and held in common, but the whole estate must be described, and the share owned by the debtor must be stated.

SEC. 8. All the debtor's estate, interest or share in the premises, whether held in tail, reversion, remainder, for life, years or otherwise, passes by a levy, unless it is larger than the estate mentioned in the appraisers' return. (a)

SEC. 9. When the estate cannot be described as provided in section three, the execution may be levied on its rents and profits, and the officer may give seizin thereof to the creditor, and cause a person in possession to become tenant to him, or, on his refusal, may turn him out and give possession to the creditor.

SEC. 10. When the premises consist of a mill, mill privilege, or other estate more than sufficient to satisfy the execution, which cannot be divided by metes and bounds without damage to the whole, an undivided part of it may be taken and the whole described, or it may be levied on as provided in the preceding section. (b)

SEC. 11. A levy may be made on an estate for life as on other real estate, and its value appraised; or it may be made on its rents and profits, and an appraisal of them made for a term of time, if the life so long continues, computing interest on the execution, and deducting the rents and profits from time to time when due; and when the estate expires before the end of the term for which it was taken, the creditor by an action on the judgment may recover the balance due.

SEC. 12. When the levy is made on the whole of an estate under lease, the rent shall be paid to the creditor from the time of the levy. When made on part of it, the appraisers shall determine what portion of the rent is to be paid to him, and it shall be paid to him accordingly.

SEC. 13. The officer shall deliver to the creditor, or his attorney, seizin and possession of an estate levied on, so far as the nature of the estate and the title of the debtor admits. When a remainder, reversion, or right of redemption is taken, the debtor in possession shall not be ousted, but his right therein shall be assigned to the creditor, and a return made accordingly.

SEC. 14. A levy may be made on land fraudulently conveyed by a debtor, or of which he has been disseized and into which he has a right of entry. In such case, the tenant in possession shall not be ousted, but the officer shall deliver to the creditor a momentary seizin, sufficient to enable him to maintain an action for its recovery in his own name. (c)

SEC. 15. When the debt had been previously assigned for a valuable consideration, the creditor named in the execution holds an estate levied

## CHAP. 76.

Estates tail.  
R.S., c. 76, § 6.  
Estate held in joint tenancy, may be taken on execution.  
1878, c. 15, § 1.  
58 Me., 331.  
Debtor's interest passes by levy: exception.  
1878, c. 15, § 2.

On rents and profits, how made.  
R.S., c. 76, § 8.  
18 Me., 398.  
24 Me., 101, 309.  
41 Me., 541.

When part cannot be taken, without damage to whole.  
R.S., c. 76, § 9.

On an estate for life, how to be made.  
R.S., c. 76, § 10.  
5 Me., 481.  
10 Me., 106.

On an estate under lease; disposal of rent.  
R.S., c. 76, § 11.

Seizin and possession, how delivered.  
R.S., c. 76, § 12.  
—when debtor shall not be ousted.

On land fraudulently conveyed, or in case of disseizin.  
R.S., c. 76, § 13.

When debt is assigned, estate to be

(a) 18 Me., 230; 23 Me., 542; 34 Me., 142, 201, 573; 38 Me., 211, 226; 49 Me., 456; 50 Me., 440; 55 Me., 55; 56 Me., 227; 58 Me., 331; 71 Me., 194, 303.

(b) 51 Me., 19, 243; 54 Me., 306; 58 Me., 333.

(c) 40 Me., 590; 51 Me., 115; 52 Me., 357; 55 Me., 525; 58 Me., 232, 336.

## CHAP. 76.

held in trust  
for assignee.  
R.S., c. 76, § 14.

Execution to  
be returned  
and recorded  
within three  
months.

R.S., c. 76, § 15.  
Levy not  
recorded, is  
void against  
purchaser or  
creditor,  
without  
notice.

R.S., c. 76, § 16.  
When levy  
may be  
waived or  
held void.  
R.S., c. 76, § 17.

\*When title  
falls after  
record,  
proceedings  
for an alias  
execution;  
debtor may  
convey title  
by deed.  
R.S., c. 76, § 18.  
5 Me., 108.  
25 Me., 430.  
48 Me., 372.  
55 Me., 31.  
65 Me., 479.  
73 Me., 330.

Assignee of  
judgment  
may sue out  
writ of scire  
facias, if es-  
tate does not  
pass by levy.  
1876, c. 102, § 1.

—levy may  
be set aside.

—another  
execution  
may issue.

Assignee may  
bring action  
of debt in his  
own name.

on to satisfy it, in trust for his assignee, who is entitled to a conveyance thereof which may be enforced by a bill in equity. (a)

SEC. 16. The officer shall return the execution into the clerk's office, where it is returnable, and within three months after completing the levy, cause it, with the return thereon, to be recorded in the registry of deeds where the land lies. (b)

SEC. 17. When not so recorded, the levy is void against a person who has purchased for a valuable consideration, or has attached or taken on execution the same premises without actual notice thereof. If the levy is recorded after the three months, it will be valid against a conveyance, attachment, or levy made after such record. (c)

SEC. 18. A creditor, who has received seizure of a levy not recorded, cannot waive it, unless the estate was not the property of the debtor, or not liable to seizure on execution, or cannot be held by the levy, when it may be considered void, and he may resort to any other remedy for satisfaction of his judgment. (d)

SEC. 19. When the execution has been recorded, and the estate levied on does not pass by the levy for causes named in the preceding section, the creditor may sue out of the office of the clerk issuing the execution, a writ of scire facias, requiring the debtor to show cause why an alias execution should not be issued on the same judgment; and if the debtor, after being duly summoned, does not show sufficient cause, the levy may be set aside, and an alias execution issued for the amount then due on the judgment, unless during its pendency the debtor tenders in court a deed of release of the land levied on, and makes it appear that the land, at the time of the levy, was and still is his property, and pays the expenses of the levy and the taxable costs of the suit; and the judgment shall be satisfied for the amount of the levy.

SEC. 20. When a judgment has been assigned for a valuable consideration, and bona fide, in writing, and a levy of an execution issued on such judgment has been made, and the estate does not pass by the levy, and the creditor dies after the levy, the assignee may sue out of the office of the clerk issuing such execution, a writ of scire facias, setting forth the facts aforesaid therein, and requiring the debtor to show cause why another execution should not issue on the same judgment, in the name and for the benefit of the plaintiff in the scire facias; and if the debtor, after being duly summoned, does not show sufficient cause why it should not be done, the levy may be set aside; and the court from which said execution issued, may order and issue another execution on the same judgment, for the amount of the original debt, interest and costs, in the name and for the benefit of such plaintiff, and against such debtor and his property, in the usual form, with necessary charges.

SEC. 21. In all cases where a judgment has been thus assigned and is not discharged, the assignee may bring an action of debt thereon in his own name; and upon averment and proof of the facts aforesaid, the

(a) 29 Me., 64; 49 Me., 169; 55 Me., 109.

(b) 5 Me., 198; 13 Me., 190; 22 Me., 107; 38 Me., 355; 52 Me., 228; 73 Me., 331.

(c) 17 Me., 250; 28 Me., 229; 52 Me., 228.

(d) 2 Me., 237; 48 Me., 373; 65 Me., 479; 73 Me., 330.

court may render judgment and execution thereon in his favor; subject, however, to any legal defence which the debtor might have if the action were instituted by the original creditor.

CHAP. 76.  
1876, c.102, § 2.  
66 Me., 544.

SEC. 22. For the purpose of fixing the amount due on the execution, and the time when the debtor's right to redeem expires, all levies shall be considered to commence on the day of the date of the administration of the oath to the appraisers, although it may appear, by the return of the officer, that the estate was seized on execution before, or that the proceedings were not completed until after that day.

Levy commences when appraisers are sworn.  
R.S., c.76, § 19.  
53 Me., 428.

SEC. 23. When, by an error of the officer, the amount, for which the levy was made, exceeds the amount of debt or damage, costs, interest, and costs of levy, by a sum not greater than one per cent. thereof, it is valid, if otherwise legally made; and the debtor or owner of the estate may maintain an action against such officer or his principal, to recover all damages occasioned thereby, or a bill in equity against the creditor to have such error corrected, and the court may correct it, in any just and equitable manner, or it may decree a pecuniary compensation for the injury.

When levy is made for too much, it is valid, if not over one per cent.; remedy against officer or creditor.  
R.S., c.76, § 20.  
35 Me., 91.  
37 Me., 437.  
54 Me., 385.  
62 Me., 431.

SEC. 24. When a levy so made would not, in a suit commenced before April ten, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, have been sustained but for the provisions of the two preceding sections, the debtor may redeem, within six months after final judgment in such suit, by paying or tendering to the creditor such sum, as three persons, or a majority of them, appointed by a justice of the supreme judicial court, after giving notice to and affording the parties an opportunity to be heard, determine, in writing by them signed, to be due upon the following elements of calculation. The creditor is entitled to the amount of the appraisement with interest annually from the time of the levy; and to receive the just value of the improvements made by him, or persons under him, on such portions of the premises as remained unsold April one, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and a fair compensation for attending to and taking care of the same. For the appraised value of such portion as he had sold before that day, he shall account; and the debtor, or those holding title under him, shall convey to the creditor or those claiming under him, by a valid deed of quitclaim, the title to the portion so sold.

When levies are sustained by two preceding sections, creditor may redeem within six months.  
R.S., c.76, § 21.

#### REDEMPTION OF LEVIES BY APPRAISEMENT.

SEC. 25. Real estate levied on may be redeemed within one year thereafter, by tendering to the creditor the amount of its appraisement with interest from the time of levy, with reasonable expenses incurred for its improvement or repair, or in saving it from loss by the non-payment of taxes legally assessed thereon prior to the levy, after deducting rents and profits with which he is chargeable; and the creditor shall thereupon by his deed prepared at the expense of the debtor, release to him all his title to the premises. When the creditor resides out of the state, or his residence is unknown, such payment is sufficient, if made to the clerk of the courts in the county where the real estate levied upon is situated; and such payment has the same effect as if made to the creditor.

Land levied on, may be redeemed within a year.  
1872, c. 35.  
1 Me., 258.  
5 Me., 392.  
6 Me., 143.  
36 Me., 87.  
40 Me., 590.  
73 Me., 185.

—creditor out of state, or unknown, payment may be made to clerk.

## CHAP. 76.

Amount due,  
how  
ascertained.  
R.S., c. 76, § 23.

SEC. 26. The debtor may have the amount due ascertained by three justices of the peace, chosen, one by the debtor, one by the creditor, and the other by those two; if after notice the creditor declines, the debtor may choose two, and after a hearing before the three, they or two of them shall make in writing and sign a certificate of the sum found due, which is conclusive; and the debtor may tender that sum, which is effectual to redeem, although he had before tendered a different sum.

If creditor  
does not  
release after  
tender,  
debtor may  
recover land.  
R.S., c. 76, § 24.  
Or debtor  
may have  
amount due,  
determined  
by bill in  
equity.  
R.S., c. 76, § 25.  
30 Me., 362.

SEC. 27. If the creditor does not release the premises, within ten days after payment or tender of the amount due, the debtor may recover the same by a writ of entry on his own seizin; but before judgment is entered, he must bring into court, for the creditor, the money tendered.

SEC. 28. Instead thereof, the debtor, without tender, may, within one year, and in season to have the amount ascertained, and paid or tendered within the year, file a bill in equity, therein offering to pay the amount due, and the court shall ascertain it, and require the debtor to bring it into court for the creditor, and the debtor thereupon shall be entitled to a decree in his favor, and to a writ of possession for the premises.

Costs  
regulated;  
provisions.  
R.S., c. 76, § 26.

SEC. 29. Costs may be awarded to either party, except not against the creditor, unless he has, on request, unreasonably refused to render an account of rents and profits, and of expenses for improvements and repairs, or to execute a deed of release as required in this chapter. When he has tendered such deed to the debtor before his bill was filed, and in his answer relies upon it, and brings the deed into court for the debtor, he shall recover his costs. This section is applicable to the redemption of an estate for life, levied on by taking the rents and profits.

—this section  
applicable to  
redemption  
of estates  
for life.

## LEVIES ON EQUITIES OF REDEMPTION.

Levies may  
be made on  
lands mort-  
gaged, and  
amount due  
deducted;  
remedy for  
errors, or  
when  
mortgage is  
not known.  
R.S., c. 76, § 27.  
17 Me., 315.  
38 Me., 212.  
50 Me., 136.  
55 Me., 31.

SEC. 30. Levies may be made on lands mortgaged as on lands not mortgaged, and the amount due on the mortgage may be deducted by the appraisers from their estimated value, and stated in their return. If the full amount due was not deducted, or if the levy was made in the usual form, and it is ascertained that there was a mortgage on the premises not including other real estate, and not known to the creditor at the time of the levy, it shall nevertheless be valid, and the creditor may recover of the debtor the amount which should have been and was not deducted, or the amount due on such mortgage.

## LEVIES ON EQUITIES, HOW REDEEMED.

Redemption:  
debtor paying  
on mortgage  
after levy,  
and not  
redeeming,  
may recover  
of creditor.  
R.S., c. 76, § 28.

SEC. 31. Levies made as provided in the preceding section, may be redeemed within one year, as in other cases. When the debtor pays on the mortgage after the levy, and does not redeem, he may recover of the creditor the amount so paid, in an action for money had and received.

## RIGHTS OF REDEMPTION, RIGHTS BY CONTRACT, AND INTERESTS BY POSSESSION AND IMPROVEMENT, MAY BE SOLD.

Rights and

SEC. 32. Rights of redeeming real estate mortgaged, rights to a con-

veyance of it by bond or contract, interests by virtue of possession and improvement of lands as described in chapter one hundred and four, and estates for a term of years, may be taken on execution and sold, and the officer shall account to the debtor for any surplus proceeds of the sale, to be appropriated as provided in section twenty-two, of chapter eighty-four. (a)

SEC. 33. The officer in such case shall give written notice of the time and place of sale, to the debtor in person, or by leaving the same at his last and usual place of abode, if known to be an inhabitant of the state, and cause it to be posted in a public place in the town where the land lies, and in two adjoining towns, if so many adjoin; and if the land is situated in two or more towns, then in each of those towns, and in two towns adjoining each of them; and if the land is in two or more counties, an officer in either county may sell the whole right. When the land is not within any town, the notice shall be posted in two public places of the shire town of the county in which the land lies, instead of the posting aforesaid. When the debtor is not a resident of such county, the personal notice may be forwarded to him by mail, postage paid; all to be done thirty days before the day of sale. The notice shall also be published for three weeks successively before the day of sale, in a newspaper printed in such county, if any, otherwise in the state paper.

SEC. 34. When a right of redemption has been attached, and judgment recovered, and a sale of it is to be made, the creditor may demand of the mortgagee to disclose, in writing under his hand, the condition of the mortgage and the sum due thereon, which shall be furnished within twenty-four hours, and in case of neglect, he shall be liable for damages.

SEC. 35. If such disclosure is not furnished within that time, the creditor may apply to any magistrate authorized to take depositions, in the county where the land lies, or where the mortgagee resides, who shall take his deposition in relation to the facts required to be disclosed, and may exercise the power to compel attendance and disclosure, which is authorized for taking a deposition in perpetuum.

SEC. 36. The officer shall sell such right or interest at public auction to the highest bidder, and execute and deliver to the purchaser a sufficient deed thereof, which, being recorded in the registry of deeds where the land lies, within three months after the sale, conveys to him all the title of the debtor in the premises. When such bidder, on demand of the officer, does not pay him the sum for which it was sold, he shall immediately sell it again as before, and if it does not sell for so much as at the first sale, the person to whom it was struck off at the first sale shall be accountable to the officer for the difference, who may recover it, to be indorsed on the execution, unless satisfied, and then paid to the debtor.

SEC. 37. When the officer deems it for the interest of all concerned to postpone the sale, he may adjourn it for any time not exceeding seven days; and so from time to time until a sale is made, giving notice at the time of each adjournment by public proclamation; and when he is una-

CHAP. 76.  
interests,  
which may  
be sold at  
auction.  
R.S., c. 76, § 29.  
See c. 104, § 20.

Notice of  
sale, how to  
be given.  
R.S., c. 76, § 30.  
7 Me., 377.  
50 Me., 181.  
58 Me., 288.

Mortgagee  
to disclose  
amount due.  
R.S., c. 76, § 31.

If disclosure  
is not made,  
creditor may  
compel it by  
taking his  
deposition.  
R.S., c. 76, § 32.

Officer shall  
sell at auction  
and convey  
by deed,  
debtor's  
interest.  
R.S., c. 76, § 33.  
30 Me., 43.  
60 Me., 185.  
67 Me., 35.  
73 Me., 331.

Officer may  
adjourn sale,  
and another  
officer may  
complete it.  
R.S., c. 76, § 34.  
71 Me., 547.

(a) 43 Me., 249; 50 Me., 136; 51 Me., 22; 54 Me., 163; 67 Me., 31; 72 Me., 89; 73 Me., 18.

**CHAP. 76.** ble to attend at the time and place of sale, another officer may adjourn it not exceeding ten days, and if such inability is not then removed, may sell and make his return as the first officer might.

Seizure when considered made: proceedings after return day, valid. R.S., c. 76, § 35. 16 Me., 154.

**SEC. 38.** The seizure on execution is considered made on the day when notice of the sale is given, and it holds the right or interest seized within that time if the sale is not completed within thirty days after judgment; and the subsequent proceedings and return are valid, if made after the return day of the execution, or after removal or disability of the officer.

FOREGOING RIGHTS AND INTERESTS MAY BE REDEEMED FROM SALES, AND MAY BE SOLD.

Rights and interests, may be redeemed. R.S., c. 76, § 36.

**SEC. 39.** Rights and interests so sold may be redeemed within one year, as land levied on by appraisement may be; and the rights and remedies of the parties are the same for this purpose, as those of mortgagor and mortgagee. (a)

Rights to redeem, may be attached and sold. R.S., c. 76, § 37. 54 Me., 163.

**SEC. 40.** The right of a debtor to redeem from a sale or from a levy by appraisement, may be attached and sold on execution, as an equity of redemption may be, and the parties have the same rights and remedies. Attachments of such estate or equity of redemption, made before such levy or sale, are effectual on such right of redeeming, in the order in which they were made, in preference to attachments made subsequent to such levy or sale.

Creditor, seizing right of redemption, may redeem the property, the same as debtor could, and be repaid from the proceeds of sale. R.S., c. 76, § 38.

**SEC. 41.** When a creditor has seized on execution a right that would expire within sixty days, to redeem from a mortgage, sale or levy on execution, he may pay or tender to the person entitled thereto the amount which the debtor would have to pay to redeem the same; and the officer selling such right shall first pay from the proceeds of sale the amount so paid by the creditor with interest, unless the debtor has paid it; and the residue, if any, shall be applied in satisfaction of the execution.

ANY REAL ESTATE MAY BE SOLD ON EXECUTION.

Real estate may be taken on execution and sold. 1881, c. 80, § 1. —right of debtor passes to purchaser, subject to redemption. 1881, c. 80, § 2. —present modes, not repealed. 1881, c. 80, § 3.

**SEC. 42.** Real estate attachable, including the right to cut timber and grass, as described in chapter eighty-one, may be taken on execution and sold, as rights of redeeming real estate mortgaged, are taken on execution and sold; and the debtor has the same right of redemption from such sale. Such seizure and sale pass to the purchaser, all the right, title or interest that the execution debtor has in such real estate at the time of such seizure, or had at the time of the attachment thereof on the original writ, subject to the debtor's right of redemption. This section does not repeal any other modes of levy of execution, provided in this chapter.

LANDS OF BANKS AND MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS MAY BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

Lands of banks and

**SEC. 43.** The lands of banks or manufacturing corporations, and their titles as mortgagees of lands, may be seized on execution and sold

(a) 1 Me., 299; 2 Me., 340; 10 Me., 164; 52 Me., 406.

at auction. The officer shall give notice of the time and place of sale fourteen days previous thereto, by posting it in two or more public places in the town where the lands lie, and by publication in a newspaper printed in the county, if any, otherwise in the state paper; and he may by deed convey the same, and a debt secured by such mortgage and remaining unpaid will pass with the mortgagee's title to the purchaser, who may recover the premises or debt in his own name. In such action, a copy of the mortgage, attested by the register of deeds, is prima facie evidence of such deed, and of the contracts secured by it, as remaining due at the time of trial. The cashier of the bank or clerk of the corporation, on reasonable request of the officer, shall furnish him with a certified copy of such contract, and of all payments made thereon.

SEC. 44. No transfer of such mortgage, or of the debt secured thereby, made by such corporation after notice of the seizure thereof on execution has been filed in the registry where the land lies, or given to the party to be affected thereby, has any validity against the purchaser at such sale.

#### CORPORATIONS MAY REDEEM.

SEC. 45. The corporation may redeem such land, or mortgage and debt, as is provided for the redemption of lands levied on by appraisal; and such right may be attached and sold on execution as the right to redeem from the sale of an equity of redemption may be, and the corporation has the like right to redeem from such second sale.

#### SALE OF RAILROAD FRANCHISES AND RIGHT OF REDEMPTION.

SEC. 46. The franchises of railroads, or their right to redeem mortgages, may, at the option of the creditor be sold as provided in section twenty-one of chapter eighty-four, or may be seized on execution and sold by auction, as is provided for the sale of lands of corporations in sections forty-three, forty-four and forty-five, of this chapter, except that the officer shall give notice of the time and place of sale in the manner provided in section twenty-one of chapter eighty-four, and may convey the same by deed as is provided in the sale of lands in section forty-three of this chapter, which deed shall be recorded in the registry of deeds of each county in which any part of such railroad lies; and the provisions of said sections forty-three, forty-four, and forty-five, except as they are modified hereby, apply to such sale of franchise or right to redeem the mortgage.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SEC. 47. The expenses of levy in any of the modes aforesaid in a levy, sale, or redemption are part of the execution.

SEC. 48. Every thing, which a creditor or debtor is required in this chapter to do, may be done by his executors, or administrators, or by any person lawfully claiming under him.

SEC. 49. The real estate of a deceased person may be taken for payment of his debts by an execution issued on a judgment recovered against

#### CHAP. 76.

manufacturing corporations, and their titles as mortgagees, may be sold at auction; proceedings. R.S., c. 76, § 39. See c. 46, § 50; c. 47, § 61.

No transfer of such property, after notice of seizure, is valid. R.S., c. 76, § 40. See c. 46, § 50.

Corporation may redeem, and its right to do so, may be attached and sold. R.S., c. 76, § 41. See §§ 25-29; c. 46, § 50.

Franchises of railroads or right of redemption, may be sold or seized on execution. 1880, c. 236, § 3.

Expenses, part of execution. R.S., c. 76, § 42. Creditor or debtor may act by representatives. R.S., c. 76, § 43.

When real estate of deceased

## CHAP. 76.

person may be taken by execution. R.S., c. 76, § 44. See c. 81, § 67. See c. 103, § 6. 55 Me., 525.

Lands of debtor to the State may be sold on execution, and how. R.S., c. 76, § 45.

Attachment of right to a conveyance, takes effect on premises. R.S., c. 76, § 46.

When deed has been given to assignee, right should be sold; and purchaser has same remedy on contract as debtor had. R.S., c. 76, § 47. 14 Me., 36. 15 Me., 158. 35 Me., 524.

When assignment is alleged and contested, jury may find. — assignee made a party. R.S., c. 76, § 48.

When defendant, living out of state, is defaulted, he may, within three months after judgment in review, redeem his real estate from levy or sale. R.S., c. 76, § 49. 72 Me., 338, 342.

his executor or administrator, and levied on, sold and redeemed, as if taken in his lifetime; unless prior thereto his estate is decreed insolvent; but such decree made before levy or satisfaction of the execution, dissolves an attachment of real estate. When so levied on or sold, and redeemed by his heirs, devisees, or their assigns, it shall not be again subject to levy or sale for debts of the deceased.

SEC. 50. When an execution is issued in the name or for the use of the State, the debtor's real estate may be taken thereby and sold at auction, notice thereof being given as provided in section thirty-three, except that notice shall be published in the state paper, and the last publication in both papers shall be six days before the sale. The officer shall make and execute to the purchaser a deed of the estate sold; and the debtor has the same right to redeem as to redeem lands levied on by appraisalment.

SEC. 51. When the right of a debtor to a conveyance of real estate by bond or contract is attached, and a deed is made to the debtor during its existence, the attachment takes effect upon the premises, which may be levied on as in other cases.

SEC. 52. When, during the attachment, a deed has been given to an assignee, the right of the debtor should be sold on the execution. When the right has been sold, and there has been no previous conveyance to the debtor, the purchaser has the same remedies in his own name against the obligor or contractor, as the debtor would have had, by an action at law to recover damages for non-fulfilment, or by bill in equity to compel a specific performance, and when assignment before attachment is alleged, the assignee may be made a party. Upon refusal of the obligor or contractor, on request of the purchaser, to give correct information of the amount due, or condition remaining to be performed, the purchaser may maintain his bill without previous payment, performance, or tender. Upon a hearing, the court may grant and decree such relief, payment or performance, as is competent in equity.

SEC. 53. When an assignment of the bond or contract is alleged, and the plaintiff in equity contests it, the alleged assignee may be summoned and made a party to the bill, and an issue framed to be tried by a jury, who shall find whether such an assignment existed and was valid; and if the assignee does not appear, the assignment is invalid.

REDEMPTION OF LANDS OF DEFAULTED DEFENDANTS LIVING OUT OF THE STATE.

SEC. 54. A defendant living out of the state, defaulted in an action without an appearance or other service than a newspaper publication, may, within six months after the levy of an execution on his real estate or the sale of a right of redemption, petition for a review of such action, and instead of the year allowed in other cases, he may redeem from such levy or sale at any time within three months after the review is denied, or after final judgment on the writ of review. If such judgment is in his favor, the amount thereof shall be allowed towards such redemption, notwithstanding a conveyance of such estate by the creditor; and if

it is larger than the amount of the levy or sale, and interest, he shall have an execution for the balance. CHAP. 76.

SEC. 55. No strip or waste shall be made on such estate before or during the pendency of proceedings under the preceding section; and after final judgment in review, the plaintiff in review, besides other remedies, may, within said three months, without a tender or demand to account, bring his bill in equity for the redemption of such estate.

No waste to be made during that time, and owner shall have bill in equity to redeem.  
R.S., c. 76, § 50.