Plain Language

Esquire Does Not Mean Lawyer

By F. Markoe Rivinus©

The word ''esquire'' first appeared in print in 1475, meaning a man serving a knight, usually a shield bearer. The Oxford English Dictionary (OED) traces the word through a long period when esquire meant "a man belonging to the higher order of English gentry, ranking immediately below a knight." In its most recent defining of esquire, OED and Webster (1981) agree on the concept that it is used as a title accompanying a man's name in the sense described above, but subsequently extended to other persons to whom an equivalent degree of rank or status is granted a courtesy.

Fowler's "Modern English Usage" (1965) is worth quoting in its entirety because it shows that the word esquire once was applied in England to barristers, but not solicitors, and that the word today has almost no meaning except that it is applicable only to males, just as the words "father," "uncle" and "king." Fowler says:

"Esquire was originally a title of function, the esquire was the attendant of the knight and carried his gear. It later became a title of rank, intermediate between knight and gentleman, the right to which is still defined by law in a way that to modern ideas is in some respects curious. Barristers are

© 1987 Philadelphia Bar Association. Used with permission.

"Plain Language" is a regular feature of the Michigan Bar Journal, edited by George H. Hathaway, Chairperson of the State Bar Plain English Committee. Through this column the Committee hopes to promote the use of plain English in the law. Want to contribute a Plain English article? Contact Mr Hathaway at The Detroit Edison Co., Room 688 WCB, 2000 Second Ave., Detroit, MI 48226.

esquires (at any rate after they have taken silk; there seems some doubt about the outer bar), but solicitors are never more than mere gentlemen: justices of the peace are esquires but only while they are in the Commission. A class of esquires that must by now be of considerable size is that of the eldest sons of knights and their eldest sons and so on in perpetuity. But the impossibility of knowing who is an esquire and who not, combined with a reluctance to draw invidious distinctions, has deprived esquire of all significance, and it looks as though one odd product of the Century of the Common Man might be to promote the whole adult male population to this once-select and coveted status."

The Encyclopedia Britannica of 1964 covers much of the ground already cited and says of esquire, "by courtesy it is now extended to all professional men and has in fact become as meaningless as the word gentleman."

Why then, today, are so many American lawyers using the word esquire both as a title implying a law education and most recently as a noun meaning lawyer? There are several possibilities, none of which are adequate justification for the distortion of our language by such a supposedly well-educated profession.

Lawyers have as many years of formal education as medical doctors, yet English has never accepted doctor as a lawyer's title, despite the widespread custom of other countries. Lawyers would have far more justification in describing themselves as doctors than esquires.

Although gaining a doctorate can at times take more years of study than a medical degree, both its possessors and the public are ambivalent about using doctor as a title of address for this degree. Lawyers would probably feel even more awkward if addressed as doctor. Another possible difficulty

lies in the lack of uniformity in the letters designating a law degree by various universities and the public's unfamiliarity with them. For example, the following abbreviations of assorted law degrees are listed in the 1964 Britannica: LLD, JD, JCD, LLB, LLM, BLL and DJS. There are probably more today.

An urge does exist among Americans to upgrade the name of their occupation. Undertakers are now listed in the Yellow Pages as "Funeral Directors," having failed, so far, to establish themselves as "morticians." Housewives are homemakers and fundraisers are development officers.

Will we soon have an AAE, the American Association of Esquires? Let us hope not! It is high time for members of the bar to pull up their socks or pantyhose and stop using the word esquire in any context that implies law education or admission to the bar. Language, accurate and defined by precedent is the law's most important tool. Keep it that way. If members of the second oldest profession feel naked without titles and are reluctant to use the degree they have spent so much to earn, why not accurately put attorney, attorney-at-law or lawyer after their name? It would be informative, correct and without gender restriction all at the same time.

Fortunately for good English usage in the United States, the misuse of esquire to mean lawyer is by no means national. Southern and southwestern lawyers often identify themselves as attorney-at-law, or simply attorney. In one case I am told that a

F. Markoe Rivinus, a philologist, is a retired president of Smith Kline and French Laboratories and dean emeritus of the Shakspere Society of Philadelphia.

lawyer in the Jacksonville, FL, area has asked his Philadelphia correspondent not to address correspondence to him with the title esquire because his staff teases him about it.

Among well-educated cosmopolitan people, esquire is still used correctly in its traditional sense. There are organizations, clubs, merchants and polite individuals that address letters to many of us laymen as esquire, although they well know that we are only gentlemen in the old-fashioned sense and not lawyers. This usage will continue as it has for centuries. It will weaken the law profession's incorrect usage of the word esquire in the future, as it does today.

Now that you have been convinced that using esquire to mean lawyer is inaccurate, what can you as a lawyer do about it? The best place to begin is with your own secretaries. Order them to stop typing the word esquire forever. Understandably, secretaries enjoy the importance of working for lawyers. As a consequence, they have become willing, and unthinking, accomplices in misusing the title esquire. Attorney, attorney-at-law or lawyer should be used instead. They take orders from you. Give those orders today.

If you are a female lawyer, most of whom presumably are active in the degenderization of the English language, you should politely notify all who address you as esquire to not label you with a masculine-only title implying you are a gentleman. Although you outnumber men on mother (oops, delete "mother") earth, you have no need to accept being called by a vague male-only title to prove it.

All lawyers should urge the American Bar Association to decide on an acceptable title for your ancient and honorable profession. You have many accurate options as you have just read.



These are some of the services your State Bar membership provides:

ANNUAL MEETING — State of LIBRARY & MEETING ROOMS the law seminars (no fee).

ARBITRATION of Disputes Among Attorneys.

AUTOMOBILE RENTAL PROGRAMS*

Avis (800) 331-1212 Hertz (800) 654-3131

CREDIT CARD PROGRAM* — Gold or silver Master Card issued free the

first year to those qualifying. Call toll free 1-800-847-7378.

ETHICS OPINIONS

INSURANCE* — Health, Professional Liability, Life, Dental, Professional Office, Workers' Compensation, Accidental Death and Dismemberment, Hospital Indemnity, Business Overhead Expense, Disability Income. Call the Paul Goebel Group toll free 1-800-632-4591.

LAWYER PLACEMENT

SERVICE — (funded entirely by fees paid by user firms and lawyers).

LAWYER REFERRAL SERVICE

LAWYERS AND JUDGES

ASSISTANCE — Counseling Program (24-hour free initial telephone consultation and referral network for lawyers and judges with alcohol, substance abuse, or other personal problems), seminar on stress management. Call (313) 557-2882.

LEGISLATION &

PUBLIC ACTS — Copies, answers to inquiries.

Free to members.

AT STATE BAR BUILDING -

MICHIGAN BAR JOURNAL —

Monthly professional publication; includes an organizational directory in December and a complete membership roster and general directory in April.

NEW MEMBER KITS — Provided to new members at the time of admission.

PAMPHLETS — Popular pamphlets include "Wills," "Juror's Manual," "Legalese: A Layman's Guide to Legal Terms," "Durable Power of Attorney," "Planning to Administer a Decedent's Estate."

TRAVEL PROGRAMS* — Group rates to exciting destinations. In 1988: Italy and the Swiss Alps, Scandinavia, Alaska, a cruise to South America, and an "Alpine Holiday" in Austria.

YOUNG LAWYERS SECTION —

U.S. Supreme Court admissions trip, Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals admissions ceremony, basic skills seminars for new lawyers, Federal Court Practice seminar (co-sponsored with Detroit Chapter of Federal Bar Association).

VIDEOTAPE LENDING

LIBRARY — 55 tapes such as "No Law Without Lawyers," "Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Hearsay," "Basic Concepts of Evidence," "The Constitution" series.

*The entire cost of providing these services is paid by the outside suppliers and providers, not by members' dues.

For further information on Membership Services, or to suggest additional services the State Bar might provide, contact Karen K. Sutliff at the State Bar of Michigan, 306 Townsend Street, Lansing, MI 48933.