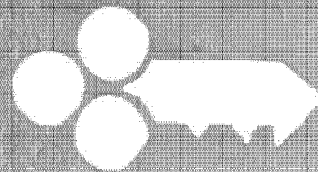


BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY

With Pronunciations

Fifth Edition



BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY

Definitions of the Terms and Phrases of
American and English Jurisprudence,
Ancient and Modern

By

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Author of Treatises on Judgments, Tax Titles, Intoxicating Liquors,
Bankruptcy, Mortgages, Constitutional Law, Interpretation
of Laws, Rescission and Cancellation of Contracts, Etc.

FIFTH EDITION

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E

E. As an abbreviation, this letter may stand for "Exchequer," "English," "Edward," "Equity," "East," "Eastern," "Easter," or "Ecclesiastical." A Latin preposition, meaning from, out of, after, or according. It occurs in many Latin phrases; but (in this form) only before a consonant.

Ea. Sax. The water or river; also the mouth of a river on the shore between high and low water-mark.

Each. A distributive adjective pronoun, which denotes or refers to every one of the persons or things mentioned; every one of two or more persons or things, composing the whole, separately considered. The effect of this word, used in the covenants of a bond, is to create a several obligation. The word "any" is equivalent to "each." *Conerly v. Richtsteig*, 308 Ill. App. 321, 31 N.E.2d 351.

Eadem causa diversis rationibus coram iudicibus ecclesiasticis et secularibus ventilatur /iyéydam kôza dîvârsas râshiyôwnâbas kôram juwdîsbâs aklizyi-âstâsas êt sêkyâlérâbas vénâléydar/. The same cause is argued upon different principles before ecclesiastical and secular judges.

Eadem est ratio, eadem est lex /iyéydam êst rêysh(iy)ow, iyéydam êst léks/. The same reason, the same law.

Eadem mens præsuntur regis quæ est juris et quæ esse debet, præsertim in dubiis /iyéydam mén(d)z praz(y)ôwnâdar rîyjas kwîy êst jûras êt kwîy êsiv dêbat, prazârdam in d(y)âwbîyas/. The mind of the sovereign is presumed to be coincident with that of the law, and with that which it ought to be, especially in ambiguous matters.

Ea est accipienda interpretatio, quæ vitio caret /iya êst akspiýênda inîâpratéysh(iy)ow kwîy vîsh(iy)ow karat/. That interpretation is to be received [or adopted] which is free from fault [or wrong]. The law will not intend a wrong.

Eagle. A gold coin of the United States of the value of an dollar.

Ea intentione /iya mîênstîyôwnîy/. With that intent. Held not to make a condition, but a confidence and trust.

Elder /êldar/, or **ealding** /êldîng/. In old Saxon law, an elder or chief.

Ealderman /êldarman/, or **ealdorman** /ôldarman/. The name of a Saxon magistrate; alderman; analogous to *earl* among the Danes, and *senator* among the Romans. See *Alderman*.

Ealder-biscop /êldarbîshap/. An archbishop.

Ealdorburg /êldarbârg/. Sax. The metropolis; the chief city. Obsolete.

Ealhorda /êyihôrda/. Sax. The privilege of assising and selling beer. Obsolete.

Ea quæ, commendandi causa, in venditionibus dicuntur, si palam appareant, venditorem non obligant /iya kwîy, kômandânday kôza, in vendîshiyôwnâbas dakântar, sîy pâlam apârîyant, vendatôram nôn ôbligant/. Those things which are said on sales, in the way of commendation, if [the qualities of the thing sold] appear openly, do not bind the seller.

Ea quæ dari impossibilia sunt, vel quæ in rerum natura non sunt, pro non adjectis habentur /iya kwîy dêray împôsâbîliya sânt, vél kwîy in rîram natyûra nôn sânt prôw nôn âjektas habântar/. Those things which are impossible to be given, or which are not in the nature of things, are regarded as not added [as no part of an agreement].

Ea quæ in curia nostra rite acta sunt debite executioni demandari debent /iya kwîy in kyûriya nôstra râvdyv âkta sânt dêbâdîy êksaktyûwshiyôwney clamândêray dêbânt/. Those things which are properly transacted in our court ought to be committed to a due execution.

Ea quæ raro accidunt non temere in agendis negotiis computantur /iya kwîy rêrow âksadant nôn tamîriy in âjêndas nagôwshîyas kômpyatântar/. Those things which rarely happen are not to be taken into account in the transaction of business without sufficient reason.

Earl. A title of nobility, formerly the highest in England, now the third, ranking between a marquis and a viscount, and corresponding with the French "*comte*" and the German "*Graf*." The title originated with the Saxons, and is the most ancient of the English peerage. William the Conqueror first made this title hereditary, giving it in fee to his nobles; and allotting them for the support of their state the third penny out of the sheriff's court, issuing out of all pleas of the shire, whence they had their ancient title "shiremen." At present the title is accompanied by no territory.