

- Duplicate.**—A copy; twofold.
- Easement.**—A privilege which the owner of one adjacent tenement has over another.
- Effects.**—Money and personal property of every kind.
- Entail.**—Property limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs.
- Escheat.**—Property reverting to the original owner or the Crown through failure of heirs.
- Escrow.**—A deed signed and left with a third party to be delivered to the grantee when he has performed some stipulated act.
- Estoppel.**—A bar to an action arising from a party's own action or neglect.
- Equity of Redemption.**—A right allowed the mortgager for a certain time in which to redeem lands mortgaged.
- Ex officio.**—By virtue of the office.
- Ex parte.**—On one part.
- Ex post facto.**—After the act has been performed.
- Ex tempore.**—Without premeditation; off hand.
- Fac simile.**—An exact copy.
- Fee simple.**—Title to property without any restrictions or conditions.
- Femme covert.**—A married woman.
- Femme sole.**—An unmarried woman.
- Feræ naturæ.**—Wild animals or birds in which no person can claim property.
- Fiat.**—An imperative command; decree.
- Fieri facias.**—A writ of execution.
- Flotsam.**—Goods found floating in the sea.
- Foreclosure.**—Suit brought on a mortgage to compel the mortgagor to either pay the debt or lose his equity of redemption.
- Franchise.**—A privilege; freedom; exemption.
- Garnishment.**—A process of attachment securing money due a debtor in the hands of a third party.
- Habers corpus.**—You may have the body; a writ whereby the legality of any imprisonment may be judicially inquired into.
- Hypothecate.**—To pledge as security.
- In esse.**—In being; actually existing.
- In posse.**—Within possibility.
- In propria persona.**—In one's own person.
- Insolvent.**—Unable to pay debts in full.
- In transitu.**—On the passage.
- Invalid.**—Of no legal force.
- Iipse dixit.**—He himself said it; mere assertion.
- Ipso facto.**—By that fact.
- Ipso jure.**—By the law itself.
- Judicial sale.**—Sale ordered by a court.
- Jure gentium.**—By the law of nations.
- Laches.**—Negligence in prosecuting legal rights.
- Lease.**—A contract for the use of property.
- Legacy.**—A gift by will of personal property.
- Legal Tender.**—(See Sections 102 and 104.)
- Letter of Credit.**—(See Section 193.)
- Levavi facias.**—A writ of execution against goods and chattels.
- Lex loci.**—The law of the place.
- Lex talionis.**—The law of retaliation in kind.
- Liquidation.**—Winding up a business and adjusting the debts.
- Liquidated Damages.**—Damages agreed upon at the time of making the contract if a breach occur.
- Loco parentis.**—In the place of the parent.
- L.S. (locus sigilli).**—The place of the seal.
- Mala fides.**—Bad faith.
- Malfeasance.**—A wrongful act.
- Malpractice.**—Bad or unskillful practice.
- Mala in se.**—Evils in themselves, as murder, perjury, etc.
- Malum prohibitum.**—Bad, because forbidden, as trespass, etc.
- Mandamus.**—We command; a peremptory writ from a superior court to perform a duty.
- Manu forti.**—With strong hand; a term used with reference to forcible entry.
- Mesne.**—Intervening; middle.
- Merging Securities.**—(See Section 103.)
- Messuage.**—An old legal term for a residence.
- Misfeasance.**—The doing of a lawful act in an unlawful manner.