

Accepted by Drawee  
by: date  
on Your Birth Certificate "ie" B.C.  
because of non-disclosure This  
subrogation process by The Barr  
Associations and its agents is  
deemed VOID from the start of  
The process "ie" LARCENY.

From Black Law 4th edition

**LIE IN FRANCHISE.** Property is said to 'lie in franchise' when it is of such a nature that the persons entitled thereto may seize it without the aid of a court; e. g., wrecks, waifs, estrays.

**MORTMAIN ACTS.** These acts had for their object to prevent lands getting into the possession or control of religious corporations, or, as the name indicates, *in mortua manu*. After numerous prior acts dating from the reign of Edward I., it was enacted by the statute 9 Geo. II. c. 36, (called the "Mortmain Act" *par excellence*), that no lands should be given to charities unless certain requisites should be observed. *Brown. Yates v. Yates, 9 Barb., N.Y., 324.*

This is an excerpt from 22 page Acts of Mortmain from the 16th page

The learned sergeant, Sir Francis Moore, who drew the statute of 43 Elizabeth, chapter 4, says, in his exposition of it: 'As in all other grants, so in a gift to a charitable use, four things are principally to be considered: 1. The ability of the donor. 2. The capacity of the donee. 3. The instrument or means whereby it is given. 4. The thing itself which is or may be given to a charitable use.' And then, by way of caution to donors, he says: 'There are five things which cannot be granted to such a use: 1. Things that yield no profit. 2. Things that are incident to others, and inseparable. 3. Possibilities of interest. 4. Conditions—meaning that such things are from their nature insusceptible of serving such a purpose;' and then he adds the 5th: 'Copyholds, if in any way prejudicial to the lord.' We shall not consider them numerically, but both seem to be the natural way to discuss such a gift, when its validity is disputed. We shall follow it in those particulars as briefly as we can.

## Applicable Law and Definitions

Due to the abdication of the original monumental seal, through **tacit dedication** (Of property for public use is dedication arising from silence or inactivity, without express contract or agreement.), (*Goree v. Midstates, Oil Corporation*, 205 LA, 988.1850, 2d 591.596) copyright holder in due course (TXU 545.416) claim it as a common law ruling.

**(Tacit Law which means a law that derives its authority from the common consent of the people without any legislative enactment.)**

(Source: TheLaw.com Law Dictionary & Black's Law Dictionary 4<sup>th</sup> Ed.)

We are still on the subject of market share, and that a corporation – even public cannot make law, public law i.e. common law. “Public” in this case, would not be a corporate legal fiction, right!

Let us not “deny” the (secretive equitable enslavement) “offer” that has been handed out by the public corporations across the country, as a mass production for market share control. Are you still with me, this “is” what you are calling State Governments, which they have been fashioned by the Barr Association's for market share control. First you must get rid of these rights that the Public own, setting them up to except a legal fiction status by separating them from those rights affectively denying you your inherent rights.

The “all caps NAME, or “nom de guerre” and “Capitis diminution maxima”: is “The highest or most comprehensive loss of status”. This occurred when a man's condition was changed from one of freedom to one of bondage, when he became a slave. It swept away with it all rights of citizenship and all family rights”. (Source: TheLaw.com Law Dictionary & Black's Law Dictionary 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.)

The all caps “name” on the Certification of Birth, \_\_\_\_\_ State File # \_\_\_\_\_ is in violation of Government Printing Office Styles Manual, Chicago manual of Styles, Oxford English Dictionary. This “all caps NAME” is NOT, and can NOT, ever be the lawful ‘name’ of a living man. This all caps NAME is an estate/trust ACCOUNT, held at 31 USC 1321, and “the owners whereabouts is unknown”, (at 31 USC 1322).

This unlawful conversion by a legal process without full disclosure changes the creditor into a debt slave for all intents and purpose. However, this was NOT disclosed and is therefore deemed VOID for non-disclosure.

Without Prejudice

By: Charles Edison-McKee

A/R W/R nonnegotiable Fed 10<sup>th</sup>, 2017.

This explanation is proposing a much needed paradigm shift in our mind regarding the bills we receive in the mail from corporations, including the United States Corporation (8 USC 1101 (a) (22) a), and what lawful money is.

If everything commercial is a **Trust** since 1933 because lawful money was taken out of circulation, then a "Bill" cannot be a Bill. They cannot be charging anyone for anything since they know we have no money to pay for anything. Checks and all liability currency are promises to pay, and essentially are a dishonor because **payment is delayed**. However, in commerce, this **MIS-TAKE** can be forgiven.

So, then what is a "**Bill**"? Logically, it must be a request for us to authorize the release of assets held in trust by the Trustee as the payment (asset/credit – liability/debit = 0). This "payment by **EQUITABLE TITLE TRANSFER**" results in the extinguishment of debit. Notice that the amount on the bill is a positive number a **CREDIT**. It does not have parentheses around it, or a minus sign in front of it, which commonly indicates a negative number.

This **positive number** represents an asset that will offset a liability held by the corporation for a commercial transaction. They just need our authorization (indorsement on the back of the bill) to get ownership of that asset amount so that they can then apply it to discharge the liability on their books for that same amount. We have the equitable title to that amount. When we write "**lawful money is demanded for all transactions 12 USC 411**" on the FRONT of a Bill, and then indorse the back of a Bill, then the legal and equitable titles to the asset (credit) are now vested in that one piece of paper, and when that indorsed instrument is returned to the party that sent it, then that party is now the Holder in due course of the legal and equitable titles to both the asset and liability amounts for that account and must then **EXTINGUISH** the debt by operation of law.

The Corporation is already holding both **legal** and **equitable** titles to the **Liability**. They are also holding the **legal** title to the **Asset** as implied by them sending you the Bill (the US Corp (8 USC 1101 (a) (22)-a) and all their sub-corps (A.S. 45.77.020) hold legal title to all assets since 1933 and are trustees, or agents thereof, per the purpose and intent of the HJR 192, June 5, 1933 **TRUST**, codified in 31 US 5118). The only thing they are missing is the Equitable title to the Asset so that they can easily do the discharge to balance the books and extinguish the debt. They have the charge (DEBIT/DEBT) amount – they just need the discharge (CREDIT/ASSET) amount to balance books to zero. Having both of the titles for the asset/credit amount now allows them to use that asset/credit amount to perform **their duty as Trustee** to extinguish (discharge) the Liability/Debit (debt) amount by operation of law – the trust laws that are involved when the legal and equitable titles are merged.

So **The Bill is NOT a BILL** – it is an **asset credit voucher** containing the **labor/asset/credit amount** (that is as good as gold and silver as real Substance as lawful money) that we must release to the Trustee (or agent thereof) by **indorsing the Back of the Bill** and writing "**lawful money is demanded for all transactions 12 USC411**" on the Front of the Bill, and returning it. This is the duty that We the Beneficiaries (or agents thereof), have been failing to perform.

In this scenario, **Lawful Money is Equitable Title** to the people's Labor Credit asset value held in trust by the United States Treasury since April 5, 1933. And **PAYMENT is EQUITABLE TITLE TRANSER**. Your Cestuique Estate/Trust is being held at 31 USC 1321 and "the owners whereabouts is unknown", (at 31 USC 1322). Now since the M.O.A. is a sovereign city, and they have a working agreement with the Alaska District Court System. The Alaska Bar Discharge credit from all the Cestuique accounts though the M.O.A. Treasury = remember now, **They** are unclaimed.

In care of:  
Charles McKee

AWCB#

Speaker of the house is he speaking to us: We the People. Or the United States Corporation 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(22) a. and its subsidiaries (A.S. 45. 77.020) State of Alaska 1 to 100, ect al.

I didn't know it was necessary condition to procure a business license in all caps in session with my given name and then pay a fee with same to record it, in all caps as well – making a pimp of myself – just to do business with this (A.S. 45. 77.020) a public corporation.

The reason I am compelled to do this is to avoid being conceived as a legal fiction!

It begins with the birth of this Nation, that is your right of inheritance – you = We The People of this Great Nation. Without an inheritance tax or clouded title.

Until which time, that we go back to United States of America currency so that we own the growth of it, I am compelled to procure a business license in all caps fashion as with (A.S. 45. 77.020) and to avoid a sales tax in the M.O.A.

Without Prejudice, Jan 9<sup>th</sup>, 2017

By: Charles Edison – McKee

A/R W/R nonnegotiable

The term strawman or all caps NAME, or Nomme De Gerre (French for a war name) is a fiction, which goes away and shows up as a Cestuique Estate/ Trust Account, (you are now legally missing), the public corporations, the U.S. Corp and the one you are currently living in start applying claims for credit from your U.S. Treasury Account, to hide this, the 300 million people have been combined into what is called Chirs & Clapper Accounts and they know where you were born at and your file # on your Birth Certificate

A O 20016-159 To: M.O.A. Six Pages

Received Office of Municipal Clerk Jan 10, 2017

DOL/WC Anchorage Jan 10, 2017

## UCC FINANCING STATEMENT

FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS (front and back) CAREFULLY

A. NAME & PHONE OF CONTACT AT FILER (optional)	
McKee, Charles Edison	
B. SEND ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO: (Name and Address)	
CHARLES EDISON MCKEE	

THE ABOVE SPACE IS FOR FILING OFFICE USE ONLY

1. DEBTOR'S EXACT FULL LEGAL NAME - insert only one debtor name (1a or 1b) - do not abbreviate or combine names

1a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME					
CHARLES EDISON MCKEE					
OR	1b. INDIVIDUAL'S LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME	SUFFIX	
1c. MAILING ADDRESS		CITY	STATE	POSTAL CODE	COUNTRY
					US
1d. SEE INSTRUCTIONS	ADD'L INFO RE ORGANIZATION DEBTOR	1e. TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	1f. JURISDICTION OF ORGANIZATION	1g. ORGANIZATIONAL ID #, if any	
					<input type="checkbox"/> NONE

2. ADDITIONAL DEBTOR'S EXACT FULL LEGAL NAME - insert only one debtor name (2a or 2b) - do not abbreviate or combine names

2a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME					
CHARLES E MCKEE					
OR	2b. INDIVIDUAL'S LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME	SUFFIX	
2c. MAILING ADDRESS		CITY	STATE	POSTAL CODE	COUNTRY
					US
2d. SEE INSTRUCTIONS	ADD'L INFO RE ORGANIZATION DEBTOR	2e. TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	2f. JURISDICTION OF ORGANIZATION	2g. ORGANIZATIONAL ID #, if any	
					<input type="checkbox"/> NONE

3. SECURED PARTY'S NAME (or NAME of TOTAL ASSIGNEE of ASSIGNOR S/P) - insert only one secured party name (3a or 3b)

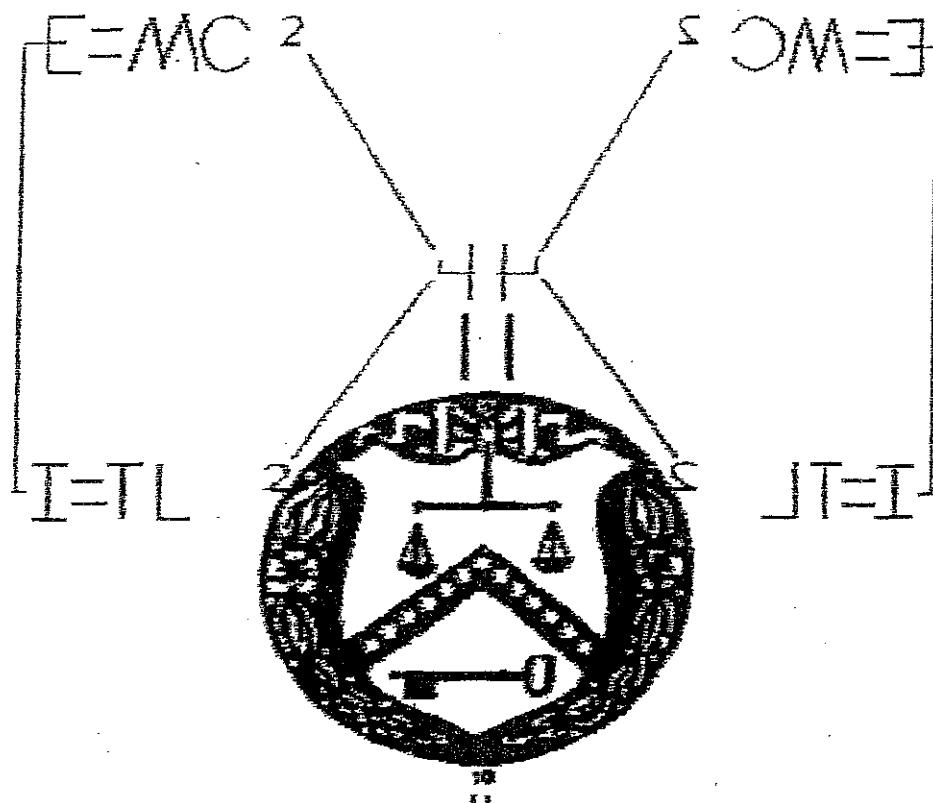
3a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME					
OR	3b. INDIVIDUAL'S LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME	SUFFIX	
	McKee	Charles	Edison		
3c. MAILING ADDRESS		CITY	STATE	POSTAL CODE	COUNTRY
					USA

## 4. This FINANCING STATEMENT covers the following collateral:

- All property belonging To Debtor was conveyed by Private execution of Deed of Conveyance To Secured Party.
- Debtor is a Transmitting Utility.
- Debtor is a Trust.
- Secured Party is the Beneficiary of this cestui que Trust and beneficiary of the foreign cestui Trust- CHARLES E MCKEE, account #
- The living body, man, McKee, Charles Edison's superior claim of ownership of the body valued priceless!!
- Certificate of Live Birth, Birth

SON) Certification of Birth.

5. ALTERNATIVE DESIGNATION (if applicable)	LESSEE/LESSOR	CONSIGNEE/CONSIGNOR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BAILEE/BAILOR	SELLER/BUYER	AG. LIEN	NON-UCC FILING
6. This FINANCING STATEMENT is to be filed (or recorded) in the REAL ESTATE RECORDS of each jurisdiction	7. Check to REQUEST SEARCH REPORT (S) on Debtor(S) (optional)		All Debtors		Debtor 1	Debtor 2
8. OPTIONAL FILER REFERENCE DATA						



I=Inspired  
 T=Thought  
 L=Light

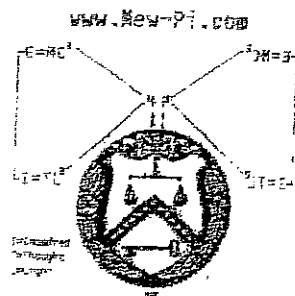
©1992

*In Care of*

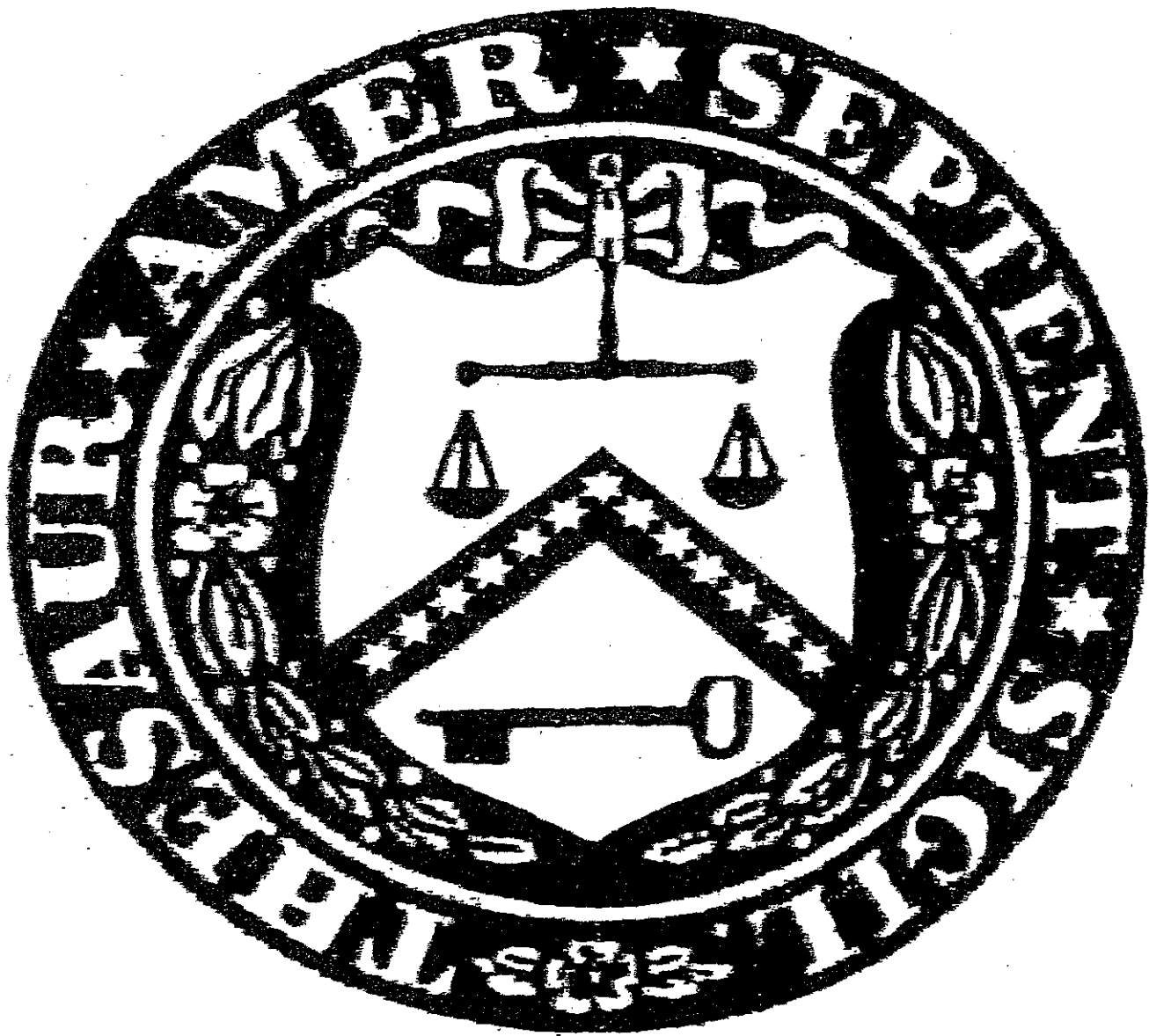
Charles Edison McKee

[Redacted]  
 [Redacted]

Title of Origin



Make money through  
 Collective Marketing  
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1760

**TREASURY**

*The original organic  
"The only one with any legality"*

EXHIBIT C

*this is defacto*



NO 2



## LAPSE — LARCENY

Black Law  
4th edition

contingency. *Wilmington Trust Co. v. Wilmington Trust Co.*, 25 Del.Ch. 204, 15 A.2d 830, 834.

In criminal proceedings. "Lapse" is used, in England, in the same sense as "abate" in ordinary procedure; i. e., to signify that the proceedings came to an end by the death of one of the parties or some other event.

In ecclesiastical law. The transfer, by forfeiture of a right to present or collate to a vacant benefice from a person vested with such right to another, in consequence of some act of negligence by the former. *Ayl.Par.* 331.

In the law of wills. The failure of a testamentary gift. *Wilmington Trust Co. v. Wilmington Trust Co.*, 25 Del.Ch. 204, 15 A.2d 830, 834; *Gredig v. Sterling*, C.C.A.Tex., 47 F.2d 832, 834.

**LAPSE PATENT.** A patent for land issued in substitution for an earlier patent to the same land, which was issued to another party, but has lapsed in consequence of his neglect to avail himself of it. *Wilcox v. Calloway*, 1 Wash., Va., 39.

**LAPSED DEVISE.** See Devise.

**LAPSED LEGACY.** See Legacy.

**LAPSED POLICY.** A policy on which there has been default in payment of premiums; policy remaining in force according to statutory provisions after such default. *Metcalf v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.*, 1 Cal.App.2d 481, 37 P.2d 115.

**LABOARD.** The left side of a ship or boat when one stands with his face towards the bow.

The opposite term is starboard, which is the right-hand side looking forward. The word is now, however, no longer used, the term port having been substituted for it. The change was made by order of the English admiralty, for the very obvious reason that larboard was apt to be confused with the opposite term.

**LARCENOUS.** Having the character of larceny; as a "larcenous taking." Contemplating or intending larceny; as a "larcenous purpose."

**LARCENOUS INTENT.** A larcenous intent exists where a man knowingly takes and carries away the goods of another without any claim or pretense of right, with intent wholly to deprive the owner of them or convert them to his own use. *Wilson v. State*, 18 Tex.App. 274, 51 Am.Rep. 309.

**LARCENY.** Felonious stealing, taking and carrying away, leading, riding, or driving away another's personal property, 4 Bl.Comm. 229; *People v. Brickey*, 346 Ill. 273, 178 N.E. 483, 485; *State v. Miller*, 170 La. 51, 127 So. 361, 362; with intent to convert it or to deprive owner thereof, *Ledbetter v. State*, 24 Ala.App. 447, 136 So. 430; *Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co. v. House*, 163 Tenn. 585, 45 S.W.2d 55, 26 S.E.2d 820, 821, 822; *Commonwealth v. Estes*, 265 Ky. 186, 96 S.W.2d 578, 580.

Larceny is fraudulent taking and carrying away of a thing without claim of right, with intention of converting it to use other than that of the owner, without his consent. *Thomas v. Kessler*, 334 Pa. 7, 5 A.2d 187, 188; *Fitch v. State*, 135 Fla. 361, 185 So. 435, 437, 439, 440, 125 A.L.R. 135; *Hanes Funeral Home v. Dixie Fire Ins. Co.*, 216 N.C. 216, 14 S.E.2d 820, 821, 822; receiving possession of personal property with intent to convert it to own use, and with intent

of person parting with it to part merely with his possession, *Hagan v. State*, 78 Okl.Cr. 127, 134 P.2d 1042, 1047, 1048, 1050; taking and removing, by trespass, of personal property which trespasser knows to belong either generally or specially to another, with intent to deprive him of his ownership, *State v. Broom*, 135 Or. 641, 297 P. 340, 342; *State v. Levy*, 113 Vt. 459, 35 A.2d 853, 854, and, perhaps it should be added, for the sake of some advantage to the trespasser,—a proposition on which the decisions are not harmonious, 2 Blsh.Crim.Law, §§ 757, 758; taking of personalty by fraud or stealth, and with intent to deprive another thereof, *Pen. Code Dak.* § 580 (*Comp.Laws N.D.* 1913, § 9913; *Rev. Code S.D.* 1919, § 4210); *Hughes v. State*, 61 Okl.Cr. 40, 65 P.2d 544, 548; *Bussart v. State*, 128 Fla. 891, 176 So. 32, 33; unlawful acquisition of property with intent to convert to taker's use and appropriation by taker, *State v. Smith*, 2 Wash.2d 118, 98 P.2d 647, 648, 649; unlawful or felonious taking and carrying away of things personal with intent to deprive rightful owner of it, 4 Steph.Comm. 152; *Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co. v. House*, 163 Tenn. 585, 45 S.W.2d 55, 56; *Bowling v. Hamblen County Motor Co.*, 16 Tenn.App. 52, 66 S.W.2d 229; wrongful and fraudulent taking and carrying away by one of personal goods of another with felonious intent to convert them to his own use and make them his own property, or to deprive the owner permanently of his property, without owner's consent, *Commonwealth v. Estes*, 265 Ky. 186, 96 S.W.2d 578, 580; *State v. Savage*, Del., 7 W.W.Harr. 509, 186 A. 738, 739; *State v. Deik*, 212 N.C. 631, 194 S.E. 94; *Hickman v. State*, 25 Ala.App. 279, 145 So. 187, 168; wrongful or felonious taking property of another, without his consent and against his will, with intent to convert it to use of the taker, *Hammon's Case*, 2 Leach, 1089, *State v. Boswell*, 195 N.C. 496, 142 S.E. 583, 584; *State v. Fulk*, 114 W.Va. 785, 173 S.E. 888, 889.

Obtaining possession of property by fraud, trick or device with preconceived design or intent to appropriate, convert or steal is "larceny." *John v. United States*, 65 App.D.C. 11, 79 F.2d 138, *People v. Cook*, 10 Cal.App.2d 54, 51 P.2d 169, 170; *State v. Wisman*, 111 W.Va. 183, 161 S.E. 437, 438; *Nugent v. Union Automobile Ins. Co.*, 140 Or. 61, 13 P.2d 343, 344.

Common-law distinctions between obtaining money under false pretenses, embezzlement, and larceny no longer exist in New York, but all such crimes are embraced within definition of "larceny." *People v. Krumme*, 161 Misc. 278, 292 N.Y.S. 657, 660.

Generally, one who unlawfully takes another's personal property, not intending to steal, and afterwards converts it, intending to steal, is guilty of "larceny." *Calhoun v. State*, 191 Miss. 82, 2 So.2d 802, 804, 805.

Every act of thief in the removal of property is in itself a complete "larceny." *Schultz v. Lainson*, 234 Iowa 606, 13 N.W.2d 326, 327, 156 A.L.R. 858.

### Common Law Larceny

Felonious taking and carrying away of personal goods of another, *Fowler v. Firth*, 163 Misc. 942, 298 N.Y.S. 723, 726, with intent to convert it to taker's use. *United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. v. Peoples Bank & Trust Co. of Westfield*, C.C.A.N.J., 79 F.2d 642, 644.

It is obtaining possession of another's property by fraudulent trick or device, with intent to convert it to own use. *Powers v. State*, 31 Ala.App. 614, 21 So.2d 282, 285; removal of personalty which trespasser knows to belong to another, with felonious intent to deprive him of his ownership, *U. S. v. Patton*, C.C.A.Pa., 120 F.2d 73, 75, 76; *Austin v. State*, 65 Ga.App. 733, 16 S.E.2d 497, 499; taking and carrying away personal property of another without his consent, feloniously, with intent to deprive owner of his property permanently, and to convert it to use of taker, or of some person other than the owner, *Fowler v. Firth*, 163 Misc. 942, 298 N.Y.S. 723, 726; trespassory taking and asportation, *Crabb v. Zerbst*, C.C.A.Ga., 99 F.2d 562, 564; unpermitted obtaining of possession of another's chattel and removal thereof, *Crabb v. Zerbst*, C.C.A.Ga., 99 F.2d 562, 564; wrongful or fraudulent taking and carrying away of the personal goods of another with felonious intent to convert them to the taker's own use and make them his own property without owner's consent. *Riley v. State*, 64

# Black Law 4th edition

## LARCENY — LASCIVIOUS

Okla. Cr. 183, 78 P.2d 712, 715, 716; Hatfield v. Guay, C.C.A. N.H., 87 F.2d 858, 363; Fowler v. Firth, 163 Misc. 942, 238 N.Y.S. 723, 726.

### Compound Larceny

Larceny or theft accomplished by taking the thing stolen either from one's person or from his house; otherwise called "mixed" larceny, and distinguished from "simple" or "plain" larceny, in which the theft is not aggravated by such an intrusion either upon the person or the dwelling. *Anderson v. Winfree*, 85 Ky. 597, 4 S.W. 351; *State v. Chambers*, 22 W.Va. 786, 46 Am.Rep. 550.

### Constructive Larceny

One where the felonious intent to appropriate the goods to his own use, at the time of the asportation, is made out by construction from the defendant's conduct, although, originally, the taking was not apparently felonious. 2 East, P.C. 685; 1 Leach, 212.

### False Pretense and Larceny Distinguished

See False Pretenses.

### Grand Larceny

In criminal law. In England, simple larceny, was originally divided into two sorts,—*grand* larceny, where the value of the goods stolen was above twelve pence, and *petit* larceny, where their value was equal to or below that sum. 4 Bl. Comm. 229.

The distinction was abolished in England by St. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, and is not generally recognized in the United States, although in a few states there is a statutory offense of grand larceny, one essential element of which is the value of the goods stolen, which value varies. See *State v. Bean*, 74 Vt. 111, 52 A. 269; *People v. Murray*, 8 Cal. 520; *State v. Kennedy*, 83 Mo. 343.

### Larceny by Bailee

In Pennsylvania law. The crime of larceny committed where any person, being a bailee of any property, shall fraudulently take or convert the same to his own use, or to the use of any other person except the owner thereof, although he shall not break bulk or otherwise determine the bailment. *Brightly's Purd. Dig.* p. 436, § 177 (18 P.S. § 4816). And see *Welsh v. People*, 17 Ill. 339; *State v. Skinner*, 29 Or. 599, 46 P. 368.

### Larceny from the Person

Act of taking property from the person by merely lifting it from the person or pocket. *State v. Stanton*, Mo., 68 S.W.2d 811, 812.

Larceny committed where the property stolen is on the person or in the immediate charge or custody of the person from whom the theft is made, but without such circumstances of force or violence as would constitute robbery, including pocket-picking and such crimes. *Williams v. U. S.*, 3 App.D.C. 345; *State v. Eno*, 8 Minn. 220, Gil. 180.

### Mixed Larceny

Otherwise called "compound" or "complicated larceny," that which is attended with circumstances of aggravation or violence to the person, or taking from a house.

### Petit Larceny

The larceny of things whose value was a certain arbitrary standard, at common law twelve pence. See *Ex parte Bell*, 19 F. 11; *Barnhart v. State*, 154 Ind. 177, 56 N.E. 211; *People v. Righetti*, 66 Cal. 184, 4 P. 1185.

### Simple Larceny

Felonious or wrongful taking and carrying of personal goods of another. *People v. Cal.App.2d* 464, 38 P.2d 202, 203. With force and violence, is called "compound" larceny. See *Chambers*, 22 W.Va. 786, 46 Am.Rep. 550; *Anderson v. Winfree*, 4 S.W. 351, 85 Ky. 597.

Larceny which is not complicated or aggravated by violence. Larceny from the person, or with violence, is called "compound" larceny. See *Chambers*, 22 W.Va. 786, 46 Am.Rep. 550; *Anderson v. Winfree*, 4 S.W. 351, 85 Ky. 597.

**LARD.** The clarified semi-solid oil of hog. Cent. Dict. The pure fat of healthy swine. *v. Snow*, 81 Iowa 642, 47 N.W. 777, 11 L.R. 1.

**LARDARIUS REGIS.** The king's lard clerk of the kitchen. Cowell.

**LARDING MONEY.** In the manor of B in Wilts, the tenants pay to their lord yearly rent by this name, which is said to be liberty to feed their hogs with the mast lord's wood, the fat of a hog being called or it may be a commutation for some service of carrying salt or meat to the lord. Mon. Angl. t. 1, p. 321.

**LARGE.** L. Fr. Broad; the opposite of *treyste*, "strait or strict." *Pures et larges* c. 34.

**LARONS.** In old English law. Thieves.

**LAS PARTIDAS.** In Spanish law. The a code of laws, more fully described as "*Las Partidas*," ("the seven parts," from the of its divisions,) which was compiled under the direction of Alphonso X., about the year

Its sources were the customary law of all the the canon law as there administered, and (chiefly) man law. This work has always been regarded as the highest authority in Spain and in those countries which have derived their jurisprudence from Spain.

**LASCAR.** A native Indian sailor; the also applied to tent pitchers, inferior artill and others.

**LASCIVIOUS.** Tending to excite lust; decent; obscene; sexual impurity; tending to deprave the morals in respect to sexual licentiousness. See *Swearingen v. U. S.*, 161 16 S.Ct. 562, 40 L.Ed. 765; *People on Cor Sumner v. Dial Press*, 182 Misc. 416, 48 480, 481; *Dunlop v. U. S.*, 165 U.S. 486 375, 41 L.Ed. 799; *Purvis v. State*, 117 220 N.W. 599, 600. Conduct which is war and lustful, and tending to produce volu lewd emotions. *Zeiner v. Zeiner*, 120 ( 179 A. 644, 646.

**LASCIVIOUS CARRIAGE.** In Connection term including those wanton acts betwe