



**Adrian Empire
Imperial Estates Meeting
18-19 July, 2015
Agenda**

Published 18 June 2015

Prepared and submitted by:
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GENERAL MEETING INFORMATION

Date and Time:

Fri, 17 July: TBA, BoD Meeting
Sat, 18 July: 7:45 – 9:15 Sign In
9:30 – 6:00 Imperial Estates Meeting
Sun, 19 July: 9:00 – 5:00 Imperial Estates Meeting (as needed)

Airport:

Ontario, California (ONT)

Location:

Holiday Inn Express & Suites – Ontario Airport
2280 South Haven Avenue
Ontario, California 91761

Reservations:

Phone (909) 930 – 5555;

Fax (909) 930-5557

In order to ensure we meet the minimum required booking, please let them know you are attending the “Adrian Empire Imperial Estates Meeting”.

Room Rates:

Standard Guest Rooms \$99 plus taxes and fees per night (\$113.54)

Includes complimentary HOT breakfast

Amenities and Other Hotel Information

Shuttle Service to local restaurants, shopping and attractions, e.g. The Ontario Mills Mall (shopping, theater and dining)

Local Transportation:

Shuttle Services to and from the airport

Restaurant Information:

Within walking distance:

Miguel’s Jr. (Mexican fast food), Titan Burgers, Jack in the Box, Farmer Boys Restaurant, AM/PM, Alberto’s Mexican Food

Site Autocrats:

Sir Corrwyn & Dame Lysle

Tanyas_avalanche_guy@...

Lysleofesperance@...

Authority (Lex Adria Article VI.H 2013):**Lex Adria Article VI.E.5 Meeting Date, July**

The Imperial Estates General meet on the third Saturday of July (and the following day), at which time they shall conduct appropriate business, including but not limited to:

- a. Qualify and determine acceptability of Imperial candidates.
- b. To finalize enough data to prepare the corporation's tax returns (if necessary)
- c. Each Chapter's Crown shall present a copy of his or her Chapter's financial records at this meeting. Attendance at this meeting shall be mandatory for at least one ruling Crown or representative from each chartered subdivision.
- d. Review (at its discretion) any system of conversion for analogous activities developed by the Imperial Crown. (Article IX.E)

Bylaws Article III.A.4

4. Membership Suspension

Membership in the Adrian Empire and all the rights therein may be suspended by a 2/3 vote of the panel as provided below:

- a. If a member is charged with a violation of state or federal penal code in connection with or relevant to an Adrian Empire activity, or evidence is provided that a member has harassed, threatened, or otherwise jeopardized the safety and welfare of other members of the Adrian Empire.
- b. Upon notification of the above (a.), the Imperial Crown shall convene a special panel composed of the Crown(s) of the member's Chapter, and two Royal Crowns from a rotational list rotating each time the panel is used, and four members elected by the Imperial Estates to serve on the panel starting in March to serve for one year (at which time, new members would be elected). The Imperial Estates shall also elect two alternate panel members to serve in the stead of any elected panel members who be unavailable to serve. All members of the Panel must be at least 18 years of age, a member in good standing and a Knight.

Lex Adria Article VI.E.6 Disqualification

Members entitled to a seat by virtue of rank or office whose dues are not current, are under judicial ban, or have not attended at least two official events in any Chapter within the previous six months will be denied a seat.

The membership entitled to vote at a meeting of a given body is fixed as of the summoning of the meeting. The vote of an Estate is held by the Estate not a person; it is the right of the Estate to determine who represents it. (*Chancery Note: see March 2004 Civil Court decision, ratified July 2004, clarified that an Estate entitled to a vote may change its representative at any time.*) It may not be subsequently altered by any means (including non-participation, formation of new Estates, or change in Estate held by a given member) until the meeting is concluded, with these exceptions:

- a. Resignation of a given member
- b. Judicial ban
- c. Creation of a greater estate that does not reduce another greater estate below minimum membership (subject to 2/3 approval of the Estates to waive notice and seat the estate)
- d. Expiration of dues

Requirement for Written Proxies, Lex Adria Article VI.H.

It is the right of any member entitled to a vote to give a written proxy to any other Adrian member attending the meeting. Emailed written proxies must be received by the Imperial Chancellery Office by Friday evening prior the Imperial Estates Meeting, or presented to the Imperial Chancellor at Roll Call. If a proxy is not presented to the Chancellery Office by the end of Roll Call, the vote will not be counted.

Legend:

~~[Deleted or replaced text]~~

Added or new text

Chancery Notes, comments, and explanations

AGENDA

SIGN IN

CALL TO ORDER

REPORTS

A Executive

- 1 Crown(s)
- 2 President and Board of Directors

B Ministers

- 1 Archery
- 2 Arts and Sciences
- 3 Chancery
- 4 Chronicler (includes Imperial Webmaster and Scribe.)
- 5 Hospitaler
- 6 Joust and War (Includes Crown Marshal)
- 7 Physicker
- 8 Rolls and Lists
- 9 Sovereign of Arms
- 10 Steward
- 11 Other Officers
 - i) Archivist

ROLL CALL

- A. Seating of qualified members and written proxies
- B. Petitions to waive as per Article VI.E.6. Disqualifications
(Requires 2/3 to approve)

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

(Requires majority to approve)

Approval of the minutes of the November 2014 and March 2015 IEMs.

CROWN BUSINESS

CRB1. Charter Amendments

Chancellor's Note: As per Lex Adria IV.F.1.d,iv, the Imperial Estates may "Approve writs and charters issued by the Imperial Crown ...". This approval raises the writ or Charter to the level of Imperial Estates Writ. The Estates also have the option to not address the writ/charter, thus leaving it at the level of a Crown Writ.

None

CRB2. Amend Membership Form/Waiver

(Tabled; Requires majority to consider, Majority to approve)

Amend the membership form and waivers to include new language for dispute resolution as follows:

Commentary: Shortcomings in our waiver have been made apparent due to our lawsuit. The Imperial Crown is seeking permission to alter the waiver to language to be provided by our attorneys to close these shortcomings.

Chancery Note: This was tabled for input from our lawyers which has not been received.

CRB3. Amend IEW-3 to Clarify the Appeal Procedure

(Requires 2/3 to approve)

All appeals must contain the following elements:

1. A clear statement of the reason for the appeal: e.g. misinterpretation, misapplication, mistake, or violation of a law, rule, or procedure.
2. A statement of how the error hurt the appellant's case.

Commentary: Some members of the populace believe if they do not like a decision of the court they can simply say the words I appeal and get a retrial or change a decision with no basis. This also turns trials from matters of seeking the truth to contests of popularity and the search for the truth gets lost.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS BUSINESS

BoD1. Approval for Go-To-Meeting

(Requires majority to approve)

The BOD would like approval to incur the cost of the electronic meetings.

- A. Go-To-Meeting Research – up to 25 callers at a time:
- B. So the packages available on their website are \$39/month... but that is for a full year so it would be: \$468 for the year. OR
- C. We can do a month/month billing of \$49/month... which would equate into: \$245 for the year if we use it 5 times. 3x IEM plus the 2 extra meetings in between the IEMs we were discussing.
- D. The bonus is, we have it for the entire month each time... so if there is something that comes up and we need to get together again within the month... it is already paid for... or if HIM needed to do a conference with say his ministers... they could use it as well. Imperial Ministers – can hold online meetings. Classes could be held.

Commentary:

Chancery Note: This was tabled for additional research and information. At this time, no additional information has been received.

CHANCERY BUSINESS

CH1. Changes to Laws and Writs

(Notice only, no approval required)

- A. Amend IEW-18 paragraph I.E as follows:
 - E. [~~Landed~~ 2nd and 3rd level] Knights, and Royal and Imperial Peers have the further right of livery.

Commentary: The current wording conflicts with the Lex Adria and causes confusion.

CH2. Court Reports

A. Judicial Courts

1. Rulings of the Courts (See Appendix A)

(While no action is required, the Estates may review.)

Request to extend the banishment of Sir Falconer from 3 years to life as per Lex Adria Article VI.F.1.b.

(Requires Unanimous vote to approve)

ANNOUNCEMENT

An appellant brought a transcription error to the Crown's Attention. In the case of Shahara, her class cannot be held during banishment. Therefore, the Crown amends the sentence: the class shall be held after banishment is served.

2. Appeals (See Appendix B)

(Requires 2/3 to approve)

Chancery Note: While the Codex Adjudicata (IEW-2) explains that appeals of Judicial Rulings may be made to the Imperial Estates, as a Writ, it does not, and cannot, supersede Lex Adria. As per VI.F.3.a.iv, "The decision of an Imperial Crown Court is final and binding." And Article VI.F does not expressly address such appeals, however, VI.F.1.c.iii empowers the Imperial Estates to take any action by a 2/3 vote. **Therefore, the Imperial Estates may consider amending a judicial ruling or sentence, but must do so, or expressly authorize itself to do so by any lesser margin, by a 2/3 vote.**

The body may treat this appeal as a one-time exception to Law or the body may amend F.1 to grant itself the authority to vote on appeals and establish the voting requirement. The body should decide what procedures it will follow in considering this request (evidentiary hearing, trial or debate and simple vote).

Caution: The Chancery warns that adopting a simple majority for such appeals is likely to completely politicize Adrian Judicial decision making and degrade the authority of the Imperial Crown.

- a) Appeal of the ruling and sentence in the cases of TGs Rosa Fiend and Cocah Anatolii
- b) Appeal of the ruling and sentence in the case of HHH Shahara of Lion's Court

(This item was NOT submitted to the Chancery prior to the deadline. It was posted on the Imperial Estates Yahoo group. The Chancery cannot accept the item without the Estates waiving the rule which requires 2/3 to approve the waiver and 2/3 to approve the appeal. The Imperial Crown directed the Chancery to place this question before the body.)

- c) Appeal of the magistrate's ruling to disallow evidence and the panel's failure to read the evidence presented in the case of HG Hawthorne de Tallyrand Perigord

Commentary: The Adrian magistrate ended testimony from the Crown to save time due the extensive amount of data given. However the Crown was not given the time he was promised to readdress and submit the case against Hawthorne and the panel which received the written evidence failed to read and consider it prior to rendering a decision and accordingly the case against Hawthorne was found Not Guilty due to lack of evidence. The prosecution was prepared to provide evidence that Sir Hawthorne made untrue statements which had a direct affect on the mundane case. The prosecution was not permitted to present its case in summary. The magistrate failed to inform the panel that they could take the time to read and review the evidence and issue a ruling at a later date. The panel failed to consider the evidence provided and improperly rendered a decision. The appellant wants the opportunity to present the case at retrial.

- B. Civil Courts**
(Requires majority to ratify)
 None have been received.

CH3. Election of the Article III Special Panel

(Requires majority to approve)

Election of 4 members and 2 alternates for the Special Panel as defined and required in the Bylaws, Article III.A.4.B (q.v. Justifications, pg 6).

Chancellor's Note: Procedurally, the body may elect each by a majority or do so by a plurality (accept nominations for 6 or more candidates, the four greatest votes received shall be the members, the next 2 greatest shall be the alternates). The procedure must be determined by the body.

CH4. Acceptability of Imperial Crown Contenders

(Requires majority to approve)

HIH L'Bete' deAcmd and Chevalier Gabrielle Silverhand

CH5. Election of BoD Members

(Majority to elect)

Region 1 (1, 2 year term)

Dan Olsen

Region 2 (1, 2 year term)

Region 3 (1, 2 year term)

(Plurality to elect)

At Large (2, 1 year term)

Dan Olsen

Chancery Note: See Appendix C for the letters of intent.

CH6. Review of the Current Conversion Policy

(While no action is required, the Estates may review.)

Chancery Note: There has been no change in the policy in the past year and none are being proposed.

CH7. Amend IEW-18, Article I.B

(Requires majority)

Modify IEW-18 Article I.B as follows:

- B. Armigers are those who have either been granted the right to bear arms by the Crown or the Estates, such as by being granted the titles of Lord/Lady, Baron/Baroness, Viscount/Viscountess, Count/Countess, and Prince/Princess, or those who have earned the right to bear arms by virtue of being Knighted. Imperial[;] and Royal [~~and Ducal~~] Crowns may grant to their subjects the right to bear arms without granting titles or Knighthoods.

CH8. Re-instate Bylaws Article III.A.4 c thru f

(Requires majority to approve)

Return the following to Bylaws Article III.A.4:

- c. The rotational list of Royal Crowns shall be all of the Kingdoms in order of Kingdom recognition.
- d. If a member of the panel is the member in question, that member shall be excused.
- e. If less than eight (8) members are on the panel, additional Crowns from the rotational list shall be added.

- f. The panel shall require a quorum of at least five (5) members and the decision to suspend shall require a 2/3rds vote (a minimum of at least four (4)).

Commentary: We have no idea why these provisions were removed. They are essential to the operation of the panel.

CH9. Replace the word “tort” in IEW-2 Article IV.J

(Requires majority to approve)

Modify IEW-2, Codex Adjudicata Article IV.J as follows:

No member may be tried more than once for the same crime or [~~tort~~] offense arising out of the same alleged actions.

Commentary: “Tort” is a needless legal term.

CH10. Change the definition of “Shire” in IEW-18

(Requires majority to approve)

Modify IEW-18 Armigerous Rights, II.B.13 as follow:

Geographic Chapter and Estate Minor, [~~ruler~~] administered by a Viceroy or Vicereine on behalf of the Imperial Crown. [~~Ruler~~] Administrator may wear a circlet[~~—Ruler~~] and may be addressed as "Your Excellency". [~~Ruler~~] Administrator may be styled "Viceroy <name>" or "Vicereine <name>" according to gender, or may use a non-English translation.

Commentary: The word “ruler” implies additional rights and responsibilities. “Administrator” is more accurate for our use and purposes.

CH11. Change the definition of “Canton” in IEW-18

(Requires majority to approve)

Modify IEW-18, Armigerous Rights, II.B.23 as follows:

[~~Geographic Estate~~] An administrative district of the Empire [a Kingdom, Archduchy, or Duchy, ruler] or a Chapter created by the Crown and administered by a Viceroy or Vicereine on behalf of the Crown. ... [~~Ruler~~] Administrator may be styled "Viceroy <name>" or "Vicereine <name >" according to gender, or may use a non-English translation or other ministerial office such as governor, mayor, or burgemeister.

Commentary: Cantons are not necessarily geographic, nor are they properly Estates. They are a jurisdictional subdivision of a Chapter. In addition to, or instead of, being defined as a geographic portion of the Chapter, they can also be defined by preferences, predilections, or the period being re-created. Furthermore, the Viceroy &/or Vicereine does not rule the Canton; it is ruled by the Crown, whom they serve as a minister.

Chancery Note: This would also change the definition in the Glossary of the Lex Adria.

CH12. Amend the Lex Adria Glossary for Simplification and Clarification

(May Require 2/3 to approve)

The Chancery requests Estates Authorization to clarify the status of the Glossary.

The Glossary is not Law, merely explanation; it should be treated no different than Chancery Notes. (See Appendix D)

Commentary: People are confused and have been citing the Glossary as Law. The Chancery must be able to revise and update the Glossary as needed. No vote should be necessary, but, in this case, we are asking for one to remove any confusion.

CH13. Modify Parliamentary Procedure for Tabling an Item

(Requires majority to approve)

Modify Parliamentary procedure to require that a motion to table an item on the agenda must include a stated duration and a reason for tabling.

Commentary: Current policy strongly recommends against indefinite tabling. It further recommends that items tabled for further information or rewrites be deleted from the agenda if no information or rewrite is provided. In recent meetings, several items have been tabled without a specific reason. This denies the Chancery and Estates any argument for whether or not the item should be considered at the next meeting. This would make it clear and serve as a reminder to all involved as to what action(s) should be taken before the item is either deleted from the agenda or voted on at the upcoming meeting. Valid reasons for tabling an item include, but are not limited to: rewrite, further discussion, further research, more information, a report from a committee, and (further) testing. Only one reason need be given.

OLD BUSINESS

OB1. Amend IEW-17, Articles III.G and H.1.c

(Was OB4)

(Requires majority to approve)

Modify IEW-17 (the Combat Manual) Article III.G:

G. WEAPONS: RAPIER AND CUT-AND-THRUST COMBAT

All weapons must meet with the approval of the Imperial or Crown Marshal or Minister of Joust and War, and conform to the following guidelines and may not be used in armored combat:

Modify Article III.H.1.c as follows:

H. WEAPONS: ARMORED COMBAT

All weapons must meet with the approval of the Imperial or Crown Marshal or Minister of Joust and War, and conform to the following guidelines:

1. Swords and Daggers
 - a. Minimum 18 inches blade length for slashing weapons (measured from the ricasso).
 - b. Blades less than 18 inches in length are for thrusting only and require legal thrusting tips.
 - c. Minimum one inch blade width measured two inches from the tip unless equipped with a thrusting tip.

Commentary The Casiberia/Hanwei (and probably most other brands) hand and a half or long swords in common use do not meet the current requirements without this change. Recommend immediate implementation.

Author: Sir Uther von Hopf, Earl Terre Neuve

Sponsors: HRH Ritter Deitrich (KCh)

OB2. Amend Lex Adria, Article VI to delete the March IEM

(Was OB7)

(Requires 2/3 to approve)

Modify Lex Adria, Article VI.A.1.c as follows:

- A. 1. c [~~During the month of March.~~] Removed

Modify Lex Adria, Article VI.E as follows:

- E.4 Removed [~~Meeting Date, March~~]

~~The Imperial Estates shall meet in March of every year, at which time they shall conduct appropriate business including but not limited to:]~~

~~a. Evaluation of the success or failure of the previous Imperial Crown's term of office as well as any prior terms of office not yet evaluated, irrespective of the length of such terms of office. (The Imperial Estates shall have the right to table consideration of any Imperial term of office.)]~~

Modify Lex Adria, Article VI.E.5 (Meeting Date, July) as follows:

e. Evaluation of the success or failure of the previous Imperial Crown's term of office as well as any prior terms of office not yet evaluated, irrespective of the length of such terms of office. (The Imperial Estates shall have the right to table consideration of any Imperial term of office.)

Commentary: Adria spends far too much time, energy, and money on changing its rules. The resources used for this meeting could be used better to promote playing the game not changing it.

Author: Sir Tailan Bran McNeil Earl Royal, Knight Premier.

Sponsor: Dame Anne Bryce of Kinraig Countess Royal.

Chancery Note: The following items, OB3 through OB10, were New Business items on the March 2015 IEM Agenda that were not recorded as having been discussed at that meeting. To discuss them at this meeting will require a motion to table them to the end of Old Business to discuss and consider (requires a majority) OR suspend procedure (by a majority) to allow discussion on each item as it appears on the agenda.

OB3. Amend Lex Adria to redefine "Charter"

(Requires 2/3 to consider, 2/3 to approve)

Amend Lex Adria VI.F.3.a as follows:

v. Warrant Viceroys, to grant Charters in order to establish new Chapters [~~and promote existing Chapters to higher degrees of sovereignty as defined in Article VIII.D~~].

Amend Lex Adria VIII.E.5 as follows:

5. Charters

~~[A Kingdom Charter is equivalent to an Imperial Estates Writ. Under Article VIII.D.1.b.vii, the Imperial Estates may amend or revoke a Kingdom's Charter by a 2/3 vote. In addition, if a Kingdom, under the provisions of its charter and local codicils, requests a change to its charter, the revised charter shall follow the normal procedures for charter approval (see Article VIII.F).]~~

- a. Charters are land grants issued by the Imperial Crown and ratified by the Imperial Estates.
- b. Charters have no relevance to rank or privilege in regards to chapters and are not altered by fluctuations in these areas.
- c. Charters may only be modified by 2/3rds of the relevant Estates general of the chapter and a Majority of the Imperial estates, or 2/3rds of the Imperial Estates.
- d. No Border of an issued charter may overlap that of another issued charter. Unless approved by 2/3rds of the Estates of the affected Chapter and ratified by the Imperial Estates.

- e. Once an amended charter has been approved, the Imperial government shall issue a new version of that charter. The most recent written form (including minutes of the Imperial Estates meetings) shall be considered in force.

Amend Lex Adria VIII.D as follows:

1. Kingdoms

a. Definition

- i. ~~Deleted~~~~[A Chapter must be chartered as an Archduchy for at least 6 months before it can become a Kingdom. This requirement may be waived by a 2/3 vote of the Imperial Estates.]~~

3. Shires

A Shire may request to be sponsored by a Kingdom or Archduchy for a period not to exceed one year, unless the Shire requests, and the Imperial Estates grants, a one-time extension for one additional year. At the end of the sponsorship period, the Shire must petition to amend its charter [~~to indicate a Chapter of the appropriate size~~] to show its new status as an independent Chapter.

Authors: HIH Sir L'Bet'e and Dame Cassiopia, KPr

OB4. Amend Lex Adria for Automatic Annual Renewal

(Requires 2/3 to consider, 2/3 to approve)

Amend Lex Adria VIII.E by adding:

6. Renewal is April 1, with a 30 day grace period. On May 1, all chapters are evaluated and rank is adjusted automatically to reflect membership requirements.

Author: HIH Sir L'Bet'e and Dame Cassiopia, KPr

OB5. Amend Lex Adria to define Imperial Lands

(Requires 2/3 to consider, 2/3 to approve)

Amend Lex Adria VIII.D by adding:

6. Imperial Lands

- a. All lands not falling within the designated confines of a duly created charter are considered Imperial lands.
- b. Such lands are free to all for recruitment, events, and the establishment of cantons and shires.
- c. Contractual agreements and the establishment of Cantons and Shires within Imperial lands require the written consent of the Imperial Crown

Author: HIH Sir L'Bet'e and Dame Cassiopia, KPr

Counterproposal:

As above, but changing:

- b. Such lands are free to all for recruitment, events, and the establishment of cantons and shires with the written consent of the Imperial Crown.
- c. Contractual agreements [~~and the establishment of Cantons and Shires~~] within Imperial lands require the written consent of the Imperial Crown

Author: HG William Baine KPr

CoSponsor: Gregor Pent Graf von Schongau CtR

OB6. Amend the Combat Manual to Include Leather Equivalents

(Requires 2/3 to consider, majority to approve)

Amend IEW 17 by adding the following:

III.E.iv.b. Brigandine or Wisby Coat

- iii. 10 oz boiled leather or 15 oz leather are equivalents for 16 gauge steel.

III.E.iv.c. Rigid Boiled Leather

iv. [10 oz boiled leather or 15 oz leather are equivalents.](#)

Commentary: This will reinsert the armor standard and equivalent of 15 oz leather and 10 oz boiled leather to the combat manual as placed in previous manuals, examples 2006 combat manual.

Authors: HIH Sir L'Bet'e and Dame Cassiopia, KPr

OB7. Change All reference to the Word “Points” to “Deeds”

(Requires 2/3 to consider, 2/3 to approve)

Amend all of the appropriate documents to change the word “points” to “deeds” when referencing advancement and activities.

Commentary: The term “Point” has tended to have negative connotations and it really has no bearing on medieval recreation. Adria is at heart a system of merit recognition based on participation. There is a mentality of difference between “I have to get my point this month” versus “I must perform a deed this month”.

deed

noun \ 'dēd\

: something that is done : an act or action

Authors: HIH Sir L'Bet'e and Dame Cassiopia, KPr

OB8. Amend Lex Adria Change Land Grants for New Chapters

(Requires 2/3 to consider, 2/3 to approve)

Add the following to Lex Adria VIII.D.5:

[New Charters shall not exceed a 60 mile \(as the bird fly's\) radius from the designated epicenter of the chapter. The epicenter is submitted by the petitioners at the time of request to grant chapter. Exceptions must be approved by the Imperial Estates.](#)

Authors: HIH Sir L'Bet'e and Dame Cassiopia, KPr

OB9. Amend Our Period to be 900 A.D. to 1620 A.D.

(Requires 2/3 to consider, 2/3 to approve)

Amend Lex Adria I.A as follows:

The period of history that is encompassed by the game shall be defined as the years from [~~1066~~] 900 A.D. to and including [~~1603~~] 1620 A.D.

Commentary: We have a wide culture in Adria, while the beginning may have been more focused on the tournament knight, we are far from that concept today with a slew of viking persona, Chevaliers and Corsairs. The meat of this proposal is the earlier time period. We cannot ignore completely Chalemagne's influence on medieval culture especially to Germany and France. The Arts tend to prohibit items that were primarily Vikingish but could very easily have carried over to 1063. The changes cultures went through did not happen over a year many forms of dress tools weapons would easily carry forward though original designs may predate 1063.

Authors: HIH Sir L'Bet'e and Dame Cassiopia, KPr

Counterproposal:

Change the period to being from the Viking raid on Lindisfarne (793: the first Viking raid of significance) to the execution of King Charles I of England (30 Jan 1649).

Author: HG William Baine KPr

CoSponsor: Gregor Pent Graf von Schongau CtR

Commentary: This would keep our period “boundries” associated with significant historic events rather than (seemingly) arbitrary years. It allows us to start with the beginning of the “great” Viking raids on the British Isles and continue through to the execution of the King of England.

OB10. Amend the Combat Missile Weapons Manual to Allow Non-wood Arrows for Target Archery

(Requires 2/3 to consider, majority to approve)

Amend CCW-02 (Combat Missile Weapon Manual) II.D.1 as follows:

1. ~~Deleted.~~ [~~Standard target arrow shafts must be made of wood. No fiberglass or aluminum shafts.~~]

Author: HIH Sir L'Bet'e and Dame Cassiopia, KPr

OB11. Modify IEW-21 to Establish a New IEM Location Procedure

(Requires 2/3 to consider, majority to approve)

Option A: Establish a standing Estates Meeting location of St. Louis, MO

Amend IEW-21, Rotation of Imperial Estates Meetings/Coronation, as follows:

~~[The location of Imperial Estates meetings shall rotate around the Adrian Empire.]~~[The Imperial Estates Meetings shall be held in St. Louis, MO.]

- A. ~~Deleted~~[~~The rotation schedule for the March and July meetings is recommended but the November rotation is required.~~]
- B. ~~Deleted~~[Sequence
 1. ~~In year 1 of the rotation, the sequence shall be Region 1, Region 2, Region 3.~~
 2. ~~In year 2 of the rotation, the sequence shall be Region 2, Region 3, Region 1.~~
 3. ~~In year 3 of the rotation, the sequence shall be Region 3, Region 1, Region 2. Year 2 of the rotation shall correspond to years divisible by 3.~~]
- C. ~~Deleted~~[Regions
 4. ~~Region 1 (Western Empire): The West Coast, to include California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia~~
 5. ~~Region 2 (Central Empire): All chapters between Regions 1 and 3.~~
 6. ~~Region 3 (Eastern Empire): Everything East of the Mississippi]~~
- D. Participation

All chapters are encouraged to submit bids. [~~In the event that no bids are received in a timely manner, the Crown shall designate where the meeting shall be held.~~]

Commentary: As we understand it the Imperial Estates Meeting is supposed to rotate from region to region. We think that this makes it hard for more of the populace to attend these meetings. Therefore we propose that every Imperial Estates Meeting be held in a central location so that the financial burden is eased on everyone, It makes it easier to plan if you know exactly what city it is going to be held in. Furthermore we propose that the central location be St. Louis, Missouri. St Louis has a major airport and plenty of venues for us to choose from.

Authors: HRG Thomas Sauvage

Sponsors:

Option B: Modify IEW-21 to define 4 regions:

Amend IEW-1, Rotation of Imperial Estates Meetings/Coronation as follows:

A. Sequence

- ~~1. In year 1 of the rotation, the sequence shall be Region 1, Region 2, Region 3.~~
- ~~2. In year 2 of the rotation, the sequence shall be Region 2, Region 3, Region 1.~~
- ~~3. In year 3 of the rotation, the sequence shall be Region 3, Region 1, Region 2. Year 2 of the rotation shall correspond to years divisible by 3.~~]

1. In year 1 of the rotation, the sequence shall be Region 1, Region 2, Region 3.
2. In year 2 of the rotation, the sequence shall be Region 2, Region 3, Region 4.

- 3. In year 3 of the rotation, the sequence shall be Region 3, Region 4, Region 1.
 - 4. In year 4 of the rotation, the sequence shall be Region 4, Region 1, Region 2.
- Year 1 of the rotation shall correspond with Leap Years.

B. Regions

~~[Region 1 (Western Empire): The West Coast, to include California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia~~

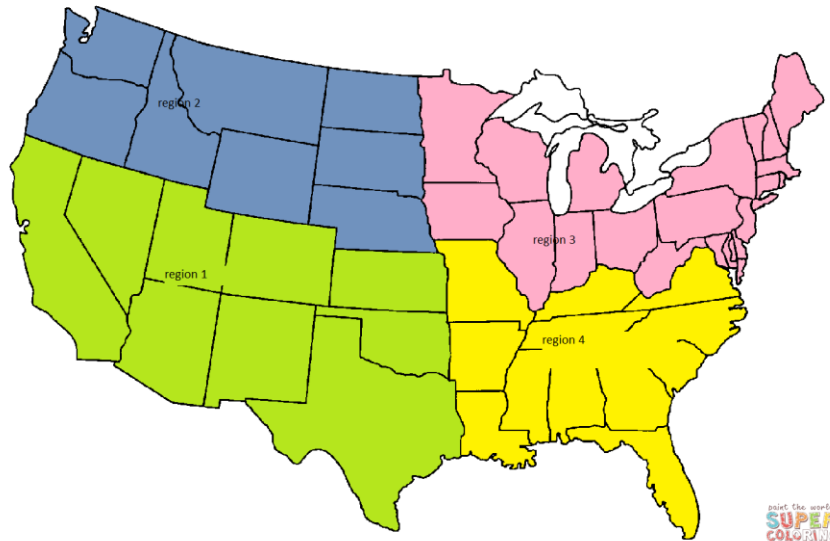
~~Region 2 (Central Empire): All chapters between Regions 1 and 3.~~

~~Region 3 (Eastern Empire): Everything East of the Mississippi]~~

The Empire shall be divided into four Regions, SouthWest Empire, NorthWest Empire, NorthEast Empire, and SouthEast Empire, along the state borders closest to 39° N, 97° W and shall be numbered clockwise from the Southwest.

Chancellor's Note: This makes the states north and east of MO, TN and VA and the province of Ontario in the North East.

Commentary: If our first proposal is not in favor we propose the country be divided into 4 regions (please see the map at bottom of page) and the Imperial Estates Meetings be rotated between them in order. Note: British Columbia, Canada shall be in Region 2.



NEW BUSINESS

NB1. Moving Conduct Unbecoming from Justice to Knights Councils

(Requires 2/3 to consider, majority to approve)

Remove Conduct Unbecoming of a Knight from the pervue of the Ministry of Justice and empowering Knights Councils to deal with the issues.

Commentary: I believe it is time that the Chivalry take back policing its own and start rebuilding our society on the basis of Honor not of rules.

Author: Sir Tailan Bran McNeil Earl Royal, Knight Premier.

Sponsor: Dame Anne Bryce of Kincaig Countess Royal

NB2. Amend IEW-2, Codex Adjudicata, to Provide the Plaintiff With Timely Justice

(Requires 2/3 to consider, majority to approve)

Amend IEW-2, paragraph F as follows:

1. A complaint must be filed with the Ministry of Justice within 45 days of discovery of the offense.
2. Mediation must be attempted within twenty days of the complaint being filed.
3. If mediation fails, or is refused by either party, and if the Minister of Justice finds sufficient cause for charges to be filed, the complaint shall become a set of charges no later than 15 days of the mediation (or attempt at same).
4. Once the complaint is deemed with Merit and a charge issued, the Ministry of Justice has 15-days to provide the name of the appointed or Presiding Magistrate to both the plaintiff and defendant.
5. The Appointed Magistrate then will have 15 days to contact both parties to discover who, if any, are the individuals selected Judge, or their advocate in the event either cannot attend the trial in person; this does not supplant either parties right to defend themselves.
6. The appointed Magistrate then has 15-days to set the trial date.
7. The date of the trial MUST be held no later than three (3) calendar months (or 90-days) from the date the Charges are established by the Imperial Justicar’s office and both parties subsequent notification of such charges and the merit finding.

Cum Timing	# Days Maximum	Sequence:
0	Day 0	Merit is found and Published to the Plaintiff and Defendant
15	15	Ministry of Justice appoints the Court Justice
30	15	Court Justice opens dialogue/contacts plaintiff and defendant
45	15	Justice to set trial date
90	45	TRIAL is held within 45-days remaining!

Commentary: Nowhere in the Codex Adjudicata does it provide the plaintiff (the person who the Imperial Justicar’s office agrees was injured by the Defendant) any right to timely justice. It is NOT specified how long the plaintiff may or may not wait for the trial where the person seeks justice. The Defendant (the accused who is to stand trial) has no options either. The Paragraph below is the only point of Law that provides any formality. Beyond the “finding merit,” there is nothing.

Author: Sir Klaus Van Isbjerg KPr

Sponsors: HG William Baine KPr

NB3. Change IEW 2 Codex Adjudicata Right of Appeal

(Requires 2/3 to consider, majority to approve)

Modify IEW-2 paragraph IV.H. as follows:

H. Right of Appeal

A member who has been found guilty in a judicial court may appeal that finding to the Imperial Crown, in writing, within 30 days. Within 30 days of the written request for appeal, the Imperial Crown shall review the charges and evidence. Either 30-day deadline may be extended for cause. A banished member shall be allowed to attend those events necessary to prepare for his appeal, but shall not be permitted to participate in the activities of the event. The final Court of Appeal shall be the Imperial Estates, whose decision shall be binding. The judgment of the local court shall remain in effect until the Imperial Crown has rendered a decision. The decision of the Imperial Crown may only be appealed to the

Imperial Estates. [The decision of the Imperial Estates is final.](#) The Complainant shall have no right to appeal an adverse ruling. ~~The decision of the Imperial Crown is final.~~

Commentary: I believe this was just an oversight and a position error but incase it isn't stating the decision of the Imperial Crown is final contradicts saying that the decision of the Imperial Crown can be appealed to the Imperial Estates.

Author: Sir Puck, CtR, Dame Katalyn, Queen of Umbria

NB4. Amend Lex Adria Article VI.I to include a minimum age

(Requires 2/3 to consider, majority to approve)

1. A member shall be limited to a maximum of one vote granted by any and all non-landed titles or ranks.
2. In addition, a member shall be limited to one vote granted by landed representation.
3. There shall be no limit to the number of votes that are granted by proxy.
4. For purposes of this section, second and third level knighthood shall be considered non-landed voting ranks.
5. [A member must be at least 18 years of age to hold or cast a vote or a proxy.](#)

Commentary: Just as we have recently clarified that a member cannot hold a vote as a knight until they are 18, we should also require that they are 18 to hold any landed estate or to personally determine or cast any vote in the Chapter or Imperial Estates directly or by proxy. (This will not interfere with underage members' ability to elect heads of Estates or to participate in Crown Wars.)

Authors: Gregor Pent Graf von Schongau CtR, HG William Baine KPr, Sir Robert LaCroix Marquis

NB5. Amend Bylaws Article III.E

(Requires 2/3 to consider, 2/3 to approve)

Add the following between the first and second paragraphs:

[The Crown and Estates of a Chapter have the right to deny the transfer of large or overwhelming numbers of members from another chapter or organization. Members so denied will have the choice of remaining in their former Chapter, becoming members at large, or joining another Chapter on an individual basis.](#)

Option B: As above and enumerate the paragraphs and these sentences.

Commentary: While it is desirable to maintain viable chapters, those chapters should have the right to preserve their culture against significant sudden changes resulting from the transfer of memberships from one or more other chapters.

Of equal concern, the status quo allows a larger group to target and absorb a smaller chapter and its assets. This would include the members of an outside organization essentially performing a hostile take-over of an Adrian chapter.

Author: HG William Baine KPr; Gregor Pent Graf von Schongau CtR

NB6. Amend the Charter of Tyr Lynn to Change the Name to Konigsberg

(Requires 2/3 to consider, majority to approve)

Commentary: This was requested by a unanimous vote of the Shire's Estates. They wish to retire the name of Tyr-Lynn and start fresh with a new name. They wish to begin aggressively marketing with their new name.

Author: HE Sir Klaus Van Isbjerg, Viceroy

Sponsor: Sir Xavier, Sire Fredrick, Sr Minor Estate holders

DISCUSSION ITEMS

DI1. Reorganizing and Renumbering the IEWs

Commentary: It is often difficult to find information in the Imperial Estates Writs due to the random location of subjects within the various writs. By reorganizing the writs we can group like subject together. By renumbering, if we number by discipline or category rather than in chronological order, we can prevent future problems in this matter.

Author: HG William Baine, KPr; HG Gregor Pent Graf von Schongau

DI2. Change the definition of “Knightly Combat” in IEW-17

Discuss IEW-17, the Combat Manual, Article I.F.3:

Knighthly Combat

If Knight’s list combatants desire to conduct knightly combat (i.e. shield bashing, grappling, etc.), they shall notify the marshals prior to the start of combat. The marshals shall make sure both combatants have agreed to knightly combat. Knightly combat is not permitted with any combatant less than 18 years of age. Grappling is allowed and includes grabbing an opponent’s shield, arms, legs, torso, but not the helm. This is to avoid the possibility of having the helm accidentally removed or cause a neck injury. An opponent’s weapon may be grasped by the hilt or haft, but never the blade.

Commentary: Several changes should be made.

Knighthly combat is NOT one set of agreed rules. The combatants must clearly indicate what they are agreeing to. Aggressive weapon and shield techniques, use of pommels and quillions, half-swording, and wrestling should be addressed. Another issue is combatants modifying target areas (we commonly restrict, but can we expand to allow lower leg?). Likewise, we should address the actual force allowed in Knightly combat. We tolerate increased force, but our rules forbid excessive force. What does that mean?

In the last sentence, the blade may not be grabbed, but research into medieval and renaissance martial arts clearly indicates that the blade CAN be, and was, grasped and manipulated. Unless the weapon is actually striking, it is merely incidental contact and unlikely to cause injury, but essential in proven brawling and disarming techniques. As we recruit members of groups such as HEMA and ARMA, we must become more knowledgeable and realistic.

Author: HG William Baine KCh

Sponsors:

NEXT MEETING OF THE IMPERIAL ESTATES: 7-8 NOVEMBER, 2015
(Region 3)

ADJOURNMENT:

Appendix A. Judicial Court Reports

Results:

Sir Polonius

Unto The Imperial Estates,

According to the Codex Adjudicata, once the court has found guilt, "the Court (the Justice or panel, not the Magistrate) may recommend a sentence, all authority to issue final sentence lies with the Crown, subject to review by the Imperial Crown and the appellate process. It will remain the privilege of the court to use its best judgment in its recommendation, the right of the Crown to impose sentence, the right of the Imperial Crown to review and amend, and the right of the Imperial Estates to hear appeals and further modify sentences when appropriate".

Also, according to the Codex Adjudicata, there are sentencing guidelines and graduated punishment clauses. It is our understanding from conversations with the Magistrate and the various panel members that due to the length of trial and late hour that this stage took place at, this portion of the codex was not reviewed with or explained to the panels. Therefore, we shall deviate from the recommended sentencing when appropriate to bring sentencing more in line with our laws according to both the Codex Adjudicata and historical precedent.

Sentence - Sir Polonius

Sir Polonius resigned his membership in which he gave up all his ranks and titles. These may be requested for reinstatement by the member if he ever rejoins and reinstatement is purely up to Imperial Crowns Prerogative. As such, his case was relatively ignored.

The court unanimously found: Dismissed with prejudice for lack of evidence presented.

Therefore, No sentence required.

=====

Sir Hawthorne

Unto The Imperial Estates,

According to the Codex Adjudicata, once the court has found guilt, "the Court (the Justice or panel, not the Magistrate) may recommend a sentence, all authority to issue final sentence lies with the Crown, subject to review by the Imperial Crown and the appellate process. It will remain the privilege of the court to use its best judgment in its recommendation, the right of the Crown to impose sentence, the right of the Imperial Crown to review and amend, and the right of the Imperial Estates to hear appeals and further modify sentences when appropriate".

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Sir Hawthorne chose to not be available during the late hour the case went onto and thus did not testify. The Prosecutions testimony and witnesses were cut short by the Magistrate and thus the Prosecution was denied the ability to present evidence due to time constraints. Therefore, much of his part was not addressed.

The Court Unanimously found: Not Guilty for lack of sufficient evidence presented.

Therefore, No sentence required.

=====

Sir Liam

Unto the Imperial Estates,

Sir Liam testified that he simply acted based on the information that was provided to him by others and that he had no reason to doubt the word of a knight. He made no deference that the two knights disagreed and that he chose, without doing any research, which to believe. The panel found his actions did not rise to the level of the chargeable state of “unbecoming”. However, they found his actions to be “not becoming”. Therefore, they offered this: a knight verifies information they are provided with before acting and do not allow themselves to be led astray. They act with independent judgment and do not rely simply upon the judgment of others. The acts in which he engaged are not acceptable. The excuses he provided should not protect one from bad behavior. He is warned and shall correct his actions so they are not repeated in the future. No longer can he claim ignorance.

The court unanimously found:
Not guilty with the above Warning.

Therefore, no further sentence is required.

=====

Dame Rosa

Unto the Imperial Estates,

Dame Rosa chose to not be available during the late hour the case went onto and thus did not testify. However, the prosecution presented evidence and witnesses that Dame Rosa disseminated untrue information to the populace at large and continued to do so after being given notice of the untruthfulness of the information.

The Court unanimously found:
Guilty of Conduct Unbecoming a Knight for disseminating untrue information to the populace at large and continuing to do so after being given notice of the untruthfulness of the information. Not guilty on all other counts.

The court recommended:
It is recommended that she be sentenced to Censure by the Crown and the publication of an Apology in a manner that clearly addresses the nature of her crime, regret therefore, and a commitment not to re-offend. Said Censure and Apology should be published in a forum designed to reach the maximum breadth of Adrian membership, e.g. public electronic boards. It is also recommended that Dame Rosa immediately shed the accouterments of knighthood (belt, spurs, mantle, banners, etc.) and that she be barred from resuming said accouterments for a year and a day after publication of her Apology.

The Crown rules:
according to the Codex Adjudicata, Explanations of Categories, A “Gross Violation”, is intended to be the Adrian equivalent of a serious felony (malicious, malfeasance, "evil"). Malfeasance is defined as deliberate bad performance of ones duties and responsibilities. This category accounts for knowingly breaking our laws, which the court found. This level of breach includes all that the court recommended as well as appropriate limited judicial ban, banishment of more than 6 months but no more than 1 year and loss of awards, ranks and titles.

With that in mind, We do hereby decree Dame Rosa is sentenced to: as the Court recommended, Censure by the Crown and the publication of an Apology in a manner that clearly addresses the nature of her crime, regret therefore, and a commitment not to re-offend. Said Censure and Apology shall be presented to the Crown for approval and then will be published in a forum designed to reach the maximum breadth of Adrian membership, e.g. public electronic boards. Also, Dame Rosa is immediately shed the accouterments of knighthood (belt, spurs, mantle, banners, etc.), commonly known as giving up her belt, and that she be barred from resuming said accouterments for a year and a day after publication of her Apology. Further in accordance with the Codex and historical prescient the Crown adds Judicial ban which includes the following restrictions: the inability to hold estate or office, Inability to vote in any Estate Meeting and inability to sit on any Civil Court or Court of Justice, for the same period as the loss of belt (a year and a day after publication of an acceptable apology). The Crown specially shows mercy and does not apply any banishment nor permanent loss of titles, Awards, Orders or Ranks.

=====
Dame Cocah

Unto the Imperial Estates

Dame Cocah Anatolii chose to not be available during the late hour the case went onto and thus did not testify. However, the prosecution presented evidence and witnesses that Dame Cocah disseminated untrue information to the populace at large and continued to do so after being given notice of the untruthfulness of the information.

The court unanimously found:

Guilty of Conduct Unbecoming a Knight for disseminated untrue information to the populace at large and continued to do so after being given notice of the untruthfulness of the information. Not guilty on all other counts.

The court recommended:

It is recommended that she be sentenced to Censure by the Crown and the publication of an Apology in a manner that clearly addresses the nature of her crime, regret therefore, and a commitment not to re-offend. Said Censure and Apology should be published in a forum designed to reach the maximum breadth of Adrian membership, e.g. public electronic boards. It is also recommended that Dame Cocah immediately shed the accouterments of knighthood (belt, spurs, mantle, banners, etc.) and that she be barred from resuming said accouterments for a year and a day after publication of her Apology

The Crown rules:

According to the Codex Adjudicata, Explanations of Categories, A "Gross Violation", is intended to be the Adrian equivalent of a serious felony (malicious, malfeasance, "evil"). Malfeasance is defined as deliberate bad performance of ones duties and responsibilities. This category accounts for knowingly breaking our laws, which the court found. This level of breach includes all that the court recommended as well as appropriate limited judicial ban, banishment of more than 6 months but no more than 1 year and loss of awards ranks and titles.

With that in mind we do hereby decree Dame Cocah is sentenced to:

as the Court recommended, Censure by the Crown and the publication of an Apology in a manner that clearly addresses the nature of her crime, regret therefore, and a commitment not to re-offend. Said Censure and Apology shall be presented to the Crown for approval and then will be published in a forum designed to reach the maximum breadth of Adrian membership, e.g. public electronic boards. Also, Dame Cocah is immediately shed the accouterments of knighthood (belt, spurs, mantle, banners, etc.), commonly known as giving up her belt, and that she be barred from resuming said accouterments for a year and a day after publication of her Apology. Further in accordance with the Codex and historical prescient the Crown adds Judicial ban which includes the following restrictions: the inability to hold estate or office, Inability to vote in any Estate Meeting and inability to sit on any Civil Court or Court of Justice, for the same period as the loss of belt (a year and a day after publication of an acceptable apology). The Crown specially shows mercy and does not apply any banishment nor permanent loss of titles, Awards, Orders or Ranks.

=====

Dame Shahara

Unto the Imperial Estates,

Dame Shahara testified that, while at the time she did not know the pretenses for the petition were false, she did not support the petition to remove the Crown and that is why her signature did not appear on the document. The prosecution presented witnesses and documents showing Dame Shahara's involvement in the planning stages, distribution of the petition and distribution of the information that proved to be untrue at Umbrian Estates meetings. Also presented were her emails asking one of the other members to publish the petition since she already called for the Emergency Imperial Estates Meeting. Finally, documents were presented where she had discussions on how to include the then Empress in the petition. Dame Shahara then testified that her involvement in those discussions was to protect the Empress and not to include her in the petition.

The Court, by split decision, Found:

- Guilty of Disharmony, but the feeling of the court was that the level of guilt was more in the nature of misfeasance than malice. The court found that Dame Shahara knew proper procedure, but declined to follow it. The court found that malice was not a necessary element for the crime of Disharmony, and the Disharmony was caused by Dame Sharara's poor actions with insufficient regard for the consequences.
- Not guilty on Conduct Unbecoming for Fraud and Forgery.
- Not guilty of Treason
- The court was silent on Conduct Unbecoming for disseminated untrue information to the populace at large and continuing to do so after being given notice of untruthfulness of the information.

The Court Recommended:

Service in that she should educate herself on proper procedure related to the matter before the court (e.g. communication and obtaining information from the Imperial Crown; the Imperial Crown's authority, duties and prerogatives; the proper procedures for removing or suspending an Imperial Crown for appropriate cause, etc.) and teach a class thereon at an event calculated for large attendance of broad diversity of Adrian membership. Her syllabus should be approved by three sitting crowns not on the Petition complained of and to be completed by either Imperial Crown War or the November Imperial Estates Meeting at the latest. Furthermore, it is recommended that Dame Shahara be sentenced to Censure by the Crown and the publication of an Apology in a manner that clearly addresses the nature of her crime, regret therefore and a commitment not to re-offend. Said Censure and Apology should be published in a forum designed to reach the maximum breadth of Adrian membership, e.g. public electronic boards.

The Crown Rules:

According to the Codex Adjudicata, Explanations of Categories, A “Gross Violation”, is intended to be the Adrian equivalent of a serious felony (malicious, malfeasance, “evil”). Malfeasance is defined as deliberate bad performance of one’s duties and responsibilities. This category accounts for knowingly breaking our laws, which the court found. A “Violation”, is intended to convey a breach of Adrian Law analogous to a gross misdemeanor or lesser felony in mundane law (deliberate, serious misfeasance, “bad”). Misfeasance is defined as a poor performance of one’s duties and responsibilities. An “Infraction”, may indicate a minor or technical breach of Adrian Law similar to a lesser misdemeanor in mundane law (probably omission or neglect, nonfeasance or minor misfeasance, “Bonehead”). Nonfeasance is defined as nonperformance of duties and responsibilities. The court has noted elements of the categories of Violation and Gross Violation in their findings (specifically mention misfeasance, but also mentioning deliberately choosing to break our laws). However, their recommendation falls under infraction consequences, which is for nonfeasance or nonperformance and certainly does not apply. All categories can include censure and apology as well as act of service. Violations include judicial bans, loss of belts and titles and 6 month banishment. Gross violations include judicial bans, loss of belts and titles and banishment more than 6 months and less than a year.

With that in mind, we do hereby decree Her Imperial Highness Dame Shahara is sentenced to: Service in that she should educate herself on proper procedure related to the matter before the court (e.g. communication and obtaining information for the Imperial Crown; the Imperial Crown’s authority, duties and prerogatives; the proper procedures for removing or suspending an Imperial Crown for appropriate cause, etc.) and teach a class thereon at an event calculated for large attendance of a broad diversity of Adrian membership. Her syllabus should be approved by three sitting crowns not on the Petition complained of and to be completed by either Imperial Crown War or the November Imperial Estates Meeting at the latest. Furthermore, Dame Shahara shall be sentenced to Censure by the Crown and the publication of an Apology in a manner that clearly addresses the nature of her crime, regret therefore and a commitment not to re-offend. Said Censure and Apology should be presented to the Crown for approval and then published in a forum designed to reach the maximum breadth of Adrian membership, e.g. public electronic boards. We rule that the court did not find conduct unbecoming a knight and thus, in our mercy, we shall not take away her belt. Finally, Dame Shahara shall be banished for a year. Upon her return, the Imperial Family shall meet and decide then, if in accordance with standard banishment rulings, she should lose her highest title, which we deem to be her Princess title.

=====

Sir Frederick

Unto The Imperial Estates,

Sir Frederick Falconer chose to be available during the trial, participated in decision making through direct contact with his advocate but choose not to testify. The Prosecution presented witnesses and documents that showed Sir Frederick distributed untrue documents to the other defendants for dissemination around the empire in an effort to unseat the Imperial Crown under false pretenses and continued to do so after being given notice of the untruthfulness of the information.

The court unanimously found:

- Guilty of Treason.
- Guilty of Disharmony.
- With regard to the charge of Conduct Unbecoming a Knight, the court found that to be a lesser included offense in the convictions for Treason and Disharmony

The Court Recommended:

Censure by the Crown and the publication of an Apology in a manner that clearly addresses the nature of his crime, regret therefore, and a commitment not to re-offend. Said Censure and Apology should be published in a forum designed to reach the maximum breadth of Adrian membership, e.g. public electronic boards. Furthermore, it is recommended that Sir Frederick('s persona) be sentenced to death. Sir Frederick was also found guilty of Disharmony, for which the recommended sentence was (membership) banishment for a year (maximum allowable for them to recommend).

The Crown Rules:

According to the Codex Adjudicata, Explanations of Categories, A "Gross Violation", is intended to be the Adrian equivalent of a serious felony (malicious, malfeasance, "evil"). Malfeasance is defined as deliberate bad performance of one's duties and responsibilities. This category accounts for knowingly breaking our laws, which the court found. Finding guilt in more than one charge increases the level of breach to include every level of punishment.

With that in mind, we do hereby decree Sir Frederick is sentenced to:

Censure by the Crown and the publication of an Apology in a manner that clearly addresses the nature of his crime, regret therefore, and a commitment not to re-offend. Said Censure and Apology should be presented to the Crown for approval and then published in a forum designed to reach the maximum breadth of Adrian membership, e.g. public electronic boards. Furthermore, Sir Frederick's persona be sentenced to death by drawn and quarter. Afterwards, his remains will be sent to the corners of the empire where they shall serve as a reminder. Finally, mundane membership shall be banishment for 3 years with a recommendation to the Imperial Estates for extension to lifetime

JUSTICAR'S REPORTS:

Unto the Imperial Crown, herein please find the results of trial held March 28 and 29, 2015:

Trial was held by special permission of the Imperial Estates to be had at the site of the Imperial Estates Meeting ahead of Imperial Estates business. The date had been agreed by the Imperial Crown and the defendants (although there had been a subsequent motion for postponement, which will be discussed below). The proceedings were video-recorded from approximately 9:20 a.m. local time until approximately 4:00 a.m. the following morning. The video recording was done with equipment belonging to Lord Wright Bentwood and performed by Squire Baela Parmaloché (with permission of the knights to whom she was in service for the event: Sir Luvian Parmaloché and Dame Eena Parmaloché; Squire Baela's knight was not present at the time). The final minutes of the evidentiary portion of the proceedings were not captured on video due to running out of data space; however, an audio recording was made by the magistrate. All recordings were made under the supervision of the magistrate. Portions of the video recordings were stored on devices of Sir L'Bet'e de Acmd and Sir Nikolai, with the final portion remaining in the videorecording device, which was kept by Lord Wright Bentwood. The record is to be compiled and stored in a place designated by the Imperial Crown.

Sir Nikolai MacLean Besky von Habsburg had presided as pre-trial magistrate and at trial, and he continued to preside as magistrate on an interim basis pending voir dire. Her Imperial Majesty, Dame Elizabeth Blizce, oversaw all proceeding on behalf of the Imperial Crown.

The defendants were known as follows:

Sir Hawthorn de Tallyrand Perigord (represented by Sir Puck)

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<http://www.adrianempire.org>

Dame Cocah Anatolii (represented by Sir Puck)

Dame Rosa Fiend (represented by Sir Puck)

Sir Polonius Fiend

Dame Shahara of Lion's Court (present and represented by Dame Ashlinn Tiernan)

Sir Liam Lust (present and represented by Sir Puck)

Sir Frederick Falconer

All were charged as follows pursuant to the Codex Adjudicata IV. E.:

1. Disharmony;

2. Treason;

5. Conduct Unbecoming a Knight (including lying and forgery);

and pursuant to Codex Adjudicata VI.:

F. Attempting to commit the foregoing crimes, and conspiracy to commit the foregoing crimes (these were not stand-alone charges, but rather incorporated into the foregoing charges);

The Imperial Crown in the person of Lord Wright Bentwood prosecuted, and alleged that the defendants had conspired with each other and that each had acted on the behalf of each as well as on behalf of all the others collectively to commit the foregoing crimes.

Specifically, it was alleged that:

The defendants had organized an improper Petition of Imperial Estate Holders to place the Imperial Crown under Judicial Ban without underlying charges;

That the defendants had known that the Petition was legally improper;

That the Petition had been prepared with an improper purpose, that is, to interfere with the Imperial Crown's ability to exercise its duties, and specifically, to disable it from being able to continue its legal defense of the Empire in the pending mundane lawsuit;

That the purpose of disabling the Imperial Crown had been to place defendants in a position to facilitate capitulation of the Empire in the mundane lawsuit, which had been commenced by one of the defendants (Sir Falconer) and to deprive Lord Wright Bentwood and Sir Thomas Weimar of rights by legislative action without due process (in violation of Art. VI. J. of Lex Adria) as outlined in a "settlement proposal" from Sir Falconer related to the mundane lawsuit;

That although the Petition had been ruled invalid by the Chancery, harm had been caused by the effort necessary to counteract the confusion as to the legal status of the leadership of the Empire;

That there had been lies told by defendants and facilitated by each of them to induce Estates to sign onto the Petition;

That there had been forgery involved in the preparation of the Petition and signatories, and that each of the defendants had been involved and/or facilitated or supported such forger;

That the events leading up to the Petition, during its preparation and presentation, and thereafter so disrupted the harmony of the Empire that it had necessitated Crown intervention and had lead to many members wishing to leave the Empire;

That the conspiracy to do the foregoing was conducted in secret using various communication methods including a clandestine yahoo group for the purpose of communications to advance the conspiracy;

That while the defendants had attempted to justify their actions as necessary for the good of the Empire, at no time did the defendants attempt to use legitimate channels to advance their concerns, and in particular, they never had properly petitioned the Imperial Crown to address such alleged concerns.

The magistrate summarized with the concurrence of defense counsel that the facts of the case were not particularly in dispute, but rather the interpretation of their meaning. The magistrate stated (with concurrence of defense counsel) that defendants maintained that the Imperial Crown had criminally abrogated Its duty to defend the Empire, had recklessly exposed the Empire and its members to liability, and that the actions taken by defendants had been reasonable given the knowledge of defendants at the time and had been intended to defend the Empire. Furthermore, defendants asserted that the actions of defendants were protected by parliamentary immunity (Art. VI. K. of Lex Adria), and that the charges by the Crown were vague and not particular with regard to any individual defendant.

At the time of the reading of the foregoing charges, Sir Polonius and Sir Falconer were not in attendance, nor were they represented. It was announced that Sir Polonius had resigned from the Empire, and that Sir Falconer had previously announced that he would abstain from participation in the proceedings pending the mundane lawsuit on advice of counsel. Her Imperial Majesty sought volunteers to represent the interests of Sir Polonius, and Sir Puck volunteered, was found acceptable by all concerned, and was appointed. Her Imperial Majesty sought volunteers to represent the interests of Sir Falconer, and Dame Ashlinn volunteered, was found acceptable by all concerned, and was appointed.

Dame Ashlinn requested a brief recess to contact Sir Falconer, which was permitted. After that contact, she made a motion to postpone proceedings as to Sir Falconer until conclusion of the mundane lawsuit pursuant to Codex Adjudicata IV.C. This motion was denied as the mundane lawsuit was not criminal in nature, and Sir Falconer was the plaintiff in the mundane case in any event.

Sir Nikolai then proceeded to make disclosure with regard to his own performance as magistrate. He disclosed that of three Petitions presented in Adria's history, he had been a primary actor in two of them, which created a natural tendency for Sir Nikolai to view such Petitions favorably. In fact, this trial was being held on the tenth anniversary of the trial set for the last Petition, which also had been against Lord Wright Bentwood and his co-ruler (and had been held in essentially the same geographic location), and it had been at that proceeding that Sir Nikolai had been prosecutor of the Imperial Crown. On the other hand, Sir Nikolai disclosed that months before his appointment as magistrate, he had opined at an unofficial meeting of the Imperial Estates General on February 8, 2014 as follows: that if it were to be shown to be true that certain events had occurred [substantially the same as charged by the Imperial Crown for trial], that such could be a basis for conviction of treason, and furthermore, based solely on information Sir Nikolai had received up to that time from sources other than the defendants, Sir Nikolai had been of the opinion that certain Adrians (who were later to become defendants) were likely guilty (although Sir Nikolai also observed that the distinction between heroism and treason was often one of

perspective and outcome— or something like that). Also, Sir Nikolai disclosed that the Imperial Crown had pointed out that as magistrate, Sir Nikolai might have failed to give proper public notice, having only provided notice to interested parties as opposed to the Adrian public. No motion was made with regard to the notice issue. Counsel for defendants asked if Sir Nikolai's opinion had changed regarding guilt of defendants since his announcement last February. The response, in essence, was that his opinion regarding the legal nature of the charges presented had not really changed, but as to the guilt of the particular defendants in these proceedings, Sir Nikolai had shifted to a mode where his opinion was suspended pending the results. By law, the magistrate has no vote on the outcome, although the magistrate does control proceedings and advises the court as to the law.

After disclosure, it was put to defendants and the Imperial Crown as to whether it would be acceptable for Sir Nikolai to continue as magistrate. There was no objection.

Defendants all requested Courts of Chivalry, and it was requested that Dame Shahara have a separate panel of judges. (The term, "judges," is used advisedly. The Codex speaks only of "advocates" and "arbiters," and refers to them collectively only as "knights;" however to distinguish the "knights" sitting in judgment from other "knights," the term "judges" is used herein.) It had been previously ruled (confirmed 2/13/15) that each defendant was entitled to be judged separately by different panels, albeit on evidence taken concurrently.

For the panel for all defendants other than Dame Shahara, Sir Puck and Dame Ashlinn selected Sir Robert "Jestar" de la Fonteyne. After voir dire, no objection was made to him. The magistrate ruled him acceptable although Sir Jestar had participated in a vote in favor of the Petition at a Royal Estates Meeting for the Kingdom of Esperance. Lord Wright Bentwood selected Sir Iamys M'Tamhais. After voir dire, no objection was made to him, and he was found acceptable. The two advocates then selected an arbiter, but after voir dire, the selection of that arbiter was withdrawn in favor of selecting Dame Eena Parmaloche. After voir dire, she was found acceptable without objection.

For Dame Shahara's panel, defendants selected Sir Desmond Wallace. After voir dire, no formal objection was made, although it was disclosed that Sir Desmond had been exposed to controversy surrounding events described in the charges, and Lord Wright Bentwood argued that if anything, that exposure, and his reaction to it, could bias Sir Desmond in favor of the prosecution. Nevertheless, the magistrate ruled Sir Desmond acceptable. Lord Wright selected Sir Luvian Parmaloche. After voir dire, no objection was made to him, and he was found acceptable. The two advocates then selected Dame Lewanna de Panton as arbiter. After voir dire, no objection was made, and she was found acceptable.

For the office of Bailiff, Sir Wilhelmus Blizce volunteered from the Heraldry Office as being available and not a material witness. There was no objection, and he was found acceptable. He compiled the list of witnesses to be presented by prosecution and defense, and he oversaw the compiling of the oath for the judges and all participants in the trial (with prosecution, defense, and magistrate all contributing elements they wished to see in the oath. He then summoned the sword, and all present, including Imperial Estates and guests not directly participating in the trial took the oath as led by His Imperial Majesty Lord Wright Bentwood.

Lord Wright, having already summarized His position in the recitation of the charges, yielded to Sir Puck to give his opening statement, which in essence, concurred with the magistrate summary of the

defense (above). Dame Ashlinn reserved her opening statement until the time of presentation of testimony of the defendants.

Dame Ashlinn, on behalf of Sir Falconer, did make a motion to either postpone Sir Falconer's trial to be had concurrently with Sir Falconer's complaint against Sir Thomas Weimar for defamation. In the alternative, Sir Falconer wished that the trial of Sir Thomas be advanced to be heard concurrently with that of defendants. Sir Thomas, who was present, objected to having his trial advanced due to lack of notice for preparation. Furthermore, Dame Ashlinn was unable to propose a means by which Sir Falconer's complaint could be prosecuted on that day in Sir Falconer's absence. Thus, the request to advance Sir Thomas' trial was denied. The request to postpone Sir Falconer's trial to the date of Sir Thomas' trial was also denied as no explanation was given as to how combining Sir Falconer's complaint against Sir Thomas with the Crown's complaint against Sir Falconer would be judicially feasible or economical in light of the fact that the two complaints did not have common nuclei of operative fact (although the cases had common backgrounds in the "chattel goods" issue), whereas the Crown's respective cases against each of the defendants arose out of the same events allowing for each defendant to be tried simultaneously on evidence taken concurrently.

The Codex (IV.A.1.) calls for witnesses to be heard by the court, with the complainant testifying second to last, and defendant(s) testifying last. In this case, to facilitate questioning, the magistrate asked that counsel for prosecution and defense start the questioning and submission of evidence to give the court a basis for further questioning. There was no objection.

The prosecution called Sir Liam first. Defense objected to calling Sir Liam out of order. Sir Liam's testimony was deferred, and the Crown presented a number of declarations and documents as evidence. Sir L'Bet'e de Acmd and Sir Thomas Weimar were also called and examined by prosecution, defense, and the court. Sir Dietrich von Holstein was called and examined by prosecution, defense and the court via Skype.

At or around Sir Deitrich's testimony, Dame Lewanna disclosed that although she had initially thought that she had had no prior knowledge of the case, she now realized that she had some peripheral knowledge, which she shared. No objection was made to her continued service as arbiter on Dame Shahara's panel.

After the taking of the foregoing evidence, it was getting so late, that the magistrate proposed to jump straight to testimony from the defense with no further testimony from the Crown (who had been speaking on an ongoing basis in presentation of declaration and documentary evidence, but who had not been directly cross-examined by the defense— although defense questions addressed to the court had been often presented to the Crown for response). Cross-examination is not a defined right within the Codex, although it is often helpful to the court. In this case, the concern of the court was that with the late hour, the taking of further testimony in advance of hearing the defense would prejudice defendants and obstruct the search for the truth (Codex V.I.) In the alternative, it was offered that the Imperial Estates Meeting be postponed entirely, thus allowing for another full day of proceedings on 3/29. As Sir Nikolai was not available as magistrate for 3/29, this alternative would involve selecting another magistrate for the following day. The consensus was to hear from the two defense witnesses present and press on through the night. The defense objections to calling defendants to testify out of order was not renewed.

At or around this time, Dame Ashlinn presented her opening statement for the defense adding to the prior summaries that the Crown had inadequately communicated the status of the mundane lawsuit to defendants such that defendants were left with the belief that they had no choice but to act to become informed and to protect the Empire.

Testimony was taken from Sir Liam and Dame Shahara in that order.

Documents not previously submitted to the court were reviewed by both sides. All defense documents were admitted without objection. With regard to prosecution documents, only those documents not objected to by the defense were admitted. All others were withdrawn by the prosecution.

Sir Puck moved to postpone conclusion of proceedings against absent defendants represented by him (Sir Hawthorn, Dame Rosa, Sir Polonius and Dame Cocah) on the assertion that they had been available to provide live testimony by electronic means, but that due to the late hour, they were no longer available. An offer of proof was requested as to what testimony the absent defendants would give that would be exculpatory beyond that which had already been heard, but Sir Puck had no such offer. It was not discussed, nor did Sir Puck offer explanation as to why the later hour made absent defendants any less available than the prosecution, defense, court, or present defendants, who were up, awake and participating. Also not discussed was the fact that the prosecution had originally requested to have defendants testify first, and that the defense had objected. No reason had been given for that prior objection other than the procedure outlined by the Codex. No prejudice had been asserted (for example, it had not been asserted that the defendants could not have testified until they had heard the entire prosecution's case as defendants did not have sufficient information regarding the charges they were facing; in fact, the contrary was established early in the case: that the facts were not really in dispute, and they were well understood by all concerned, and that the main issues were of interpretation.) There being no indication of prejudice to the defense, the motion to postpone was reserved for ruling by the judges during deliberation, recognizing that failure to grant Sir Puck's request could be asserted by defendants on appeal.

Prosecution and defense were then given time for final offers of proof with regard to testimony, final presentation of documentary evidence, and argument. Time was limited, but both sides were able to conclude remarks with time to spare for rebuttal and counter-argument.

Although it was about 4 a.m. and although not all witnesses had been heard from, there were no motions for mistrial (start over from scratch).

The evidentiary portion was thus concluded. Disposition of the case was submitted to the judges along with pending pre-trial motions as follows:

Sir Puck had moved for postponement of trial due to delay on the part of the Crown in providing discovery. Trial not having been postponed, said motion was re-fashioned as a motion for evidence exclusion, issue conclusion, postponement for further presentation of evidence, or dismissal.

Dame Ashlinn had moved to compel response of the Crown to her interrogatories, particularly her request to know with specificity what acts had been alleged to have been committed by each individual defendant and how those acts supported the underlying charges. Dame Ashlinn argued that the Crown's complaint was disorganized and incoherent and thus problematic for the defense. As the Crown had

clarified its position at trial (but not within the time requested by Dame Ashlinn), this motion was re-fashioned as a motion for evidence exclusion, issue conclusion, postponement for further presentation of evidence, or dismissal based on prejudice and surprise to defendants. Furthermore, Dame Ashlinn's implied motion to dismiss based on parliamentary immunity was also taken under submission by the court.

The judges then cleared the court for deliberation, which continued until about 6:00 a.m., and which was not recorded.

Ruling on pretrial motions and motions under submission:

The judges overruled and denied all pre-trial motions and motions under submission, recognizing that failure to grant said motions could be asserted by defendants on appeal. Implied in the denial was a finding that the issues complained of in the motions were not prejudicial to the defense as ultimately, the defense had been able to present documentary evidence in full without objection as well as substantial testimony from two defendants. Furthermore, with the facts substantially not in dispute (where there was sufficient prosecution evidence at all— more on that below), the main issues were not of fact but law. That being said, one judge, Dame Lewanna, favored dismissal despite the foregoing due to her feeling that the court process itself had been abused by the insufficient organization of the Crown's presentation of the prosecution. On that basis, she voted for dismissal on all counts against Dame Shahara.

With the last procedural concerns dealt with, the judges deliberated as to the guilt or innocence of defendants. The results were as follows:

Sir Polonius: Dismissed with prejudice (no right of retrial) for lack of sufficient evidence submitted by the prosecution to sustain the complaint. Unanimous decision.

Sir Hawthorn: Not guilty for lack of sufficient evidence to support a finding of guilt. Unanimous decision.

Dame Cocah: Guilty of Conduct Unbecoming a Knight. The evidence showed that Dame Cocah disseminated untruthful information and continued to do so after being given notice of the untruthfulness of the information. It is recommended that she be sentenced to Censure by the Crown and the publication of an Apology in a manner that clearly addresses the nature of her crime, regret therefore, and a commitment not to re-offend. Said Censure and Apology should be published in a forum designed to reach the maximum breadth of Adrian membership, e.g. public electronic boards. It is also recommended that Dame Cocah immediately shed the accouterments of knighthood (belt, spurs, mantle, banners, etc.) and that she be barred from resuming said accouterments for a year and a day after publication of her Apology. Not guilty on all other counts. Unanimous decision.

Dame Rosa: Guilty of Conduct Unbecoming a Knight. The evidence showed that Dame Rosa disseminated untruthful information and continued to do so after being given notice of the untruthfulness of the information. It is recommended that she be sentenced to Censure by the Crown and the publication of an Apology in a manner that clearly addresses the nature of her crime, regret therefore, and a commitment not to re-offend. Said Censure and Apology should be published in a forum designed

to reach the maximum breadth of Adrian membership, e.g. public electronic boards. It is also recommended that Dame Rosa immediately shed the accouterments of knighthood (belt, spurs, mantle, banners, etc.) and that she be barred from resuming said accouterments for a year and a day after publication of her Apology. Not guilty on all other counts. Unanimous decision.

Sir Liam: Not guilty on all counts; however the panel found that Sir Liam had engaged in conduct “not becoming” of a knight (which while unfortunate, is short of “unbecoming,” which would be a “wilful” crime) in that he had acted without verifying information on which he had been acting, had allowed himself to be led astray, and had acted without exercising independent judgment but rather relying on the judgment of others. The panel merely recommends that it be communicated to Sir Liam the conclusions of the panel such that he may take corrective action. Unanimous decision.

Sir Falconer: Guilty of Treason, for which the recommended sentence is Censure by the Crown and the publication of an Apology in a manner that clearly addresses the nature of his crime, regret therefore, and a commitment not to re-offend. Said Censure and Apology should be published in a forum designed to reach the maximum breadth of Adrian membership, e.g. public electronic boards. Furthermore, it is recommended that Sir Falconer be sentenced to death. Sir Falconer was also found guilty of Disharmony, for which the recommended sentence was banishment for a year. With regard to the charge of Conduct Unbecoming a Knight, the court found that to be a lesser included offense in the convictions for Treason and Disharmony. No additional sentence was recommended. Unanimous decision.

Dame Shahara: Not guilty of Conduct Unbecoming a Knight in that the evidence was insufficient to sustain findings of fraud or forgery. Not guilty of Treason, and specifically that the evidence was insufficient to sustain a finding that she had conspired with another with the purpose of aiding that other to commit Treason. Guilty of Disharmony, but the feeling of the court was that the level of guilt was more in the nature of misfeasance than malice. The court found that Dame Shahara knew proper procedure, but declined to follow it. The court found that malice was not a necessary element for the crime of Disharmony, and that Disharmony was caused by Dame Shahara’s poor actions with insufficient regard for the consequences. The recommended sentence is one of Service in that she should educate herself on proper procedure related to the matter before the court (e.g. communication and obtaining information from the Imperial Crown; the Imperial Crown's authority, duties, and prerogatives; the proper procedures for removing or suspending an Imperial Crown for appropriate cause, etc.), and teach a class thereon at an event calculated for large attendance of a broad diversity of Adrian membership. Her syllabus should be approved by three sitting crowns not on the Petition complained of and to be completed by either Imperial Crown War or the November Imperial Estates Meeting at the latest. Furthermore, it is recommended that Dame Shahara be sentenced to Censure by the Crown and the publication of an Apology in a manner that clearly addresses the nature of her crime, regret therefore, and a commitment not to re-offend. Said Censure and Apology should be published in a forum designed to reach the maximum breadth of Adrian membership, e.g. public electronic boards. Split decision, with Dame Lewanna voting for dismissal, against any finding of guilt, and against any sentence.

Herein please find the results of trial held May 2015:

Trial was held at the site of the Terre Neuve’s regular location the day after their regularly scheduled May event. The date had been set by the Imperial Crown after the defendant had asked for Crown Justice and did not submit a trial date within the legally set time frame. The proceedings were video-

recorded from approximately 10:00 AM a.m. local time until the tape ran out. The video recording was done with equipment belonging to HRM Sir Cledwyn and performed by leaving the camera in a fixed position facing the witnesses chair. The final minutes of the evidentiary portion of the proceedings were not captured on video due to running out of data space; however, manual notation was made by the Imperial Crown. All recordings were made under the supervision of the magistrate. Portions of the video recordings were stored on devices of Sir Cledwyn. The record is to be compiled and stored in a place designated by the Imperial Crown.

Sir L'Bete' de Acmd had presided as pre-trial magistrate and Sir Talin Bran McNeil at trial. His Imperial Majesty, Lord Wright Bentwood, oversaw all proceeding on behalf of the Imperial Crown.

The defendants were known as follows:

Sir Dorn der Schwarzen Rose (represented by Corrwyn Tyrsson)

The charges were as follows pursuant to the Codex Adjudicata IV. :

1. Malfeasance/misfeasance of office for failure to register heraldic devices by Imperial Minister (brought by Sir Klaus Van Isbjerg);
2. Malfeasance/misfeasance of office for dissolving the estates of Terre Neuve without due process by Imperial Minister (brought by the Crowns of Terre Neuve Dame Kendra and Sir Titus and Sir Johan von Hohenstafen)
3. Malfeasance/misfeasance of office for unlawfully preventing attendance at a local estate meeting by local crown(brought by Sir Klaus Van Isbjerg);
4. Malfeasance/misfeasance of office for unlawfully preventing creation of local estates of Tyr-Lynn by local Crown (brought by the entire membership of Tyr-Lynn, represented by Sir Klaus Van Isbjerg);
5. Conduct Unbecoming a Knight (inappropriate language, brought by Sir William Baine);

Sir Klaus and Sir Johan prosecuted, and alleged that the defendant had preformed all of the above actions.

Specifically, it was alleged that:

- The defendant had delayed the filing of Sir Klaus device until after another member had filed a device similar enough to warrant rejection based on trespass;
- The defendant had deleted almost all the Estates of Terre Neuve's heraldry without proper judicial procedure or notice;
- The defendant had held estates meetings without allowing attendance of the membership and thus denying them the ability to participate;
- The defendant had prevented local members from creating estates thus denying them the ability to participate;
- The defendant was rude beyond acceptable levels when receiving unwelcome correspondence or news;

That in the case of Tyr-Lynn, the purpose of denying heraldic registration, membership access to estates meetings and preventing the creation of estates had been to place the defendant in a position of absolute power with no ability to overrule his personal positions and to deprive Sir Klaus Van Isbjerg and the membership of Tyr-Lynn of rights by executive action without due process;

That in the case of Terre Nueve and Sir William Baine, the purpose of revoking heraldic registration and rudeness had been to place the defendant in a position of superiority by bullying those that question his personal positions;

That while the defendant had attempted to justify his actions as procedural in nature, at no time did the defendant attempt to use his position to resolve issues, rather he used his position to further inflame the situation.

At the time of the reading of the foregoing charges, Sir William Baine was not in attendance, nor represented. It was announced that Sir Baine had submitted his complaint and evidence in advance in writing for review by the Crown.

Defendant requested Crown Justice, and it was accepted that Lord Wright Bentwood, the Imperial Crown, would judge. (The term, “judge,” is used advisedly. The Codex speaks only of “advocates” and “arbiters,” and refers to them collectively only as “knights;” however to distinguish the “knights” sitting in judgment from other “knights,” the term “judges” is used herein.)

For the office of Bailiff, Sir Callon Bryn Corey volunteered as being available and not a material witness. There was no objection, and he was found acceptable. He oversaw the compiling of the oath for the participants in the trial.

Each of the Charges was addressed separately. The order of events followed the same procedure. First the various prosecutors made their opening statement, followed by the defense’s opening statement.

The Codex (IV.A.1.) calls for witnesses to be heard by the court, with the complainant testifying second to last, and defendant(s) testifying last. In these cases, to facilitate questioning, the magistrate asked that counsel for prosecution and defense start the questioning and submission of evidence to give the court a basis for further questioning. There was no objection.

The prosecution presented a number of declarations and documents as evidence. Squire Euguran von Hohenstaufen, HRM Sir Cledwyn and Dame Halla Johnsdottier were also called and examined by prosecution, defense, and the court. Dame Etaine and Dame Kendra were also called and asked questions due to their positions and rank at the time events.

After the taking of the evidence, it was getting late and the magistrate proposed that both the prosecution and defense submit all their documents for review and make their closing statements.

Documents were submitted without objection. And closing statements were made.

The evidentiary portion was thus concluded. Disposition of the case was submitted to the Crown.

The Crown then cleared the court and retreated with the documents for deliberation.

The Crown deliberated as to the guilt or innocence of defendant. The results were as follows:

1. Malfeasance/misfeasance of office for failure to register heraldic devices by Imperial Minister (brought by Sir Klaus Van Isbjerg);

Not Guilty. Evidence submitted, through no fault of procession, contained errors known to the court. Those errors implied guilt for the uninformed, however during the course of the trial the errors became clear and thus the acts did not rise to the level of crimes.

2. Malfeasance/misfeasance of office for dissolving the estates of Terre Neuve without due process by Imperial Minister (brought by the Crowns of Terre Neuve Dame Kendra and Sir Titus and Sir Johan von Hohenstafen)

Guilty. While evidence showed some disagreement to material facts, enough evidence existed to show that releasing the vast majority of the subdivisions heraldry was unwarranted and unlawful.

3. Malfeasance/misfeasance of office for unlawfully preventing attendance at a local estate meeting by local crown(brought by Sir Klaus Van Isbjerg);

Not Guilty lack of sufficient evidence. Evidence submitted was circumstantial.

4. Malfeasance/misfeasance of office for lawful preventing creation of local estates by local Crown (brought by the entire membership of Tyr-Lynn, represented by Sir Klaus Van Isbjerg);

Guilty. Evidence clearly showed that the membership followed all the steps needed to create estates and that Sir Dorn inserted excessive roadblocks and/or ignored notices.

5. Conduct Unbecoming a Knight (inappropriate language, brought by Sir William Baine);

Guilty. Evidence showed that when presented with items Sir Dorn disagreed or topics he disliked the responses were below the caliber of common decency, let alone the standard of knighthood.

Therefore for the Crimes of Malfeasance/misfeasance of office for dissolving the estates of Terre Neuve without due process by Imperial Minister, Malfeasance/misfeasance of office for unlawfully preventing creation of local estates of Try-Lynn by local crown and Conduct Unbecoming a Knight for inappropriate language and demeanor the Crown sentences Sir Dorn der Schwarzen Rose as follows:

He be sentenced to Censure by the Crown and the publication of an Apology in a manner that clearly addresses the nature of her crime, regret therefore, and a commitment not to re-offend. Said Censure and Apology must be acceptable to the offended parties and then be published in a forum designed to reach the maximum breadth of Adrian membership, e.g. public electronic boards. Sir Dorn is immediately shed the accouterments of knighthood (belt, spurs, mantle, banners, etc.) and that he be barred from resuming said accouterments for a year and a day after publication of the Apology. Further due to the nature of abuse of power derived from ministerial service it is decreed that a permanent Judicial Ban from holding ministry office as well as a permanent loss of the Order of the Comet be instituted. Finally, we decree that banishment from the presence of Sir Klaus (commonly known as persona non grata) and his court be put in effect.

Appendix B. Judicial Court Appeals

Representing Rosa and Cocah and in speaking with both we are at this time appealing the decision of the judicial court finding both parties of conduct unbecoming a knight as well as the sentencing from Their Imperial Majesties unto the Imperial Estates as is their right as members of the Adrian Empire.

Per IEW #2 Codex Adjudicata - IV. Courts of Justice H. Right of Appeal

Thank you,
Sir Puck

Greetings to the Imperial Chancery and Members of the Imperial Body,

Please consider this as notice of request to appeal based on the Codex Adjudicata, Section IV. Courts of Justice. Subsection H: Right of Appeal on behalf of HIH Shahara.

While we accept the findings of the judges of Disharmony through Misfeasance for not following proper procedure for conflict resolution with the Imperial Crown and the suggested sentencing of teaching a class at a large duly noticed event prior to November, and a public apology; we humbly ask that the Estates overturn the addendum of banishment to the sentence by TIM's.

Additionally, we respectfully request that the Estates see fit to add a caveat to the apology that allows the apology to be reviewed and approved by a disinterested 3rd party or the 3 judges who sat on the panel for HIH Shahara, rather than requiring approval from TIM's, potentially creating more conflict which we wish to avoid so that the Empire may move forward and heal from this issue.

We also offer, that instead of simply giving a class on proper procedures as outlined in the judicial documents already posted, we will also create a procedural manual with this information, outlining appropriate methods of contact for the Imperial Crown and timelines for procedural questions that arose as a consequence of this situation, so that in the future, others will have the information in an easy to follow format and procedures for contact and response will be clearly defined. This manual will be put before the Estates for a vote and posted in the Library section if it passes, so as to reach all membership who wish to utilize the information contained therein. Hopefully, this proactive approach will assist others in obtaining and vetting information in the future so as to avoid conflicts.

As to the banishment, the terms of the sentence require HIH Shahara to perform a class at a well attended event prior to November, basically creating a situation in which it is impossible to perform portions of the sentence without violating other portions. That is unfair and not in keeping with the wishes of the panel of judges. We request that the banishment be removed from the sentence by the Imperial Body, unless the Imperial Crowns wish to revisit the banishment and remove it on their own prior to the Imperial Estates Meeting based on its conflict with other requirements of the sentence.

HIH Shahara is a respected, active member of her Kingdom, Umbria, and organizes and attends many educational demonstrations designed to further the educational purpose of the Adrian Empire. She runs children's educational demonstrations that help Adria in meeting it's 501C3 obligations and has some of those demonstrations coming in the near future. Therefore, we request a stay of sentence to allow her to attend the demonstrations she has assisted in organizing to date and so that she may attend the July Imperial Estates Meeting, where this appeal will be heard.

We thank you for your attention to this notice and request that any questions you have be sent directly to myself, as her representative, or to HIH Shahara and we will be happy to address your concerns or queries.

Thank you for your time.

Respectfully submitted,

HIH Ashlinn Tiernan

Princess of Adria

Knight Advocate for HIH Shahara

Appendix C. Letters of Intent for the Board of Directors

Region 1 or At-Large

Qualifications:

Currently, I functional as an Industrial Engineer at Boeing's Technology & Engineering division where I perform business process development activities related to the Industrial Engineering group. Other positions held in Boeing are in Business Operations Finance both in Commercial and Defense. Initially, I was contracted into Boeing to develop, improve, and or document various processes in the finance operations area; this has carried into my present position.

In the past, I've held position up to General Services Division Manager, and private contracting. While in private consulting I functioned specifically in Facilities relocations, team development, process development, and General team development and management. I've created sales administration and customer service units, and the processes, and tools required for full efficient functionality. Developed immediate response Disaster Recovery/Business Continuity plans, as well as highly technical product engineering manuals (Tech R&D).

I am professional, with a proven track record of increasing revenues and maximizing efficiencies; who thrives in dynamic environments while remaining pragmatic and focused.

In Adria, I've been a member since 1994 (early). I've accomplished Knight Champion, Knight Premiere, and Knight Rode. Currently I am working on my Knighthood in Archery and going further in the Arts.

I've served the past year as one of the At Large BOD posts, and look forward to serving again and applying my tremendous business knowledge to help.

Sir Klaus
mka Dan Olsen

Appendix D. Amendments to the Glossary of the Lex Adria

- Budget** - Drafted and submitted annually by Imperial and Royal Crowns to their respective Estates, budgets include proposed items, anticipated cost, and reflect total expenditures.
- Canton** - ~~[A geographically-based region within a Chapter]~~ [An administrative district](#) created ~~[for administrative purposes (such as distance)]~~ [by Crown prerogative](#), and governed by a viceroy ~~[as an extension]~~ [under the authority](#) of the ~~[local]~~ Crown.
- Chapter** - ~~[This refers to]~~ Kingdom, Archduchy, Duchy, or Shire.
- Codicils** - The laws of each Chapter [requiring 2/3 to adopt or amend](#).
- Crown** - ~~[This refers to the office of the Sovereign]~~ [Ruler](#) of the ~~[Imperium or]~~ [Empire](#), a Kingdom, ~~[or the head of a Duchy or]~~ Archduchy, or Duchy.
- Crown Writs** - The rules made by the Crown.
- Dead Law** - ~~[Simply means we will not pursue it. It is a poor alternative to cleaning up the rules, and time has not been available for the load of administrative housecleaning.]~~ [A rule that is not being enforced](#).
- Discretion** - ~~[While flexibility is a virtue, lack of accountability and unfulfilled expectation are vices. While we believe in our own goodness, we reasonable suspect limitless authority for others. The Chancery shall submit proposals dealing with proxies, procedure, and agenda publication for your consideration. Until then, please trust us to be reasonable]~~ [The authority of a Crown or minister to interpret and apply rules subject to higher authority](#).
- Estate** - ~~[This refers to a March, County, Barony, or Household]~~ [The member or group of members who hold a vote in the Chapter or Imperial Estates. Includes both landed \(March, County, Barony, House\) and personal \(retirement titles, founders, second and third level knights\) estates.](#)
- Estates** - ~~[This refers to]~~ the ruling body of a Chapter ~~[and consists]~~ [consisting](#) of the Estates Royal, Estates Major and Estates Minor.
- Estates Major** - ~~[That portion of the Estates consisting of]~~ Lord/Lady Protector, Count/Countess Royal, Marquis/Marquessa, Founder, and Third-Level Knight.
- Estates Minor** - ~~[That portion of the Estates consisting of]~~ Count/Countess, Baron/Baroness, Second- Level Knight, [and](#) Household Lord/Lady.
- Estates Royal** - ~~[That portion of the Estates consisting of]~~ King/Queen, Prince/Princess [\(retired Imperial Crown\)](#), and [\(Arch\)](#)Duke/[\(Arch\)](#)Duchess.
- Estates Writs** - The rules made by the Estates.
- Imperial Bylaws** - The basic framework of the game by which all members participate.
- Imperial Charter** - ~~[This refers to]~~ the document by which the Imperial Crown defines a Chapter.
- Imperial Estate – The Emperor/Empress**
- Imperial Estates** - ~~[This refers to the Imperial Grand Assembly.]~~
~~[Imperial Grand Assembly–]~~ The Imperial legislative body consisting of ~~[the Estates Major, the two senior members of the Estates Minor from each Chapter, and any non-landed peer who chooses to sit on the Imperial Estates for that term of office]~~ [the Imperial Estate, the Estates Royal, the Estates Major, the two senior Estates Minor of each Chapter](#).
- Kingdom Sovereignty** - Royal Crowns are not subject to Imperial Crown approval to hold office. Their authority to appoint Kingdom Ministers is not subject to Imperial Crown approval. Kingdoms may enact Codicils and Crown and Estates Writs that are not in conflict with the Bylaws without Imperial approval. Royal Crowns have final local authority to interpret Imperial Law, subject to rulings of Civil Courts and appeals as per Imperial Law.
- Knightly Combat** - ~~[There is no definition of what this is, but it is NOT a fight to the yield.]~~
[Combat in which two \(or more\) knightly combatants, 18 or older, have mutually agreed to modify the rules of engagemen. The rule modification must stay within the overall safety](#)

[requirements and be presented to the attending marshals prior to the “lay on”. Refer to IEW-17, the Combat Manual.](#)

[Landed Estate – A March, County, Barony, or House or a Chapter.](#)

Landed Peer - A Peer whose title comes by virtue of being a Crown or Ruling Noble.

Member in Good Standing - Any member of the Adrian Empire whose dues and fees are current.

Such a member does not have any outstanding debts from any membership fees, site fees, or bad or stop-payment checks to the Adrian Empire. A member in good standing has submitted all receipts for monies spent, within 30 days, on approved budgetary items.

A member under Judicial Ban is not in good standing, subject to the terms of the Judicial Ban. This includes any member under impediment from actions taken by the Board of Directors.

Any Crown or Minister who has not submitted any reports or has not been in communication with the Local or Imperial Government for a period of three months is considered not to be in good standing, and can be removed by the Imperial Crown (or the Imperial Estates in the case of the Imperial Crown). (see Article VIII)

Member Not in Good Standing – A member that is not in compliance with the above or so designated by the Board of Directors upon recommendation of the special panel as described in the Bylaws of the Adrian Empire, Inc.

[Non-landed Estate – The holder of a personal vote granted by reason of prior service \(e.g. appropriate retiring title\) or Knighthood \(2nd or 3rd level\).](#)

Offices - The following are considered to be the offices of the Empire: Emperor/Empress, King/Queen, Duke/Duchess, [~~Marquis/Marquessa, Count/Countess, Baron/Baroness,~~] Viceroy, [~~Lord/Lady,~~] Chancellor, Minister of Rolls, Steward, Minister of Arms, Chronicler, Minister of Joust & War, Minister of Arts & Sciences, Minister of Physicks, Minister of Archery and Hospitaler.

Official Publication - The current policy on official means of publication: a copy mailed [or emailed](#) to the Crowns of each Chapter for distribution [or posted on the Imperial or Imperial Estates Yahoo group or the Imperial website with notification to either of the previous Yahoo groups.](#)

Parliamentary Immunity - Parliamentary immunity is intended to protect political speech, and the free exchange of ideas necessary for the body to do its work. This includes the right of a member to ask pointed questions about business. Protected language is limited to comments on legislative, judicial or executive proceedings. Parliamentary immunity does not apply to excessive profanity, malicious character defamation, or deliberate misstatements of fact. Protected political speech has to do with issues and statements of opinion. Unprotected speech is pointed accusations of wrongdoing directed at a person, group, or Adrian body that cannot be substantiated by fact.

Peer – [Any member] [A Knight or noble of Lord/Lady level or higher.](#)

Privacy - Membership in the Adrian Empire, Inc. is a matter of public record. Membership of the Chapters is a matter of public record. Membership of the Estates, because they exercise voting privileges, is a matter of public record. However, that public record is limited to mundane name [~~(not persona name)~~] and expiration date.

Reg[io]nal Year – [Imperially:](#) From the Imperial Coronation, the first Saturday of November not including the Imperial Estates Meeting, through the first Saturday of the following November including the Imperial Estates Meeting; [locally: 12 months or from Coronation to Coronation whichever is less.](#)

Royal Crown – Ruler(s) of a Kingdom [or \(Arch\)Duchy.](#)

Ruling Noble - Ruler of [an](#) Estate [~~(unchartered)~~]

Statutory Officers - Those officers which have responsibilities within the mundane side of the organization. These officers include all Crowns, and the ministers outlined in [Lex Adria](#)

Article VII. Ministries and IEW 20. These officers must be at least 18 years of age (see Article VII.c).

~~Successful Completion of Reign – [The reign must have lasted at least past the Pax Regium to be considered.]~~ After completing a term of office, the Estates of the Chapter (the Imperial Estates for the Imperial Crown) shall vote to determine if the completed term of office was successful. If deemed to have been successful, an appropriate retirement title is awarded to the outgoing Crown. (see [Lex Adria](#) Article IX.D.) ~~[Should the Estates deem a reign to be unsuccessful, [they] shall be notified in writing as to the reason. If, within six months of the end of a reign in a Chapter (Kingdom, Archduchy, or Duchy), there has not been a meeting of the Estates to consider the reign, and the consideration has not been tabled at a prior Estate Meeting, the Chancellor shall cause to be published the date, time and place of a meeting that shall occur not later than 30 days at a place accessible to all members entitled to a seat. If two Estates Meetings of a Chapter have passed after the tabling of the consideration of a reign, and the item has not yet received final consideration, an explanation must be submitted by the local Chancellor to the Imperial Chancellor for review.]~~

~~Term of Art – [This refers to] a word or phrase that [does not have a legal definition, but has a common and globally understood definition]~~ [has a specific definition within Adria often different from its mundane definition.](#) ~~[Examples of this would be, the phrase "Banner War", or the word "Crown" to include Imperial Viceroys].~~