

March 23-24, 2002

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## Adrian Empire Imperial Estates Meeting

**March 23 - 24, 2002**

### Appendix B

#### Chancellor's Report

Unto Their Imperial Majesties, and the Estates of the Adrian Empire,

Since appointment to the office, in November, I have tried to assist Your Majesties and Your subjects to the best of my ability. Thanks to Your concern for the well being of Your Kingdom and subjects in Aragon, I have been permitted to assist with the transition of Kingdom Chancellors, and by serving on a special committee which addressed issues of interest to both Empire and Kingdom that arose during the transition. Therefore, unfortunately, I was not able to devote my full attention to all of Your subjects. I offer my sincere apologies to all affected by these delays, and pledge myself to better serve. I offer my deepest appreciation for Your understanding and support. Also, I wish that Your Majesties be aware of the enormous contribution of my Lady wife, Dame Rose of Aberlone, whose clerical skill and patience have compensated for my lack thereof; and, the efforts of my deputy Sir Pavo of Umbria to cultivate a forum in which the Chancellors throughout the Empire and their advisors may develop our collective understanding of Adrian Law. The Chancery is a strange organism combining administration, judiciary, and legislature. Our goals for this year are to continue to clarify and, if possible, to simplify the body of law and procedure; to reduce unnecessary litigation while protecting Your subjects; and, increase the knowledge and effectiveness of the Estates.

One issue that must be addressed is the need for better reporting by the subdivision officers to their Imperial Counterparts. Not only is it required by law but in the case of the Chancery, no law adopted at the local level is effective unless reported to the Chancery within 30 days and checked for conflict with Imperial Law. Nor are judicial proceedings binding without Imperial Crown review.

This report cannot reflect the absurd number hours of communication and correspondence that have gone into discussion of issues and policy, research, the revision of the bylaws, and the informal advice Your subjects require on a host of issues, nor is it appropriate here to address local justice court proceedings. What follows is simply the findings of the Imperial Civil Court, and the advisories and rulings of law from this office.

*Your Servant,*  
*Sir William Baine, Chancellor, Adria*  
2/22/02

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## **1. IMPERIAL CIVIL COURT OF 11/3/01 re: Order of law of kingdom charters; amending kingdom charters; and, effect upon amended charters**

A civil court was convened at the November 3, 2001 Imperial Estates Meeting to address the following issues:

1. To which order of law does a Kingdom Charter belong?
2. What does it take to amend a Kingdom Charter?
3. What happens to the charter once amended?

### **In attendance**

- The Imperial Estates
- HH Sir Karl von Katzburg, Petitioner

### **For the Court**

- HH Dame Katherine Marshal, Chancellor of Adria (Scribe for the Court)
- Sir Magus Bawnderinish, Justicar of Adria

### **Judges**

- HH Sir Jehan Alexandre Chrysostom Antoine Michel de Saint Albain-Annecy von Hapsburg, Prince of Adria (Presiding Judge)
- HRM Dame Justina Murello, Queen of Umbria
- HG Sir Jamie the Red, Lord Protector of Esperance

### **Decision Of The Court**

1. This court finds that a Kingdom Charter occupies a level equivalent to that of an Imperial Estates Writ, but also notes that revocation of a Kingdom Charter requires a 2/3 vote of the Imperial Estates.
2. Under Article VI. F. 1. c. vi, the Imperial Estates may alter, change, 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 (i.e., submission to the Imperial Crowns and ratification by the Imperial Estates by a simple majority). This court requests the Imperial government to issue a standardized format for Kingdom Charters.
3. Once a charter has been changed, altered or amended, a new version of the charter that incorporates those changes, alterations or amendments needs to be issued by the Imperial government. If questions arise, the most recent written form, including minutes of the Imperial Estates meetings, shall be considered official.

*Signed:*

*Jehan, Sir Jamie the Red, Dame Justina  
(Robert Harrell) (Steve Eldredge) (Linda L. Wintermute)*

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## 2. SPECIAL REPORT re: Terre Neuve Crown Civil War

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE IMPERIAL CHANCERY A number of issues have arisen regarding the conduct of the Terre Nueve Crown Civil War, more may arise. A project has already been undertaken to create a Manual of War, part therein pertains to Civil Wars. It and direct discussion of the Terre Nueve issues constitutes this report.

### Issues

1. On 11/15/01, at 8:55 am, TRM Rhys and Marcella posted notice of the locations and times for archery competition for the civil war as 11/13 and 11/16, times, locations, etc. Protests followed, and a correction was published at 5:27 pm that same day, 11/15.
2. The issue of notice was raised. In a Crown Civil War, who is to receive notice of events, how, and when?
3. The issue of location was raised. Why at a private home if public parks are readily available? =20
4. The issue of times was raised. Why at night, what disadvantages might this cause, are there lighting requirements to meet?
5. The issue of outlanders in archery competition was raised. How are they assigned, are exceptions in law? The post stated that "Archery Only" participant outlanders were excepted from gathering for division prior to beginning--but did not state what they would be required to do. Regular division of outlanders at 10 am was posted.
6. The issue of combat cards was raised. How will cards be checked which have not been issued? This also raises the question of will they be issued? Does the Thanksgiving Holiday conflict with regular weekend practice bear on this issue? Combat qualification 8-10 am was posted.
7. Remedy issues were raised. Under law, can war points be "thrown out?"
8. The issue of combat archery was raised. According to the post, it will not be allowed in that park. Does law require combat archery in combat scenarios?
9. The issue of acceptability was raised. Does law require that "anything" be acceptable to the challenger, defender, or supporters?
10. The issue of who specifically autocrats the war was raised. The post and contact information names the sovereigns. Isn't the Minister of War and Joust the authorized autocrat?
11. The issue of multiple challengers in a civil war was raised. How is it different than a regular civil war? Specifically, how are arts and archery affected.

### Applicable Law

ARTICLE XV: PAX REGIUM AND INTERIM CIVIL WAR

A. PAX REGIUM

*Note: defined as "Rule in Peace"*

For a period of six (6) months from the date of coronation, the Ducal and Royal Crowns shall enjoy a Pax Regium. During this period of time no one may challenge the right of the Ducal or Royal Crown to their throne. At the end of that time an Interim Civil War may be called. Challenge for the Imperial Crown may only be issued and done at the Imperial War scheduled for Memorial Day Weekend on no less than thirty (30) days advance notice as indicated in subsection B(1) below. If no notice is given the Imperial Crown by thirty days before Memorial Day Weekend, that weekend shall be used for a war fought for the amusement of the populace (e.g. a Banner War).

*Note: the Pax Regium is six calendar months and applies to all Crowns. The right of qualified members to call for civil war after the Pax regium is clear and exempt from charges of treason or other crime--no reason need be given, it is as much a right as declaring in a regular Crown War. Special notice rules apply to Imperial Crown War.*

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In any event, the Imperial Minister of War shall advise the Imperial Chancellor, the Imperial Crown, and the Imperial Chronicler of the site or sites of the Memorial Day Imperial War no later than March 1 preceding the War. The Imperial Chronicler shall cause this information to be published well in advance of the war.

*Note: the Imperial Chronicler shall publish in the regular newsletter (print or electronically) or by a special publication as soon as possible.*

## B. INTERIM CIVIL WAR

An Interim Civil War may be called by any member who meets the qualifications for Crown or Ruling Noble of the chartered subdivision or subdivision for which that member wishes to challenge. In the event that a challenge is presented by a qualified person, the Chancellor shall direct the Minister of War and Joust to plan, execute and autocrat a Civil War of either one or two day duration. In a Kingdom Civil War, if the Royal Crown is successful, a new Pax Regium shall be instituted for the duration of the time allotted to the Royal Crown to rule. In the event the Royal Crown loses the war, the winning Contender shall rule the Kingdom for a full year, with a six month Pax Regium as the new Crowns. No Interim Civil War may be called against a Lord/Lady Protector or Viceroy. Only the membership of the Estate in Civil War (Empire, chartered subdivision, or subdivision as the case may be) may choose for whom they will fight; the distribution of all visiting members and participants shall be in proportion to the size of the army as set by the choice of the membership of the Estate. In the case of an Imperial Civil War, the war must take place in chartered subdivisions other than that in which the Imperial Throne resides. If there are co-rulers who live in different chartered subdivisions, the war shall be in chartered subdivisions where neither ruler lives.

*Note: qualifications for office appear in Article VIII B. The Chancellor must verify eligibility then turn conduct of the war over to the Minister of War and Joust. New Pax Regium and term is clarified. Who may choose for whom they fight and the "outlander rule" are discussed. Imperial Civil Wars can't be held where the Imperial Crowns reside--except for Featherly Park in Yorba Linda, CA (approved November 2001).*

### 1. NOTICE

In the case of an Imperial Civil War, the sites and date of the War are pre-selected pursuant to Article XV.A. Pax Regium. In all other cases, the following procedure is used. Upon qualification the Contender will give the Crown thirty (30) days notice. The Crown shall select the time and place so long as it is within the chartered subdivision and within thirty (30) days of the issuance of the challenge.

*Note: Imperial sites and dates are set; otherwise the Crown picks site and date(s), within the subdivision and within 30 days of the challenger's notice.*

### 2. VOID CHALLENGE

A vote of 2/3rd's of the Estates Royal General may void the challenge. For an Imperial challenge, a vote of 2/3rd's of the Imperial Estates General may void the challenge. Conduct of the Imperial Estates General will be as set forth in 'Crown War' below, specifically Article XVI.D. Imperial Crown War.

*Note: the Estates may void challenge by 2/3 vote--refer to XVI.D. 1.a.ii. and 2.b. for Imperial Estates.*

### 3. MULTIPLE CHALLENGERS

In the event there is more than one qualified challenger, the Minister of War shall plan the event as a two (2) day war, and on the first day of the war, the armies of the challengers shall vie to determine a single contender to face the Crown or Ruling Noble of the Estate in Civil War. This section does not apply to Imperial Civil War, which shall be governed in all respects (other than those specifically set out in this Article) pursuant to Article XVI.D. Imperial Crown War.

*Note: 2 day war, 1st day for challengers, 2nd day the remaining challenger vs the Crown--does not apply to Imperial Civil War. This situation presents special difficulties--see Issue 11. analysis below.*

### 4. FEALTY

Usually, in a Civil War or Crown War, only personal fealty will be binding. Those in fealty by dint of Estate shall be free to choose whichever side they wish in a Civil War or Crown War. This applies only to Crown wars, Crown Civil Wars, and Subdivision Civil Wars in subdivisions which have no more than one subdivision (e.g. Households, or Baronies which only have one Household or no Households at all). In a Subdivision Civil War where the subdivision is comprised of two or more smaller subdivisions, all members of the subordinate subdivisions shall fight on the same side as directed by their respective Ruling Nobles. Combatants who are not bound to a principal in the war shall be free to choose their own side unless having accepted payment for fealty.

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*Note: only those in personal fealty, members of a subordinate subdivision in a subdivision civil war, or those who accept payment for fealty are bound; only those residing in the subdivision may choose their side all others are divided as per the "outlander rule"; outlanders in personal fealty or who have accepted payment for fealty must follow both rules (i.e. if 5 mercenaries from outside the subdivision participate, and the local division is 2/5 for their client and 3/5 for his opponent, then the client may choose his 2 and the other 3 fight for his opponent--obviously the client will choose the "best" 2).*

**TIMELINE NOTE: Crown Civil War**

- any time after the end of the Pax Regium (XV.A.)
- any qualified member may challenge the Crown (XV.A.)
- the Chancellor consults the Minister of Rolls and the Steward to determine eligibility (XV.B. and XVI.A.2.)
- if not qualified, the challenger(s) shall be notified why in writing by the Chancellor (XVI.A.2.)
- if qualified the challenger(s) gives the Crown 30 days notice (XV.B.1.)
- the Crown selects the site and dates (XV.B.1.)
- the Chancellor directs the Minister of War and Joust to plan, execute and autocrat the civil war (XV.B.)
- the Estates General may void the challenge by 2/3 vote (XV.B.2.)
- the war shall be held and victor determined according to law
- Coronation should occur immediately (as in XIV.E.5.)
- the victor shall enjoy a Pax Regium and rule (see XV.B.)

**ARTICLE XVI: CROWN WAR**

**A. CONDUCT OF THE WAR**

A Crown War held to fill a vacant Crown shall be conducted in the following manner:

**1. NOTICE**

The Minister of War shall devise the scenario and advise the Chancellor of the date, time and place set for the war at least sixty (60) days prior to the actual date of the war. In the case of an Imperial Crown War, the war shall be held every year on Labor Day Weekend in a chartered subdivision other than that in which the Imperial Crown resides. If there are co-rulers who live in different chartered subdivisions, the war shall be in a chartered subdivision where neither ruler lives. The Chancellor shall notify the populace to submit letters of intent to vie for the Crown. These letters shall be submitted to the Chancellor; in the case of Imperial War candidates must declare at least 30 days prior to the war. The letter must indicate the prospective Crown, their consort and whether or not the proposed consort is to be a co-ruler or titled consort only. If the consort is to be a co-ruler, then both parties must meet all eligibility requirements. If the consort is to have no sovereign power the consort need only be a member in good standing with at least 6 month membership.

**2. ELIGIBILITY**

The Chancellor shall consult with the Minister of Rolls and the Steward to determine eligibility. A member who fails to meet the qualifications for Crown shall be notified in writing as to the reasons. The Chancellor shall then convene the Estates General who shall determine the fitness of each contender to hold the Crown. In the case of an Imperial Crown War the Imperial Estates General is automatically summoned to decide the acceptability of the declared candidates for the Imperial Crown. If the consort is to be a co-ruler, then their fitness shall be also examined. If a member is judged as unfit by the Estates General, they shall be notified in writing as to the reason.

**4. FEALTY**

Fealty shall be as stated under Interim Civil War.

**B. WAR**

The Minister of War will then provide a copy of the first day's battles to each contender. On the following morning, after Opening Court, the battles will begin.

There shall be twenty-one (21) war points consisting of:

- a. Three (3) light weapons battles
- b. Two (2) renaissance weapons battles
  - a. One (1) renaissance champions battle
  - b. Two (2) armored battles
- c. One (1) armored champions battle
- d. Eight (8) arts points consisting of:
  - a. Four (4) Masters' Tournament
  - b. Four (4) Knights' Tournament
- e. Four (4) archery points consisting of
  - a. One (1) Masters' Tournament War Point (combined score of all Master's list (Bowmen))
  - b. One (1) Knights' Tournament War Point (combined score of all Knight's list (Huntsman))

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- c. One (1) Open Tournament War Point (combined score of all master's list and knight's list.) This is a separate act from above.
- d. One (1) Champion's War Point (highest score of any individual). This will be determined by the highest score by any individual from the list of supporters of any given candidate; the candidate need not select a champion.

*Note: These are separate matches, and must be competed in separately.*

At least four (4) group battles, one (1) champions battle, and three (3) arts points shall be decided on the first day. Knight Combatants are encouraged, but are not required to be their own champion in the Armed Combatants Champion's battle in wars. At the end of the day the top two (2) armies shall be allowed to continue the following day. The members of the eliminated armies must, prior to closing court, bind to a new army in order to participate the next day.

*Note: Each war point is competed for separately; combatants may compete in each event they are qualified to fight in; artisans may enter up to four masters or knights lists; archers may shoot in three of the four competitions (like combat and arts, normally archery points should be divided between day one and two, and each round may only be attributed to one contender. Like arts, an archer may credit his round to another contender if his is eliminated, also an archer may wait until the day of the event to credit his round if he shoots in advance off-site. Assigning scores or changing armies, must be done while lists are open and prior to closing court on day one of a two-day war.*

#### C. VICTORY

In the event that a single army wins a majority of the possible war points, that army's contender shall be proclaimed Heir Apparent and the balance of the battles shall be fought for the amusement of the populace. The Heir Apparent must proclaim the date and location of the coronation.

#### ARTICLE XVIII: CONDUCT OF TARGET ARCHERY IN TOURNAMENTS AND WAR

Realizing that facilities for archery are somewhat limited in some subdivisions the following will apply:

##### A. SCHEDULING

Archery need not be held on the same day or place as other tournament and war activities, and may be scheduled completely separate activity. Archery activities that cannot be held due to lack of facilities, or acts of God (i.e. weather) may be rescheduled and or made up. This applies but is not limited to Crown tournaments, Events, and Wars, and Imperial tournaments, Events, and Wars.

##### B. WARS

Should it become necessary to hold War Target Archery lists offsite, or on a different day from the rest of the war, the Crown presiding over the War shall lay out in Writ the time, place, and conditions of the Target Archery, with the course being set by the Minister of Joust and War, bearing in mind the facilities available to different subdivisions in the case of Imperial Wars (i.e. set ranges and course that may be conducted under even the most limited conditions).

The tallying must be completed prior to the start of the onsite War, with the course being set by the minister of Joust and War with the advice of the Minister of Archery, bearing in mind the facilities available to different subdivisions in the case of Imperial Wars.

##### C. EVERY EFFORT

Crowns will make every reasonable effort to provide Archery events on a monthly basis. Barring that, the Crowns will empower the local Minister of Archery to arrange alternatives. The goal is to facilitate the widest possible participation without interfering with other activities.

##### D. CONDUCT OF TOURNAMENTS

Tournaments can be made up if they were cancelled or interrupted due to lack of facilities based on:

###### a. Acts of God, such as:

- i. Rain, hail, or snow
- ii. Excessive heat
- iii. Excessive cold
- iv. Excessive winds
- v. Flooding
- vi. Darkness
- vii. Safety
- viii. Or any other naturally occurring conditions that in the opinion of the Crown warrants invoking this law.

#### **Other applicable Bylaws:**

ARTICLE VII: Ministries

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#### F. 6. THE MINISTER OF WAR AND JOUST

The Minister of War and Joust is responsible for the promulgation of rules and regulations governing the art of combat. The Minister of War and Joust shall create a Manual of Arms that shall outline the weapon and armor standards, training requirements, and the rules of combat as are approved by the Crown governing all combat activities and design the scenarios for Crown, Civil, Landed Wars. A Minister of War may not participate in a war in which they had any part whatsoever in designing or has become privy to any information regarding its conduct that is not available to the general populace. The Minister of Joust shall appoint such deputies, known as Marshals, as needed to insure compliance with the Manual of Combat. The Minister of Joust shall be responsible for supervising the Knight's list.

Requirements:

- \* Imperial - Knight Bachelor or higher and Rector or higher
- \* Chartered Subdivision - Sergeant or higher

##### a. The Crown Marshal

The Crown Marshal shall be the chief deputy to the Minister of Joust and War and shall be responsible for supervising the Sergeant's List. The Crown Marshal shall also arrange and supervise the field judging for War and Lists

Requirements:

- \* Sergeant or higher

### **From the: The Manual of Combat, 2000**

#### Article 1. General Rules and Requirements

C. It is the responsibility of the combatant to provide proof (i.e. Combat card) of sufficient training with whatever combat type or style in which he combatant wishes to engage... .

#### Article 4. Training

5) If the qualifying combatant is satisfied that the new combatant is fully aware of the rules and is safe, then he/she will notify the Minister of Joust and War, so the Minister can sign the new combatant's card.

### **Application Of Law**

1. On 11/15/01, at 8:55 am, TRM Rhys and Marcella posted notice of the locations and times for archery competition for the civil war as 11/13 and 11/16, times, locations, etc. Protests followed, and a correction was published at 5:27 pm that same day, 11/15. This is no issue, it was a mistake and it was resolved by the correction.
2. The issue of notice was raised. In a Crown Civil War, who is to receive notice of events, how, and when? XV B states that any qualified person may call for civil war, apparently, to the Chancellor who determines eligibility and notifies him that he is qualified to issue the challenge. XV B 1 states that, ". . . Upon qualification the Contender will give the Crown thirty (30) days notice. The Crown shall select the time and place so long as it is within the chartered subdivision and within thirty (30) days of the issuance of the challenge." The method of communication is generally set in law to be by the means available to the hardest to reach person--electronic if available, otherwise US mail. Beyond this, the event is "self-noticing". The contenders must notify their own supporters. Interim Crown Civil War is exempt from ordinary notice for sanctioned events. No one is liable for failure to notify the populace (except that they may lose the war). Only the parties must be notified, as above. While some other notice requirements apply, such as the Chancellor to the Estates, or Estates members calling a meeting; the Crown prerogative of within 30 days, includes "tomorrow". Since it is the challenger's right when to set everything in motion, the challenger must be prepared to respond immediately. Again, this is different from all other Adrian events.
3. The issue of location was raised. Why at a private home if public parks are readily available? XV B 1 states that, ". . . The Crown shall select the time and place so long as it is within the chartered subdivision and within thirty (30) days of the issuance of the challenge." Availability and inconvenience are not our concerns, other than the requirement that it be open (you probably would not like 100 strangers in your home--but if its open to one its open to all, except those who may be removed for misconduct). It is a Crown prerogative. The drafters may well have intended these results, and the Imperial Estates have not addressed it.

In reviewing the MANUAL OF ARCHERY, 1999, the manual does not restrict target archery locations or times beyond a few safety dimensions. The only issue appropriate to raise is the mundane legality of shooting archery at the private home.

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4. When may the war activities be held, why at night, what disadvantages might this cause, are there lighting requirements to meet? XV B 1 states that, ". . . The Crown shall select the time and place so long as it is within the chartered subdivision and within thirty (30) days of the issuance of the challenge." The language "time and place" is explicit. Other law only governs whether the activity can actually be held--such as for safety, and permits rescheduling. If it can be done safely, the night disadvantage is shared by all. The MANUAL OF ARCHERY, 1999 does not address the issue.
5. How shall outlanders in archery competition be assigned, is it different from others? This is not addressed in the law reviewed, XVIII (Target Archery) addresses the event, but not army division. Logically, off-site archery scores are recorded and the outlander archers present can be divided as combatants and artisans--at the event. In Imperial wars, by Imperial writ, archers were permitted to sign up in advance and apply their scores to their chosen candidates. Absent such a local law, already in place, there is little justification to handle outlanders differently. Just as the artist must usually craft the work in advance and still be present for the war--the archer can do the same. Likewise if present, archers may change allegiance as combatants and artisans do if the armies are reformed when a contender is eliminated. The post stated that "Archery Only" participant outlanders were excepted from gathering for division prior to beginning--but did not state what they would be required to do. Regular division of outlanders at 10 am was posted. Without citing authority the post is insufficient to amend law.

The MANUAL OF ARCHERY, 1999 does not address the issue.

6. How will the issue of combat cards be dealt with? Does the Thanksgiving Holiday conflict with regular weekend practice bear on this issue? The Combat qualification time of 8-10 am was posted. Combat cards are referred to in The Manual of Combat (see above), the language assumes but does not require them--only some proof of qualification. Other proofs would certainly include the word or a writing of the Minister of War and Joust, such officers outside the subdivision and their deputies, Belted Knights, or other proofs acceptable to the autocrat--the Minister of War and Joust. This discretion is not unrestricted and appearance of bias may result in charges being brought. Any "crime" and its punishment would probably fall on the parties not the outcome of the war. The law does not provide for it.
7. As a remedy, under law, can war points be "thrown out?" XVI B lists the war points. XVI C states the victory conditions as winning the majority of the possible war points--not all scenarios need be fought; not all subdivisions can even field steel; not all arts points are contested; ties and draws are possible. We can all imagine nightmare situations where a point is so in doubt that it can not be credited. Past practice indicates that the threat of voiding a scenario encourages compliance with the rules. We must deduce, that yes, war points can be "thrown out" for adequate cause. Such an action would probably be challenged and a Civil Court may be called to uphold it. The issue--not raised, is sufficient cause. We can't determine that here.
8. Does law require combat archery in combat scenarios? The Adrian Laws recognizes the supremacy of mundane law. The lowliest park rule may limit our activities. XV B 1 states that, ". . . The Crown shall select the time and place so long as it is within the chartered subdivision and within thirty (30) days of the issuance of the challenge." According to the post, it will not be allowed in the park chosen by the Crown. We don't have to speculate about their choice. Whether it was selected because only 30 days notice was possible, its convenience, or otherwise. Target Archery is provided for in law, combat archery is merely an element which may or may not be part of the scenario. We have all attended war events with limits imposed by the autocrat's discretion and by the rules of the facilities. We are not aware of any successful challenges in the past. In reviewing the MANUAL OF ARCHERY, 1999, there is also no requirement to actually hold combat archery, it is permitted in light combat and may be play tested in steel.
9. Does law require that "anything" be acceptable to the challenger, defender, or supporters? We have nothing on point in law. The Estates vote on acceptability for Crown contenders--but not in Interim Civil War. Refer to XV B which mentions qualified candidates and 2 which explains voiding challenge. For guidance on eligibility refer to XVI A 2 which explains how the Chancellor is to determine it. In XVI A 3 RECRUITING, contenders may agree to withdraw. Refer to XVI B War, the Minister of War (and Joust) provides copies of the scenarios to the contenders. As other sections clearly charge him with the design and execution, no one is authorized to "accept" or not. The notice issues above rest clearly and exclusively with one person or another--no agreement is called for. The short answer is that civil wars are usually called because people don't agree--our law does not indicate such requirements in civil war.
10. Who specifically autocrats the civil war? The post and contact information names the sovereigns. The Chancery must refer to the Language of XV B. 2nd sentence ". . . , the Chancellor shall direct the Minister



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of War and Joust to plan, execute and autocrat a Civil War of either one or two day duration." Also refer to VII F. 6. THE MINISTER OF WAR AND JOUST ". . . The Minister of War and Joust shall create a Manual of Arms that shall outline the weapon and armor standards, training requirements, and the rules of combat as are approved by the Crown governing all combat activities and design the scenarios for Crown, Civil, Landed Wars. A Minister of War may not participate in a war in which they had any part whatsoever in designing or has become privy to any information regarding its conduct that is not available to the general populace. The Minister of Joust shall appoint such deputies, known as Marshals, as needed to insure compliance with the Manual of Combat." The Minister of War and Joust is the autocrat. Autocrats enjoy wide discretion in who they select to assist them. The autocrat may expect the cooperation of all Kingdom Officers and Officials. While the autocrat shall is expected not to take sides himself--it is to be expected that those he selects to help, may be actively supporting one side or another. If the autocrat has little experience with running such events he will rely on those who do. It may appear inappropriate to use the contenders themselves--but it does not breach these laws. Please consult Terre Nueve's Chancellor as to if there is specific local law that applies.

11. What is different in a civil war with multiple challengers? XV B 3 states that the war with multiple challengers is of 2 day duration, ". . . the Minister of War shall plan the event as a two (2) day war, . . ." it goes on to explain that the multiple challengers vie on day one and the victor faces the Crown on day 2; this apparently parallels XVI B 3rd part, ". . . At the end of the day the top two (2) armies shall be allowed to continue the following day. The members of the eliminated armies must prior to closing court, bind to a new army in order to participate the next day." What is less apparent is that since only the challengers vie on day one, the Crown forces only compete on day two. Therefore, there is a very real concern that the Minister of War and Joust's unrestricted discretion to plan the scenarios could result in the final challenger, or the Crown, being placed at a real disadvantage, by accident or intent. The only means to insure fairness permitted by law is to hold all 21 points each day. Archers are eligible to shoot for three war point. They should shoot 2 complete sets and assign their scores, first to a challenger, then at any time the lists are open, but, no later than closing court on day one, the second set of scores can be assigned to the final challenger or the Crown. Artisans may compete in all four categories at master or knight level. They may prepare up to 4 different entries and compete each day. Since the same entry from day one cannot be entered day two. Like Archers, the Artisans could submit up to four for a chosen challenger for day one. Then while lists are open, but, prior to closing court on day one, they can designate either the final challenger or the Crown to compete for on day two. In Combat, all battles would be fought each day. The result would be like two complete and separate wars. XV C states, "In the event that a single army wins a majority of the possible war points, that army's contender shall be proclaimed Heir Apparent and the balance of the battles shall be fought for the amusement of the populace...." Therefore if the losing side from day one withdraws and the remaining battles are held for fun, the unused archery and arts could be withdrawn. Withdrawn arts or archery entries could be assigned to an army for use on day two. Withdrawn arts but not archery scores can always be submitted at a later event.

*issued at the direction of TIM Karl and Maedb,  
by Sir William Baine, Imperial Chancellor  
11/22/01*

March 23-24, 2002

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### **3. INTERIM RULING re: Verbal Proxies**

Article VI. H. Proxies states: it is the right of any member entitled to a vote to give a written proxy to any other member attending the meeting were the votes to be taken. VI. H. Proxies, is to be read that the Estates shall accept a written proxy. It is the interpretation of the Chancery, that the Estates may adopt or amend procedure to accept less. Three years ago, then Imperial Chancellor Sir William Baine adopted a policy of accepting verbal proxies from "belted" Knights, with their belts as surety. While serving as Chancellor of Aragon Sir William Baine was authorized to adopt local procedures and did announce the same policy regarding proxies in Aragon.

Further, the method of amendment is to amend the local procedure, a simple majority vote which requires no advance notice.

*Sir William Baine, Imperial Chancellor  
William Haldeman 12/6/01  
December 7, 2001*

### **4. INTERIM RULING Re: Questions Arising From York Proceedings**

The following issues have been raised.

1. What is immediate justice, its purpose, may it be denied, truth vs procedure, what remedies exist?
2. Is it appropriate to appeal procedural ruling to the Imperial Chancery or seek advice?
3. To whom should a request for continuance be made, and why should one be granted?

#### **Immediate Justice**

Immediate justice is a concept arising from Imperial Estates Writ 12 b. it is the date of trial, being "...defined as the very next Scheduled Adrian event in the Chartered Sub-Division. This is to include: Normal Crown and Canton events, feasts, Estates Meetings and Wars." But, not " ... practices, collegia or subdivision meetings..."

There is no further explanation, purpose, basis for denial, or remedy in the text of the writ. As usual the chancery must research further, and balance competing interests.

Article XI: Judicial Courts is silent on this matter. However, the Imperial Codex Adjudicata (1996), page 3, footnote 4 to Courts of Justice, states "The accused Party ONLY may waive notice, and ask for a court at the soonest possible time. The wishes of the accusing party, or his inability to produce witness is considered to be outweighed by the right of the accused party to swift justice (Count Damian de La Rose adv. Sir Terrance de Coirnoir 1990).

Yet, this must be read with the understanding that the Writ is an amendment to the Codex Adjudicata, and 12 f. of the Writ expressly recognizes that the search for truth is the primary purpose of Adrian Courts and overrides procedure.

HRH Sir Stefan Belski, was kind enough to contribute his thoughts as author and as present when debated and adopted. His insights, while helpful, are not conclusive, but are appreciated and considered here: " It is my understanding that the question arises, is Immediate Justice a right, or is it just a procedural mechanism. The short answer is it is both. The Estates made it abundantly clear in July 1999 that it felt it was the right of every Adrian to demand Immediate Justice in order to clear their name should a false or nuisance suit be filed against them. The Estates even went so far as to determine that 'next monthly scheduled event' could very well mean the same event that the charges were delivered unto the defendant. The writ was an attempt to add a procedure to insure that this right will be observed in the future. Should a seated monarch deviate from the procedures detailed in the above writ, they have not only failed procedurally, by they have violated the By-Laws of the Empire and denied that individual their (sic) rights as provided for in this writ." Yet again, 12 f. of the Writ recognizes the supremacy of the search for truth over procedural issues.

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## Interpretations

Specific interpretations by the Chancery over the last few years have established our current policies. Among these, that "just and proper cause" or "impossibility" may excuse a failure to fulfill procedural requirements; and, that mere mistakes are not necessarily crimes--first try to fix them, and always consider whether actual harm occurs.

Given all of the above, Immediate Justice is a term of Art for waiver of notice by the accused. It is a procedure by which the accused may: dispense with "nuisance" charges; simply move things along; or, far more seriously, thwart a "politically motivated" attempt to improperly disqualify a candidate for office, deny advancement or to deny voting rights, through imposition of judicial ban (probably by misapplication of the rules). To the extent that such a genuine threat exists--a personal right may arise.

## Remedies

When, but only when, such a genuine threat to the rights and privileges of a member arises, the same effort/haste should be made to exonerate as was made to accuse. If for proper cause the request for immediate justice/waiver of notice and immediate trial is not granted, the remedy is not dismissal--this would not serve truth. The remedy is to immediately reschedule a trial date in the spirit of the law--acceptable to the accused but merely possible for the accuser. The law called for the next scheduled regular event--when the officers will be present and should be ready to proceed. If for their convenience, it is not held, then every effort should be made to accommodate the accused, or at least consistent with Writ 12 c. Beyond this any further remedy appears to be limited to bringing charges against the responsible officers for failing to perform their duties--not dismissal.

However, when no such real threat arises (no loss of candidacy, advancement, or vote without actual conviction), and the request for immediate justice to dispense with a nuisance or expedite the answer of regular charges is denied for proper cause, then the "remedy" is to merely schedule trial according to normal procedures. Which Writ 12 c. states the date will be selected by the defendant (and acceptable to the parties).

## Role Of The Imperial Chancery

It is always appropriate to appeal local procedural rulings or practices to the Imperial Chancery or to seek advice therefrom. The local Chancellor makes an Interim Ruling, it is binding until the Crown accepts, amends or rejects that ruling. Appeal or request for advice is made to the Imperial Chancery, if an Interim Ruling is made, it is binding until the Imperial Crown accepts, amends, or rejects it. Further amendment or interpretation may be made by the Imperial Estates, or rarely, by the Board of Directors, or even by a mundane authority or court. Among the many duties of the Chancery, the Codex Adjudicata page 3 Courts of Justice, states the duty to fairly advise all parties to a dispute. Particularly with regard to local matters the Imperial Chancery should be remote enough to avoid the appearance of an adversarial relationship or bias ("we're from the chancery, we're here to help you"). One proviso is time permitting--while reasonable effort will be made, the Chancery policy is to respond to written requests within 30 days.

## Continuances

Imperial Estates Writ 12 as amending the Codex Adjudicata is quite clear that the Chancellor or Magistrate appointed for the Court holds considerable authority and discretion over judicial proceedings, particularly in Courts of Chivalry and Civil Courts. While the Codex suggests the Crown or Ruling Noble controls the Royal Court or Hundreds Court, the Writ consistently refers to Chancellor or Magistrate for notice, assistance, and setting trial dates as per 12 c.--which shall be a date selected by the defendant, that is "... acceptable to Magistrate/Chancellor, Crown and plaintiff as well as the defendant." Therefore, a Magistrate if appointed, otherwise the Chancellor has the authority to grant a continuance for just and proper cause or impossibility. In all cases the effort must be made to reschedule to a date acceptable to all parties--but if not possible the discretion must rest with the Magistrate/Chancellor.

*Sir William Baine, Imperial Chancellor*

12/8/01

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## **5. INTERIM RULING re: Subdivisions**

Interim Ruling of the Imperial Chancery

Issues have been raised from HRM Elricus of the Kingdom of York. HRM was unable to find discernible answers in the Bylaws.

HRM describes the Canton of Yorkshore situation, it is proposing to separate from York, and is putting this on York's Estates agenda. Should this eventually pass the Imperial Crowns and Estates, three questions will have to be addressed, since York will be within an hour drive of Yorkshore. HRM was concerned that these questions had not been addressed before, as HRM was not aware of subdivisions within such close proximity. Terre Neuve and Esperance, Esperance and Sangreal, and Umbria and Aragon all share borders or active members within short driving distance of one another. Some have been known to hold joint events, but HRM is quite right that this situation will be new in the eastern part of the Empire.

### **1. Can a member of one chartered subdivision hold a ministerial position within another chartered subdivision?**

Yes.

We are speaking specifically of chartered subdivisions because this issue does not apply to non-chartered subdivisions (i.e. Marches, Counties, Baronies and Houses) within a chartered subdivision. While generally, individual membership is assigned to the chartered subdivision in which the member resides (where a participant physically lives; Imperial Bylaws Article III. F.), the Bylaws do not specifically address the issue raised.

Current practice in the Kingdom of Esperance and the Duchy of Sangreal actually supports the construct. Esperance and Sangreal share a common border and an on-going relationship; though this does not seem to be required.

There appears to be no prohibition in law and no Imperial interest at stake.

If this situation is reasonable for the parties involved and acceptable to the Crown then it should be permitted. Of course common sense dictates that an officer from one side of the Empire would be hard pressed to fulfill his duties on the other side of the Empire. Obviously, some officers must be in physical attendance. The Imperial Bylaws specify in Article VII. F. 1. and 6. a. that the Chancellor and Crown Marshall must actually be present to fulfill their duties, but not that they reside in the chartered subdivision that they serve. Logic dictates that the Physicker and Minister of War and Joust not work exclusively through deputies, but their physical attendance is not required.

### **2. Can a member of one subdivision be a member of an Estate within another subdivision?**

No, except in non-chartered subdivisions where a member is part of a House, that House is a part of a Barony, that Barony is part of a County, and that County is part of a March.

Non-chartered subdivisions (i.e. Marches, Counties, Baronies and Houses) are defined in Imperial Bylaws Article VIII. E. as: "... based on the free association of their members within a chartered subdivision." Each "... has the right to choose a ruling Noble or Nobles and have seat on the Estates General." And, each has a minimum number of members. Therefore, Adria's representative governmental system limits a member's right to be a member of an Estate and those larger Estates that include it. This construct does not allow membership in competing or multiple Estates.

No exception currently exists for chartered subdivisions. An individual membership is assigned to the chartered subdivision in which the member resides unless the Imperial Crown decides otherwise for special circumstances (Imperial Bylaws Article III. F.). The Bylaw permits assignment by the Imperial Crown when a member has multiple residences or special circumstances. Currently, this means one or the other chartered subdivision. Therefore, no member may be a member of an Estate other than where he resides; except, when the Imperial Crown decides to which chartered subdivision the participant is a member.

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The Kingdom of Aragon has already been a test case for this issue. Members residing in Umbria were listed as part of the Landed Estates in the Kingdom of Aragon. Their petition to TIM Eric and Elizabeth under Imperial Bylaws Article III. F. was denied.

### **3. Can a member of one subdivision be the head of an Estate within another subdivision?**

No. See 2. above.

The definition of a non-chartered subdivision is a free association, of at least a minimum number of members, that selects its own nobles. Membership in that subdivision is an eligibility requirement to hold office in and over it. This is not intended to exclude honorary members who play with or help the estate--but the estate does not include or represent them for our political purposes.

*In Service,  
Sir William Baine, Chancellor, Adria  
January 14, 2002*

## **6. ADVISORY TO THE IMPERIAL CROWN: Imperial Bylaws Correction: Glossary**

Sir Terrin has, apparently, identified an error in the Glossary. Whether it is from the older version or our mistake, I see no conflict in editing the "Glossary" to remove the misidentification and inference that a Canton Viceroy hold a vote. Article IX. D. Titles, identifies which estate each "title" is a member of--Imperial, Royal, Major, and Minor. Viceroys, court titles, 1st level knights, and squires, are not identified as members of any of these estates. While I believe Viceroys of Chartered Shires do hold a vote, and probably should be fitted into this scheme, Viceroys of Cantons do not.

*In Service,  
Sir William Baine, Chancellor, Adria  
January 17, 2002*

## **7. ADVISORY TO THE IMPERIAL CROWN AND LORD MAGISTRATE: Writ of Punishment for XXX**

Having reviewed the "Writ of Punishment", the sentence submitted for your consideration appears consistent with Adrian Law and well within the authority of the Crown. This advisory is purely addressed to the law and not the facts in the case. Please advise if the Chancery can be of further assistance.

*In Service,  
Sir William Baine, Chancellor, Adria  
January 17, 2002*

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## 8. INTERIM RULING re: York Writ, Chains of State

(The writ enacted by King Sir Elric of York, was forwarded to assure it was not in conflict with the Bylaws as required. By Lord Wright, Chancellor of York)

The following Law, Writ, and/or Codicil is enacted this 12th day of December 2001, in regards to Chains of State:

The guild lines set forth, regarding Chains of State, in the December 1997 Bylaws of the Adrian Empire, are hereby adopted for the Kingdom of York.

These guidelines are as follows:

- King/Queen - Gold Chain of State
- Prince/Princess - Silver Chain of State
- Lord/Lady Protector - Gold & Black Chain of State
- Earl/Comtessa (Retired ruler of a Kingdom) - Silver & Black Chain of State - The current term of art for the retired ruler of a Kingdom is "Count or Countess Royal" Imperial Bylaws Article IX. D. 6. (Inserted by Chancery)
- Marquis/Marquessa - Gold & Black Chain of State
- Third Level Knight - Gold & Black Chain of State
- Count/Countess - Black Chain of State
- Baron/Baroness - Black Chain of State
- Second Level Knight - Black Chain of State
- Sire - Black Chain of State - The current term of art for the head of a Household is "Lord or Lady" Imperial Bylaws Article IX. D. 16." (Inserted by Chancery)

### Answer

At the November 2001 Imperial Estates Meeting, the body repealed Imperial Regalia Law governing "Chains of State."

This act was only directed at "Chains of State," and like the deregulation of "coronets," was aimed at non-historical practices. One intent of the law was to allow those who wear historically authentic costume to do so without violating Adrian Law and custom. Specifically, authentic "gold" and "silver" "dowry chains" and other jewelry were being confused with "chains of state." There was also some discussion of adopting more authentic regalia in the near future (such as "collars" or medallions of office) that would not conflict with historical costume.

It was acknowledged at the time that this act was not intended to preclude the chartered subdivisions from adopting their own laws and customs. Indeed, several representatives indicated that they would do just that.

Therefore, HRM's Writ is not in violation of Imperial Law.

Out of respect for the Imperial Officers and Estates intent, the Chancery suggests that HRM's Writ not be read to prohibit the wearing of such historically authentic jewelry as is appropriate to a member's persona and costume, which the Estate's act sought to protect. Likewise, HRM may wish to revisit His Writ when the Empire offers an alternative.

*In Service,  
Sir William Baine, Chancellor, Adria  
January 17, 2002*

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## 9. INTERIM RULING AT REQUEST OF IMPERIAL CROWN RE: Succession/HRM Justina

TRMs Justina and James were Crown. At the 6-month mark, HRM Justina stepped down. 6 months later she ran again and is the current Crown (with HRM Phillipe). Therefore, is this her second consecutive reign?

The following excerpts are from Dame Delia, Chancery opinion appears in ALL CAPS:

As the Challengers of the Civil War were unsuccessful in their attempt, the reign of one year continued. THIS IS CORRECT, AS PER ARTICLE XV.B. INTERIM CIVIL WAR.

The reign of two consecutive years is the maximum, SEE ARTICLE VIII B.1.h. 2 YEARS CONSECUTIVE WITH NO PAX REGIUM 2ND TERM--BUT THIS RAISES A POTENTIAL ISSUE OF HOW WOULD IT APPLY TO JUSTINA (2ND TERM) AND PHILLIPE (1ST TERM)? IS SHE PROTECTED BY HIS PAX REGIUM OR DOES HE FORFEIT IT BECAUSE SHE HAS NONE? FORTUNATELY NOT RAISED HERE.

Dame Justina is currently in her 2nd of two consecutive reigns. The reign was begun in 1999 and regardless of when she (LEFT), the reign continued until 2000. Her current reign with a different co-ruler was from 2000 until the next coronation. She has been queen for two consecutive (per Webster: following one after the other in order) reigns. There were no (INTERVENING) reigns between those of James and Phillip; she has been the co-ruler in both reigns. James did not end his reign as King when Justina left, nor did he hold a new war. James did not end his reign as King when civil war was declared; rather he won and his reign continued until he held a Crown war.

(DAME) Justina did not serve a full reign, but has served as queen in consecutive reigns. If HIH Elisabeth had quit in June of 2000, after serving for 1 year and 8 months, would she then be eligible for 2 more years as Imperial Queen come the war in September for coronation in November? No! The reign she began never ended and no one else was coronated in her place. The rule is in place so that the same people do NOT remain in power year after year after year. It was determined by the Imperial Estates that it is best for the Empire if the same people do not rule for more than two consecutive years. CORRECT, ARTICLE XIV TERM OF OFFICE, B. KING/QUEEN DEFINES REIGN AS NOT MORE THAN ONE YEAR, MEASURED FROM WHEN CORONATION OCCURRED OR SHOULD HAVE, AS PER XIV.E.

*In Service,  
Sir William Baine, Chancellor, Adria  
1/28/02*

## 10. ADVISORY TO THE CROWN re: Counter Charges vs. XXX

Issues: Ripeness, Statute of Limitations, Jurisdiction, Judicial Ban

In the case XXX, defendant raises numerous allegations against (GOVERNMENT) of improper supervision as defenses to the charges. False prosecution is also alleged. It is common to question the motives of one's accuser and seek vindication. It is also well established that such counter-allegations not be allowed to interrupt a current case.

### Statute of Limitations

The allegations were made to the local Chancery and communicated to the Imperial Chancery in a timely manner, the Statute of Limitations has been satisfied. See Article XI. B. 3.

### Jurisdiction

The allegations having been made against the (GOVERNMENT) for official acts falls clearly under Imperial Jurisdiction.

### Ripeness

To best evaluate the allegations and determine whether charges shall be brought, the Imperial Chancery shall await the result of the case. Imperial Estates Writ 12 provides that the appropriate Chancellor or Magistrate evaluate the charges, whether they are legitimate and warrant trial. By allowing the case to proceed, possible mediation may take place or failing that, the Chancery will be better able to evaluate the charges after the

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original defendant has been vindicated or convicted. This in no way impairs the presentation of the evidence in the case either for defense or for mitigating factors.

### **Judicial Ban**

As per Article XI. B. 4. Judicial Ban can only be imposed by a Presiding Justice to insure that the accused cannot destroy evidence, interfere with the process or alter the law....

*In Service,  
Sir William Baine, Chancellor, Adria  
February 11, 2002*

## **11. INTERIM RULING re: Public Record vs. Privacy Issues as Pertaining to Estates Membership**

Requested by Sir Pavo Rosalia of Umbria, similar questions have arisen in Aragon.

RE: Does everyone have the right to see the names and expiration dates of each member belonging to each estate in the subdivision they belong to?

### **Current Law**

The Imperial Bylaws do not address this issue. The current policy of the Imperial Steward's Office is to include member name, persona name, and expiration date. The information is broken down by chartered subdivision. Mundanely, members' names and expiration dates are matters of public record and appear to raise no privacy issues.

### **Interpretation**

In consultation with Their Imperial Majesties, and in reviewing excellent commentary by Sir Terrin, the issues of purpose and legitimate privacy must be considered. Privacy: while the members' names and expiration dates are a matter of public record contact information is not, nor unnecessary information that is likely to be improperly used. Purpose: Some confusion exists between the householder's report (formerly sire's report) and the Estate Roster. The householder's report is for the verification of participation and to update the rolls; circulation is limited to the Crown and Minister of Rolls. The Estates Roster validates the existence of an Estate and establishes the right of the Estate representative to vote; the roster is primarily used by the Crown and Chancellor. In order to be as accurate as possible householder reports and many rosters may include a good deal of personal information. HIM Dame Maeb adds that the Steward's office also has valid use of the information. In addition, other ministries may maintain similar list of information (i.e. the Minister of Joust and War maintaining lists of those authorized in combat and with what, autocrats need for contact information to promote events, or the Hospitaler having extensive contact information for new and prospective members). In all these cases, the point is that the information is used by officials for legitimate purposes and not improperly made available to others. The exception is above in "current law".

### **Ruling**

The short answer is yes, simple Estates rosters are a matter of public record.

Any information provided to the Office of Rolls must be reserved for legitimate internal use. That Office has a duty to those members to safeguard their privacy by not releasing the information to others.

The duty of the Chancellor to validate Estates arises when an Estate is first recognized, or if an audit is requested by a majority of the Estates or by the Crown.

Individual members of the Estates may not challenge the validity of another Estate. Any member may raise the issue but only a majority of the Estates, the Chancellor or the Crown may properly challenge Estates validity. The Chancellor, the Crown or the Estates itself may provide for when such a challenge may be raised. The issue of validity may be determined by providing the Chancellor with a roster bearing the members' names and expiration dates (containing at least enough to satisfy the required numbers to maintain the estate), and that the membership does not conflict with the roster of another Estate. The Chancellor may verify the expiration dates with the Steward's Office. If the roster is in conflict with the roster of another Estate, specifically if two or more Estates claim the same member other than as part of subsidiary Estates (houses within baronies, etc.), the Chancellor or Crown must determine to which Estate that member is actually a part.



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If this determination is to be made by contacting the member in question, contact information may have to be provided.

Membership in the Adrian Empire, Inc. is a matter of public record. Membership of the chartered subdivisions 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. The Chancellor upon request must provide this information in a reasonable time and manner, but its release does not change the authority to validate the Estates. It may be necessary for the Chancellor to edit the rosters to remove contact information. The Chancellor and the Crown retain the authority to validate Estates. It is not the place of one Estate to police another. Interfering with the membership of another Estate, just like actively recruiting the membership of another Estate, may constitute a crime under Adrian Law.

*In Service,  
Sir William Baine, Chancellor, Adria  
February 11, 2002*

*Revised 2/22/02*

## **12. INTERIM RULING re: Voting Rights of a Chancellor**

requested by the Kingdom of Aragon Estates Codicils Committee

### **Current Law**

Article VI. I. Limitation of Votes.

A member shall be limited to a maximum of one (1) vote granted by any and all non-landed titles and/or ranks. In addition, a member shall be limited to one (1) vote granted by landed representation. There shall be no limit to the number of votes that are granted by proxy. For the purposes of this section, second and third level knighthood shall be considered non-landed voting ranks.

Article VII. F. 1. Chancellor.

In the event of a tie vote, the Chancellor shall cast the deciding vote. This is the only time the Chancellor shall be allowed to vote.

### **Interpretation**

Article VI. I. clearly defines the number and types of votes members may hold. Article VII. F. 1. identifies a special vote unique to the role of the Chair and specifies when that vote may be cast. In ordinary parliamentary procedure often the presiding officer may vote either to create or break a tie, thus the presiding officer votes to effect the outcome. In Adria, where the presiding officer may be and often is a regular voting member of the body it would be unreasonable for those Estates to sacrifice their representation and the Chancellor's vote is limited to tie breaking. Article VII. F. 1. creates a vote for a limited purpose which exists separate from, and in addition to any vote that the officer himself may hold. Nor can it be read to exclude proxies properly entrusted to that officer. The distinction is between the office of Chancellor and the officer himself who may hold any number of votes in accord with Article VI. I.

### **Ruling**

Article VII. F. 1. does not apply to the votes a Chancellor may be granted by their landed or non-landed estates or proxies the officer holds (this is further addressed in the Imperial Chancellor's Manual).

*In Service,  
Sir William Baine, Chancellor, Adria  
February 11, 2002*

**END OF CHANCELLOR'S REPORT**

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