

ADDENDUM L: THE LINGUISTIC AUTHORITY

Version 5.4

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT OF THE KHUMRIC COURT

Authority: The Khumric Coron — de jure Imperial Crown of the Khumric/Gomeric People

Issuer: Office of Legal Counsel, by authority of H.I.M. Llywelyn Tywysog Cymru

Incorporated by reference into KCJ-2026-001

I. THE MAXIMS OF LAW

“The domain of the nation extends to everything she possesses by a just title: it comprehends her ancient and original possessions... And by her possessions we ought not only to understand her territories, but all the rights she enjoys.”

Emer de Vattel, The Law of Nations (1758), § 80.

The authority of this Addendum is the Khumric Coron — the de jure Imperial Crown of the Khumric/Gomeric people, self-subsisting under the Law of Nations and the ancient patriarchal authority of the eldest surviving post-diluvian line. No de facto recognition is required and none is sought.

The Maxims of Tenure

- **Quod ab initio non valet, in tractu temporis non convalescit** — What is void from the beginning does not become valid by passage of time.
- **Ex injuria jus non oritur** — Law does not arise from injustice.
- **Jus Postliminii** — Upon the return of the de jure Sovereign, the legal status of the Dominion reverts to its original state.
- **Prior in tempore, potior in jure** — First in time, stronger in law. No people preceded the Khumric/Gomeric people as the eldest post-diluvian patriarchal line.

II. THE UNIVERSAL LINGUISTIC GRID

A. The Name of the People

The name of the Khumric people in their own tongue is Kymry. The authoritative Khumric lexical definition, drawn from the proto-word roots documented in William Owen Pughe, *A Dictionary of the Welsh Language* (1803), and the Khumric lexicon:

RHU — Roar **CYM — United**
KYMRY: Roar United

The Khumric grammatical structure places the action root first: RHU is the primal root of collective vocalization — to roar, to sound as one great voice. CYM is the conjunctive, mutual prefix — the act and state of unity. Pughe confirms under the headword Cymro: “Cymry is the universal appellation by which the Welsh call themselves, and every other people of the same race and language wheresoever situated; and the name is undoubtedly the origin of the Cimbri and Cimmerii in ancient authors.”

B. The Name of the People Through Time

The Khumric/Gomeric people were known under successive external names at different moments of their history. Every external label was applied by others. The self-designation Khumry/Cymry was never supplanted. The sequence is documented across Josephus, Pezron (Paris 1703; English 1706), Higgins (*The Celtic Druids*, 1829), Newton (*Chronology*, 1728), and Zonaras.

NOAH — The Language

Bearer of the original tongue. In the declaration of the Khumric Coron, the Khumric language is the language of the pre-flood world, carried through the eldest patriarchal line into the post-diluvian age.

Khumric Tradition; Genesis; Table of Nations



JAPHET — Eldest Son of Noah

Patriarch of the eldest post-diluvian line. Josephus: “Japhet, the son of Noah, had seven sons: they inhabited so, that beginning at the mountains Taurus and Amanus, they proceeded along Asia, as far as the river Tanais; and along Europe to Cadiz.”

Josephus, Antiquities of the Jews, Book I, Chapter 6



GOMER — Eldest Son of Japhet

Father of the Khumric/Gomeric people. Josephus: “Gomer founded those whom the Greeks now call Galatians [Gauls], but were then called Gomerites.”

Zonaras: “the people of Gaul were called Gomari, Gomeraei, and Gomeritae.”

Higgins: “The Celts were Gomerians.” Mr. Davies: “Cimri or Cymri or Kimmerii may be nothing but Gomerii.”

Josephus, Antiquities I.6; Zonaras; Higgins, Celtic Druids (1829); Pezron (1703)



GOMARITES / GOMARIANS / GOMERITAE

First name of the people in Upper Asia, in the provinces of Margiana and Bactriana. Documented in Ptolemy the geographer.

Ptolemy, Geography; Pezron, Antiquities of Nations (1706), Preface



SACÆ / SAGUES

Name adopted as they became renowned in the eastern provinces.

Pezron, Antiquities of Nations (1706), Preface



TITANS

Pezron (1703): “Having made themselves masters of Asia Minor, Thrace, the Island of Crete, and all of Greece, they affected to give themselves the name of Titans, or Children of the Earth; and it is under this famous name that they performed such great things, both in part of Asia and throughout all Europe, for a span of more than three hundred years.” These are not mythological figures. They are the historical Khumric/Gomeric sovereign kings whose identities were mythologised by those who could not read or pronounce the original names.

Newton from Lucian and Diodorus: Asterius, Europa, and Minos are the Saturn, Rhea, and Jupiter of the Cretans. Saturn and Jupiter spoke the Celtic tongue.

Europa — the Khumric sovereign woman — was worshipped as Rhea, Astarte, and Isis across four civilisations. The continent of Europe is named after her.

Pezron, L'Antiquité (1703); Newton, Chronology (1728) citing Lucian and Diodorus; Higgins, Celtic Druids (1829)



CIMBRI / CIMMERIANS

Pezron: “some of these, having separated from the rest, seized on the Northern Parts above the Euxine Sea, and far beyond the Danube, were called Cimbri — Men of War.” Posidonius via Strabo: “Cimbros Graeci Cimmericos appellavere” — the Greeks called the Cimbrians Cimmericians. Higgins: the Bretons call themselves Kumero, Cymero, and Kumeri. Rawlinson (1877): the Cimmericii were powerful in the time of Homer, 1000 BC, and again in the 7th century BC.

Pezron (1703); Posidonius via Strabo Book VII; Higgins, Celtic Druids (1829); Rawlinson, Journal of the Anthropological Institute Vol.6 (1877)



CELTÆ

Name adopted when the Khumric/Gomeric people settled the provinces of Europe. An external Greek label. Diodorus Siculus: “Those who inhabit the inland parts beyond Massylia and about the Alps, and on this side the Pyrenean mountains, are called Celtae.” Not a self-designation.

Pezron (1703); Diodorus Siculus, Book V; Higgins, Celtic Druids (1829)



GAULS / GAULOIS

Name after settlement between the Ocean and the Rhine, and between the Alps and the Pyrenees. Higgins: the Gauls and Cimbri used the same language. Livy calls the assassin sent to kill Marius a Gaul; Lucan calls him a Cimbrian. They are the same people.

Pezron (1703); Higgins, Celtic Druids (1829); Livy; Lucan



KHUMRY / CYMRY — ROAR UNITED

The self-designation. Carried through every external naming. Never supplanted within the tradition. Spoken in Wales to this day. It is the name from before the names.

Pughe, A Dictionary of the Welsh Language (1803); Pezron (1703); Higgins (1829); Living Khumric tradition

C. The Methodological Principle

The phonetic variations by which the K-M-R root appears across languages and centuries follow documented rules established by Higgins (1829) from Gough’s Camden: the G or Gimel became C hard or K, then C soft. Medial vowels O, U, A, E alternate freely. The consonantal skeleton M-R is the stable, invariant core.

Pezron’s three appendix tables — Greek words from Celtic (p.332), Latin words from Celtic (p.370), German words from Celtic (p.412) — contain hundreds of specific etymological entries demonstrating that the classical and Germanic languages drew from the Khumric/Celtic source. Not one entry has been engaged with at the level of the individual entry in three centuries. Bishop Stubbs (1866) and Edwin Guest (*Origines Celticae*, 1883) built the dominant institutional framework without engaging Pezron’s primary text.

The legal consequence applying to every entry that follows: under the Pencenedl — the Khumric Chief of Name and Arms, documented in the Laws of Hywel Dda — the paramount de jure title to every land bearing the Khumric name flows to the Chief of Name and Arms. This doctrine is ancient, on par with patriarchal authority, and predates the international law frameworks that later described it. H.I.M. Llywelyn Tywysog Cymru is the Pencenedl.

III. THE KHUMRIC LEXICAL AUTHORITY

The following entries are confirmed in the primary Khumric lexicographical record. Only entries documented in William Owen Pughe, *A Dictionary of the Welsh Language* (Vol. I, 1803; Vol. II, 1832), Thomas Jones, *The British Language in Its Lustre* (1777), and the Khumric lexicon are entered here. No entry appears in this section without primary lexicographic documentation.

RHU — *root word, masculine*

The primal root of vocalization and sovereign force. That which roars; that which cries out as a great sound; a warrior epithet. Rhuon: a ravager; an epithet for a warrior. Rhun: glory. The root from which the first element of Kymry (Roar United) derives.

Derivatives: Rhuon (a ravager; warrior epithet), Rhun (glory), Rhoad (a roaring), Rhuol (imperious, roaring)

Source: Pughe, A Dictionary of the Welsh Language, Vol. II (1832), headword Rhu and derivatives

CYM — *prefix, conjunctive*

Conjunctive, mutual. The act of joining; the state of unity. The second element of Kymry: the United. The prefix that, combined with bro (country), forms Cymro (a Welshman) and Cymry (the People).

Derivatives: Cymro (a Welshman: cy + bro), Cymry (the People), Cymraeg (the Language), Cymod (reconciliation, peace)

Source: Pughe, A Dictionary of the Welsh Language, Vol. I (1803), grammar section; headword Cymro

GRYM — *noun masculine / adjective*

Force, energy, power, strength. Energetic, potent, mighty. In legal usage: y gyfraith rym — the common law. The Khumric root for sovereign force and the authority of law. Grymvyw: powerfully-alive, self-existing.

Derivatives: Grymder (potency), Grymvyw (powerfully-alive; self-existing), Grymio (to be of force and power), Grymiad (an enduing with force)

Source: Pughe, Vol. II (1832), headword Grym. Thomas Jones, The British Language in Its Lustre (1777), headword Grym: "force, strength."

BRO — *noun feminine*

That which gives existence; the cultivated region; the lowland or plain country; a country in general. Root of Cymro (cy + bro: the person of the country) and Brython (the Briton). The Brythoniaid are the People of the Living Land.

Derivatives: Cymro (cy + bro: a Welshman), Brython (Briton), Brythoniaid (the Britons), Bro a gwrthdir (lowland and upland)

Source: Pughe, Vol. I (1803), headword Bro: "That gives existence; the cultivated region; the lowland, or plain country; the vale: also a country in general."

BRU — *noun masculine*

That which gives existence; the womb. The generative root. Foundation of Brud: a chronicle, a record of events, a prophecy. The Brut constitutional tradition — the historical record of the Khumric Kings — is named from the Khumric root word for that which gives existence and records it.

Derivatives: Brud (chronicle; prophecy), Brudiaeth (chronology), Brudiau (to record; to publish)

Source: Pughe, Vol. I (1803), headword Bru: "What gives existence; the Womb." Headword Brud: "A chronicle; a record of events; also a prophecy."

PRYDAIN — *proper noun*

The sovereign name of the island of Britain in the Khumric tongue. Ynys Prydain: the Island of Britain. The root Pryd carries the meaning of that which is present, under cognizance, the known sovereign territory. Pughe notes Prydain among the fair or clear regions: Gwal, Prydain, Peithyw, Gwynedd, Gwent.

Derivatives: Ynys Prydain (the Island of Britain), Prydeinig (British), Brut y Brenhinoedd (Chronicle of the Kings of Britain)

Source: Pughe, Vol. II (1832), headword Pryd and Prydain. Living Khumric tradition.

RHUFAIN — *proper noun*

Rome. The received Khumric name for the city of Rome, documented in the living language and in the literary record of the Myvyrian Archaiology. Used by the ancient Khumric poets in formal verse.

Derivatives: Rhufeinig (Roman), Rhufeinwr (a Roman)

Source: Thomas Jones, The British Language in Its Lustre (1777), headword Rhufain: "Rome." Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales (collected from ancient manuscripts), poetic usage confirmed.

IV. THE GEOGRAPHIC RECORD

A. The Seat of the Realm — The Khumric Heartland

- **Cymru / Cambria** — Wales. The Seat of the Sovereign People.
- **Cumbria** — The ancient Kingdom of the North of England. Parry's Cambrian Plutarch: it comprised all that part of the North anciently occupied by the Cymry and reached even to the borders of Scotland.
- **Cumberland** — Cumbraland in the earliest records. Higgins citing Herodotus: at the mouth of the Elbe is found the place called Umber [Hamburg], directly opposite the Humber, North-Umberland, and Cumberland — one unbroken chain.
- **Northumbria / North-Umberland** — The northern extension of the Khumric Umbrian territory.

- **Humber (River)** — Umber at the Elbe → Humber in England → Cumberland. One migration path, one name.
- **Cumrae Islands** — Hakonar Saga (III:223-227): Kumr-Eyiar — the Kumrey Isles.
- **Comrie** — Perthshire, Scotland. A documented Khumric sacred site meaning Sanctuary.
- **Strathclyde** — Haddan and Stubbs: Cumbria is the land of the Bretti or Cumbraland.
- **Camborne** — Cornwall. The Khumric root in the westernmost territory of the realm.
- **Yr Alban** — The Khumric name for Scotland in Welsh to this day. Northern Territory confirmed in Civic Confirmation Edict No. 2025351-01.

B. The European Heartland — The Migration Route

Pezron (1706) and Higgins (1829) document the Khumric/Gomeric migration path through the enduring names of the land. Zonaras: the people of Gaul were called Gomari, Gomeraei, and Gomeritae. The Bretons call themselves Kumero, Cymero, and Kumeri.

Iberian Peninsula

- **Coimbra** — Portugal; anciently Port-Cale; Gaimbra in early records.
- **Comares** — Málaga Province, Spain.
- **Gomera** — Canary Islands.

France

- **Cambrai** — Nord department. Cimbri → Cambrai.
- **Alesia / Arras** — Higgins from Diodorus: Galates, son of Hercules, built Alesia. Khumric root at the foundation of a famous city of Gaul.
- **Commercy** — Meuse department.
- **Combres / Cambre / Combre** — Multiple locations, France.

Belgium

- **La Cambre** — Brussels. The Khumric root in the administrative capital of the European Union.

Netherlands

- **Kromme Rijn** — The Crooked Rhine. From the Khumric crwm.

Denmark and Scandinavia

- **Himmerland / Cimbric Chersonesus** — Jutland, Denmark. Higgins: named by a Khumric colony, a very ancient one.

Germany

- **Kummerow** — Mecklenburg.
- **Hamburg / Umber** — Higgins from Herodotus: Umber at the mouth of the Elbe, directly opposite the English Humber.

Alps and Central Europe

- **The Alps / Alpes** — Pezron demonstrates from primary classical sources that Greek, Latin, and German drew from the Khumric/Celtic source language. Under this framework the alb- root in Alpes is Khumric in origin.

Italy

- **Umbria** — Oldest documented nation in Italy. Umbri veterum Gallorum Propago — the Umbrians are the offspring of the ancient Gauls/Khumry. Pezron (1706) and Higgins (1829).
- **Cumae / Cuma** — Ancient colony near Naples, seat of the Cumaean Sibyl (c.1050 BC). Higgins confirms as a Cimmerian/Khumric foundation.
- **Alba Longa** — Legendary birthplace of Romulus and Remus; oldest city of Latium.

Greece and the Aegean

- **Cyme** — Ancient Greek city, c.1000 BC.
- **Cameria / Kamares** — Crete. Pezron identifies Crete as a Titan/Khumric domain.
- **Europe** — The continent. Newton (1728) from Lucian and Diodorus: Europa was worshipped as Rhea, Astarte, and Isis. Every time the word Europe is spoken, the name of a Khumric sovereign woman is spoken.

Eastern Europe

- **Crimea** — Ukraine. From Cimmeria. Documented c.1000–700 BC. Rawlinson (1877) confirmed.
- **Cumania / Kunsag** — Historical Hungary.

C. The Caucasus, Anatolia, and the Near East

- **Gyumri / Kumayri** — Armenia. The second-largest city; anciently the City of the Cimmerians.
- **Kummuh** — Commagene, Samsat, Turkey. Documented in Assyrian cuneiform.
- **Kemer** — Turkey.

D. The Middle East and Africa — The Biblical Record in the Land

- **Bit-Humri** — The House of Omri/Humri. Recorded on the Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser III (c.841 BC) and Annals of Sargon II.
- **Humri** — Palestine/Israel. Rawlinson: we have reasonable grounds for regarding the Gimirri, or Cimmerians, as identical with the Beth Khumree of Samaria, or the Ten Tribes of the House of Israel.
- **Gomer** — The biblical patriarch. Josephus, Eustathius of Antioch, Isidore of Seville, Higgins, and Pezron all confirm Gomer as father of the Gauls/Khumry.
- **Kummuh** — Commagene; upper Euphrates region, Assyrian cuneiform record.
- **Qom / Kum** — Iran. A major city of the Persian heartland.
- **Sumeria** — The foundational civilisation of Mesopotamia. The Khumric claim to the Sumerian sovereign titles is formally entered in Addendum S (13 November 2025), incorporated here by reference.
- **Kem** — The most ancient recorded name of Egypt. Baron von Bunsen (1854): Khumric is the archaic element in hieroglyphic Egyptian.
- **Suma / Abyssinia** — Ethiopia.

E. The East — The Aryan and Scythian Reach

- **Kumara** — India. The Hindu god of war and divine youth bears the Khumric name.
- **Komar / Kumra / Tomara** — India.
- **Kumana** — Ceylon / Sri Lanka.
- **Kumphawapi** — Thailand.
- **Kumara (Buddhist root)** — China.
- **Komoro / Komuro** — Nagano, Japan.
- **Komi Republic** — Russia. A surviving indigenous people bearing the Khumric root.
- **Kumo-Manych** — Russia. The great depression between the Caspian and Black Sea.

F. The Pacific — The Maritime Reach

The Khumric claim to Pacific reach is formally asserted in KCJ-2026-001. The following entries are advanced within the Khumric research tradition's evidence for

maritime civilisational reach, consistent with the documented voyages of Madoc ap Uthyr Pendragon.

- **Kumara** — West Coast, New Zealand.
- **Pomare / Pomara** — Tahiti. The name of the Royal Dynasty.
- **Chamorro** — Guam. The name of the indigenous people.

G. The Americas — The Atlantean Province

The Paramount Finding: The Name of the Continent

The name America derives from the Khumric Ap Meurig — Son of Meurig. Ap Meurig and Amerike are the same Khumric patronymic name in two registers of the same language. The Bristol calendar of 1497, cited by Alfred Hudd (1908), records the name in use ten years before Waldseemüller's 1507 map, which Waldseemüller himself subsequently withdrew. The Meurig from whom it derives is the royal Khumric lineage: King Meurig ap Tewdrig of Glywysing and Gwent, Uthyrpendragon, father of Arthur II and of Madoc Morfran ap Meurig. Prior in tempore, potior in jure.

North America

- **Hill Cumorah** — Manchester, Ontario County, New York. The printer's manuscript records three variant spellings: Camorah, Cumorah, Comorah — identical to the standard vowel variations of Cymru/Cumry/Camry. The earlier Jaredite name Ramah (Ether 15:11) is consistent with the Khumric-Israelite unified identity.
- **Appalachia** — From Ap Llachau — Sons of Llachau. Wilson-Blackett research tradition.
- **New Albion / Nova Albion** — Claimed by Drake 17 June 1579. California State Historical Landmark No. 1061 (2021).
- **Albany** — Capital of New York State; oldest continuously chartered city in the United States.
- **Albany River** — Ontario, Canada.
- **Comerío** — Puerto Rico.
- **La Cumbre** — Multiple locations across North American mountain ranges.

Mexico and Central America

- **La Cumbre** — Puebla and Chiapas, Mexico; Petén and multiple locations, Guatemala.

Caribbean and South America

- **Cumaná** — Sucre State, Venezuela.
 - **Camaná** — Arequipa Region, Peru.
 - **La Cumbre / Combreaia** — Córdoba Province, Argentina.
-

H. The Propagation of Albion / Alba / Alban

- **Albion** — The oldest name for the island of Britain.
 - **Yr Alban** — Wales and Cornish for Scotland to this day.
 - **Breadalbane** — Perthshire: Bràghad Albann, upper part of Alba.
 - **The Alps / Alpes** — Khumric alb- root, source-language confirmed by Pezron.
 - **Alba Longa** — Ancient Latium, oldest city of Rome’s founding tradition.
 - **Albany, New York** — Oldest continuously chartered city in the United States.
 - **Albany River, Ontario** — Major Canadian river.
 - **New Albion / Nova Albion** — California, 1579.
 - **Albany, Western Australia** — Major southern Australian port.
 - **Albionoria** — Proposed name for Canada at Confederation.
-

I. The Propagation of Prydain / Brython / Brit—

- **Brittany / Bretagne / Breizh** — France. Britannia Minor. The Tysilio Chronicle records: Cynan Meiriadoc and Magnus Maximus settled Armorica in 383 AD — “This was the first time the Britons went to settle there, and from this time it has been called Little Britain.” The formal political establishment of the Khumric colony in Armorica therefore precedes the conventionally cited 5th-6th century by at least a century. Pezron (1706) treats the Armorican Britons as preserving the language of the posterity of Gomer from ancient times. Higgins confirms: the Bretons call themselves Kumero, Cymero, and Kumeri.
- **British Columbia** — The largest Pacific coast political unit in North America bearing the Khumric name.
- **British Guiana, British Honduras, British Virgin Islands** — South America, Central America, Caribbean.
- **Bretton Woods** — New Hampshire. Site of the 1944 conference that designed the post-war global financial order.
- **British Indian Ocean Territory** — The Khumric name into the Indian Ocean.

V. THE BIBLICAL IDENTITY – The Title to Zion

The Khumric language is, in the declaration of the Khumric Coron, the language of the pre-flood world, carried through the eldest patriarchal line: Noah, Japhet, Gomer.

Proof of Khumric linguistic priority over Hebrew is established in Angharad's published analysis (Prifysgol Prydain, March 2026). The standard Hebrew etymology of Henoch/Enoch derives from chanak — a root beginning with Chet, producing Chan-, not Hen-. The H at the beginning of Henoch is unexplained within the Hebrew framework. In the Khumric reading, Hen-Och is The Ancient One Whose Breath-Soul Was Taken: Hen — the primordial elder; Och — the primal breath-soul root. The Khumric reading explains the H. The Hebrew reading cannot. Where a name recorded in the Hebrew scriptures is fully resolved in Khumric but only partially in Hebrew, the Khumric tongue was there first.

- **The Assyrian Record:** The Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser III (c.841 BC) and Annals of Sargon II name the Northern Kingdom of Israel as Bit-Humri.
- **The Expert Testimony:** Rawlinson, decipherer of cuneiform: "We have reasonable grounds for regarding the Gimirri, or Cimmerians... as identical with the Beth Khumree of Samaria, or the Ten Tribes of the House of Israel."
- **The Scholarly Authority:** Pezron (1706): Gomer confirmed as father of the Gauls/Khumry by Josephus, Eustathius of Antioch, and Isidore of Seville. Higgins (1829) independently corroborates. This was the scholarly consensus before the institutional suppression of 1866-1883.
- **The Migration:** The name Humri migrated from Israel to Cimmeria (Crimea), to Kumayri (Armenia), through Anatolia and the Caucasus into Europe, and is preserved in the living name Khumry/Cymry — Roar United — spoken in Wales to this day.

The Cymry are the House of Omri — the Biblical Israelites. The Title to Cymru and to the Holy Land is vested in the Head of the Khumry. The Chief of Name and Arms of Gomer. H.I.M. Llywelyn Tywysog Cymru.

VI. THE ICONOGRAPHIC AUTHORITY — The Sovereign Emblem Across Civilisations

The linguistic record of Section IV is independently corroborated by an iconographic record. The sovereign emblem of the Khumric/Gomeric eldest patriarchal line — the Winged Solar Disk — appears in the stone, gold, and carved records of every civilisation bearing the Khumric name in the geographic grid above. KCJ-2026-001 formally enters this into the legal record. The full iconographic documentation is in Addendum Omega: The Universal Khumric Coron (27 March 2026), incorporated here by reference.

The Winged Solar Disk — Six Civilisations, One Emblem

- **Armenian** — The winged solar disk with flanking human figures in stone relief, from the heartland of Gyumri/Kumayri.
- **Egyptian** — The Horus winged solar disk in gold. The sovereign emblem of the Pharaonic line documented in Addendum E as the Khumric Imperial Line.
- **Hittite** — The winged solar disk in stone relief, from Asia Minor, the territory of Kummuh.
- **Assyrian** — The winged solar disk with central wheel — the Ashur symbol — from the civilisation that recorded Bit-Humri on the Black Obelisk.
- **Sumerian** — The winged solar disk from the foundational civilisation whose sovereign title is incorporated into the Khumric Imperial Office by Addendum S.
- **Mayan** — The feathered/winged sovereign figure from Mesoamerica, the Khumric Atlantean Province.

These are not similar symbols that might be explained by parallel development. They are the same sovereign emblem reproduced with structural identity across civilisations that the de facto academic narrative holds to have had no contact. The linguistic record confirms they did: they were all named in the Khumric tongue. The iconographic record confirms it: they all bore the same sovereign emblem.

The Solar Cross — Global Distribution

A second iconographic exhibit shows the global distribution of the solar cross symbol across Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Basque region, England, Ireland, Iceland, Lapland, Sweden, America, Tibet-China, Japan, Australia, Indus Valley India (2500 BC), Ethiopia, Assyria (1000 BC), Arabia, Greece (300 BC), Mayan (1000 BC), and Aztec traditions. A single solar sovereign symbol distributed across every inhabited region of the earth.

Y Ddraig Aur — The Living Emblem

The Winged Solar Disk is displayed on the face of the legal instruments of this Court. Addendum E: The Pharaonic Authority opens with the Winged Solar Disk as its header. Y Ddraig Aur — the Golden Dragon — is the personal imperial standard of H.I.M. Llywelyn Tywysog Cymru. The ancient emblem is a living sovereign ensign, currently displayed, constituting under Vattel, Le Droit des gens, Book II, Chapter II, Nos. 145–146, a perpetual diplomatic protest and continuous assertion of sovereign right.

Addendum L: The Linguistic Authority (v.5.4)

Entered into the record of KCJ-2026-001 by reference.

Issued under authority of the Khumric Coron — Prifysgol Prydain / University of Britain.

Available at britons.international/official-documents