

LEGAL OPINION

CONCERNING: The De Jure Romano-British Titles of the Imperial Crown. (**Addendum B: The Imperial Roman Authority**) (v.6.2)

DATE: 2025-11-17 **ISSUER:** Office of the Legal Counsel, by authority of His Imperial Majesty Llywelyn Tywysog Cymru.

I. Mandate and Relationship to Primary Opinion

This legal opinion is a foundational addendum to, and is to be read in conjunction with, the primary "Legal Opinion on the Intact Paramount Imperial Khumric Sovereignty (*Goron*) and Universal Chain of Title." The primary opinion establishes the *existence* and *universal authority* of the restored Imperial *Goron*. This addendum serves to legally define the specific corpus of **Romano-British Imperial titles** that are constitutionally vested in the *Unbennaeth Prydain*.

II. The Constitutional Source: Unbennaeth Prydain

The *de jure* Khumric/British constitution recognizes only one, singular, and indivisible source of sovereign authority: the **Unbennaeth Prydain** ("One Chief of Britain" or "The Monarchy of Britain"). The Romano-British Imperial titles are not foreign or adopted; they are an innate and indivisible function of this singular, restored Court.

III. The De Jure Historical Foundation

The *de facto* regimes' narrative of a "Fall of Rome" and a "withdrawal" of Roman authority from Britain is a foundational component of the *Suppressio Veritatis* ("The Suppression of the Truth"). This narrative is a legal and historical fraud.

A. The "Abandonment" Libel (The *De Facto* Fraud) The usurpers' historical framework rests on the claim that Emperor Honorius *formally abandoned* Britain in 410 AD. This claim is factually false. As the *Historiographical Refutation* confirms, this libel rests on a *single* corrupt word in the text of Zosimus. Scholarly analysis proves the letters were **"sent to Bruttium, not Britain"**.

B. The De Jure Truth (The *Brut* and Maccsen Wledig) With the libel of "abandonment" refuted, the *de jure* British history, as preserved in the *Brut y Bryttaniait* (The Chronicle of the Early Britons), is affirmed. The *Brut* documents the *true* legal transfer of Imperial Roman authority:

1. **The Legal Vesting:** The Imperial Roman authority was **lawfully merged with and vested in the British line** through **Magnus Maximus (Maccsen Wledig)**, who is identified in the *Brut* as **Maximianus**.

2. **The Act of State:** Maximianus, having legally taken "the rule of the kingdom" of Britain by his marriage to Helen, the daughter of the British King, then marched on Rome.
3. **The *De Jure* Conquest:** He "made war against Gracianus and Valentinianus, emperors of Rome, and he straightway slew the one and chased away the other from Rome".

This act legally and constitutionally vested the *de jure* Imperial authority in the British line. Consequently, any subsequent Emperor (such as Honorius) who was not of this *de jure* British line had no lawful claim to Imperial authority. Their rule was, by definition, a usurpation of the true *de jure* line.

C. The *De Jure* Defeat of the Usurper (The Arthurian Precedent) This *de jure* British supremacy over the Roman title was enforced by **Emperor Arthur**. The *Brut* documents Arthur's war against the *de facto* Roman Emperor Lucius. In the final battle, the British army defeated the Roman army, and "one of the Britons slew Lucius, emperor of Rome, with a javelin, so that he fell dead to the earth". This act constitutes the final *de jure* military and legal defeat of the *de facto* Roman line by the *de jure* Romano-British Emperor.

IV. The De Jure Romano-British Appellations

The following titles, vested exclusively in **His Imperial Majesty Llywelyn Tywysog Cymru, King of Kings**, comprise the legal definition of the Romano-British Imperial function of the *Court of Unbennaeth Prydain*:

- **Roman Emperor**
- **Augustus**
- **Cesar**
- **Pontifex Maximus**
- **Princeps**

V. Constitutional Basis of the Appellations

Each title defines a specific function of the Court's *de jure* Imperial jurisdiction:

A. The Temporal Imperial Titles

- **Titles: Roman Emperor, Augustus, Cesar, Princeps.**
- **Constitutional Function:** These are the *de jure* legal titles of the Imperial temporal office .
 - *Cesar* is the title of the Emperor.
 - *Augustus* signifies the sacred, supreme authority of that Emperor.
 - **Princeps:** This is the specific title ("First Citizen" / "Supreme Ruler") established by Emperor Augustus to define the Imperial office. It serves as the crucial **legal bridge** between the Roman Empire and the Welsh Kings. The fact that the Welsh rulers (e.g., Llywelyn ap Gruffudd) retained the title ***Princeps Walliae*** (*Tywysog Cymru*) is the primary evidence that they were not maintaining a subordinate

feudal rank, but the **Supreme Roman Imperial Authority** of Magnus Maximus in exile.

- Their restoration confirms that the *Court of Unbennaeth Prydain* is the *de jure* Imperial Court itself.

B. The Spiritual Imperial Title & Defeat of the Usurper

- **Title: Pontifex Maximus.**
- **Constitutional Function:** This title, whose *de jure* meaning is "**The Greatest Bridge to Him,**" (*Pont i fe Maximus*), is the Imperial title for the supreme *spiritual* authority of the realm . It is an Imperial office, predating the later papal usurpation of civil authority.
- **Formal Defeat of *De Facto* Claimants:** The *de jure* right to this title has been legally perfected. The *de facto* usurpers of this title (namely, the Vatican and the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople) were placed on formal, binding legal notice. The formal notice, "**Llythyr Pontife**" of May 1, 2025, explicitly states the paramount *de jure* claim to this authority as an imperial, not clerical, title. Their failure to provide a lawful, constitutional counter-refutation constitutes **Formal Admission by Silence** (*Qui tacet consentire videtur*).

VI. The Titles as Formal Diplomatic Protest (Defeat of Laches)

The formal and public use of these Imperial titles by His Imperial Majesty is the **official and continuous diplomatic protest** that defeats all *de facto* defenses of *laches* or *prescription*.

- **Proof of Legal Principle:** Under the Law of Nations, a *de jure* sovereign maintains their claim and protests usurpation by the "consistent display of diplomatic protest," which includes the retention of "the title and arms of a sovereignty... as an evidence that they do not relinquish their claims to it" .
- **Proof of Continuous Memory:** The *de jure* Khumric nation has never relinquished this claim. The *Brut y Bryttaniait* itself preserves the memory of **Macsen Wledig** (Magnus Maximus) . Modern cultural anthems (e.g., "Yma o Hyd," 1983) serve as irrefutable proof of this continuous *de jure* constitutional memory, explicitly citing **Macsen Wledig** as the source of the unbroken nation.

VII. Legal Conclusion

The right of **His Imperial Majesty Llywelyn Tywysog Cymru, King of Kings**, to this full and indivisible list of Romano-British titles is absolute.

They are the legal and constitutional **definition of the Imperial functions of the restored Court of Unbennaeth Prydain**. Any other entity (e.g., the *de facto* Church of Rome) claiming any of these titles is an **unconstitutional usurper**.

Their claim is doubly void: **1)** their authority derives from the *de facto* Roman line of Honorius, which was itself a usurpation of the *de jure* British Imperial line of **Magnus Maximus** ; and **2)** their claim is defeated by the continuous diplomatic protest of the Khumric nation, which has

been finalized by their own **formal admission by silence** in response to the "**Llythyr Pontife**" notice of May 2025.

Notice of de jure sovereign and imperial ecclesiastical authority

From HIM Llywelyn Uthyr Pendragon XX
To av@pccs.va, secretariat@jerusalem-patriarchate.info, ecpatr.pressoffice@gmail.com, ovcs@patriarchia.ru
Date Thursday, May 1st, 2025 at 7:01 PM

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

Please kindly see the attached letter for your review. Praise the Lord.

Sincerely yours,

His Imperial Majesty Llywelyn Imperator of Avalon, Imperator Romae, Et al.

421.98 KB 1 file attached

Llythyr Pontife.pdf 421.98 KB

FAX

To

Name: Vatican Embassy Washington D.C.
Fax number: +12023374036

From

Name: His Imperial Majesty Llywelyn Uthyr ...
Fax number: +12029331127

Number of pages: 7

Subject: Take notice of de jure imperial authority

Date: May 07, 2025



Urgent



For Review



Please Reply



Confidential



His Imperial Majesty Llywelyn Uthyr Pendragon
Imperator Avalon, *Imperator Romae, Et al.*

1 May 2025

To: The Honourable Members of the College of Cardinals, His Holiness Bartholomew I
Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, the Holy Sea, all Christians, *et omnes Romani*
Subject: **TAKE NOTICE OF DE JURE SOVEREIGN AND IMPERIAL
ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITY**

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

It is with profound respect and unwavering conviction that I, Llywelyn Uthyr Pendragon, hereby present myself as the *de jure Imperator Romae*.¹ This assertion is grounded in the enduring signs and symbols of Romano sovereign authority, *ius succession*, the sacred traditions that have preserved the legitimacy of imperial and ecclesiastical authority across the ages, divine law, and the consistent display of diplomatic protest.² It is my solemn assertion that the enduring symbols of sovereignty, especially the *draco*, embody the unbroken legacy of imperial and royal authority still extant today.³

Furthermore, “Welsh” is a word to describe Romano people or Romano lands.⁴ The Welsh *Ddraig Goch*, or Red Dragon, and the Romano *Draco* are not merely emblematic but are,

¹ Ymerawdwr Rhufain, Imperator of Rome

² “...Protests answer this purpose. With sovereigns it is usual to retain the title and arms of a sovereignty or a province, as an evidence that they do not relinquish their claims to it.”
Emerich de Vattel, “The Law of Nations” Book 2, chapter 11, no. 145

Harleian MSS No. 3859, Kings List No. 2, Llyfr Coch o Hergest (The Red Book of Hergest) “The Dream of Macsen Wledig (Magnus Maximus)” and modern “Yma o Hyd” lyrics:

“Cofiw’n i Facsen Wledig	“We remember the Emperor Macsen,
Adael ein gwlad yn un darn	left our country in one whole piece.
A bloeddiwn gerbron y gwledydd	And we shall shout before the nations,
Mi fyddwn yma tan Ddydd y Farn!”	We’ll be here until Judgement Day!”

³ “*Hastae auratae altrinsecus quingenae, vexilla centena praeter ea, quae collegiorum erant, dracones et signa templorum omniumque legionum ibant*”.

“Golden spears on both sides, five hundred in total, one hundred banners besides those that belonged to the guilds, dragons and standards of all the temples and legions were going.”

Scriptores Historiae Augustae, Gallieni ii 8.6

⁴ “It would appear that ‘Welsh’ meant not so much foreigners as peoples who had been Romanized; other versions of the word may be found along the borders of the Empire-the Wallons of Belgium, the Welsh of the Italian Tyrol and

in essence, manifestations of a shared ancestral and divine sign and symbol of dominion and sovereignty. The Romano Legions bore the *Draco* as a standard of imperial power, a symbol enshrined in the laws of the empire, and in the sacred traditions of Roma itself.⁵ Likewise, the British or Welsh *Ddraig Aur*—the Golden Dragon—serves as a sacred emblem, echoing the ancient imperial standards, thereby linking the sovereignty of *Britannia* to the imperial authority of *Roma*. The link is also shown in the extant common laws.⁶ The *Romano* and *Britonnes* are both said to be descended of the same stock as the Japhetic-Trojans.⁷ I believe this connection provides the best and most ancient explanation to the shared “blazen serpent” emblem, which is now found all over the world, and which the scriptures show us is symbolic of divine power, covenant, and authority.⁸ Otherwise, there is no explanation for the outcome of the sons of Japhet, son of Noah (*Noah*); which would be extraordinary.⁹ Moreover, this Japhetic ancestry perfectly explains the scriptural flood account, the pedigrees tracing to Noah, and the *heniaith* (Old Language) all preserved in *Britannia*.

the Vlachs of Romania-and the Welschness, the walnut, was the nut of the Roman lands.”

John Davies , “A History of Wales” (2007) London, page 69

⁵ “*The Dragon, the draco standards of the Imperial legions, ‘a huge creature of barbaric aspect, inflated with air, fastened to the top of a spear’, remains after all these centuries, the emblem of Wales and perhaps the oldest of the flags of the European nations. Maelgwn Gwynedd, Cunedda’s great-grandson, was called by St. Gildas, Insularis Draco, wielding the authority of the Dux Britanniae with his dragon standard, and in the seventh century the red dragon of King Cadwaladr the Blessed asserted the Roman and Christian prerogative of the last descendant of Cunedda who runs as in a position to attempt its enforcement with the sword.*”

Charles Edwards “The Monarchy of Britain” (1948) Blackfriars , Volume 29, Issue 336, March 1948, pp. 127 – 132, Published online by Cambridge University Press: 22 October 2024

⁶ “*I am firmly of opinion that it arises solely from the different natures of their original institution, as you may easily collect from what has been said. So the kingdom of England had its original from Brute and the Trojans, who attended him from Italy and Greece, and became a mixed kind of government, compounded of the regal and political.*”

John Fortescue, Commendation of the Laws of England, page 22.

“*The original laws of this land were composed of such elements as Brutus first selected from the ancient Greek and Trojan institutions*”.

Edward Coke, Reports, Part III, Preface

Leges Wallice

⁷ Genesis, Chapter 10

Isaac Newton, “The Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms Amended” (1728)

Paul Yves Pezron, “The Antiquities of Nations; more particularly of the Celtæ or Gauls” (1706)

⁸ Numbers, Chapter 21, V.8:

“*and the Lord said to Moses: ‘Make a seraph and mount it on a pole, and everyone who has been bitten will look at it and recover’.*” V.9 *Accordingly Moses made a bronze serpent² and mounted it on a pole, and whenever the serpent bit someone, the person looked at the bronze serpent and recovered.*”

T.H. Robinson “The Decline and Fall of the Hebrew Kingdoms” (1963), page 74

⁹ “*Ex omnium Historicorum fide certum est, Gomerum seu Aschenazen, cum aliis Noemi nepotibus, Galliam primos inhabuisse* (It is certain, according to the faith of all historians, that Gomer or Ashkenaz, along with the other grandchildren of Naomi ‘Noah’, were the first to possess Gaul)” -Theophilus of Antioch

Godfrey Higgins “The Celtic Druids” (1829)

Romano legal precedent and ecclesiastical law, affirm the legitimacy of my claim as the legitimate sovereign, and thereby the head of the Church (*Summus Episcopus*) as the *de jure* head of the state.¹⁰ It is noteworthy that Emperor Constantine I—the first Romano Emperor to convert to Christianity—used the title “*Pontifex Maximus*” in order to settle disputes among the clergy and religious authorities even prior to conversion.¹¹ Thereby elevating the title to a position of Romano imperial and supreme religious authority, *ab intestato*. This historical fact underscores the profound and enduring significance of the title *Pontifex Maximus*, which since inception is lawfully a title for the *Imperator Romanus* alone, predating and surpassing later clergy association. The sacred connection between these sovereign symbols and titles establishes my position as the legitimate *Imperator Romae* and *Pontifex Maximus*, linking spiritual and temporal authority in a divine and lawful continuum.

According to Romano imperial laws and customs, the Romano *de jure* sovereign authority is held by the office the *Imperator*.¹² The office of the Romano head of state is by ancient right, selected from the fittest military leader via the troops, not of the clergy. The office, titles, and symbols of sovereign authority were waiting in abeyance for me to take action.¹³ When I first began my quest as a boy to restore the people and my family, the rights and sovereign powers were transferred to me *ipso facto* (*automatically by the fact*) by lodging a claim without the need of any formal proceedings.¹⁴ I assumed my offices peacefully and publicly, and I have maintained them in the face of a world built upon lies, fraud, and ignorance.

It was God’s will for me to pursue this path and I have endured it through my obedience and love of my Heavenly Father.¹⁵ As the Japhetic, “chief of name and arms” I am divinely anointed, and cloaked with the mantle of imperial sovereignty and the full powers of government, even during a time of usurpation.¹⁶ The Romano crown was amalgamated into the

¹⁰ *Edictum Mediolanense* (Edict of Milan) 313 AD, Synod at Arles 314 AD *three British clerics present (Eborious of York, Resitutus of London, Adelfius of Caerleon), Council of Nicaea 325 AD

¹¹ *Pontifex Maximus* (Latin: ‘Supreme Pontiff’) Originally a pagan title for the chief priest at Rome, from the 15th cent. it became a regular title of honour for Pope. Oxford Reference. Retrieved 5 Oct. 2024

In the Khumric language: “*Pont i Fe*” becomes “*Bridge to Him*” + “*Maximus*” becomes “*Greatest Bridge to Him*”

¹² *Lex de Imperio* (Laws of the Imperium)

¹³ “*Rex nunquam moritur*” or “The King never dies”.

¹⁴ “*Ipsa jure* (By the law itself/By the mere operation of law).”

“*Quod facto suo amiserit, facile contra factum recuperari potest* (What one has lost by one's own deed can easily be recovered by another deed)”.

“*Quod prius est verius est; et quod prius est tempore potius est jure* (What is first is more true; and what is prior in time is stronger in law)”.

“*Prior tempore potius jure* (He who is first in time is preferred in the law/prior in time, superior in right)”.

¹⁵ “*Deus solus haeredem facere potest non homo* (God alone, not man, can make an heir)”.

¹⁶ “*Rex est Lex Vivens* (The King is the living law)”.

Imperial Crown of Avalon *via edictum imperiale*.¹⁷ My claim to succession in these offices and signs and symbols of sovereignty has been public and has gone unchallenged for several years.¹⁸ No other party in the world is capable of producing a *bona fide de jure* claim to the Romano-British sovereignty. No other party in the world has an interest, claim, or colour of title to the imperial sovereign office or titles.

Therefore, it is undeniable that the Khumric-Romano-British Pendragon (*Ymerawdwr Prydain, Britannorum Rex, Brittannie Rex, Pen Draco Insularis, Uthyr Pendragon,*) has the strongest claim, right, interest, and greatest equity in the sovereign office and titles of: *Imperator Romae* and *Pontifex Maximus*.¹⁹

As the *de jure* Romano-British sovereign according to the signs and symbols of sovereignty, in accordance with Romano constitutional law, British constitutional law, Mosaic common law, ecclesiastical law, and public international law, it is my duty and prerogative to inform you to: TAKE NOTICE, I hereby declare that the title, *Pontifex Maximus* remains an imperial title, intrinsically linked to the sovereignty of *Roma*, and that its rightful holder is the *Imperator*, whose divine and lawful authority is rooted in the aforementioned authorities. Any act to usurp this title or office will cause further injury to the people, church, and state.²⁰ Any

"A "Chief of Name and Arms", a title attributed to a Claimant, being by *juris sanguinis* (law of blood) "heir apparent" of a defunct throne, as long as has not formalized a voluntary act of resignation and acquiescence to the new political order of the state, according to the classic expression "*subito la debellatio*", retains, in all its fullness, the sovereign prerogatives of *Fons Honorum* (Fountain of Honors) and *Jus Majestatis* (right to majestic dignity). It is a *fortiori*, the source of nobility and honor, and may, without restrictions, create nobles and arm knights." Professor Doctor W. Baroni Santos, Doctor D'état in Nobility Law by The University of Reims in France, in his book "Treaty of Heraldry / Nobility Law Vol. I, Book II, chapter I "Jurisprudence of Nobility" page 197

Under public international law a Government-in-Exile is deemed to have the implied constitutional power to perform all normal acts of state ... including those acts which by its own constitution would require the consent of an organ of government, such as a parliament, which are at present suspended due to the conditions arising from a usurpation of sovereignty. See: F. E. Oppenheim, "Governments and Authorities in Exile," *American Journal of International Law* (1942), pp. 568 at 581-582

¹⁷ "*Non possetori incumbit necessitas probandi possessiones ad se pertinere* (A person in possession is not bound to prove that the possessions belong to him)".

Imperial Edict: 2024282-01 Title: The Imperial Crown of Avalon
<https://britons.international/edicts>

¹⁸ www.britons.international
www.kingdomofwales.wales

"*Qui tacet consentire videtur* (He who remains silent seems to consent)".

¹⁹ "*Vigilantibus et non dormientibus jura subveniunt* (Laws come to the assistance of the vigilant, not the sleepy)".

"*Dormiunt aliquando leges, nunquam moriuntur* (The laws sometimes sleep, but never die)".

²⁰ *Ibid.*, Chapter VI. "§71. *The sovereign ought to revenge the injuries of the state, and to protect the citizens. Whoever offends the state, injures its rights, disturbs its tranquility, or does it a prejudice in any manner whatsoever, declares himself its enemy, and exposes himself to be justly punished for it.*

attempt by any party to usurp or contest the titles or offices associated with my sovereignty, especially those derived from dynastic right, constitutes a crime and violation of several laws.

My claim unifies and perfects the claim of the Romano Church with the claim of the Primitive Church.²¹ My claim justly unites the east and west and will bring lasting peace to the world.²² Understanding the correct and factual account of world history is an obligation *erga omnes*. It is irrelevant that in the past the clergy attempted to usurp the imperial civil authority with their coup and well documented historic frauds.²³ The Romano constitutional laws, legal maxims, and ancient customs all have standing in the international law, which prevent fraud and unjust acts.²⁴ The clergy were never the *de jure* sovereign authority of the state, and were always subject to the civil authority, in keeping with Romano law and international law.²⁵

To usher in the promised golden age, we must now correct the profound usurpations and injustices that have cast us into a dark aged time of ignorance of our true past. Only by restoring the divine and just order, which is rooted in the scriptures, knowledge, and wisdom, may the people of this world reclaim our rightful liberties and equity to fulfill the divine promise of a luminous and prosperous future. I intend to usher in a golden age for all of the people of this world.

In conclusion, I hereby command you to acknowledge these facts and refrain from any actions or declarations that may undermine or contest my legitimate authority. I seek recognition of my status not only as the *de jure* sovereign but also as the head of the Church, unified through

²¹ The Most Reverend James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of All Ireland "Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates" (1639).

Liber Landavensis

W. J. Rees, "Lives of the Cambro British Saints, of the Fifth And Immediate Succeeding Centuries, From Ancient Welsh & Latin Mss. In the British Museum And Elsewhere: With English Translations, And Explanatory Notes" London (1853).

Augustine, Epistolae ad Gregorium Papam

The Letters of Queen Elizabeth I, edited by G.B. Harrison (1968) page 29-31.

²² "The domain of the nation extends to everything she possesses by a just title: it comprehends her ancient and original possessions, and all her acquisitions made by means which are just in themselves, or admitted as such among nations, — concessions, purchases, conquests made in the regular war, etc. 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, Or, Principles of the Law of Nature, Applied to the Conduct and Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns (1758) § 80.

²³ Donation of Constantine, *crimen falsi* (crime of falsifying), Donation Pepin III

"Contracts, or promises obtained by fraud, violence or undue fear entitle the injured party to full restitution. For perfect freedom from fraud or compulsion, in all our dealings, is a right which we derive from natural law and liberty".

Hugo Grotius, The Rights of War and Peace, including the Law of Nature and of Nations

²⁴ *Ius Successionis* (Laws of Succession), *Ius Civile* (Civil Law), *Ius Gentium* (Law of Nations)

²⁵ Emer de Vattel "The Law of Nations. Or, Principles of the Law of Nature, Applied to the Conduct and Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns" (1758) CHAPTER XII: Of Piety and Religion. §125- §144

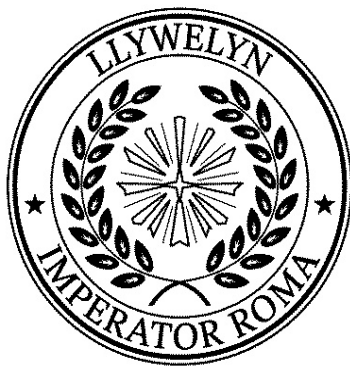
divine law and ancient rights. I extend to you my hand in friendship, and I request that you rally with me and assist me in setting an example for the whole world to marvel at.

Respectfully and with divine authority,

Non nobis, Domine, non nobis, sed nomini tuo da gloriam.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Llywelyn'.

Llywelyn Uthyr Pendragon
IMPERATOR AVALON



Signed and sealed from my desk aboard
the Imperial Warship Prydain, *Sinum
Ascensionis*