

PUBLIC-RECORD DOSSIER

Austenasia Trademark and Digital-Takedown Dispute

David Andrew Creed / "Andrew Musgrave" · UK Trade Mark UK00004343867 · Discord and WordPress enforcement

Field	Detail
Date of compilation	13 July 2026
Research status	Public sources only; evidence-led and non-adjudicative
Primary focus	Identity and role history; digital-asset dispute; trade mark filing; Discord enforcement; reported WordPress DMCA action
Privacy scope	No home address, telephone number, private correspondence or unrelated personal information reproduced

Important status notice

This document is not a judicial finding, legal opinion or assertion that any person committed fraud, theft, harassment, copyright infringement, trade mark infringement, bad faith or any criminal offence. It separates official records, first-person admissions, third-party reports and unverified allegations. It should be updated if platform notices, contracts, tribunal filings or court documents become available.

Prepared for factual review, legal triage and responsible public-interest reporting.

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How to read the evidence labels

Label	Meaning
A - official/direct record	Government or platform guidance, statute, UKIPO journal, directly observable webpage, or a contemporaneous screenshot of a platform status page.
B - first-person admission/claim	A statement by Creed/Musgrave about his own conduct or position. Strong for what he says he did; not independent proof of contested ownership or legality.
C - contemporaneous third-party report	A report by another micronational publication or participant. Useful corroboration but potentially partisan.
D - party allegation	A claim by one side of the dispute which has not been independently adjudicated or supported by the underlying document.
E - analytical inference	A cautious conclusion drawn from multiple sources. It should be stated as an inference, not a proven fact.

The most important distinction is between a platform action and a legal determination. Discord or WordPress disabling material after receiving an intellectual-property notice does not establish that the complainant ultimately owns the disputed rights or that the targeted material infringed. Both platforms provide complaint and, in the WordPress DMCA context, counter-notice procedures. [S17-S19]

1. Executive findings

1. Austenasia plainly predates the 2026 filing. The name was used publicly from 2008, with independent coverage in 2016, 2020 and 2021, and the Austenasian Times claims publication since 2012. This is evidence of longstanding public use, although the legal quality and UK goodwill of that use would still need to be proven in proceedings. [S3] [S10-S12]

2. The official filing is not disputed. The UKIPO Trade Mark Journal records that David Andrew Creed applied on 22 February 2026 for the word "Austenasia", covering flags not of paper (Class 24), clothing (Class 25) and online publishing services (Class 41). It was published on 6 March 2026 as UK00004343867. [S1]

3. Registered status is strongly corroborated. Creed's own May 2026 editorial states that the mark entered the register on 15 May 2026 with effect from the filing date, and a current third-party trade mark database labels it

registered. The public journal itself proves the application and publication; this research environment did not retrieve the interactive UKIPO case page. [S2] [S20]

4. Creed and “Andrew Musgrave” are linked with high confidence. Contemporaneous sources in 2024 called Austenasia’s acting and elected prime minister “Andrew Creed”; the same election article now names “Andrew Musgrave” while retaining “creed-victorious” in its URL. The current disputed site identifies Musgrave as the same eighth prime minister, while the legal trade mark record names David Andrew Creed. [S7-S9] [S4]

5. Creed’s own account confirms the Discord enforcement sequence. He wrote that he received a Discord LEER Team email saying “infringing material had been removed”, later learned the Austenasian server had been removed, knew server removal was a possible outcome and had discussed that possibility with the rival claimant’s emperor. He says Discord chose the precise enforcement action. [S2]

6. The Discord action should not yet be called a DMCA takedown. The public material does not disclose the complaint, the rights invoked or Discord’s reasoning. Discord handles both copyright/DMCA and trade mark complaints. The safest description is “Discord intellectual-property enforcement” or “a platform removal following a complaint linked to the Austenasia rights dispute”. [S2] [S17]

7. The July website removal is reported as a DMCA action. A statement published on behalf of the established Austenasian government on 11 July 2026 says WordPress removed austenasia.org following a DMCA copyright claim by Andrew Creed over the Austenasian Times archive. It says the original authors denied transferring copyright and authorised republication. The underlying notice and counter-notice were not located. [S5]

8. The website remained unavailable when directly checked. A screenshot supplied on 13 July 2026 shows WordPress displaying that austenasia.gov.wordpress.com is no longer available and that the blog has been archived or suspended under its Terms of Service. This WordPress address was used for the official website associated with austenasia.org. Search-engine indexes or cached copies should not be treated as proof that the website was live. [S3]

9. The mark does not itself confer copyright or blanket ownership of the name’s history. A UK trade mark concerns use of a sign for specified goods/services. Copyright ownership in articles, control of domains, internal micronational legitimacy and authorship are separate questions requiring separate evidence. [S1] [S13-S16]

10. No adjudicated finding of bad faith or wrongdoing was found. The sources contain serious accusations and Creed himself acknowledged conduct that could reasonably be perceived as bad faith, but no UKIPO tribunal decision or court judgment concerning UK00004343867 was located as of 13 July 2026. [S2] [S21]

Bottom line

The strongest publishable story is not that a court has found misconduct. It is that a former Austenasian officeholder, publicly known as Andrew Creed and later Andrew Musgrave, obtained a UK trade mark in 2026 for a name publicly used since 2008; his own account confirms that he invoked intellectual-property enforcement shortly before Discord removed the established community’s server; and the established government later reported a separate WordPress DMCA claim over its historical news archive. The exact notices, ownership documents and legal merits remain unresolved.

2. Scope, terminology and evidence standard

This dossier examines only conduct and records relevant to the Austenasia identity dispute. It does not attempt to catalogue Creed’s private life, health, family, residence, employment or unrelated online activity. Public addresses visible in trade mark databases have deliberately been omitted.

“Established Austenasian government” refers to the faction associated with austenasia.org and tracing institutional continuity through the founder and the government that removed Creed/Musgrave in June 2025. “Creed/Musgrave faction” refers to the group operating austenasia.com and austenasia.news. These descriptors avoid deciding the internal sovereignty question.

“DMCA” is used only for a reported copyright notice under United States law. It is not used as a generic synonym for every platform intellectual-property complaint. This matters because trade mark, copyright and platform terms are legally distinct.

Searches were conducted across the UKIPO journal and guidance, UK legislation, current rival websites, archived/current micronational reporting, Discord policy, WordPress policy and mainstream reporting. No private databases, leaked records or residential data were used.

3. Identity and role mapping: David Andrew Creed / Andrew Musgrave

3.1 High-confidence name link

Evidence	Observation	Class	Source
Official legal record	The UKIPO journal names "David Andrew Creed" as proprietor/applicant for "Austenasia".	A	[S1]
Contemporaneous 2024 reporting	Adammic Express called the acting prime minister "Lord Andrew Creed" in September 2024.	C	[S8]
Contemporaneous government notice	The Quadrangle Gazette congratulated "Lord Andrew Creed" on election as Austenasian prime minister on 25 September 2024.	C	[S7]
Current historical article	The election article now says "Lord Andrew Musgrave" but its URL remains "creed-victorious-in-general-election".	A/B	[S9]
Current Creed/Musgrave website	The site identifies Andrew Musgrave as eighth prime minister and author of the first-person trademark/enforcement editorial.	B	[S2, S4]

Assessment: the public record strongly supports that David Andrew Creed is the person using "Andrew Musgrave" in Austenasian public life. This is a high-confidence identity mapping rather than a civil-identity verification. It should be phrased as "David Andrew Creed, publicly known in Austenasian contexts as Andrew Musgrave" unless he directly confirms a legal name change or alias status. [S1, S7-S9]

3.2 Relevant public roles

Date	Role/event	Class	Source
11 Dec 2013 onward	The current Creed/Musgrave site claims he has governed the Austenasian territory of Corinium Terentium since this date.	B	[S4]
22 Jul 2024	Current site says he became acting prime minister after John Gordon's resignation.	B	[S4]
24-25 Sep 2024	He was reported elected prime minister with 25 votes against 8; external contemporaneous sources called him Andrew Creed.	A/C	[S7-S9]
3-4 Jun 2025	A constitutional crisis produced competing governments. His own account says he proclaimed a Commonwealth and declared Emperor Aggelos deposed.	B/C	[S2, S7]

Date	Role/event	Class	Source
2026	The Creed/Musgrave site presents him as prime minister and lord protector; the established faction treats him as a removed former official.	B/D	[S3-S5]

4. Austenasia's prior history and public use

The historical baseline is unusually clear. Both rival websites agree that Austenasia was founded in 2008. Independent reporting predating the dispute likewise describes a Carshalton-based micronation founded in 2008. The Guardian mentioned the “father and son-founded” entity in 2016; The Wall Street Journal covered it in 2020; and South West Londoner interviewed founder Jonathan Austen in 2021. [S3, S4, S10-S12]

This longstanding use is legally relevant but not automatically decisive. For an earlier unregistered right or passing-off case, the claimant would ordinarily need evidence of UK goodwill connected to particular goods or services, a misrepresentation and damage or likely damage. Public recognition, online publishing, merchandise, membership, events, media coverage and commercial transactions may all be evidentially relevant. [S13-S16]

The established faction says the Austenasian Times has operated as the official publication since 2012. Creed/Musgrave's current site also claims the Times copyright line from 2012, illustrating that both sides rely on the same historical publishing continuity. This overlap is central to the Class 41 “online publishing services” registration and the July copyright dispute. [S2-S5]

5. Digital-asset and constitutional split, 2024-2025

5.1 Domain and platform transfers claimed by Creed/Musgrave

Creed/Musgrave states that founder Jonathan Austen transferred ownership of austenasia.com, austenasia.wordpress.com and the WordPress-hosted Austenasian Times to him on 11 November 2024. He denies that the transfers were expressed or implied to be temporary or in trust. No registrar transfer record, written assignment, trust declaration or contemporaneous message proving the terms was located in public sources. [S2]

This is therefore strong evidence that Creed/Musgrave claims and exercised account control, but not independent proof that all beneficial rights, institutional authority or copyrights were assigned to him.

5.2 June 2025 constitutional rupture

The parties agree that a severe constitutional dispute occurred in early June 2025. Creed/Musgrave says Emperor Aggelos attempted to call an early election unlawfully; he then proclaimed a “Commonwealth of Austenasia” and declared Aggelos deposed. The established faction and allied contemporaneous outlets describe the event as an attempted removal of the emperor followed by a no-confidence vote and Creed/Musgrave's ousting. [S2, S7]

A third-party contemporary account reported that Musgrave threatened to use his control of Austenasia's digital systems during the confrontation. This report is important context but remains a third-party account, not an authenticated transcript. [S7]

Creed/Musgrave later admitted that, on 24 June 2025, he retaliated against copied content by hotlinking inappropriate images into the rival website. He called the conduct immature, inappropriate and escalatory, and said his later MicroWiki ban and removal from administrator roles were justified. This is a direct first-person admission. [S2]

5.3 Attempted settlement and asset-transfer proposal

Creed/Musgrave says he redirected austenasia.com to the rival website in September 2025 and considered returning the domain with a £500 donation, but did not complete that plan. He says that on 2 February 2026 he proposed an “Austenasian Domain and Assets Transfer and Settlement Agreement” asking £499 for domains, hosting, server expenses and labour. He reports that the proposal was rejected. The agreement itself was not located. [S2]

Evidence needed

The underlying agreement, invoices, registrar records and contemporaneous messages would materially improve any assessment. Descriptions of the agreement by either side should not be treated as the agreement itself.

6. UK trade mark UK00004343867

6.1 Official record

Field	Official journal entry
Mark	Austenasia (word mark)
Application number	UK00004343867
Application date	22 February 2026
Publication	Trade Mark Journal No. 2026/010, 6 March 2026
Proprietor/applicant	David Andrew Creed
Class 24	Flags, not of paper
Class 25	Clothing
Class 41	Online publishing services

The journal entry is conclusive evidence of the application details above. Creed/Musgrave says the mark was registered on 15 May 2026 with effect from 22 February 2026, and a current third-party database identifies it as registered. [S1, S2, S20]

6.2 Timeline inconsistencies in Creed/Musgrave's editorial

The editorial contains at least two date problems that should be preserved rather than silently corrected in reporting:

- It labels the filing “22nd February 2025”, while the official UKIPO journal gives 22 February 2026. The surrounding chronology also makes 2026 the only plausible year. [S1, S2]
- It says the opposition period concluded on 27 April 2026. Official UKIPO guidance states that the initial opposition period is two months beginning immediately after publication. A 6 March publication would ordinarily run to 6 May, subject to the formal rules and any extension. The claimed 15 May registration date is more consistent with a May expiry than an April expiry. [S1, S2, S21]

These inconsistencies do not disprove the registration, but they reduce the reliability of the editorial as a precise procedural chronology. The UKIPO record should control where dates conflict.

6.3 Creed/Musgrave's stated purpose and admissions

Creed/Musgrave says the name had never been formally protected and that the application was intended to formalise a public-facing project, support merchandise and publishing, and prevent two entities from using the same identity. He states that his side holds the infrastructure, core assets and primary domains. [S2]

He also wrote that some conduct over the preceding year “could reasonably be perceived as acting in bad faith”, while denying that this was his intention and apologising to those affected by actions taken to protect the asserted rights. This is a notable admission of perception and impact, but it is not an admission to the statutory legal test for bad-faith registration under section 3(6). [S2, S13]

6.4 What the registration does and does not establish

Question	Assessment
It establishes	A registered/protected claim to the word mark for the specified goods and services, subject to the Act, validity challenges and infringement rules.
It does not establish	Sovereignty, constitutional legitimacy, ownership of all historical Austenasian material, ownership of every domain, authorship of old articles, or a right to prohibit all descriptive discussion of Austenasia.
It may be challenged	Registration can be attacked through invalidation, including on section 3 grounds such as bad faith and section 5(4)(a) earlier-right/passing-off grounds, if the evidence supports them.
No-opposition point	Failure to oppose during publication does not make a registration immune from a later invalidation application.

7. Discord server enforcement, May 2026

7.1 What Creed/Musgrave personally confirms

His 21 May editorial provides the clearest available account from the complainant's side. He says that late on 20 May he received an email from Discord's LEER Team stating that "infringing material had been removed". He initially assumed the server would be renamed or delisted, later learned that the server itself had been removed, and acknowledged that server removal was a possible outcome he had discussed with the rival emperor. He says the exact measure was Discord's decision rather than his direct instruction. [S2]

The wording supports the following careful proposition: Creed/Musgrave initiated or participated in an intellectual-property enforcement process concerning the rival Austenasian Discord, and Discord removed the server after that process. It does not reveal the precise complaint, whether it alleged trade mark or copyright infringement, what material was identified, or Discord's evidential reasoning.

7.2 Corroborating reports

Adammic Express reported on 22 May that the Austenasian Discord abruptly disappeared and attributed the takedown to Creed's use of the newly registered trade mark. This corroborates the sequence and community impact, but the publication is openly aligned with the established Austenasian government and did not reproduce the complaint or Discord decision. [S6]

7.3 Why "DMCA'd Discord" is not yet proven

Discord's published policy accepts both DMCA copyright notices and trade mark complaints. The Creed/Musgrave editorial speaks only of "infringing material" and a LEER Team response. The trade mark registration was central to the public dispute, but the actual report has not been published. Until it is obtained, "Discord removed the server after an IP complaint" is accurate; "Creed filed a DMCA against the Discord" is not yet evidentially secure. [S2, S17]

7.4 Evidential significance

- Strong: Creed/Musgrave's first-person account links his rights-enforcement action with Discord's removal decision. [S2]
- Strong: the established community experienced loss of its server and had to rebuild/reorganise, as contemporaneous reporting describes. [S6]
- Unknown: the legal basis, scope, statements made in the complaint, evidence submitted, and whether Discord offered an appeal or counter-notice route.
- Not established: that Discord adjudicated ownership of Austenasia, found the rival government illegitimate, or ruled the UK trade mark unchallengeable.

8. WordPress website removal, July 2026

8.1 Government statement

On 11 July 2026, Adammic Express published a statement on behalf of the established Austenasian government saying that WordPress had taken austenasia.org offline following a DMCA copyright claim by Andrew Creed. The statement says the claim asserted copyright over the full Austenasian Times back catalogue from 2012 to 2025. It names Jonathan Austen-Buchanan and Mick Griffin as the original authors for different periods, denies any copyright assignment to Creed, says both authorised republication and announces a counter-notice. [S5]

These are direct party allegations about the contents and falsity of a DMCA notice. They are significant, but the notice, list of URLs, sworn statements, authorship records and counter-notice were not publicly available in the sources located.

8.2 Current status

On 13 July 2026, a direct browser screenshot supplied for this dossier showed a WordPress status page stating that “austenasiagov.wordpress.com is no longer available” and that the blog had been archived or suspended under the platform’s Terms of Service. That WordPress address was used for the official website associated with austenasia.org. Accordingly, the established government’s website had not been restored at the time of compilation. Search-engine indexes or cached copies of earlier pages do not establish live accessibility. [S3]

8.3 Copyright and trade mark are separate

The July allegation concerns copyright in articles, not merely the registered word mark. Ownership of a domain or WordPress account does not necessarily transfer copyright in every article stored there. Conversely, original authors may assign copyright expressly, and employment or commissioning arrangements can affect ownership. The actual writing history and agreements must be established document by document.

WordPress explains that it disables access after receiving a facially valid DMCA notice and provides a counter-notice process. Platform compliance is designed to preserve safe-harbour protections; it is not a merits judgment equivalent to a court ruling. [S18, S19]

9. Competing accounts and points of agreement

Issue	Creed/Musgrave account	Established-government account	Neutral assessment
Founding/history	Austenasia is a longstanding project founded in 2008.	Same; institutional continuity remains with founder-backed government.	Broad agreement on history; mainstream sources corroborate pre-2026 use.
2024 transfer	Founder transferred domains and WordPress assets outright, not in trust.	Digital assets were entrusted/appropriated and did not confer governmental or copyright ownership.	Transfer/control likely occurred; terms and beneficial ownership unresolved.
June 2025	Early election was unconstitutional; Commonwealth and deposition were legitimate internal responses.	Creed attempted a coup, was removed and created an unauthorised rival.	A constitutional rupture and rival claims occurred; no external court decides micronational legitimacy.
£499 proposal	Cost recovery for domains, hosting and labour.	Described by opponents as extortion/blackmail.	Proposal is admitted; criminal characterisation is unsupported without the document and legal finding.
Trade mark	Lawful formalisation to protect continuity and avoid confusion.	Unauthorised registration of an established identity, allegedly in bad faith.	Application/registration is documented; validity and bad faith have not been adjudicated.
Discord	Enforcement intended to avoid confusion; Discord chose server deletion.	Trade mark was used to destroy legitimate community infrastructure.	Creed’s complaint/enforcement and subsequent removal are linked; complaint contents unknown.
WordPress archive	No detailed public response located to July copyright allegation.	Creed claimed copyright he did not own; original authors authorised republication.	Reported DMCA action is a party statement; actual notice and ownership evidence needed.

Points materially supported by both sides or by uncontested records

- Austenasia existed for many years before the 2026 trade mark application.
- Creed/Musgrave held senior Austenasian office and obtained control of important digital infrastructure.
- A severe split created two competing public-facing entities in June 2025.
- Creed/Musgrave applied for the UK word mark and sought to enforce asserted rights against the rival community.
- Discord removed the rival server after the enforcement process; Creed/Musgrave did not personally choose the precise platform remedy, according to his account.
- Creed/Musgrave admits retaliatory website conduct in June 2025 and accepts that some conduct could appear bad faith, while disputing legal and moral accusations made against him.

10. Evidence matrix

Proposition	Confidence	Basis	Sources
Austenasia founded/used since 2008	High	Independent mainstream reporting + both rival sites	S3, S4, S10-S12
David Andrew Creed filed UK00004343867	Very high	Official UKIPO journal	S1
Classes 24, 25 and 41	Very high	Official UKIPO journal	S1
Mark registered 15 May 2026	High, not fully primary in retrieved record	First-person statement + third-party register listing	S2, S20
Creed and Musgrave are same public figure	High	Name continuity across 2024 sources, URL/title and office continuity	S7-S9, S4
Domains transferred to Creed in Nov 2024	Medium	Creed's first-person claim; no transfer instrument	S2
Transfer was outright, not in trust	Low/contested	Creed's claim only; terms unavailable	S2
Creed proclaimed rival Commonwealth/deposed emperor	Very high	First-person admission + contemporaneous reports	S2, S7
Creed hotlinked inappropriate images in retaliation	Very high	First-person admission	S2
£499 asset-transfer proposal existed	High	First-person admission; document unavailable	S2
Creed initiated Discord IP enforcement	Very high	First-person account of LEER response and anticipated removal	S2
Discord complaint was specifically a DMCA	Unproven	No complaint or platform notice located	S2, S17
Discord server was removed	Very high	First-person account + contemporaneous reporting	S2, S6
Creed filed WordPress DMCA claim in July 2026	Medium-high	Official party statement; no notice reproduced	S5
Creed lacked copyright in the Times archive	Unresolved	Original-author claim by opposing government; assignments unavailable	S5
austenasia.org / associated WordPress site unavailable on 13 July	Very high	Direct screenshot of WordPress archive/suspension page	S3
UKIPO/court found bad faith, fraud or illegality	No evidence found	No published decision located	S21

11. Legal and procedural significance

Not legal advice

This section identifies potential legal questions for a UK trade mark solicitor or barrister. It does not conclude that any ground will succeed.

11.1 Potential invalidation routes

Section 47 of the Trade Marks Act 1994 allows a registration to be declared invalid where it breached section 3 or where an earlier right satisfying section 5(4) exists. The current TM26(I) form expressly lists bad faith under section 3 and passing off under section 5(4)(a). UKIPO guidance states that an invalidation application uses TM26(I) and currently costs £250. [S13-S16]

- Section 3(6) bad faith: potentially relevant to the applicant's knowledge, intentions, relationship with the earlier user, scope of filing, and use of the registration. Bad faith is a legal test and cannot be inferred merely because the filing was controversial. [S13-S16]
- Section 5(4)(a) / passing off: potentially relevant if individuals or an organisation can prove UK goodwill in "Austenasia" before 22 February 2026, a damaging misrepresentation and damage or likelihood of damage. [S14-S16]
- Partial invalidation: the challenge can concern all or only some goods/services. Class 41 may be particularly evidence-sensitive because of the long-running Austenasian Times and competing online publishing operations.

11.2 Evidence likely to matter to bad faith

- What Creed knew about the founder, government, membership, public history and prior publishing at the filing date.
- Whether the application was intended to continue a genuinely transferred business/project or to obtain leverage over a rival with known earlier use.
- The exact 2024 transfer terms and whether any fiduciary, agency, trust or administrative arrangement existed.
- The February 2026 settlement proposal and any statements linking the registration to payment, control or anticipated platform enforcement.
- Actual use or intended use in Classes 24, 25 and 41, including merchandise plans, publishing activity and third-party investment proposals.
- The Discord and WordPress complaint files, including representations about ownership, identity, consent and confusion.

11.3 Evidence likely to matter to passing off

- UK readership, members, donors, customers, merchandise buyers, event attendees and media recognition before 22 February 2026.
- Sales records, invoices, bank entries, visitor analytics, mailing lists, social accounts and press coverage tied to the name.
- Evidence of who operated the Austenasian Times and in what capacity, especially from 2012 onward.
- Actual confusion: messages, misdirected enquiries, platform decisions, press mistakes or supporters believing one faction was the other.
- Damage: lost access, disrupted publishing, lost membership, lost sales, reputational harm or costs caused by the competing use.

11.4 Platform complaints are evidence, not verdicts

The fact that a platform acted may show that a notice was facially sufficient under the platform's process. It does not decide the ultimate ownership question. For responsible reporting, every mention of the takedowns should make this distinction explicit. [S17-S19]

12. Gaps, preservation requests and next steps

12.1 Highest-priority missing documents

- The UKIPO registration certificate and full case-status printout for UK00004343867.
- Any UKIPO examination report, correspondence, TM7A, opposition, invalidation or other tribunal filing.
- The complete Discord complaint, exhibits, acknowledgement, LEER email, server-owner notice and appeal correspondence.
- The complete WordPress DMCA notice, including identified works and URLs, and the counter-notice plus any subsequent platform correspondence.
- The 11 November 2024 domain/account transfer records and any contemporaneous agreement or messages describing trust, ownership or purpose.
- The 2 February 2026 “Domain and Assets Transfer and Settlement Agreement” and all replies.
- Authorship and assignment evidence for each Austenasian Times article or category of articles.
- Statements from founder Jonathan Austen-Buchanan and author/editor Mick Griffin, signed and dated, addressing ownership and permission.
- Evidence of pre-filing UK goodwill, commercial activity and online publishing under “Austenasia”.
- Screenshots and exports documenting server/site loss, continuing unavailability, any later restoration, confusion and financial or operational impact.

12.2 Preservation protocol

1. Download originals in native format, not only screenshots. Preserve full email headers and attachments.
2. Create read-only PDFs of web pages and correspondence, recording UTC date/time and source URL.
3. Generate SHA-256 hashes for key files and maintain a simple evidence register showing filename, source, custodian and hash.
4. Export WordPress content, server logs and Discord data where available. Do not edit original exports.
5. Archive relevant public pages through a recognised web archive and preserve local copies, respecting privacy and copyright.
6. Keep opinion, press strategy and legal evidence in separate folders so the evidential record is not contaminated by advocacy drafts.

12.3 Immediate strategic sequence

Stage	Action	Purpose
1	Evidence lock	Secure all platform notices, agreements, author declarations and archive copies before publishing extensive commentary.
2	Specialist review	Have a UK trade mark practitioner assess section 3(6), section 5(4)(a), standing, pleadings and evidence.
3	Pre-action contact	Consider a carefully drafted letter seeking undertakings, disclosure/clarification and negotiated resolution before TM26(l), consistent with UKIPO guidance.
4	Platform corrections	Use Discord appeal processes and WordPress counter-notice procedures with precise ownership evidence.
5	Public record	Publish one sourced master chronology with corrections policy and right of reply; syndicate transparently rather than manufacturing apparent independent consensus.
6	Monitoring	Check UKIPO proceedings, website status and new platform actions; date every update and preserve superseded versions.

13. Publication-safe language

13.1 Recommended factual formulations

- “UKIPO records show that David Andrew Creed applied to register ‘Austenasia’ on 22 February 2026 for flags, clothing and online publishing services.”
- “Creed, publicly known in Austenasian contexts as Andrew Musgrave, previously served as Austenasia’s prime minister before the organisation split into rival factions in June 2025.”
- “Creed’s own editorial says that he received confirmation from Discord that infringing material had been removed and later learned that the rival Austenasian server had been deleted.”
- “The exact legal basis of the Discord complaint has not been published, so it is not yet possible to determine whether it was a trade mark complaint, a DMCA copyright notice or another IP report.”
- “The established Austenasian government says WordPress removed austenasia.org after a DMCA claim by Creed concerning the Austenasian Times archive; a 13 July screenshot shows that the associated WordPress site remained unavailable, and the underlying notice has not been published.”
- “No court or UKIPO tribunal finding of bad faith, fraud or unlawful conduct has been located.”
- “The registration may be challenged through UKIPO invalidation procedures; whether such a challenge would succeed depends on evidence and legal analysis.”

13.2 Avoid as statements of fact unless adjudicated or fully proved

Avoid	Why
“He stole Austenasia.”	Implies theft/dishonesty and legal ownership conclusions beyond the current record.
“The trademark is fraudulent/illegal.”	No tribunal or court finding located; “bad faith” is a statutory test requiring evidence.
“He DMCA’d the Discord.”	The Discord complaint’s legal basis is unknown; use “IP complaint/enforcement”.
“Discord ruled that he owns Austenasia.”	Platform removal is not an ownership judgment.
“He falsely claimed copyright.”	May ultimately be supportable, but the actual notice and assignments must first be obtained; attribute the allegation meanwhile.
“He is a scammer/criminal/extortionist.”	Serious defamatory meanings unsupported by any criminal or civil judgment in the located record.
“Everyone recognises the other faction.”	Overbroad and difficult to prove; state specific endorsements, institutions or numbers instead.

13.3 Suggested neutral headline

Headline

Former Austenasian Prime Minister Registered the Micronation’s Name as a UK Trade Mark; His Own Account Links the Filing to Discord Enforcement

Suggested standfirst: “Public records show that David Andrew Creed, known within Austenasia as Andrew Musgrave, registered the name in 2026 after a bitter constitutional and digital-asset split. Creed says Discord later removed a rival Austenasian server following an intellectual-property complaint; a separate July statement alleges that he also filed a WordPress DMCA claim over the organisation’s news archive.”

14. Source register

All sources accessed 13 July 2026 unless otherwise stated. Source labels are used throughout the dossier. URLs are included for verification. Partisan sources are identified by context and are not treated as neutral adjudications.

S1. UK Intellectual Property Office. Trade Mark Journal No. 2026/010 - UK00004343867. [Open source](#) — Official application record.

S2. Austenasian Times (Creed/Musgrave faction). Editorial: The State of Things, 21 May 2026. [Open source](#) — First-person account and admissions by Andrew Musgrave.

S3. WordPress / Austenasia.org. Suspension page for the official Austenasian WordPress site, observed 13 July 2026. [Open source](#) — Direct screenshot shows the site remained unavailable and was described by WordPress as archived or suspended; stale indexed copies are not evidence of restoration.

S4. Austenasia.com. Empire of Austenasia - current home/government pages. [Open source](#) — Creed/Musgrave faction's current claims and office description.

S5. Adammic Express. Statement from the Austenasian government, 11 July 2026. [Open source](#) — Party statement alleging WordPress DMCA action and asserting authorship.

S6. Adammic Express. Adammia slams trademark action..., 22 May 2026. [Open source](#) — Aligned contemporaneous report of Discord removal.

S7. Quadrangle Gazette / New South Scotland. Quadrangle Gazette archive, September 2024 and June 2025 entries. [Open source](#) — Contemporaneous third-party/participant reporting; includes Creed/Musgrave naming continuity.

S8. Adammic Express. GUM delegates prepare to vote..., 8 September 2024. [Open source](#) — Contemporaneous reference to acting PM Lord Andrew Creed.

S9. Austenasian Times. Musgrave Victorious in General Election, 25 September 2024. [Open source](#) — Current article names Musgrave; URL preserves Creed naming.

S10. South West Londoner. Meet the emperor from Sutton..., 4 November 2021. [Open source](#) — Independent pre-dispute coverage establishing public history.

S11. The Guardian. Curiosity review - a love letter to London, 31 August 2016. [Open source](#) — Independent pre-dispute mention of Austenasia since 2008.

S12. The Wall Street Journal. Fake Countries Have a Hard Time Dealing with the Pandemic, Too, 21 June 2020. [Open source](#) — Independent pre-dispute coverage.

S13. UK legislation. Trade Marks Act 1994, section 3. [Open source](#) — Includes section 3(6) bad-faith prohibition.

S14. UK legislation. Trade Marks Act 1994, section 47. [Open source](#) — Grounds for invalidity.

S15. UK Intellectual Property Office / GOV.UK. Trade marks: invalidation. [Open source](#) — Procedure and £250 fee.

S16. UK Intellectual Property Office. Form TM26(I), April 2026 revision. [Open source](#) — Current form identifying bad faith and passing-off grounds.

S17. Discord. Discord's Copyright & IP Policy. [Open source](#) — Platform policy for copyright and trade mark complaints.

S18. WordPress.com. Our DMCA process. [Open source](#) — Explains takedown process.

S19. WordPress.com. Countering a DMCA notice. [Open source](#) — Explains counter-notice mechanism.

S20. Trademarkia. Austenasia UK00004343867 listing. [Open source](#) — Third-party corroboration of registered status; not a substitute for UKIPO register.

S21. UK Intellectual Property Office / GOV.UK. Standard opposition proceedings guidance and journal timetable. [Open source](#) — Confirms two-month opposition period from publication; no case decision for this mark located in searches.

Research conclusion

The public record already supports a careful, significant account of the dispute. It does not support treating every accusation as proved. The decisive next step is documentary disclosure: the platform complaints, the domain-transfer terms, the Times authorship/assignment evidence and any UKIPO filings. Until those documents are available, the most defensible dossier is one that records the filing and Creed/Musgrave's own admissions, attributes the opposing government's allegations, and clearly states what remains unknown.