

MARSHAL FIELD DUTIES

(Extracted from the obsolete MidRealm Rapier Rules, Rev 2.5, Section 3)

MARSHAL TRAINING

To become a fully warranted marshal for Rapier Combat, an authorized participant must go through a period of training as a Marshal-in-Training (MIT). There are several different sets of activities that are performed by marshals, and the MIT is expected to diligently observe and participate in all activities to become familiar and comfortable with the processes. The MIT is also expected to be familiar with all the marshalling information sources and the rapier marshalling chain of authority.

Starting the Process

Rapier Marshals-in-Training (RMITS) are expected to be authorized in three weapon styles before beginning official training. The first step in the training process is to contact the Regional Marshal and receive a RMIT form. The MIT should also arrange for the local supervision and guidance of a Group or Field Marshal. In cases where the MIT is from a group some distance from others, the support of the nearest and most often seen local marshal should be arranged. Marshals are required as officers of the SCA, Inc. to maintain membership in the organization for the duration of the term of office.

Administrative Training

Reports and reporting

MITs are trained in and become familiar with the reporting process, including using the report forms, what information is required on a particular report, and the reporting schedule. Regional Rapier Marshals MAY require Marshals-in-Training to report either quarterly or semi-annually.

Training participants

Marshals-in-Training are trained to help train and inform participants in an activity

Field operations training

A. GENERAL

The Marshal-in-Training is trained and actively participates in each area of marshal operations to receive the corresponding signature. A minimum participation in four events is required and more is strongly recommended, including a training session with the Regional Deputy Marshal. The sponsoring marshal or the marshal supervising the Marshal-in-Training in each aspect of operations will review guidelines, expectations and requirements, and then oversee the Marshal-in-Training in executing the operation until the Marshal-in-Training shows a reasonable level proficiency. Participating in the day's activities while training is discouraged.

B. EVENT AND ACTIVITY PLANNING

The Marshal-in-Training is expected to learn how to plan for the activity at an event, including:

- Area and equipment needs
- Arranging marshals and support staff
- Understanding special needs for tournaments, competitions, melees, and demos as applicable to the activity

C. SET-UP

The Marshal-in-Training is trained to and learns how to do the actual set-up for the activity including:

- Crowd control and restricting access to hazardous areas
- Assessment of the site for use
- Placement of the List table and other support tables

D. INSPECTIONS

The Marshal-in-Training is trained in enforcing the equipment requirements for the activity including:

- Inspection of weapons and equipment used in the activity
- How to respond to a failure and repair situation
- Using proper equipment inspection tools
- Dealing with experimental weapons and equipment

E. AUTHORIZATIONS

The Marshal-in-Training is trained to run both first-time and advanced authorizations

F. RUNNING THE ACTIVITY

The Marshal-in-Training is trained to run the activity, including, where applicable:

- Tournaments
- Melees
- Competitions
- Arbitration of disagreements
- Responses to violations of the rules

G. RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Marshal-in-Training will learn the limits and procedures of the authority of the office

Testing and warranting

A. PREREQUISITE TO TESTING

The Marshal-in-Training must complete training as a marshal in the activity, obtain the signatures of the supervising marshals in each category, and present the completed training form to the Regional Deputy Marshal.

B. TESTING

The Regional Deputy Marshal or an appointed warranted marshal administers the test. The test will be graded by the Regional Deputy Marshal after the completed training form is presented by the MIT to the Regional Deputy Marshal. If the MIT passes the test, the Regional Deputy Marshal will review the MIT candidate and send the completed training form, test and recommendation to the KRM, who will confirm the candidate and award the warrant. If the MIT does not pass the test, the Regional Deputy Marshal or warranted marshal should allow the MIT to review the test as-taken to see where the problems occurred. A second test may be taken at a later date.

C. WARRANTS

The initial warrant is signed by the Crown and the Kingdom Earl Marshal, or by the Principality Earl Marshal and Coronet on behalf of and as directed by the Crown and Kingdom Earl Marshal. Subsequent warrants can be the roster type, depending on the needs of the Kingdom Deputy, Kingdom Earl Marshal and Crown.