

The Adrian Empire

Defendant	1) Sir Galadon Pendragon (Esperance)
	2) Sir Galadon Pendragon (Esperance)
	3) Sir Galadon Pendragon (Esperance)
	4) Sir Duncan Wallace (Umbria) (charges withdrawn at trial)
	5) Sir James of March le Coirnoir (Terre Neuve) 5) Does (unknown) (charges withdrawn at trial)
Charges brought by	1) Squire Sivax (Terre Neuve)
	2) Sir James of March le Coirnoir (Terre Neuve)
	2) Captain Storm (Terre Neuve)
	3) Sir Duncan Wallace (Umbria) (charges withdrawn at trial)
	4) Sir Galadon Pendragon (Esperance) 5) Sir Galadon Pendragon (Esperance)
Original charges filed	September, 2000
Court of Chivalry held	November 11, 2000
Imperial Crown	Sir Erick the Aweful
Magistrate	Sir Jehan de St. Albain-Annecy von Hapsburg (Esperance)
Chancellor	Dame Katherine Marshall of London (Esperance)
Counsel	Sir Edward de la Pole (Esperance), for Sir Galadon (withdrew) Sir Terrin Greyphis (esperance), replacing Sir Edward de la Pole Sir Thomas FitzShokes (Esperance), for Sir James and Capt. Storm
Judges	Sir Erasmus Lagersuuffer (Eseprance), for Sir Galadon (withdrew) Sir Stefan Belsky (Terre Neuve), for Sir James, Capt. Storm, Sq. Sivax Sir Talon Marcus (Esperance), presiding judge Sir Caspain (Sangrael), replacing Sir Erasmus
Defendant Sir Galadon Pendragon	
Conduct Unbecoming a Knight	Guilty
Violation of the Manual of Combat	Guilty
Defendant Sir James of the March le Coirnoir	
Misfeasance of Office	Not guilty
	Guilty: Exercising poor judgment in the execution of his duties at IWW 2000
Defendant Sir Galadon Pendragon	
Recommended sentence	He be stripped of all Combat Knighthoods, which must be re-earned
	All other knighthoods be held in abeyance for six (6) months
	Sir Galadon find a knight who will mentor and sponsor him, teaching him true knightly behavior, until he regain his first-level knighthood on the combat roll
	Sir Galadon be re-certified before being allowed to take the field of combat, even if participating as a non-member
Defendant Sir James of March le Coirnoir	
Recommended sentence	The Imperial Crown officially reprimand him for his conduct of the combat at Imperial War West 2000
	He apologize to those combatants involved in incidents with Sir Galadon for failure properly to ensure their safety
	He conduct at least one class on proper marshalling within the next six (months)
Imperial Crown review	
Final sentence	As recommended
Notes	Sir Edward de la Pole presented the Court with a letter of resignation from the Adrian Empire, Inc., on behalf of several people, including himself, Sir Galadon and Sir Erasmus. This resulted in having to replace Sir Edward and Sir Erasmus before court could continue.

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CONDUCT OF THE COURT

In the matters of: Squire Sivax vs. Sir Galadon Pendragon
Sir James of March le Coirnoir and Captain Storm vs. Sir Galadon Pendragon
Sir Duncan vs. Sir Galadon Pendragon
And Sir Galadon Pendragon vs. Sir Duncan
Sir Galadon Pendragon vs. Sir James of March le Coirnoir and Does

At 9:00 a.m PST, as announced by the Chancellor of Esperance, the court convened. The following were present:

Crown: HIM Sir Erik the Aweful
Magistrate: Sir Jehan de St. Albain-Annecy von Hapsburg
Chancellor: Dame Katherine Marshall of London
Judges: Sir Erasmus Lagersuuffer for Sir Galadon (withdrew)
Sir Stefan Belsky for Sir James, Capt. Storm, Sq. Sivax
Sir Talon Marcus, Presiding Judge
Sir Caspain of Sangrael (replacing Sir Erasmus)
Plaintiffs: Squire Sivax
Sir James of March le Coirnoir - reciprocal defendant
Captain Storm
Defendant/Reciprocating Plaintiff: Sir Galadon Pendragon
Counsel: Sir Edward de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, for Sir Galadon
Sir Thomas FitzShokes for Sir James and Capt. Storm

Sir Erasmus was not the judge listed as Judge Advocate for Sir Galadon Pendragon. Since Sir Gregoire, originally named as Judge Advocate, was contending for the throne of Esperance on the same day, it was to be expected that some accommodation would be necessary. Both Sir Erasmus and Sir Edward de la Pole assured the Magistrate that Sir Erasmus was qualified to sit as Judge, having received his knighthood during the reign of His Majesty Reilly of Esperance. Both invoked their honor as knights in lieu of producing written or other proof.

Following a wait of twenty (20) minutes, the Magistrate entertained motions:

Defense Motion 1 (from Sir Edward de la Pole):

Summary judgment against the plaintiffs Sir Duncan, Sir James of March le Coirnoir and Captain Storm for failure to appear and dismissal of their charges against Sir Galadon with prejudice.

- Motion was granted.

Defense Motion 2 (from Sir Edward de la Pole):

Summary judgment against the defendants Sir Duncan, Sir James of March le Coirnoir and Does of guilty for failure to appear.

- Motion denied; Adrian jurisprudence expresses concern for the rights of the accused by allowing them representation in absentia.

Defense Motion 3 (from Sir Edward de la Pole):

Removal of Sir Stefan Belsky from the panel of judges.

- Motion denied; the title is Judge Advocate; thus Adrian jurisprudence expects that one of the judges on the panel will have a certain bias toward the side that selects that judge; this is balanced by the other judge advocate and the mutual choosing of a third, presiding judge.
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Almost as soon as these motions had been made and disposed of, Sir Thomas FitzShokes, Sir Stefan Belsky, Sir James of March le Coirnoir and Captain Storm entered the tent where the trial was being held. They informed those assembled that the time for Court had not been communicated to them and that any proceedings previously concluded ought to be reconsidered. Sir Edward de la Pole objected to a reversal of the granting of his motion. The matter was then appealed by the Magistrate to Sir Erik, His Imperial Majesty, who reversed the decision of the Magistrate, allowing the trial to proceed.

The court recessed while Sir Stefan Belsky and Sir Erasmus Lagersuuffer conferred, agreed upon and obtained the services of Sir Talon Marcus as Presiding Judge.

When the Court reconvened, Sir Edward de la Pole presented the Court with a letter of resignation from the Adrian Empire, Inc., on behalf of several people, including himself, Sir Galadon and Sir Erasmus. In a short speech to those assembled, Sir Edward indicated that he, Sir Galadon and Sir Erasmus considered the trial part of an ongoing vendetta by Sir Thomas and Sir Stefan toward Sir Galadon and would not participate.

A recess was called during which the Magistrate sought arrangements for Sir Galadon's defense. Upon suggestion from Sir Edward de la Pole, Sir Terrin Greyphis was asked to serve as Counsel and agreed to do so. Sir Caspain of Sangrael proved acceptable to Sir Terrin as Judge Advocate for Sir Galadon and was seated in place of Sir Erasmus.

The Magistrate entertained the following motions:

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Plaintiff Motion 1 (from Sir Thomas FitzShokes):

Summary judgment against Sir Galadon as plaintiff and dismissal of charges against Sir James and Does.

- Motion denied; Sir Terrin Greyphis had taken over the position of Counsel and Prosecutor.

Defense Motion 4 (from Sir Terrin Greyphis):

Halting of proceedings on the ground that Continuing Imperial Crown Writ does not permit the prosecution of non-members and that the written resignation of Sir Galadon removed him from Adrian jurisdiction.

- Denied; following discussion and consultation with His Imperial Majesty, the Magistrate determined that the Imperial interpretation of the Writ is both to assist the execution of justice by preventing the filing of charges against a non-member, though those charges may be "on file" with the Chancellor's office against the day said person becomes a member, and to keep the Adrian judicial system free of unnecessary litigation. Under the current circumstances these provisions did not apply, although execution of any sentence must wait until Richard Iacovelli (known in Adria as Sir Galadon Pendragon) once again becomes a member.

Defense Motion 5 (from Sir Terrin Greyphis):

Summary judgment against Sir Duncan as prosecutor and dismissal of his charges against Sir Galadon for failure to appear. Simultaneous withdrawal of charges against Sir Duncan and Does, noting that the Marshalate was implicated in the charges against Sir James of March le Coirnoir.

- Motion granted.

The Presiding Judge administered the oath of fidelity, and the trial proper began.

- 1) Sir Thomas FitzShokes presented an opening statement.
 - 2) Sir Terrin deferred his opening statement.
 - 3) The following witnesses appeared
 - Squire Sivax (called by Sir Thomas)
 - Mistress Hayzel (called by Sir Thomas)
 - Captain Storm (called by Sir Thomas)
 - Sir James of March le Coirnoir (called by Sir Thomas)
 - Lord Wayne (called by Sir Thomas)
 - Sir James of Bloodstone (called by Sir Thomas)
 - 4) Because of time constraints for Sir James of March le Coirnoir, the charges against him were considered and testimony taken.
 - Dame Brynna (called by Sir Terrin)
 - Sir James of March le Coirnoir (called by Sir Thomas)
 - Additionally, testimony in the matter against Sir Galadon would be noted and considered as relevant.
 - 5) The Court then returned to the matter of Sir Galadon.
 - Sir Donovan (called by Sir Thomas)
 - Sir Coda, King of Esperance (called by Sir Thomas)
 - 6) Sir Terrin Gryphis made his opening statement and called the following witness:
 - Sir Terrin
 - 7) The following were entered as evidence:
 - Prosecution Exhibit A: A Photograph of Capt. Storm
 - Prosecution Exhibit B: Combat Manual, 1997
 - Prosecution Exhibit C: Combat Manual, July 1996
 - Prosecution Exhibit D: Combat Manual, January 1992
 - Prosecution Exhibit E: Capt. Storm's helm
 - 8) Both Counsels presented closing arguments and rebuttals in the matters against Sir Galadon and against Sir James. The judges then retired to deliberate.
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FINDINGS OF THE COURT

In the matters of Sir James and Captain Storm vs. Sir Galadon and of Squire Sivax vs. Sir Galadon, the findings of the court are as follows:

Conduct Unbecoming a Knight: Guilty (unanimous)

Violation of the Manual of Combat: Guilty (unanimous)

- The court found that a pattern of behavior had been established. This pattern of behavior includes Disregard for Authority, i.e. the authority of the Marshals on the field and, by extension, the Crown that appoints them; and Disregard for Law, i.e. the Manual of Combat. Both of these actions constitute Conduct Unbecoming a Knight, as a Knight's duty is to uphold duly constituted authority and the Law. Furthermore, the Manual of Combat, as an Estates Writ, holds the weight of Law; Sir Galadon repeatedly violated the provisions of the Manual, most pointedly those dealing with issues of safety. This further revealed an attitude of contempt toward less-experienced combatants and overweening arrogance toward the Law.

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In the matter of Sir Galadon vs. Sir James of March le Coirnoir, the court finds as follows:

Misfeasance of Office:

Not Guilty

- However, the court did find Sir James of March le Coirnoir guilty of exercising poor judgment in the execution of his duties at the Imperial War West 2000.
- The Court found that Sir James placed too few Marshalls on the field for tournament combat. Furthermore, he exercised poor judgment in not removing from the field a Knight who had on more than one occasion ignored warnings about his conduct and safety and expressed an attitude of disdain toward the direct instructions of the Chief Marshall (Sir James).

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the matter of Sir Galadon, the Court recommends the following:

- That he be stripped of all Combat Knighthoods, which must be re-earned;
- That all other knighthoods be held in abeyance for six (6) months;
- That Sir Galadon find a knight who will mentor and sponsor him, teaching him true knightly behavior, until he regain his first-level knighthood on the combat roll;
- That Sir Galadon be re-certified before being allowed to take the field of combat, even if participating as a non-member.

In the matter of Sir James of March le Coirnoir, the Court recommends:

- That the Imperial Crown officially reprimand him for his conduct of the combat at Imperial War West 2000;
- That he apologize to those combatants involved in incidents with Sir Galadon for failure properly to ensure their safety;
- That he conduct at least one class on proper marshalling within the next six (months)

In reaching its decisions the Court was forced to weigh other matters and, based on those deliberations, recommends the following:

- That the Imperial Crown clarify for Imperial Events and that the heads of chartered subdivisions clarify for Chartered Subdivision Events what constitutes proper acknowledgment of a death; that this acknowledgment be standardized and regularized throughout the Empire; and that the proper form of acknowledgment be reviewed with the combatants at the Sword Oath prior to combat.
- That the intent of the Manual of Combat be interpreted so that, in Tournament, at least one Marshal must be present per "Erik," i.e. per fighting group; two Marshals are preferable.
- That all Marshals must be trained and certified to Marshal on a continuing basis, preferably yearly; that the Autocrat of an Event and the Crown support and reinforce the authority of the Marshals to the fullest extent; that all Marshals be encouraged to exercise their authority and not be intimidated by the combatants on the field.

Respectfully submitted,

Prince Jehan

Magistrate