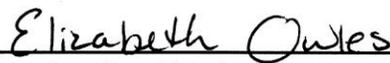


An Tir Army
Handbook

Instituted on this 9th day of January, 2010 A.S. 44



Cedric Rolfsson
King An Tir



Elizabeth Owles
Queen An Tir



Owain ap Einar
Crown Prince An Tir



Adwen Wrenn
Crown Princess An Tir



Hathawulf Spearbreaker
Warlord of An Tir

Table of Contents

1. Preface	4
1.1. Introduction	4
2. Warlord	4
2.1. Warlord Duties	4
3. Warlord's Staff	5
3.2. Command Staff	5
3.3. Logistic Staff	5
4. Brigades	6
4.1. Forming Brigades	6
4.2. Brigade Commanders	6
4.3. Current Brigades	6
4.4. Communication	6
5. War Units	7
5.1. Rules	7
5.2. Current War Units	7
5.3. Communication	7
6. Brigade Tactical Expectations	8
6.1. Tactical Tasks	8
6.2. Expectations	8

Preface

1. Preface

1.1. Introduction

- a) The An Tir Army is the fighting populace of the Kingdom of An Tir, Society for Creative Anachronism. This document details the rules and regulations for the command structure of this group. For more information about how to join the Army, visit our web site at: www.Antir.sca.org and find your regional representative.

Warlord

2. Warlord

The Warlord is the Crown appointed commander of the An Tir Army, who, along with his/her staff, runs the day to day operations of the army and works in conjunction with the Monarchs of An Tir during War Time.

2.1. Warlord Duties

- a) The Warlord will assist the Crown in representing the Army at Negotiations for all Major Wars that An Tir participates in as a Kingdom.
- b) Between wars, the Warlord and his/her staff coordinates kingdom/regional war practices, makes suggestions to the brigadiers, and gives guidance as needed. During training, the Warlord and his Second in Command or their deputies will oversee the command of the two sides of the army.
- c) Before major wars, the Warlord will assist the Crown in contacting kingdom allies and coordinate with them such information as may affect their various objectives and deployment during the battles.
- d) At the war, the Warlord briefs or suggests to the commanders of allied armies, and An Tir's Brigadiers as to the battle plans and their particular objectives in the plan. He/she assigns a muster time and point for the An Tiran Army if applicable.
- e) At the muster point, the Warlord informs the An Tiran Brigades and unattached war units as to their position on the field.
- f) On the field, the Warlord inspects Brigade deployment and makes final adjustments.
- g) During the battle, the Warlord assists the Crown in commanding the An Tiran Army upon the battlefield.

Warlord's Staff

3. Warlord's Staff

The Warlord's Staff consists of the command and control officers of the An Tir Army.

3.2. Command Staff

- a) Warlord: Appointed by the Crowns.
- b) Principality Warlords: Appointed by the Princes(ess).
- c) Brigade Commanders: Elected by their individual Brigade members (see Brigades below).
- d) Second-in-Command: Appointed by the Warlord, this officer is the second of command of the army. Duties include taking over for the Warlord when and where (s)he is unable.

3.3. Logistic Staff

- a) These staff members are appointed by the Warlord (or Princes in the case of liaisons) and can be removed anytime at his/her discretion.
- b) The Warlord can create any army related office (s)he feels needs specific attention by an individual. Below are examples of logistic staff positions.
- c) Principality/Regional Liaison officers: Assists the warlord by passing information to the Principality/Regional Brigades, reporting the status of the Brigades, and ensuring the organization of war practices. These officers are not command officers (though they can hold dual roles if elected/appointed).
- d) Advisor: Those who give advice to the Warlord when needed.
- e) War College Dean: Organizes and helps run the classes taught for the army.
- f) Archery Coordination: A Commander who helps coordinate archers during battles that require mass archer units. Also helps to document and advise in ways to better coordinate archery into tactics.
- g) Logistics Officer: Helps brigades and the Warlord in coordinating major inter-kingdom war travels. Main job is to design ways to increase army attendance through coordinated travel.
- h) Awards Officer: Documents and helps develop recognition awards for the An Tir Army.

Brigades

4. Brigades

Brigades are geographical war units made up from available fighting units. These larger units are expected to train in the different arts of battle and as such will make up the tactical arms of the An Tir army.

4.1. Forming Brigades

- a) You must have the approval of the Warlord to form a new Brigade.
- b) A Brigade must field a minimum of 30 fighters to fight as an independent unit. It is recommended that a brigade has 50-80 members to aide in consistent fielding of the recommended fighters. (Exceptions may be granted for special units – siege for example).
- c) A Brigade should have 4 to 5 company units to affect tactical unit formations.
- d) A Brigade can also be known as a Legion, Phalanx, or similar Name as the Brigade so chooses.
- e) Brigades should strive to be recognizable upon the field from the front and back. This will help in command and control on the field and in reforming of the brigades.

4.2. Brigade Commanders

- a) Brigades are run by the Brigade Commanders who is chosen by whatever means the brigade determines. They can be elected, win a trial by arms/armies, rotated command by units, etc.
- b) Brigade Commanders appoint their own staff which can include: Command officers (approx. Major Rank), Aide de Camps, and Advisors.

4.3. Current Brigades

- a) <who is the first to form?>

4.4. Communication

- a) Keep your Brigade Info Current with your Principality/Regional Liaison officer.
- b) Provide fighter data before the war, especially at Major Wars.
- c) Provide fighter data after the war, especially at Major Wars.
- d) Brigade Commanders check in with the Warlord at Major Wars.
- e) At Major Wars, at the end of every battle Brigade commanders should check in with the Warlord. Have your 2nd in command to prep your troops while commanders hear the plans. The King or Warlord will give battle plans, then the Brigade Commanders are to spread them to their troops.

War Units

5. War Units

War Units (War Bands) are formed by individuals for their own purposes.

5.4. Rules

- a) The Army does not control the election or running of individual war units.
- b) There is no size requirement for War Units.
- c) The War Unit has the right to decide which Brigade, Alliance or Unit they wish to attach themselves to. This also includes the right to remain unattached in the Army.
- d) If remaining unattached at Major Wars, the Warlord may assign them to a combined group for command and control purposes with a Staff officer in charge of relaying the tactical expectations.

5.5. Current War Units

- a) Please visit [????](#) to see the full list.

5.6. Communication

- a) All Brigade attached War units will provide communication through their Brigade chain of command.
- b) Unattached War units should strive to provide the following communications with the Warlords Liaison officer for their Principality/Region.
- c) Keep your War Unit Info Current with the Liaison officer.
- d) Provide fighter data before the war, especially at Major Wars.
- e) Provide fighter data after the war, especially at Major Wars.
- f) Unit Leaders check in with the Warlord at Major Wars for their Staff officer to communicate with.

Brigade Tactical Expectations

6. Brigade Tactical Expectations

Brigades and individual war units are expected to be able to execute tactical tasks. There are 5 tactical tasks of which Brigades need to be able to execute each of the 5 with at least 1 unit. War units must be able to execute at least 1 of the tasks.

6.1. Tactical Tasks

The tactical tasks are the base building blocks of a battle. There are many ways to accomplish a tactical task and additional tactics can be drilled off of a solid ability to execute a solid task.

- a) Line Unit: This task is the ability to form a line and apply constant pressure on the enemy. Whether by continual press or via a spear line. A Line unit will also be expected to know how to form and maintain a killing pocket for defensive terrain. Usually a unit performing the Line task is made up of 50% shields and spears.
- b) Assault Unit: This task is the ability to strike an enemy line and penetrate to the rear of the enemy without stalling and fighting. Assault units will also be expected to know how to counter attack an assault for defensive terrain. Usually a unit performing the Assault task is made up of about 75% shields or more.
- c) Flanker Unit: This task is the ability to flank and drive around the end of the enemy lines to their rear folding back their flank. A Flanker unit will also be expected to know how to counter flank and refuse the flanking of the enemy in defensive positions. There is no common makeup of unit type.
- d) Skirmish Unit: This task is the ability to hold off a greater (2 to 1) number of troops either by pulling them away from the fight or stalling them to allow time for the rest of the army to overwhelm. This is one of the most difficult tasks as it usually involves trying to fight but not fully engage to keep your troops alive. Though any makeup of a unit can accomplish this, a spear heavy (75%) unit is more successful.
- e) Reserve Unit: A critical task in knowing just how to hit and turn the tide of battle or overwhelm an enemy when needed. Reserve units don't just fill holes; they know how to exploit them. There is no common makeup of unit type for a Reserve unit.

6.2. Expectations

- a) Unattached war units are expected to know at least 1 type of task they are most proficient at and communicate this to their Liaison officer. Units can be proficient at multiple tasks and if so, should communicate this as well. Being multiple proficient means when called upon to perform the task, they have brought the appropriate weapons to the field and can change out quickly to get the best performance from the troops.
- b) Brigade war companies should strive to become proficient in 2 tasks as a goal to be flexible to meet the Brigades goals.
- c) Brigades MUST be able to call upon 1 unit for each of the tasks. This allows the Brigade the ability to be flexible in executing their tactical goals assigned.
- d) Brigades may also wish to specialize in one area. In addition to having units proficient in each of the tasks, they may choose to train most if not all of the brigade units in one specific task (an assault brigade for example).