

A NEWCOMER'S
GUIDE TO
NEW ALEXANDRIA



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Welcome to New Alexandria

Whether you are coming from across the seas or simply from another state, there is a lot to get used to living in New Alexandria. This book hopes to provide some insight into life here.

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Starting Supplies

Wherever you arrived in state, you should have been given a few important items. These are not the only items you will want to purchase, though they will help to get you started.

Firstly, you should have been given a canteen. This will allow you to carry water with you to drink and for cooking. Simply fill it at any source of water, be that a river or a water pump. Should you lose it, they can also be bought at any general store.

Secondly, you are supplied with some basic food, though it will not last you very long. See the next section for more details on provisions.

You will also be given a knife. This is useful for defending yourself as well as skinning and scattering carcasses if you decide to go hunting.




You will also hopefully have come into state with some money in your pocket. This should be enough to buy yourself a firearm or a horse. Possibly both, if you are careful with your spending.

Many folks also give horses and guns to new folks for free or at significantly reduced cost, so ask around and keep an eye out for public telegrams.

Lastly is a map of the state. You can access this at any time and will use it to navigate around the state. On it are most of the important buildings you will need, from general shops to telegram stations. You should be able to use it to navigate a route to anywhere you need, though you will still need to keep an eye out for hazards on the road.

However, a few things are not listed, like stables at ranches or a few butchers that reside outside of towns.





Food & Water

Food and water are some of the most important resources to get your hands on, as you won't last long without them.

Water can be obtained from water pumps as well as bodies of water around state. You can fill a canteen to carry water with you and even use that canteen for many recipes, like coffee or porridge.

Food is a bit more difficult to come by reliably but is just as important. The simplest source of food is canned goods from the general store, though this can get expensive quickly. It is usually better to learn how to supply your own food or find folks who sell it.

There is a lot of recipes to learn to cook in state, many of them quite complex. If you are interested in this many folks sell or share cook books of recipes.

For now though we will focus on a few simple foods.



Crops:

Most crops are edible and can be obtained by harvesting the fields and orchards around state. They can also usually be bought from grocers.

Meats:

Most meats can be cooked either straight in a cooking pot or with a pan, which can be bought in the general store. You can buy meat from the butcher or hunt it yourself.

Recipes:

Here are a few staple recipes you can use for simple rations. These can be cooked at any permanent cooking pot or in one purchased from a general store.

Bacon

Fry thin cuts of pork in a frying pan to preferred consistency.

Jerky

Salt venison sufficiently and dry it over a fire until darkened and chewy.





Hardtack

Combine flour and salt with a splash of water to form a dough. Roll the dough into thin rectangles and poke a few holes in the top. Then bake for several hours in a cast iron pan until completely dry and hard.

Porridge

Boil water in a pan and add in two handfuls of grain. Allow it to cook until softened and serve hot.

Scrambled Eggs

Crack an egg into a pan, whisk quickly together, and stir as it cooks. Add salt to taste.

Slosh

First cook slices of bacon. Then coat them in flour and fry them in a pan using melted animal fat.

Tea and Coffee

Boil water in a pot and add in the leaves or grounds. Let steep for several minutes before pouring off the drink into a tin cup.





Horses

Horses are the lifeblood of the state and are incredibly useful companions in travelling long distances and carrying heavy loads.

Most stables sell different varieties of horses, though their stock rotates every few months. Generally the cheaper horses will have less endurance and speed, though price is not directly equal to their breeding quality. Ask around if you would like advice on what horses to get.

Once you have a horse, you will need to buy tack for it. This should include a blanket, saddle, and saddlebags, if you wish for your horse to carry your things. You can also customize the bridle, stirrups, saddle horn, and more.

Remember that you can always change your tack later and simple, used tack will work just as well as the custom dyed kind for a fraction of the cost.



While horses are a useful tool they are also a commitment to take care of.

You will need to feed them, as well as pay for their stalls at the stable if you intend to own more than one.

Horses should be primarily fed hay, which you can buy from others or make yourself with a handful of grain on a steady work bench. They can also be fed apples and carrots, though this should serve as a treat rather than their entire diet.

If you plan to own more than one horse, you will need to pay for the additional stalls at a stable. It is important to note that the cost of adding stalls is based on your total number of stalls and will reset your one month upkeep. It is most cost effective to buy your stalls near the end of your monthly fee coming due, as well as to buy multiples at a time if you know you will be filling them.





Firearms

Firearms are an important tool for hunting game and defending yourself from wildlife as well as criminals, though they can be somewhat expensive. You will also need to supply ammunition for these firearms, so be sure to budget accordingly.

Revolvers:

While they vary a lot in price, a good sidearm rarely goes awry. They can be carried on the hip in a gun belt and serve as good protection, though they do not pack the same punch as a long arm. This includes the Cattleman, Double action, Lemat, Schofield, and Navy. The Cattleman is usually going to be sufficient for a sidearm, but you can always replace it down the road. All of these guns will take boxes of Revolver Ammunition.

Pistols:

This includes the Volcanic Pistol. It is a sidearm that does not use a revolving cylinder of bullets, instead functioning with lever action like a repeater. It will take boxes of Pistol Ammunition.



Repeaters:

Long arms meant to fire quickly with a repeating lever mechanism. Good for self defense, though tend to leave larger holes in pelts and are therefore less useful in hunting. Included the Carbine, Evans, Litchfield, and Lancaster. All of these guns will take boxes of Repeater Ammunition.

Rifles:

These long arms have the most stopping power are able to take down criminal and bear alike with a well placed shot. Generally more expensive but often a worthy investment. Includes the Springfield and Bolt-Action. These will take Rifle Ammunition.

Shotguns:

The Double Barrel is a shotgun which holds two shells, one in each barrel. It can be used as is or the barrel can be sawn off at a gunsmith, making it fit in a belt holster. Both versions will take Shotgun Ammunition.





Varmint Rifles:

A low caliber rifle meant to hunt small game without ruining the pelts. It will take Varmint Ammunition.

Bows:

A traditional weapon which fires arrows by using tension on the string, rather than igniting gunpowder. Takes an experienced hand to use well but can be very effective hunting tools. Uses Arrows and Small Game Arrows.

Modifications:

Any of the guns in state can be improved at a professional gunsmith, as well as having several cosmetic modifications done. Just be prepared to pay for the expertise of the gunsmith, as modifications can get expensive.

Simply look in the telegrams and posters for when gunsmiths are open and speak with them for more details.





Medicine

It is important to know how to take care of yourself. While any serious injuries should be seen by a licensed doctor, it is also useful to know some basic first aid yourself.

Many doctors are willing to teach, so this guide will not go in depth into techniques. It is important, however, to remember to keep wounds clean and bandaged. You can always reach out to doctors in the public telegrams if needed, for emergencies or check-ups.

It is also common to make tea derived from red willow bark to treat pain in cases of minor injuries. This bark can be obtained at the lumber yards with an axe, which is bought from a blacksmith.

To make the tea simply boil a handful of bark in water in a cooking pot and skim the liquid into a cup to serve.



Telegrams

Telegrams are the main form of long-distance communication in state and can be a source of useful information and contacts.

Simply speak to the man behind the counter at any telegram station to see your personal telegrams, as well as any that were sent publicly.

To send a telegram you must either know the full name or P.O. Box of the recipient, or you can send it publicly where all can see it for a time.

You can also send telegrams to the Sherriff's Line, the Department of Prisons, and the Bounty Line, where only those relevant individuals can see it.

Most of the telegram clerks will agree to leave your name off a telegram for \$10, though be aware this also means no one can reply to you through that telegram and you will likely need to include a method of contact.



The telegram stations also handle physical mail being sent and received.

Written letters are not as limited in length as telegrams, so they are useful in sending longer missives. They can be addressed to a P.O. box or a full name, just like telegrams.

Letters are also only addressed with a P.O. Box rather than a name and do not include a sent-from location. It is often important to sign your letters so that the recipient knows who it is from.

Certain locations are not connected to the telegram lines and can only send and receive letters. This includes Thieves' landing, the island of Guarma, and those incarcerated in Sisika.

While you are at the telegram station, also keep an eye out for posters for many businesses, whether for supplies or job opportunities.





Dangers

There are many dangers to be aware of in New Alexandria. The wildlife poses a significant threat, as well as the criminals of state.

It is best to never ride alone, especially at night. Packs of wolves tend to come out at night, though they have sometimes been known to come out in the day.

Certain areas, like Tall Trees, Big Valley, and O'Creaghs Run are prime habitat for grizzly bears. Be caution when travelling these areas.

There are also fierce storms that roll through about twice a day. It is best to seek shelter and find a place to lay down until the storm is over.

Many of the criminal gangs in state tend to rob people on the main roads, away from cities, though some are bold enough to grab folks straight from towns. It is best not to travel alone and to limit the valuables you carry on you if you find yourself alone.



Lodgings

Most cities are home to the newly-opened hotels and rentable lodgings. To stay in one you simply need to find the ledger book, which is usually at the front desk of hotels or near the rooms, and sign yourself in for a number of nights. Once you have rented a room you gain access to the wardobes and chests to store items. You will need to pay at the ledger to retrieve items if your rental expires.

New Alexandria is also full of ranches and homesteads that you can live at. No one can properly own these buildings, though it is common to find someone with a temporary claim on them. This does not mean you could not stay there, but you might have neighbors if you do.

Finally there are many permanent camps around the state. Once claimed they allow access to shared storage and sometimes small stables. These must be upkeep with money and materials every month, though the upkeep is less costly than the initial claim.



Making Money

There are many ways to legally make money in state, you just need to know where to look.

Farming:

Firstly, most of the crops in state are harvestable. Some crops require the appropriate tools, be that a spade or rake, while others can be picked with just your hands. Many of the larger plantations pay for you to harvest their crops, while the smaller fields simply yield additional crops, which can be sold at a grocer. You will likely collect sacks or crates of produce while farming, which you will need to pick up and move to a nearby wagon or pile of crates. To collect your pay speak to the foreman.

Harvesting:

There are also other materials to harvest, be it wood products, minerals, or agave and aloe. Simply pick up an axe, pickaxe, or spade from your local blacksmith and head to the marked locations on your map. You will need to speak to the foreman to begin work there.



Stables:

The stablemasters will pay you for mucking out stalls, refilling water troughs and more. Just look for the clipboard for more details. You may need a pitchfork, though there is often one around the stable to borrow.


Hunting:

You are welcome to kill most of the animals in state and sell their meat and pelts to make money. Most animals are best hunted with a bow or a high powered rifle. Avoid killing Bison or Bald Eagles, as these are protected species. Also avoid hunting in the Big Valley, near Strawberry, as this area is sacred to the natives.

Fishing:

You can get yourself a fishing rod at any fishmonger as well as bait and lures. Bait and lures are cheaper when bought at a fishmonger than they are at the general stores. Simple pull out the rod near any body of water and you can usually find fish swimming around. Don't forget to bait your hook.





Wagon deliveries:

There are several location you can begin wagon deliveries. These are marked with a wagon wheel on your map. Simply find the man there to begin the delivery and you will be supplied a wagon and informed where to take it to drop off cargo.

Gold Panning:

Gold panning can be done at any of the rivers in state. Simply pick yourself up a pan at the general store and get started. Gold can be sold at any of the mines in state.

State Jobs:

Once you've spent a little time in state and gotten your feet under you, there are also jobs in the various departments of the state. You can become a deputy, work for the Department of Prisons, or be a licensed bounty hunter.

If you are interested in any of those positions you can reach out to the various departments for more details and put in your application federally.



Laws & Ordinances

The state is governed by laws that can be confusing to many. This guide is not a complete copy of the laws but will go over the areas where most folks may run into trouble.

Each crime is considered a misdemeanor or a felony based on it's severity, as well as being aggravated if done in the following ways:

- With a weapon
- While disguised in any manner designed to conceal identity
- Against a properly identified law enforcement officer while such officer is engaged in the performance of such officers duty
- Any crime committed against a properly identified jailer while such jailer is engaged in the performance of such jailer's duty
- Against a Livestock Agent or Commissioner
- Any crime committed against a properly identified judicial clerk while such is engaged in the performance of their duties



Aggravated circumstances will add 20 months to the possible maximum sentence.

Crimes are split into several sections, which will be covered here briefly. You can find the complete copy of the laws in the federal library.

Section I: Violent Crimes

This section includes multiple degrees of murder and attempted murder, negligent harm, maltreatment, desecration, assault, battery (with and without a weapon), and poaching.

While most of the crimes in this section should be fairly obvious, it is useful to be aware of the differences. For example, assault is defined as:
An intentional act (or threat of action), conducted with unlawful intent, which leads to the perception of imminent offensive contact.

This section includes poaching, which should be considered when hunting. Protected species include American bison and bald eagles.





Section II: Crimes Against Justice

This section includes obstruction of justice (misdemeanor and felony), unlawful escape, ransom, contempt of court (misdemeanor and felony), perjury, bribery, extortion, and failure to obey a lawful order.

These crimes mostly involve the commission of another crime or interference with the law enforcement in state.

Section III: Crimes Involving Persons

This section includes kidnapping.

Section IV; Crimes Involving Property

This section includes failure to pay, animal abuse, rustling (misdemeanor and felony), vandalism, illegal production of an intoxicating liquor (misdemeanor and felony), illegal distribution of an intoxicating liquor (misdemeanor and felony), production or sale of contraband, larceny/fraud (normal and grand), possession of stolen property (misdemeanor and felony), unlawful possession of contraband, unlawful





boarding of a train, smuggling, bank robbery, robbery, horse thievery, vehicle theft, arson, unlawful possession of government contraband, train robbery, and train theft.

This is the section where many folks may find themselves accidentally in trouble. Some crimes that may not be obvious are the liquor laws and contraband laws.

Producing or distributing intoxicating liquor must be done under a valid business license. Doing so without a license will result in arrest and charge with the appropriate misdemeanor crime if in possession of not more than 12 items of illegally produced liquor, or the felony crimes if in possession of 13 or more.

Contraband includes:

Poison or fire-tipped arrows, incendiary rounds, dynamite or other volatile explosives, labeled property of New Alexandria General Stores, bison claws, bison horns, and uncured bison pelts.





Government contraband includes:

Law enforcement, governmental facility, prison and, bank keys, pump action shotgun, Sisika tickets, law enforcement and prison guard badges, and evidence kits with or without incident labelling.

Section V; Public Order Charges

This section includes: disturbing the peace, heritage site violation, and criminal trespass.

This is also a section where many folks may find themselves in trouble. Disturbing the peace can be any conduct that disturbs the flow and tranquility of the public. Some examples are tavern brawls, discharging a firearm within city limits, drunk and disorderly, or nudity.

Heritage sites include: Bolger Glade, Saint Denis Graveyard, The Francis R. Devine Public Library (formerly known as “The State House”), Braithwaite Manor, Window Rock, Cotorra Springs, Ancestor Cave, First Fire & The Mother Tree, Peak of Mt. Shann, Native Burial Site, Stone Obelisk, Circle of





Faces, The Singing Tree, and Manteca Falls.

Damages or desecration of the site will result in a violation and possible vandalism charge. Sites not within a walled area are considered to have 100 yard or protection around the site. Animals within the areas are considered protected and killing them is considered poaching.

Criminal trespass includes returning to a town after banishment, crimes committed inside medical facilities, and the unauthorized entry of state-owned buildings.

Section VI; Accomplice and Accessory Charges

This section includes accomplice and conspiracy charges.

Section VII; Federal Charges

This section includes contempt of legislature (misdemeanor and felony), corruption, treason, prison break, impersonating a government official, insurrection, and sedition.





Town Ordinances

These vary by town and are less severe than the crimes outlined above. Town ordinance violations usually result in a fine or community service.

Some ordinance violations may result in a charge for a more significant crime, like failure to obey a lawful order, if relevant.

All horses should be stables or hitched in town.

- All towns/cities

Respect the rules of the road and keep speed reasonable (to a trot) in towns.

- All towns/cities

All persons must be decently clothed within city/town limits.

- All towns/cities

No loitering around the sides or back of the Sherriff's Offices.

- All towns/cities





Deceased individuals shall be disposed with the respect every person deserves.

- All towns/cities

No masks that conceal the face or hinder identification in town limits.

- Annesburg, Blackwater, Rhodes, St. Denis, Strawberry, Valentine, Van Horn

No persons shall be on the rooftops unless authorized by a government official or law enforcement.

- Annesburg, Rhodes, Strawberry, Valentine, Van Horn

No undue racket between the hours of 11:00pm and 8:00am. Exceptions made for performances in theaters, bars, etc.

- Blackwater, St. Denis

No livestock or domesticated animals within government buildings.

- Blackwater, St. Denis





Horseplay, and activities of ill intent are not permitted within the mine.

- Annesburg

No sleeping on the streets.

- St. Denis

No four-horse carriages within city limits.


- Strawberry

Other Notes:

Law enforcement can ask you to stop and identify yourself at any time. This may include your name and the removal of a mask or bandana.

They can also issue lawful orders, which are mainly meant to keep you out of dangerous situation or to protect others. Failure to obey is a section II misdemeanor.





Other Advice

If you are looking to meet people, the main hubs of activity are Saint Denis, Rhodes, Blackwater, and Valentine. Especially keep an eye out for businesses like saloons opening.

Keep an eye on the posters and public telegrams for charity organizations to help you get your feet under you.

You can always buy a better horse down the road, it is not worth leaving yourself broke over the best steed.

Many of the ranches and other such companies are always looking for workers. Ask around if you are looking for that kind of work.

Dress for the weather you expect but expect it may change quickly. It is a lot colder up in the mountains near Colter and hotter out west, so prepare appropriately.



There are often other jobs to be filled in state that may not be obvious. Many businesses include running saloons, working security for other businesses, being a vet or farrier, and much more. Keep an open mind and you can often find something fulfilling to do.

Don't be shy to say hello to others and ask to travel with other folks. Most of the folks in state are friendly and happy to help you learn your way around.

Lassos are useful for putting down livestock and leading horses, as well as tying someone up if necessary. They can be purchased at any gunsmith.



