

MOST SECRET

OPERATION: LOKI



By Order of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress

MOST SECRET

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Operation Oredr: 406

Copy: 1 of xx

To: Maj. CAVENDISH, MCR 12 Det

From: Col WOOD RE, Officer Commanding MCR

ROUTINE

References: (uncertain local map sheets)

Date and Place of Issue: War Office, London, April 3, 1889

TEMPORARY DUTY ORDERS: OPERATION LOKI

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Provide safe escort for Sir Julian PAUNCEFOTE GCMG KCB to his new Post as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America

Communicate: send regular and clandestinely ciphered reports to the OC MCR *via* the British Legation, Washington DC

Maintain a fighting capability and retain an ability to manoeuvre effectively in combat and pursue successful clandestine operations.

Behave discretely and exhibit good conduct in accordance with the highest tradition of MCR and the British Army

Overtly reinforce the US Marshals Executive Frontier Patrol for a period of no less than six months duration with a possibility of remaining in the field for a longer duration if such an extension is conducive to successfully meeting emerging operational objectives. It is vital that you swiftly establish and maintain an effective and harmonious cordiality between MCR and the US Marshals. Give no cause for offence or discord. You will be an integral element of this constabulary formation and must quickly make yourselves indispensable.

You shall follow the Rules and Regulations of the US Marshals and operate under the command of Marshal W K MEADE of the Territory of Arizona - unless the most senior MCR field commander determines that

such Orders directly conflict with, or are contrary to, the wider collective interests of Her Majesty's Government and the British Empire

Clandestinely gather, assess and report intelligence relating to primary military leaders; the quality, number and composition of elements of the United States' Order of Battle - including their combat and auxiliary military units of all echelons - including their commissariat; the quality of troop morale; characteristics of field tactics, characteristics and quality of leadership, characteristics and quality of military training; all aspects of military communications, the type, quality and characteristics of small arms weapons, heavy weapons, defensive works, fortifications and other fighting assets and articles of equipage useful to the United States in a time of war. Supply MCR HQ with appropriate sketches, plans and maps whenever it is practical, profitable and safe to do so

Clandestinely gather, assess and report intelligence relating to the industrial and economic characteristics of the regions through which you pass - paying particular attention to the quality and location of major industrial and manufacturing assets, settlements and installations. Supply MCR HQ with appropriate sketches, plans and maps whenever it is practical, profitable and safe to do so.

Ensure the continued safety of Midshipman GOODWOOD RN

By Hand

May Fraser

OC MCR Det

SCHEDULE OF CONTENTS

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Annex 2: The Frontier Executive Patrol

DETAILS OF THE OPERATION AND FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS

An abortive attempt to reinforce MCR with a liaison officer from the Executive Frontier Patrol and the similar "Troop 50" of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police was made during early 1888. However, due to the disturbance created by the unfortunate and gross misconduct of an MCR officer, there was no further attempt to pursue this particular liaison opportunity. To recompense for this failure and to provide a suitable remedy to erase the memory of recent international Diplomatic calamity, this reciprocal opportunity must now be fully exploited.

In the interests of enhancing and reviving the severely disrupted Diplomatic Relations between the United States, Her Majesty the Queen has requested that MCR shall lead and reinforce our efforts to encourage closer co-operative relationships with our American Cousins.

Sir Julian PAUNCEFOTE is of the belief that this mission, along with other simultaneous Diplomatic and Commercial activities, will demonstrate our continued willingness to revitalise international harmony and encourage renewed concord between our countries. In this matter of international diplomatic policy, Sir Julian has secured the fullest possible personal support of Her Majesty and Lord Salisbury. MCR Detachments 5, 8 and 12 have been selected to undertake this duty.

With this in mind, Sir Julian has asked that, as part of this great Diplomatic endeavour, MCR be tasked to reinforce the US Marshal Executive Frontier Patrol: as a gesture of amity (and with the purpose of obtaining vital intelligence too). You can rely upon Sir Julian and the Legation staff to provide whatever assistance they can in either a clandestine or overt capacity. Sir Julian has been made aware of our processes should there be a requirement to invoke WISHING WELL, CANDLESTICK and handle routine ALBERMARLE protocols.

MCR 12: You will be operating undercover. Marshal William MEADE and his Executive Frontier Patrol are aware of the military credentials of the MCR Detachment. However, they believe MCR possesses a purely forward echelon reconnaissance and signalling role as part of the Royal Engineers Telegraph Battalion. They will expect you to exhibit behaviours and skills typical of the military and may expect you to function as a fully active infantry unit. You should obtain uniforms appropriate to aid this deception.

You shall proceed with your equipment and stores to escort Sir Julian; his manservant and his Private Secretary, Mr Hugo AMES, at dawn from WINDSOR CASTLE, escorting Sir Julian to embark and sail aboard the RMS *Etruria* from Liverpool on April 10. Sir Julian will,

of course, be guest of honour at the Grand Ball before departing. You are also expected to attend the Ball. With fair sailing, you should arrive at New York harbour by April 22nd and no later than April 23rd.

After billeting overnight in New York at the BREVOORT HOUSE HOTEL you should escort Sir Julian and his retinue to the Legation at Washington D.C so that he may present his credentials to the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES (whom, if you should meet him, you address formally as "Mr President") and Secretary of State, Mr James BLAINE at the Executive Mansion, Washington D.C.

Upon the conclusion of this formality, MCR 12 shall then be free to undertake additional tasks set for you by Sir Julian as circumstances and operational prudence dictate or (at the discretion of Sir Julian) immediately make arrangements to commence the journey to Arizona Territory to reinforce the Executive Frontier Patrol. However, you should be prepared to accompany Sir Julian at a number of Diplomatic Receptions at his discretion.

Meanwhile, MCR Detachments 5 and 8 will proceed to undertake other, similar, assignments within the United States (to enhance security MCR 5 and MCR 8 have received independent versions of this briefing and are not to discuss them with members of MCR 12 unless dire operational circumstance provokes a concert of combined military and fraternal effort. In an emergency the Legation in Washington will co-ordinate contact between MCR detachments operating in the United States.)

MCR 12 shall make its own arrangements for travel and transport across the United States once it has left Washington D.C.

You have ample time to prepare and equip yourselves accordingly before you embark for the United States. You may draw upon supplies: obtaining accoutrements, articles of equipage and provisions from the Quartermaster, Horseguards, or private funds as you decide circumstances and military requirements dictate. However, once in the United States, you are authorised to draw upon credit and banking facilities from the Pall Mall Bank Ltd, 211 Piccadilly, from the account name of Dr John NEMO DDL.

You may utilise this account to draw suitable funds for emergency contingency up to the value of £10,000 under your own cognizance, but *ex post facto* justification must be provided in suitable Form 915 despatch. We believe this amount should be sufficient for most requirements. Drawing upon funds which exceed this amount must have prior approval from the CO, MCR HQ.

It is intended that, in addition to gathering economic, geographic and military intelligence about the United States, we - through enhancing co-operation with British Officers and working in close fraternal proximity with them - we can encourage a more Anglophile attitude in the junior leaders of the United States civil and military powers. We hope that this sympathy and positive attitude

will remain with them as they advance in their careers to become the senior leaders of the United States.

The Mayor of New York City, Mr Hugh GRANT, is of the Democrat Party and is very much a willing subordinate of the "Tammany Hall" "Boss", Mr Richard CROKER. Mr GRANT is the youngest Mayor of New York City to date and is seen as ambitious and keen to ensure that the legacy of his predecessor is soon swept away by his own intentions and building projects which will better secure his place in history! Mr GRANT was nominated and secured in his post as Mayor on January 2, 1889. The inaugural ball was, we are told, lavish.

Be advised: New York and Chicago operate the system of 'Political Bosses' and, while this is corrupt and only nominally democratic, the taint of corruption is at least mitigated by the almost unabashed and public means of its operations.

If operations permit and Sir Julian agrees: take an opportunity to meet Mayor GRANT and extend the goodwill of the British Empire - do all you can to win his trust and ensure he is well disposed to the interests of the Empire. The **New York Police Department** (founded in 1844, with its headquarters at No. 300, Mulberry Street) is working very successfully and closely with our own Special Branch at Scotland Yard to investigate and reduce the menace from Fenian organisers. We must be ready to extend reciprocal help when we can and encourage goodwill between these Constabulary forces at all times.

The **New York Police Department** is very forward looking and, since 1888, employs women in a constabulary role. A Detective Bureau was established in 1882 and this has become a model for other law enforcement agencies in the United States to follow.

The City of New York is very proud of the **Statue of Liberty** and the new **Brooklyn Suspension Bridge** (opened 1883), which is the longest suspension bridge in the world, this now joins Brooklyn to the rest of the city spanning the East River. A toll is paid to cross.

New York itself is known to many as the Empire City and has an estimated population of 1,680,000. Immigrants from Germany, Russia, Italy and Ireland swell this figure daily. Many of the immigrants dwell in the most dangerous and murderous of neighbourhoods: "Hell's Kitchen", the "Bowery", "Five Points" and "Satan's Circus" are vivid names which all too readily evoke associations of villainy within New York.

Obey local advice of which districts to avoid.

ANNEX II

THE EXECUTIVE FRONTIER PATROL

The US Marshal Service was established in September 1789 and is intended to be the law enforcement arm of the Federal Government of the United

States of America; to represent Federal authority across the United States and to ensure the effective conduct of Federal Justice.

Each US Federal Marshal is appointed personally by the President of the United States with the agreement of the Senate: with one Marshal appointed *per* judicial district. Under these circumstances the role political patronage plays in the appointment to this Federal Office is obvious and something you may wish to be wary of. Although there is no national headquarters building for this agency, all US Federal Marshals work under the authority the Attorney General. The administrative affairs of the 95 Marshal Districts across the United States are co-ordinated directly through the central Department of Justice.

US Federal Marshals are expected to perform the following duties:-

1. Carry out Presidential Orders
2. Keep the Peace
3. Engage in the active pursuit and apprehension of fugitives from Federal justice
4. Protect the effective conduct and activity of Federal Courts and execution of justice
5. Enforce the Will of the Federal Courts
6. Protect the territorial borders of the United States
7. Protect representatives of Federal government
8. Defend and protect civil, diplomatic and federal property

The US Marshal **Executive Frontier Patrol** operates as an elite forward echelon constabulary militia force. Our records show that the Executive Frontier Patrol was established in 1865 in the immediate aftermath of the assassination of President LINCOLN. The Patrol was formed around a cadre of veteran personnel who had previously served in a variety of capacities relating to the conduct of espionage, sabotage and aspects of *guerilla* warfare during the Civil War.

The Frontier Patrol is deployed primarily as an elite constabulary patrol force - acting to maintain border security and ensure the continued peaceful operations of civilian commerce and encourage the civilising benefits of law and order amongst the insurrectionist and hostile Indian tribes.

This is, primarily, a clandestine element of the US Marshal force and has its current headquarters in Arizona Territory so as to be closer to the regions most associated with criminal volatility and hostile intentions of the Indian tribes. However, as a Federal entity, the Executive Frontier Patrol enjoys the right to patrol across the entire jurisdiction of the United States to reinforce existing constabulary patrols and perform active military frontier patrols and perform investigative and law enforcement duties on an *in extremis* and *ad hoc* basis. This is a secret police force: the public are generally left ignorant as to the identity of its personnel.

The command structure mimics that of the other Marshal patrols: the Frontier Patrol prides itself upon a studied informality between Marshals and Deputies - though never to the point of insubordination. The Executive Frontier Patrol acts with the full authority of Federal

Government and under the direct command of the President of the United States of America through the newly appointed Attorney General, Mr William MILLER, and his subordinate: Mr A.J. FALLS, a deputy to the Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington D.C.

The Executive Frontier Patrol responds tactically to *ad hoc* threats as operational circumstances dictate. Federal and State legislation allows for each State Marshal to deputise any able bodied and willing male aged over 18 for a *posse comitatus*. These tactical *posse* patrols typically number no more than eight or ten men. Be advised, under the law of the United States the marshal and sheriff may not employ a serving United States soldier as part of a *posse comitatus* - they may only commandeer aid from willing citizens.

With this in mind, we have arranged a special warrant of commission for members of MCR to enable participation as official Federal deputies.

The Executive Frontier Patrol is authorised to call upon a wide variety of military and civil equipment and commissariat support and can normally rely upon the full support of all elements of United States Federal Government including the series of forts scattered across the Frontier.

The US Marshal in the Territory of Arizona is Mr William Kidder MEADE. According to political and economic intelligence, Marshal MEADE is apparently well known in Arizona as the owner and controller of a silver and copper mining company and has a reputation as an *entrepreneur*. Marshal MEADE was elected to the role of State Marshal in 1886 with the personal support of President CLEVELAND. Marshal MEADE has his headquarters at the Territorial Capital of PRESCOTT (though the former capital of TUSCON retains some commercial political importance) and possesses additional new barracks under construction at PHOENIX and PRESCOTT. We understand that the Executive Frontier Patrol has access to a specialist detention cell at Federal Prison at Yuma, Arizona.

UNITED STATES ARMY AND CAVALRY

Recent intelligence reporting indicates that the total armed strength of the United States regular volunteer army is mustered at 24,000 soldiers. This strength includes a national cadre of 4,000 officers.

The army is administered from Washington DC under the personal command of the President and the Commanding General of the Army (at this moment Lt Gen. John SCHOLFIELD) and is comprised of separate subordinate regional commands.

The United States War Department comprises the following constituents:-

- Headquarters of the Army - this office includes the Commanding General of the Army
- Office of the Adjutant General
- Office of the Inspector General
- Office of the Judge Advocate General
- Office of the Quartermaster General
- Office of the Commissary General of Subsistence
- Office of the Surgeon General

Office of the Paymaster General
Office of the Chief of Engineers
Office of the Chief of Ordnance
Office of the Chief Signal Officer
Records and Pension Office

Military Divisions

Department of the East

Department of the West

Division of the Atlantic: Headquarters - Fort HAMILTON, New York State

Department of the Platte: Headquarters - Fort OMAHA, Nebraska

Department of the Missouri: Headquarters - Fort LEAVENWORTH. This is also the US School of Infantry and Cavalry. Elementary cavalry training is also carried out at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

Department of Dakota: Headquarters - St Paul, Minnesota

Department for Florida: Headquarters - Tallahassee

Department of the Lakes: Headquarters - Ohio

Department of Oregon: Headquarters - Fort HARNEY

Department of Arizona: Headquarters - Los Angeles, Fort WILLMINGTON and Fort WHIPPLE

Department of Texas: Headquarters - Fort RILEY, Kansas. This is also the School of Cavalry Tactics

Division of the Pacific: Headquarters - The PRESIDIO, San Francisco

Within these departments are also specialised commands including: Chaplains Corps, Field Artillery, Board of War and Ordnance, Office of Hydrography and the Corps of Scouts.

We understand that in 1885 that the then Adjutant General, Gen R C DRUM, established the **Military Information Division**. We assess that this specialist formation undertakes the aggressive and clandestine collection of military and geographic intelligence useful to the United States in a time of war.

It is important that we establish the quality of this Military Information Division - the nature of its ability to gather intelligence; its methods and characteristics. How much of a threat does this formation present to the Empire?

Since 1803 the **United States Department of the Navy** has had its headquarters at the Washington Naval Yard, Washington DC. The home port of the United States Navy is the naval yard at NORFOLK, Virginia.

The United States Navy possesses an **Office of Intelligence**, which was established in 1882, and which we assume operates in manner similar to our own intelligence gathering apparatus. We assess that this Naval Branch may operate from the Home Port - but this is unclear.

We should not underestimate the Army and Navy intelligence organisations. We urge you to maintain caution and discretion when working in the United States. We would deploy officers to investigate the activities and intentions of foreigners, we must be therefore certain that the United States will behave in a similar manner.

United States Naval Bases, Coaling Stations and Coastal Batteries

The primary role of the US Navy is the protection of commercial shipping and coastal defence of the United States. There is little evidence of an existing capability of the United States Navy to successfully contest the Royal Navy upon the open sea. However, the United States has begun construction of a new fleet of vessels designed with enhanced offensive capabilities, rather than purely defensive characteristics.

We understand that the United States Navy presently has 140 commissioned warships and auxiliary vessels. Of which, only 50 commissioned warships are fit for active service: most of these are in fact suitable only for coastal defence and river patrol. These vessels are mainly obsolete. However, they do reinforce the quite formidable chain of defence batteries at strategic coastal and river locations. The United States has a mustered naval force of 8,000 enlisted sailors which is formed around a cadre of 2,000 professional naval officers.

There are 50 'Third System' coastal and harbour fortifications across the United States. These Third System forts performed badly during engagements with Confederate vessels during the Civil War and did not successfully reduce the Confederate Navy's ability to wage war. As a result of these failures, plus improvements in ship armaments meant that many of these forts were now obsolete. We understand that in 1885 the United States Board of Fortifications reviewed their inventory of coastal batteries, harbour defences and forts and has now commenced upon an endeavour to enhance and reinforce existing forts and construct new forts at particularly vulnerable locations. This building scheme has seen the installation of formidable new artillery armaments - including the introduction of batteries of long range 12" breech loading calibre guns, modern mortars and reinforced embrasures at many coastal forts.

To mitigate their present abject inferiority in naval materiel and personnel, the United States in 1883 committed to a scheme which seeks to develop the training of newly recruited naval personnel; scrap obsolete vessels and construct a number of modern pattern battleships. These warships will have improved deep water sailing capability with steel hulls; modern propulsion; improved and modern armament and will, therefore, require access to coaling stations beyond the normal territorial limits of the United States. Consequently, the British Empire may find itself competing with the United States Navy for access to coaling stations. More likely this contest will manifest in the territories of the Pacific or the Caribbean.

The Director of Naval Intelligence has tasked HMS *Goldcrest* to undertake, simultaneously, the clandestine gathering of maritime intelligence.

We understand that the United States Navy has also continued with their experiments relating to submarine boats for warfare of the sort experimented with during their Civil War. This is a technological development that cannot be underestimated and we must remain alert to developments in this new machinery.

Do not waste any safe, practical or profitable opportunity to gather military and maritime intelligence relating to the army or navy

intentions, aspirations and technological capabilities of the United States.

US Army Order of Battle

Since 1861 25 Infantry Regiments were raised in the United States Army: each usually ordered into three battalions. The number of regiments increased to meet the military emergencies and requirements of the Civil War. The number of regiments diminished to 23 at the cessation of hostilities in 1865. In addition, currently there are ten Cavalry Regiments. These Cavalry units were mostly raised during 1855. Despite their cavalry nomenclature these formations typically act and operate in a manner more closely approximating to the function of dragoons. Two infantry regiments and two cavalry regiments have recently being raised that are formed almost entirely of native Negro troops, though the officers of these formations are all Anglo-Saxon: the 24th and 25th Infantry Regiments and the 9th and 10th Cavalry Regiments. These formations are known as 'Buffalo Soldiers' and are garrisoned out of the Cavalry Headquarters at Fort RILEY, Texas.

Typically each cavalry regiment, led by a colonel, is formed of three battalions. Each battalion is typically led by a major and is composed of four squadrons - known as "Troops." These composite Troop squadrons are designated, for the purpose of identification and deployment, into lettered alphabetical groups. Thus: the 1st Battalion is formed of Troops A-D; the 2nd Battalion is formed of Troops E-H and the 3rd Battalion is formed of Troops I-M. We understand that 'J' is often omitted from these designations. Though if it is used, a J troop is typically a training unit for recruits. Each cavalry Troop is typically led by a captain and will, at full strength, be composed of 100 men. However, we understand that the Troops are rarely at maximum strength and is usually 40-50 strong.

Typically each infantry regiment is formed of eight companies with 100 troops comprising the maximum strength for each of these eight companies.

We wish to know how formidable these infantry and cavalry regiments are at present. The cavalry force has a reputation for extraordinary courage and élan; but has suffered unexpected and significant tactical reverses (the defeat at Little Big Horn, 1876, being the most vivid and recent example). These reverses belie the crucial and vast experience learned during their recent Civil War and the aggressive military activity they pursue in order to suppress the hostile Indian tribes.

How far can these reverses be attributed to any inferiority of their cavalry, artillery or army formations and how much attributed to any supremacy of the tactics displayed by their hostile Indian adversaries? How far has the rapid demobilisation of the United States military degraded the fighting capacity of the United States armed forces? Has the degradation of the Army ceased?

The Corps of Engineers has its headquarters at West Point, New York State, and operates to undertake the topographical surveying role for the United States Army and also co-operates with the United States Navy in the operation of the national chain of lighthouses and coastal signal stations.

We understand that the primary artillery foundry and weapons testing ranges are also at West Point with an additional Federal weapons manufacturing foundry at Boston.

These regular formations are reinforced by a loose Order of Battle of irregular militia units and reserve territorial battalions. We understand that many of these units are of poor quality and suffer from equally poor articles of equipage and leadership.

However, we would welcome your assessment of the size, numbers, quality, current activity and equipment of these local militia and volunteer units.

We understand the current Order of Battle to be:-

Cavalry Regiments

First Cavalry - Headquarters: Fort CUSTER Montana
Second Cavalry - Headquarters: Fort WALLA WALLA, Washington Territory
Third Cavalry - Headquarters: Fort CLARK, Texas
Fourth Cavalry - Headquarters: Fort WHIPPLE, Arizona
Fifth Cavalry - Headquarters: Fort RENO, Indian Territory
Six Cavalry - Headquarters: Fort WINGATE, New Mexico
Seventh Cavalry - Headquarters: Fort RILEY, Kansas
Eighth Cavalry - Headquarters: Fort MEADE, Dakota
Ninth Cavalry - Headquarters: Fort ROBINSON, Nebraska
Tenth Cavalry - Headquarters: Fort WHIPPLE, Arizona

Artillery Regiments

First Artillery - Headquarters: The PRESIDIO, San Francisco
Second Artillery - Stationed throughout the Dept of the Atlantic
Third Artillery - Stationed throughout the Dept of the Atlantic
Fourth Artillery - Stationed throughout the Dept of the Atlantic
Fifth Artillery - Stationed throughout the Dept of the Atlantic

Infantry Regiments

First Infantry - Headquarters: stationed throughout California
Second Infantry - Headquarters: Fort OMAHA, Nebraska
Third Infantry - Headquarters: Fort CLARK, Texas
Fourth Infantry - stationed throughout Idaho
Fifth Infantry - stationed throughout Texas
Sixth Infantry - stationed throughout Kansas
Seventh Infantry - stationed throughout Wyoming
Eighth Infantry - stationed in Nebraska
Ninth Infantry - Headquarters, Fort WHIPPLE, stationed throughout Arizona
Tenth Infantry - stationed throughout Colorado
Eleventh Infantry - Headquarters: New York
Twelfth Infantry - stationed throughout Dakota
Thirteenth Infantry - stationed throughout Kansas
Fourteenth Infantry - stationed throughout Oregon
Fifteenth Infantry - stationed throughout Dakota
Sixteenth Infantry - stationed throughout Utah
Seventeenth Infantry - stationed throughout Wyoming

Eighteenth Infantry - stationed throughout Kansas
Nineteenth Infantry - stationed throughout Texas
Twentieth Infantry - stationed throughout Montana
Twenty First Infantry - stationed throughout Utah
Twenty Second Infantry - stationed throughout Montana
Twenty Third Infantry - Headquarters: New York
Twenty Fourth Infantry - Headquarters: Fort RILEY
Twenty Fifth Infantry - Headquarters: Fort RILEY

We would welcome additional military intelligence to add more comprehensive detail to this list.

Forts, Posts and Stations

Latest intelligence suggests that there are approximately 200 military establishments across the continental United States and in particular the frontier of settlement - these include posts, camps, stations, barracks and more permanent forts of various types and roles (including naval yards, presidio barracks, naval bastions, coastal batteries, coaling stations, etc.)

We estimate that 15,000 military personnel of the total manpower available to the United States Army and Cavalry are currently deployed across this chain of frontier forts.

The chain of 51 major fortifications across the Plains region. This Plains region comprises at least 250,000 square miles - or 1/16th of the whole land mass of the United States. These 51 forts (with additional smaller supply and temporary encampments) are designed to accomplish the following strategic objectives:-

1. To ensure safe passage of military and civilian transports across the continental United States
2. To defend railway and telegraphic communications
3. To patrol frontier regions
4. To act as a station from which to control and direct firepower and advance forward echelon military formations against hostile parties of Indian tribesman or equally aggressive settlers

Your mission also includes a requirement to exploit and create opportunities to investigate as many of these forts and emplacements as possible and to report your assessment of each forts characteristics including: which installation and establishment remains active? What is the forts effective force strength? What is the nature of the garrison's morale? What is the quality, type and nature of units deployed; fighting capacity; number, quality and types of weapons and articles of equipage of the troops, etc?

This assessment need not be exhaustive. However, relationships between the United States and Her Majesty's government are not fully restored. The threat that relations with the United States may become ruinous remains. Consequently, the Chief of the Army and Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs wishes to be alert to the possible nature and quality of any military force which the United States might seek to direct against Canada should relations deteriorate any further and threaten war. Your

reports will establish a more comprehensive understanding of the possible military threat presented by the United States to the Empire.

We estimate that, of various sizes and roles, there are 100 commissioned forts and camps across the Great Plains, with perhaps 43 forts of this total remaining in commission within the Arizona Territory. Many of these forts fall within the Order of Battle of the Military Division of the Pacific under the overall command of Gen. Nelson MILES.

Gen MILES (b. 1839) is a veteran of the Civil War and a holder of the Congressional Medal of Honour (the highest decoration for courage and valour the United States military can confer). Gen MILES has, through his hard work, soldiery efforts and some political exploitation, risen from the ranks of enlisted volunteer to become an officer of General Staff. Gen MILES has his Divisional Headquarters at the PRESIDIO, San Francisco.

Political intelligence from recent years shows that Gen MILES holds avowed ambitions to hold Presidential Office and has sought to engineer his advancement to high office and create an atmosphere of credible heroism with which he hopes to emerge into the public forum with a prestigious reputation. There is no doubting his courage - having proven such without doubt during the Civil War. However, Gen MILES may have it in his mind to emulate the creditable initial political successes of President Gen. GRANT. It is known that Gen MILES is related, through marriage, to Gen SHERMAN and has persistently sought to exploit this relationship for his own professional and personal advantage.

Such lofty ambitions and glory seeking can (as is demonstrated by the recent destruction of the US 7th Cavalry at the Battle of Little Bighorn) lead to disaster. Gen MILES participated in the Black Hills campaign of 1876 against the Sioux and Cheyenne. Perhaps, as a consequence, he has learned to exercise restraint. However, we wonder: do these political ambitions make Gen MILES a reckless and incautious commander? Will he provoke unnecessary military confrontations in the vain hope of garnering and securing some perceived political advantage? We await your early assessment of Gen MILES' character, present ambitions and abilities.

US Military Weapons and Equipment

We understand that the standard rifle weapon of the US Army, Cavalry and auxiliary formations is the single shot Springfield 1873 'Trapdoor' Model rifle. We understand that this model, which uses .45 calibre ammunition, is limited in application as a suitable weapon of war. This rifle is alleged to be prone to the jamming and fouling of ammunition in the breach and a general failure in the cocking mechanism. This rifle also has a reputation for becoming useless when over heated by rapid activity in combat. Naturally, we view these reports with dismay. Our own tests at Woolwich and Purfleet have concluded that no such faults exist: but these are tests carried out in circumstances different to actual skirmishes. We would welcome your own field assessments.

However, we also understand that the weapon has performed well under tests for exposure to hostile weather and has a greater effective range than other, similar, weapons - for example, the Winchester and Spencer repeating

rifles and carbines. We understand that some US Cavalry units retain use of the Spencer rifle.

The US Navy appears to make use of the superior Lee 1879 pattern bolt-action model rifle.

We understand that the common side-arms for officers are the Colt 1860 Army Model single action revolver and the Colt .45 "Peacemaker" revolver (which uses an elegant self contained rimfire system cartridge in the barrel revolving cylinder magazine). The Colt "Navy" model revolver, which has proven itself most effective in various theatres of war, is also still in use by officers and senior NCO's.

Each officer is equipped with the US 1870 pattern sabre (if cavalry) or sword (if infantry or US Marine Corps). By all accounts, this sword is largely considered to be most useless as an effective weapon; but is still retained and worn by infantry officers on all official occasions, parades and ceremonies. We understand that, whenever possible, the Army infantry officers try to obtain the more durable and useful Cavalry sabres when anticipating combat and retain their sword for parade use.

We understand that the United States Army Artillery Corps uses weapons which are considered by many to be obsolete. Though they attained a high level of proficiency during the Civil War: we wonder if this level of skill remains high.

Are there modified weapons or alternative infantry weapons used? If so, which Units are equipped with which weapon and what quality of arms are deployed? Furthermore: what is the respective quality of the skill at arms demonstrated by each Unit?

We understand that the artillery armaments used by the Federal Army is limited in application and range and, by modern standards, is obsolete.

Military intelligence obtained so far shows that the Artillery Corps uses an older model (Model 1841) 12 Pounder cannon: incorrectly known to many as the "Napoleon" cannon. While this may be suitable for use in mountains, as a light weight and agile weapon, it has limited muzzle power and a range of only 900 yards. We would be interested to learn as to the standard deployments of these ageing weapons and the efficacy of their utility. Many of these cannon, we believe, saw action during the Civil War. Do they remain serviceable as weapons? If so: how do they maintain these weapons? What can we learn from such behaviours? What measures, if any, is the United States Artillery Corps taking to modernise its' inventory of artillery armaments and ammunition?

Given the limitations of the weapons and equipment available to you in the field of operation, if you feel it will not cause undue offence to retain your issued kit and weapons, use your own careful judgement when exposed circumstance when having to use sub-standard United States military weapons and articles of equipage.

Telegraphy

The expansion of the railways across the continental United States has also coincided with the spread of a national span of telegraphy offices. This current pattern of telegraph lines has its origin in 1851 under the auspices of the commercial operation of Western Union Telegraph Company. It is our understanding that these telegraph lines usually run in parallel with the railway tracks which are laid out across the continent. The existing pattern of lines and stations was enhanced by the United States Telegraphy Corps during the Civil War. The civilian and commercial company - Western Union Telegraph Company - has, since its inception in 1856, operated a chain of telegraph lines running across the continental United States - the completion of the transcontinental line was accomplished in 1861. This link now includes a telegraphic connection from San Francisco to Moscow, Russia *via* the District of Alaska.

These telegraph chains are vulnerable to hostile acts by Indian tribesmen and other malefactors. To this end, the US Army is charged with the defence of this fundamental communications asset. It is common practice for patrols of the US Army to defend telegraph links and also to deploy work parties for the maintenance and repair of telegraphy assets.

Gen MILES is able to communicate with his commands in Arizona *via* a dedicated telegraph link from the PRESIDIO to PRESCOTT, with additional connections to San Diego. PRESCOTT and Yuma are also linked by a telegraph line controlled by the US Army. These particular telegraph wires and other assets are currently under the control and protection of the United States Army.

Civilian operated telegraph networks are established along the route of all major railways. Each train of locomotive, passenger and freight wagons are equipped with at least one set of portable telegraphy kit which can be used to affix to any neighbouring telegraphy cable to facilitate the summoning of vital assistance or advise of warnings and crisis. No train will embark on a long journey across country unless it carries a trained telegraphy expert and his equipment.

Civilian operated telegraph networks are able to communicate with Maritime House *via* the Transatlantic Telegraph Cable. Be reassured, you will be able to communicate *via* the Legation in Washington DC or by other more direct transmissions. However, caution is advised as the telegraph transmitters are not under our control and the secrecy of any messages cannot, therefore, guaranteed. You are advised to create some cypher system for your purposes.

Political Intelligence relating to the Arizona Territory

Since 1877 the Territory of Arizona has been administered from the town of PRESCOTT in Yavapi County. Yavapi County is bordered to the south by the extensive and navigable Gila River.

Arizona is currently under the control of Governor Conrad ZULICK. Gov. ZULICK, a former Lt Col in the Union Army, is known to be associated (fairly or unfairly) with multiple incidents of alleged corruption and suspiciously failed commercial mining operations. In fact, according to

existing political intelligence, the local populace are highly aware that at the time of his appointment to the office of governor in 1885, Gov. ZULICK was held in custody at his silver mine in Mexico. It is understood that ZULICK had failed to pay the regular wages due to his employees. Under these conditions, the employees rebelled and held ZULICK captive, hoping to coerce him into paying his debts. However, it is known that Gov. ZULICK is a close ally of Marshal MEADE. There are suggestions that members of the Executive Frontier Patrol helped rescue ZULICK from his impromptu custody and took him to safety in Arizona.

Is it possible to determine the exact nature and characteristics of the relationship between Gov. ZULICK and Marshal MEADE? Is it a venal or corrupt relationship? If so, does this relationship reflect or distract in anyway upon the ability of the Executive Frontier Patrol to operate with impartiality and freedom of action and from undue bias? If they are corrupt, would Marshal MEADE and Gov ZULICK misuse the authority and powers of the Executive Frontier Patrol to satisfy their own ambitions?

You should be attentive to any such misuse and malfeasance. Be wary! The spectre of Sir Lionel SACKVILLE-WEST haunts long at this feast! We cannot afford MCR officers to be associated with any overt scandal in the United States at this time.

The most recent census information relating to Arizona available to MCR dates from 1868 and shows that the settled population of the Territory of Arizona numbers approximately a mere 40,440 persons in total, of this total figure some 4,040 are listed as being Indians of various tribes. The population is sparsely scattered and occupies a large number of small, but dynamic, settlements - usually primarily concerned with the conduct and operation of mineral exploitation with reputations for lawlessness and debauchery of every kind. Mostly this mineral exploitation comprises copper and silver mines.

The Edmunds Act of 1878 outlawed polygamy. This, naturally, had a consequential effect upon the legality of some aspects of the religious and cultural observances of the Mormon's in Utah Territory and elsewhere. Urged on by the sects leaders and fleeing political persecution in Utah, there has been an increasing influx of peaceful and industrious Mormon settlers into Arizona. Political intelligence indicates that this migration has created tensions in Arizona Territory. As many as 1,500 settlers are reported to have migrated from Utah, with many more preparing to undertake the exodus. It is understood that since 1878 incremental numbers of Mormon settlers have taken colonial residence in the Little Colorado and Gila River Valleys. The Mormons comprise a majority population in Apache County and this makes them a formidable force in local politics. This may have unforeseen consequences to the political and social diversity and intentions of Arizona. We would be interested to receive reports of your assessment of the current political situation.

Many of these Mormon settlers have German, Dutch and British ancestry. How far do you assess that these settlers would ally with German international ambitions? Could German officers recruit these migrants to act as *agents provocateurs* to sabotage the United States in a time of war? Is it possible to determine the general political loyalty of these Mormons

settlers? Are these Mormons entirely loyal to the United States or do they possess a loyalty to whoever leads their strange and polygamous religion?

However, just as many of the Mormons can also boast of British heritage. How far do they remain loyal to the British Empire?

It is alleged that there is a secret sect of militia and assassins within the Mormons. Are these rumours true? If so, what are the characteristics and capabilities of this sect? Could the sect be used, as the Thugees are in parts of India, to intimidate and control local political leaders by threat of assassination?

Military Formations and Deployments in Arizona

The Department of Arizona is the region which controls all aspects of military activity within Arizona, New Mexico and southern California below the 35th Parallel. The Headquarters of the Department of Arizona is located at Fort WILMINGTON, Los Angeles.

Arizona Territory itself remains a frontier region with frequent deadly encounters and clashes between Apache War Parties and formations of the US Cavalry and Army. The Indians remain aggressive, hostile and restless and there is seldom a long interval between armed confrontations.

We understand that detachments from all 25 US Army regiments and elements of the 5th, 9th and the 10th Cavalry Regiments are deployed across the chain of frontier forts in the Arizona and New Mexico Territories.

FORT WHIPPLE is the nearest military base to PRESCOTT and is the headquarters of the US Army military command for the area under the authority of the Department of Arizona.

Communications and Transportation

Railway

Known in the United States as 'railroad' this is an undoubted and unrivalled industrial accomplishment of the United States and its engineers. There are almost 94,000 miles of laid railway spanning the continental United States. With great concentrations of rail links at Baltimore, Chicago in Illinois State and Topeka in Kansas State.

We estimate that you should allow for no more than a fortnight when travelling across the continent by rail. The journey can, with good conditions, be a week in duration: frequent changes at junctions and between railway company lines maybe required.

Competition between competing railway companies is understood to be fierce. As a result the railway companies will often act in haste and encourage reckless speeds from the drivers of their engines to over-match competing lines.

As a consequence, derailment accidents are not uncommon. Thankfully, the low speeds achieved by the transcontinental locomotives mitigates the risk

of death to passengers and crew, but does not mean that the risk of severe injury is lessened.

Furthermore, the railways are beset by additional hazard. The high value cargo often carried and the personal wealth of the passengers can attract the malicious and criminal intentions of armed and dangerous bandits. Though perhaps as not as frequent as the less worthy fictional portrayals of the Western regions may have you believe, armed robberies against railway services are, if not quite commonplace, they are sufficiently regular to require the railway companies to routinely hire armed guards on many of their regular passenger services to protect high value shipments of silver and gold bullion, army pay, high value ore, etc, etc.

Wagon Train and Stage Coach

A similar voyage by wagon will be expected to last no less than six weeks. We do not believe we need repeat the obvious hazards of travelling across open prairie and through territory contested by hostile tribes of warlike Indians in regions sparsely patrolled by army units.

There are several well established wagon routes. Though these are now largely made obsolete by the ubiquity and decreasing expense of railway travel and freight, wagon and stage coach routes persist - though in reduced numbers. The coach routes are still patrolled by occasional formations of the US Cavalry or Texas Rangers. Typically a wagon train would comprise a dozen or more wagons of settlers, merchants and families and transit between the safety of US frontier forts under escort by hired bodyguards or by detachments of US Cavalry. The routes were extremely well used and, we understand, that the wagon tyres have, given the sheer numbers involved in the migrations, left an enduring physical mark on the landscape. This physical scarring of the land seems, by all accounts, to be much in evidence along the old Santa Fe trail.

Stage coach routes are also well established, although since the end of the Civil War, they are little used. The most famed in the South West was the Butterfield Stage Route which operated services from 1857 to 1861 between St Louis and San Francisco. The services were famed for their frequency and courage of the drivers and guards to travel through sometimes hostile territory. The routes traditionally run a service six times a week to supply mail and transport passengers. Stage stations along the remnants of the route remain and may be useful in your voyages across country or when on patrol.

The route is now largely obsolete for long haulage of freight (which is now mostly replaced by the railway). Wells Fargo, which took over control and ownership of the old Butterfield company, now primarily (but not exclusively) ships bullion by railway, but employs stagecoaches in more remote region not yet served by rail lines.

These bullion shipments are obviously of great monetary value and are often the target of outlaws and bandits. As a result, WELLS FARGO takes great care to defend the shipments and has a growing reputation for robustly protecting assets under its care.

The railway is superior to the stage for speed of journey, overall safety and freedom from harassment by hostile Indians. We understand that there is currently an estimated 1,900 miles of railway track laid in Arizona - and new construction is advancing at present to add to enhance the existing main line and build new branch lines to mining settlements.

GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ARIZONA

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Territory of Arizona lies between latitudes 31 degrees north to 37 degrees north. The region of New Mexico and Arizona covers over 20 million acres and is characterised by significant mineral exploitation. The exploitation of mineral wealth (in particular gold and silver) in Arizona has continued almost uninterrupted since the early exploration and invasion by Spanish settlers. The most famous initial reconnaissance was conducted under the command of General Francisco Coronado. Gen Coronado, in the 16th century, went in search of legendary gold and to evangelise with a genuine missionary zeal. Coronado's expedition opened up knowledge of the region, his patrols revealed the existence of the Grand Canyon in the process. However, Coronado failed to locate the significant wealth his ambitions foresaw. Nevertheless, the exploitation of minerals continues. Many settlements, small and large, have being founded in this Territory with the aim of growing wealthy on the silver and gold bullion to be obtained from the region.

The geology and topography of the Territory is extremely varied, featuring: prairie ranges, flat topped rock formations of buttes and impressive mesas, an ancient petrified forest, canyons (including the famous Grand Canyon itself) and alpine peaks - but can roughly be divided into the Colorado Plateau (rises between 5,000 and 9,000 feet in altitude) in the north and east and the Colorado Basin in the south and west. This area is not a plain, but rather broken territory of varying altitudes and elevations. The region has areas of cottonwood (known as *alamo* trees in the local Spanish dialect) brush, grasslands, and in the high mountain slopes there are extensive stands of Ponderosa forest (which is almost ubiquitous and is readily exploited by settlers for the construction of dwellings, industry and for use as poles to carry telegraph lines.) Arizona is also rightly famous for encompassing vast areas of desert, which cover half the region, in particular both the Sonora (also known as the Gila) Desert and the Painted Desert.

Much of the south west of the region is desert. The Sonora Desert straddles the border of Mexico and the United States and covers, we estimate, over 31,000 square miles - extending as far as California. The Yuma Desert, in the south west of Arizona, is part of the Sonora Desert region and is noted for the presence of sand dunes and is typically sparsely vegetated save for grass and brushwood. The Painted Desert, covers 130 miles of ground in the north west of Arizona Territory, and is noted for the unusually vivid colouration of the rocks and mineral deposits in the region: the bright colours of which lend the name to the region.

The State also contains the Grand Canyon (the average depth of which is 4,000 feet), through which the Colorado River flows. The Grand Canyon was

first recorded as part of the Coronado expedition and extends over 215 miles, lying in the north west of the State. There are also regions known as Badlands. These Badlands have only marginal utility in agriculture and cattle farming and can prove dangerous to ill prepared travellers. As a consequence, these areas have few permanent settlements. The rugged terrain of the Badlands, with the many canyons, ravines, rocky outcrops and mountain passes, which make the region a suitable lair for the criminal and malevolent: these regions are well known haunt of outlaws, bandits, hostile Indian tribes and renegade Indian War Parties. These mountainous regions should be approached with caution. These Badlands are, however, rich in mineral deposits and the few and isolated permanent settlements in these regions tend to be small and wealthy mining towns established solely to exploit the gold and silver lodes.

The highest point in the region is Taos Peak (13,171 feet in altitude) in the Sangre de Cristo Mountain Range in New Mexico and Humphries Peak (12,633 feet in altitude) in Coconino County, Arizona. The main mountain ranges in Arizona are the Sierra Madre Mountains to the North West and West and the Shiprock Mountains which form part of the Rocky Mountain chain to the North East. These higher regions are almost entirely without tree cover. Topographic studies show that the lowest points of the State are the regions of the Colorado River basin as it approaches the Gulf of California.

Arizona itself is prone to variable amounts of earthquake activity. An earthquake was reported in the region of Albuquerque in 1883. This earthquake did much to devastate many buildings - including some ancient ruins of settlements once used by the Zuni Indians. Fortunately there was little loss of life on this occasion, but the structural damage was extensive and disturbed telegraph and rail communications to the city for many days after the event. A more recent earthquake was reported in May, 1887, near Tombstone. Although no one was harmed in this event there was considerable physical upheaval: a lake (and all the fish therein) once located near Tombstone, actually entirely drained away into the fissure created by the quake. While elsewhere, another lake a mile wide was spontaneously while created by water appearing from fissures in the ground. Evidence of prehistoric vulcanism is everywhere evidenced in the fossil floes of lava beds. This unpredictable vulcanism remains and may present a danger to you in the field: be wary!

The region also contains the mysterious Canyon Diablo Crater, Navaho County, some 40 miles east of Flagstaff along the route of the Santa Fe railway. The crater, which rests high up on the Colorado Plateau, is almost a mile wide across its longest axis and in places is greater in depth than 570 feet. This crater was, according to some theories, created by the impact of a meteorite or is perhaps as the result of some extraordinarily violent vulcanism.

Additional evidence of vulcanism is present in several extensive lava beds which stretch across some 2,000 miles in total over isolated areas: mostly north of Flagstaff. The principle lava bed region is Sunset Crater. Although vulcanism seems to have subsided somewhat, there are occasional reports that a small number of the hundred or so identified volcanoes in this region remain active. You are advised to be cautious.

MAJOR SETTLEMENTS IN THE ARIZONA TERRITORY

As a whole, we understand that the population of the region has increased at least sixfold since 1880! This represents a gigantic in pouring of migrants and best represents that this region is at the very frontier. The population increase can be attributed to the advance of the railway and the enthusiasm of the new settlers to take their part in the "Boom" of the new exploitation of cooper and silver in region. The region is responsible for a 100% increase in the value of mineral exports from the United States in the last year.

BISBEE

Located 80 miles south east of TUSCON, Bisbee was founded in 1880 and is enjoying a boom period as one of the Territorial centres of copper mining industry and exploitation. The copper mines here seem very wealthy and well supplied with ore. As a result of this boom, the place is likely to be volatile and occupied by rough and ungentlemanly sorts. The US Marshal Service and local law enforcement are likely to be well called upon to maintain order here.

FLAGSTAFF

Flagstaff is named after a flagstaff erected in 1876 by a party of military scouts who raised a flagstaff at a site surveyed by Lt BEALE USN in 1855. We understand that Flagstaff is the largest settlement on the railway between Albuquerque and the West Coast. 7,000 feet above sea-level, the town has an impressive altitude! The itinerant population, being conveyed as they are on the railway, is large and all but impossible to estimate. However, the permanent population is an estimated mere 900. Flagstaff is primarily concerned with cattle shipping, lumber and timber (exploiting the extensive and almost infinite supply of Ponderosa Pine in this mountainous region) and manufacture and supplying the railway with a way-station. Passengers are well looked after at several hotels near the railway station.

PHOENIX

Is situated on the Salt River and has an estimated population of 3,200. Served by the Santa Fe Railroad. He city rests on a wide plain. Experimental canals and irrigation systems in the area have begun to allow more robust and diverse agriculture to develop. Farmers in the region are beginning to cultivate orchards and vineyards.

As with TUSCON, the fine and dry climate encourages visitors from all over the United States to reside there as part of health cures and to mitigate tuberculosis.

PRESCOTT

Prescott is located in the Bradshaw Mountains (the mountains are named after a party of settlers who claimed gold mining rights there in 1865) and is, therefore, at an altitude of 5,400 feet above sea-level.

This town is current Territorial capital (and previously was from 1864 to 1867) and has an estimated population of 1,800.

TUSCON (A name of Pima origin, the Anglicised version is pronounced '*Tooson*')

Is 130 miles south east of Phoenix and sits on the Santa Cruz River. The town has an estimated population of 5,000 (an estimated half of this number is of Mexican birth or heritage) and is 2,300 feet above sea-level and rests in a valley. TUSCON itself is served by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Between 1867 and 1877 TUSCON was the Territorial capital.

TUSCON was formerly part of Mexico and had a small population of devout Spanish missionaries and their allies. However, at the conclusion of the war between the United States and Mexico, TUSCON was settled and occupied by the United States in 1856. The nearest military fort is understood to be Fort LOWELL (established 1873) and is 7 miles to the north east of TUSCON and is garrisoned with the aim to protect TUSCON from the depredations of raiding Apaches.

WATER

There is very little area of permanent standing water in Arizona, which only emphasises the regions parched conditions. At high altitudes humidity and snowfall can encourage standing bodies of water: but these are exceptional. All of Arizona lies within the river basin of the **Colorado River**. The Colorado River (also known as the Red River) flows for approximately 1,450 miles from La Pourde Pass, travelling through the Grand Canyon and seven other States before reaching the Gulf of California. As a result of this long river journey, the Colorado watershed also drains a large area of the Rocky and Sierra Madre mountains.

The **Gila River** is another major river in Arizona and is the longest tributary of the Colorado River. The Gila River, which until 1858 acted as an official border between US and Mexican territory, is a western river catchment of the United States, and is 650 miles long: flowing through south western Arizona and New Mexico with its source in the Sierra Mountains. The snow and meltwaters of the mountain primarily feed the Gila. The Gila River flows through Yuma County and Phoenix and eventually joins in confluence with the Colorado River basin. This confluence acts a geographical marker for the physical, if not administrative, boundary between the States of California and Arizona. You may wish to be aware that edible bass, trout and catfish are apparently plentiful in the Gila River.

The **Rio Grande** (also known as the Rio Bravo) acts as the main geographical boundary between Mexico and the United States. The fourth longest river in the United States, the Rio Grande flows 1,885 miles from a source in the mountains of Colorado, flowing through Texas to Mexico (the river becomes known as the Rio Bravo at this border) and meets the Gulf of Mexico.

There are many smaller rivers, including tributaries to the Rio Grande, which carry water only seasonally and are prone to sudden and unexpected flooding. These dry river beds and gullies can cause havoc with local

settlements and have caused serious loss of life in recent years. Again, this is a potential hazard to which you should be properly alert.

Irrigation is not widespread in this Territory. Only perhaps 3% of the region's farmland is irrigated.

CLIMATE

Due to its extreme southerly location, in general humidity in Arizona is high and rainfall is slight - with no more than 14 inches of rain falling in some areas of the State during any one annual period. Meteorological data indicates that Arizona receives more sunshine than any other State in the Union.

The mean daily temperature of Arizona varies from 50 degrees Fahrenheit in January to 90 degrees Fahrenheit in July - with daily extremes recorded as high as 110 degrees Fahrenheit. Nevertheless, the high ground can experience extremely low and freezing temperatures throughout the year and you should prepare articles of equipage and attire for these extremes and potential hazards accordingly.

Two further climatic hazards you should be alerted to. While not as frequent as in States adjacent to the Pacific, Atlantic and Caribbean, Arizona nevertheless experiences intermittent occurrences of hurricanes (usually between the months of June and November) and dangerous thunderstorms. These hurricanes represent an incredibly lethal force of nature and at the first indication of a hurricane: shelter must be sought instantly. Exploit what local knowledge you can to equip yourselves for surviving a hurricane. The winds of these storms have been known to eliminate crops, suck entire people, dwellings, livestock and even large boats and ships into the eye of storm to their eventual destruction. The thunderstorms typically strike at prairie land and are often associated with hailstones. These hailstones, which can have diameters many inches across, have been known to stun livestock and men insensible and have, on occasion, been known to inflict fatal injury to man and beast.

To prevent disease and to present a suitably good mannered appearance befitting a military character and demeanour, in these hot climates you must observe compliance with the Field Regulations and (when garrisoned at camp or when practical to do so) wash and shave at least once a day - paying attention to every part of the body and wash the face and hands frequently, combing the hair at least once a day before daily parade.

ANIMALS and LIVESTOCK

The region - the woodlands - is well populated by large numbers of deer, antelope, crows, jack-rabbits, pheasants, wild turkeys, squirrels and many other wild beasts. Should you be isolated and in danger of losing access to regular food and forage: do not despair. Hunting should be profitable. There are some camel herds in the region too. These hardy beasts were used with great success by the railway companies when building the lines through the desert region and upon completion of the lines, many of the herders remained in the region.

However, cougar also patrol the region and are unafraid to attack humans. This solitary predatory has a deserved reputation for ferocity and skill and you should be wary when in mountainous regions or you may fall prey to them. They hunt from ambush - relying on speed and daring to make their kill.

Scorpions are more numerous than snakes in this region. Both are potentially deadly and you should follow local advice to best determine how to preserve safety.

By far the largest animal population in this region is cattle. The regions primary export is beef and livestock. The region is suffering from an excess of cattle. The animals are over grazing and eliminating the native grass. This will inevitably store up future trouble for the farmers. Hostility is already reported between the sheep herders in the region and the cattle farmers as they compete for increasingly scarce resources of land and feed.

Outside of woodland in the desert terrain and Plains themselves, the hostile climate discourages the occurrence of wild animals which can be hunted and plants for fodder. Forage can become scarce. The occasional surviving stand of buffalo and smaller animals may not be enough to sustain a prolonged march of a even one man, let alone a small force or riders. Be alert to the need to travel with adequate supplies.

Navigation in the wilderness can, needless to say, be hazardous. Acquaint yourselves with the terrain and maps whenever possible.

MISCELLANEOUS REGIONAL INTELLIGENCE

Arizona appears to have be well settled by the Indians during the Neolithic period. The Spanish Conquistadors invaded during the early 16th Century and made more permanent settlement during the late 1500's. They established *presidio* forts and Jesuit mission chapels. The Jesuits were expelled in 1767 and their missions and chapels were placed under the care of the Franciscan Order. After the defeat of the Mexicans the influence and spread of the church vanished too. Only isolated and meagre Christian missions remain in the region: the Church having all but abandoned the area after 1828.

Our records indicate over that there are more than 20 Indian tribes of various sizes, tempers and dispositions dwelling in the South West region. Many of these Indian tribes reside in the legally mandated Federal Reservations set aside for their exclusive Tribal use. Of these 20 tribes, the primary Indian tribes in Arizona and New Mexico are the: Apache, Navaho, Hopi, Zuni and Maricopa. Of these: the Apache and Cheyenne consistently remain the most fierce and hostile to Anglo-Saxon settlers and Federal Authority in general. You should be aware that the Gila River is considered sacred to some Indian tribes - in particular those more peaceful tribes dwelling along the river basin itself.

However, the Navajo and Hopi tribes are generally regarded as peaceful and possessing a keen intellect. The Hopi are essentially a passive tribe who disavow warlike ways in favour of pursuing a more sedentary agriculture - at which they excel. The Hopi adopt a lunar cycle to regulate the timing

of their many religious ceremonies. While retaining their worship of pagan deities, the passive Hopi respect Christians and enjoy strong and favourable relationships with the Mormons. The Hopi and Zuni revere their shaman priest caste. These "medicine men" (and women) are, by their holy office, permitted to host and control the religious ceremonies of these tribes. These ceremonies, we are told, revolve around the worship of snakes and involve a great deal of dancing. The Navajo, who dwell in round adobe and pueblo homes known as '*hougans*', remain hunters who adapt, rather than adopt, agricultural practices to reinforce their provisioning from hunting fish, game and larger beasts.

The Zuni are amongst the most enigmatic tribes. Their language is unlike the tongue of the neighbouring Tribes. Secretive but skilled with agriculture. The Zuni are now highly regarded as a peaceful people. Though history reports that Gen. Coronado fought several skirmishes and battles with the Zuni during his expedition. However, the Zuni now live peacefully alongside the White settlers and collaborate to fight against the mutual foe - the Apache tribe.

The Pima Indians live along the Gila River by the Salt River Reservation. The Pima call themselves "The River People." It is understood that the Pima are allied with the Union and Federal forces and generally display no desire to make trouble for settlers. One unusual feature of the Pima Indian people is that their children do not speak their names until the age of 10. To do so is considered the most ill fortune. Also, the Pima Indian's have taboo against speaking the names of the dead. The Pima, although Christian and sympathetic to the Spanish Roman Catholic faith, nevertheless retain an attention to their pagan religious myths and the children are schooled long and hard in understanding the details of their religion. The Pima language has left a legacy in the region - including supplying the name of TUCSON and other local settlements.

These tribes are exemplary citizens and are law abiding. The same cannot be said for their neighbours: the Apaches.

Apache, Cheyenne and Comanche Indians are amongst the most enduringly hostile and isolated bands continue to harass settlers and travellers. The Apache (who know themselves as the "Tinnch", are given this name by the Zuni - the word Apache meaning 'enemy' in the tongue of the Zuni) and Comanche have a particular reputation for inflicting the utmost savagery to captives. These Indians employ stealth and ambush when faced with superior numbers. Beyond an ill disciplined effort at encirclement and disorganised sniping, the typical Indian War Party will shun the use of unit formation tactics and ordered deployment - preferring to act as individuals in a mob. Indians will also show contempt for orders. In battle they follow no recognised or consistent structure of coordinated command and discipline. One of the few identified aspects of warfare of the Indians is that they will often rally to the leaders who wear the large feathered 'war bonnets' - these are worn only by Indians who enjoy enormous prestige in a tribe. The Indian War Party is likely to try to taunt and lure army units into a prepared ambush; stampede horses and burn vegetation close to defensive positions to confuse and harass. The Indian typically sees combat as an opportunity to win individual and personal prestige amongst their people and therefore show ferocity and almost reckless daring. This can be quite intimidating.

Disciplined firepower has consistently shown impressive results in vanquishing large formations of hostile Indians. In single combat: during the engagement the typical Indian will show little respect for a fair fight and try to achieve victory by any means available: but will respect a show of strength and magnanimous honour by the victor. The typical Apache and Sioux War Party will think nothing of evading battle and fleeing from combat. Do not mistake this activity for cowardice. The Apache, Sioux and Cheyenne see no dishonour in this and perceive such flight as a skilled boxer would regard dodging a fierce right hook.

During an Indian raid: women and children are rarely killed. The Indian tribes prefer to take women and children prisoners to be held as captives and slaves. Male prisoners will be routinely mutilated, maimed and then tormented to death in the most brutal of tortures. Women will be violated. Scalps will be taken and you can expect little quarter to be asked or given from a War Party of hostile Indians. The Apache are particularly ferocious: US Army personnel will often enter into honourable pacts of suicide with each other rather than be taken prisoner (this accounts for a great number of the massacres and skirmish defeats inflicted upon the US Federal army, the Federal forces will typically eliminate themselves than suffer torture and captivity).

It is reported that Apache, Sioux and Cheyenne Indians will not harm a visitor to their camps who voluntarily enter. They also, for reasons of superstition, resist fighting at night. However, these are elements of folklore that should be tested only in extreme circumstances.

If faced with a War Party of mounted and hostile Indians - do not underestimate them. Display courage and steadfast firepower. Ensure you carry plenty of water, ammunition and spare firearms when travelling through or near territory known to be strongly contested by Indians and be extremely alert.

We understand that the Apache, who occupy much of the territory of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, refrain from using horses in combat. Considered by many to be poor horsemen, they are nevertheless superior combatants and highly skilled at ambush. Their War Parties rarely exceed six Indians in strength and are typically no more than four. They will be patient fighters and will follow a party of farmers, settlers, soldiers and other travellers - often for days - waiting for an opportunity to exploit any relaxation of guard or other apparent weakness. The Apache will make skilful use of camouflage and stealth, preferring to strike a camp with surprise to engage in hand to hand fighting with knife, tomahawk or lance. The Apache know little pity and are trained from childhood to endure wounds without exhibiting pain.

In some tribes only the bravest of warriors is permitted to carry a lance. The Indian will resort to the use of bow and arrow if their target is sufficiently alert and cannot be engaged in skirmishing melee. The bow will be also favoured as weapon when mounted.

Currency employed in the United States is based around coin, gold and silver - there are some promissory notes and banknotes in circulation, but these are prone to counterfeiting and as such notes are not universally

trusted. The official Federal Mint is based at Washington DC (with additional minting facilities at San Francisco, Philadelphia, Carson City, and New Orleans) and has, since 1792, produced the official coin and legal notes for currency in the United States. Be alert: some unscrupulous charlatans may attempt to take you into their confidence and deceive you into accepting the many worthless notes or coin which circulate as currency. Such coin was issued by the Confederate Executive during the Civil War and only retains any genuine value as a curio. In many areas of the United States barter is still a recognised means of obtaining goods or services. We understand that the following coins, though they may not all remain minted, are nevertheless in circulation:-

Gold Eagle - with the value of \$10
Half Eagle - with the value of \$5
Quarter Eagle - with the value of \$2 and 50 cents
Silver dollar - with the value of \$1
Half dollar - with the value of 50 cents
Quarter dollar - with the value of 25 cents
"Dime" - with the value of 5 cents
There are, in addition, sundry national and local copper pennies and quarter dollars used for trade and payment

Gold nuggets, dust and pieces are also valued as currency.

Although the War ended in 1865 there are still lingering hostilities and animosities between the former combatants. You will be travelling between the States that were formally adversaries. To ensure you make no unhappy or ill informed *faux pas* it is worth keeping in mind which States were at conflict and which were in alliance.

Federal Union States

Maine	Delaware	West Virginia
Vermont	Pennsylvania	Missouri
New Hampshire	Ohio	
Massachusetts	Indiana	
Rhode Island	Illinois	
Connecticut	Iowa	
New Jersey	Kansas	
Maryland	Minnesota	
California	Oregon	
Kentucky	Wisconsin	

Confederate States

Virginia	Texas	
North Carolina	Louisiana	
South Carolina	Alabama	Mississippi
Tennessee	Florida	
Arkansas	Georgia	

The Federal victory is still a bitter aspect of some of the former Southern Confederate States. The defeat of Confederate Units in regions of Arizona and New Mexico during engagements with Union forces in May, 1862, was keenly felt by the Confederate government. The Confederate cause had

hoped to capture the silver and gold mining regions and exploit the wealth thereby obtained to help fund the war against the North. Be careful: some residents of Southern States take an extremely hostile attitude to Federal representatives: whom are viewed as essentially mere "Yankee" accomplices.

The former commander in chief of the Confederate forces and government, Jefferson DAVIES (born 1808), is still alive and resides in dignified retirement in New Orleans. Ugly rumours persist that when he was captured in Georgia by Union troops he was trying to escape wearing the petticoats and frock of a woman. This is an exaggeration: President DAVIES was wearing his wife's coat which, in the urgency of his escape, he had mistakenly worn. The prestige President DAVIES is held in remains undimmed by defeat. His reputation as an author and leader have recently being solidified by his authorship of historical works. His high reputation amongst the former Confederate sympathisers is exceeded only by that of his former general officer commanding: General Robert LEE (1807 - 1870).

Since 1881, in an effort to reduce the danger of ill discipline from drunkenness and subsequent illness, the sale of alcohol on military bases was prohibited.

The extreme heat and conditions of service on the frontier and at isolated military encampments has led to a relaxation of dress regulations from those prescribed in Field Regulations. Officers and Other Ranks adopt a pragmatic approach to dress regulations. Though each officer in the field enjoys a great latitude of imposing an attitude of how far to tolerate the laxity of approach to uniform, acquirements and equipage. You are advised to use discretion and wisdom in how best to modify your behaviours and activities accordingly.

FEDERAL and CIVILIAN INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES

THE SECRET SERVICE

Founded in 1865 by the Federal Government, the Service is currently led by it's fifth Chief Director (Chief John S BELL) who was appointed on 1 February 1888. The Service has its headquartered in the top floor of the US TREASURY BUILDING.

The principal mission of the Service is to investigate matters of counterfeit currency within the United States. However, the US Marshal's Service suffers from a shortage of manpower and the Secret Service will often locally reinforce the Marshals to investigate murder, robbery, etc.

Two Secret Service Agents are assigned to provide constant personal protection for the security of the PRESIDENT.

Chief BELL was formerly the Chief of Police of NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

US POSTAL INSPECTION SERVICE

Founded in 1772, by Benjamin FRANKLIN, the current Director, the Chief Inspector, of the Service is Major E G RATHBONE. It is estimated that the Service employes 105 inspectors.

THE PINKERTON DETECTIVE AGENCY

You should be particularly alert to the activity of the PINKERTON DETECTIVE AGENCY. Founded in 1850 by a Scot, Major Alan PINKERTON (who died in 1884), the agency is now under the control of his sons - William and Robert. They pursue the work of their father with the seem zeal and dedication to the principles of detection and passionately uphold the company motto of "We never sleep." The PINKERTON AGENCY enjoys considerable prestige amongst the Federal Government and is considered by many to be an unofficial intelligence and law enforcement arm of central Government itself. The activities of Major PINKERTON in support of the abolitionist cause, helping runaway slaves to safety; supplying vital military intelligence to the Federal Union forces during the Civil War and in protecting the Late President LINCOLN do nothing to mitigate such accusations.

The PINKERTON's operate nationally and have their headquarters in Chicago (191 Fifth Avenue, Chicago) with offices in New York (29 Nassau Street and 66 Exchange Street) and Philadelphia (46 South Street). The Agency routinely helps protect shipments of bullion on railway freight and acts in support of local and federal agencies to pursue fugitive outlaws who attack railways and other high value shipments. The PINKERTON AGENCY employs agents of either sex and many operate in a clandestine role: they are accomplished at deception and are renown for their sagacity and tenacity in pursuit of outlaws and fugitives. They are also likely to be well armed and may well carry concealed weapons. The tenacity of the PINKERTON forces has led the PINKERTON AGENCY to receive some very negative public reactions during the recent attempt to apprehend members of the JAMES GANG. The AGENCY was accused of reckless misjudgement and using excessive force - several innocent citizens were maimed and killed as a consequence of PINKERTON actions.

It is possible that the PINKERTON AGENCY may be alert to your presence and may also be assigned to investigate MCR detachments.

NB

Since 1886 there have been occasional reports of sightings of the mythical Thunderbird near Tombstone, Arizona. These reports are (naturally) unsubstantiated: but these sightings have quickly become an enduring part of the legendary stories of the region amongst Anglo-Saxon settlers and local Indian tribes alike. MCR Library researches show that the Thunderbird is a significant mythical beast in the pantheon of various Indian tribes from the northern Rocky Mountains to the Zuni and Apache in the South West. According to legend, the Thunderbird is an agent of the senior pagan gods of the Indian tribes and can cause devastating thunder and storms by the vigorous flapping of its gigantic wings. In this regard, the Thunderbird legend mimics the characteristics attributed to the similarly mighty Roc in the '*Arabian Nights*.'

Members of MCR are encouraged to take every opportunity to assess and report intelligence which adds to the above summary.

Good luck and God Save the Queen

END MESSAGE

OPERATION: LOKI PLAYER BRIEFING

There is simply far, far too much to say about the Wild West and the socio-economic forces and history at play there! However, I feel it might be worthwhile just to canter through some of the highlights and try to help put things into a wider context the characters would probably be at least slightly familiar with.

No insult is intended to those who know all this stuff, as with my other historical context reports, it is designed to only help set the scene.

MCR NEWS

KEEPERS NOTE

To prepare you all for Op LOKI, since the end of Op GALLEON all members of MCR's 5, 8 and 12 were (though, at that stage, the MCR teams weren't told of the reason for this extra training!) were sent to the riding school at the headquarters barracks of the **Household Cavalry** in Knightsbridge for intensive and additional training in horsemanship, cavalry and sabre drills and encouraging the general improvement of horse riding skills. Additional training was given in musketry - marksmanship and the use of weapons while mounted and dismounted.

As a result, please add 15% to your existing Ride skill.

In addition, you are all (including Clara and Lilly!) subjected to a parallel intense refresher course at the prestigious **Infantry School of Musketry** at Hythe in marksmanship with handguns and rifles along with bayonet drill and additional training in the leadership and

participation in small unit infantry tactics and manoeuvres (such as forming skirmishing lines, carrying out patrols, forward movement under enemy fire, reconnaissance skills, etc)

As a result: add 15% to handgun and rifle skills and a bonus 10% Navigation skill.

You may also add a permanent increase of one point to one (at your discretion) of either: Strength, Dexterity or Constitution to reflect the intensive physical training regime your character has just undergone.

It was with deep regret that Her Majesty was informed that MCR 14 is no more. Having successfully accomplished their part of **Operation UCELLO** (a naval and marine reconnaissance mission to the **Falkland Islands** and outlying islands to aid the Royal Navy in establishing possible fortifications in the Falkland Islands), the six men of MCR 14 were lost at sea with the rest of the ships company of HMS *Cyclops* (which was a very new ship indeed and had only just finished sea trials).

According to the interim Admiralty investigation, HMS *Cyclops* was lost at sea at some point during February 1889 with all hands somewhere in the South Atlantic. The cause of the loss of the ship is undetermined. To prepare for the inevitable (and secret) Admiralty Board of Inquiry investigation, the Royal Navy has sent out a scout vessel to attempt to discover something about the circumstances of the disappearance; recover wreckage and anything that might help solve the mystery of the loss of HMS *Cyclops* - so far the scout ship has yet to report back.

Col Wood has returned from his role in **Op ARTEMIS**. Although the ultra-secret Op ARTEMIS remains underway, Col Wood has returned to lead MCR. He shares his private joy that his eldest son, Ralph, is now a Captain serving with a Highland Regiment and has recently been posted to Canada.

However, the loss of MCR 14 dealt MCR a severe blow. Although MCR is used to casualties, this is the first time MCR has suffered the loss of an entire detachment. There is talk around Maritime House that the loss of MCR 14 deeply shook poor Col Wood and placed him under extreme anxiety. He was overseas serving as part of **Op ARTEMIS** when he heard about the loss of the unit.

MCR 14 is not to be reconstituted. To judge by the general mood around Maritime House this is a sound judgement. As with the loss of a Roman Legion: there is an unspoken consensus amongst the MCR members that it would be 'bad form' to reconstitute MCR 14 and so its number will no longer be used. In their honour the names of the lost are added with pride to the Roll of Honour and their memory kept.

With the return of Col Wood to his senior role as officer commanding, Lt Col Hackett has been posted back to MCR 1. He seems to have taken this with good grace.

Young Lt Wake, MCR 4, was also killed while on active service as part of the opening stages of Op HALLIARD. He was operating undercover as a

journalist and was killed by a Mahdist sniper while conducting reconnaissance against Mahdist positions at Suakin.

MCR 2 has been sent to Germany as part of Op COBALT to carry out a long term, deep undercover, intelligence gathering operation into the increasing and possibly aggressive German military expansionism.

Current MCR Deployments

1 - Op ARTEMIS	9 - Op TRANSOM, Australia
2 - Op COBALT, Germany	10 - Op HALLIARD, Sudan
3 - Op TRANSOM, Australia	11 - On furlough
4 - Instructing at RE Depot	12 - Op LOKI
5 - Op LOKI	13 - Remnants of Op HALLIARD, Sudan
6 - Training at RE Depot Atlantic	14 - Lost during Op UCELLO, South
7 - Op HALLIARD, Sudan the Mediterranean)	15 - Op PENUMBRA (a recon mission to
8 - Op LOKI	16 - Training at Hythe and Scotland

Lilly and Clara have now been with MCR over a year. Their anniversary of recruitment, which fell in February, was marked by a joint Officers and NCO's Mess Dinner...there was a touching speech by Col Wood, there was singing: Lilly gave an exceptional violin recital; Clara played the piano - there were Mess games and a general atmosphere of hearty goodwill!

The anniversary celebration significantly helped lift morale after the sad news of the loss of MCR 14.

Overall, the general good feeling towards MCR remains - the success (albeit mitigated by the death of two MCR comrades) has left a very positive attitude towards MCR 12. There is obviously some personal interest by Her Majesty in the outcome of Op GALLEON and the restoration of the safety of the Crown Jewels!

KEEPERS NOTE

As a result, members of MCR 12 enjoy a strong Credit Rating and can retain the 25% Bonus to Credit Rating scores when dealing with members of the Imperial command who are aware of these factors. Sir Julian is now included in this 'magic circle' of initiates.

Furthermore, thanks to your successful prevention of the theft of the Crown Jewels and Regalia: all those officers who took part in, and survived, were commended by a Mention in Despatches (for "displaying sagacity, courage and committing to determined action to the betterment and well being of the Crown and the Empire.") and awarded a bounty of £500.

The Other Ranks who survived were awarded a bounty of £200 and can look forward to a £5 per annum gratuity pension bonus upon retirement from the Forces.



MCR EQUIPMENT: Op LOKI

British Army Articles of Equipage owned or issued by MCR

Royal Engineers Officers Mess Dress (scarlet tunic, etc)
Royal Engineers Parade Dress (scarlet tunic, hat, etc)
Royal Engineers Full Dress (elaborate scarlet tunic, helmet, etc)
Khaki field fatigues - officers and other ranks - puttees, pith helmet, etc

Royal Engineers NCO Parade and Mess Dress (scarlet tunic)

Martini-Henry Rifle (and 12" standard RE sword bayonet)
Officers Sword; NCO's sword (with steel scabbard - note: every trooper and officer knows that the steel scabbards dull the sharp edge on the blade, but it does look great when polished!)
.44 Webley Mk 1 (xl) (with lanyard)
Ammunition & ammo pouch (carry 50 rounds) (a 10 round belt pouch is also issued for swift access to ammo in a crisis)
Slade Wallace Valise: carries mess tin & canteen equipage, etc
Binoculars
Wollsey Pattern Pith Helmet (xl khaki pattern cover, xl white drill parade wear cover)

Accoutrement kit

belts, sword frogs, etc
Winter clothing and barrack jackets
water bottle, canteen, cup, etc (it is expected that a soldier will carry at least three days rations in the haversack)
Ammo pouch, ammunition

Sam Browne belts (which enable an officer to wear a holster and carry a sword at the same time with ease and named after Gen Sam Browne VC who lost an arm in 1858 in India) are unofficially worn (when on campaign) by all officers in 1889. These belts are not official attire just yet! The belts become standard attire in 1900. In 1889 Gen Browne VC is still alive and very much on the active service list.

US Army & Cavalry Articles of Equipage - to be issued upon arrival at Washington DC

Parade and Mess Dress: Officers, NCO's other ranks

Officers felt hat

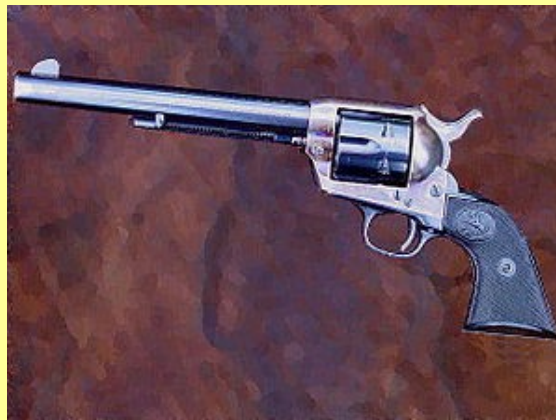
Cavalry Sabre (to both infantry and cavalry)

Saddle (the McClellan pattern saddle) and saddlery

Shabrack, lariat, picket pin, tether rope, etc



1873 .50 cal Springfield "Trapdoor" Rifle (can fire 13 rounds a minute in skilled hands and has an effective killing range of about 600 - 1000 yards, depending if carbine or infantry model). It is very long - (though the less regarded carbine is shorter and issued to the Cavalry) and comes with a bayonet. In the image above - note the absence of the cleaning rod on the smaller carbine. The later model carbines (introduced after 1876) had a cleaning rod too.



Colt 1873 .45 cal Single Action Army Revolver (six shooter) - usually with a 7" barrel.

Accoutrement kit

leather gauntlets

Knapsack

Haversack

Valise (for spare clothes)

Water Canteen (x2)

Holster

Sabre belt

Sling for carbine

M 1887 woven cartridge belt (carries approx 30 rounds of rifle ammo)

Water bottle, cup & cooking equipage

Spy-glass

bed roll

tent

winter overcoat (officers get riding duster with cape)

spare 10 yards of lariat rope

forage sack (for oats, etc for horse)

BRITISH CAVALRY TACTICS

The 1869 and revised 1874 "Cavalry Regulations" emphasise the central and primary principle of mounted action and that - when in formation, mounted and about to engage an enemy - "attack is the principle object" - they require the cavalry to be the arm of 'shock action' and that a good, solid, attack will destabilize an opponents forces.

Other cavalry duties include:-

1. scouting patrols - the British Army has learned the lesson of the Battle of Isandhlwana (1879) and has begun to think seriously about using advance parties of scouting cavalry on active and robust recon
2. skirmishing patrols (intended to 'clear the way' for larger formations of forward echelon fighting units)
3. advancing duty
4. flanking duty
5. outpost sentries (or, when mounted, *vedettes*, in cavalry parlance) - always sighted to over-watch lines of possible attack and guard lines of communication - the number of sentries is always doubled in bad weather or at night. Officers and sentries are urged to become 'masters of his situation' - to be alert to the terrain and to be able to better reduce the chance of surprise attack.
6. piquet duty (an outlying, temporary, outpost of sentries...usually established to decoy and/or detect enemy recon missions, to harass the enemy and to create intimidating confusion in the enemy. Usually these are units of large number - as they have to present a credible threat to the enemy and to be able to handle an enemy attack with initial independence from their main force. Communication patrols are commonly and frequently sent out from the main force to check with piquet units)

7. protection of artillery from counter-attack by enemy forces
8. escort of despatch riders
9. guarding lines of communication and supply
10. pursuit action (though this was increasingly the role of front line infantry - though in action the pursuit and destruction of enemy cavalry units remain the job of British and Colonial cavalry squadrons)
11. "dismounted duties" of an unspecified nature - these were essentially the role cavalry played when taking on infantry tasks...mostly just shooting a lot at the enemy. These duties and training are uniformly hated by elite cavalry troopers (who see such antics as dismounting and shooting opponents as something the infantry do well and has no place in the activity of well bred cavalry sorts!) and officers. These dismounted duties call upon the cavalry to be skilled with the use of carbines and handguns to snipe and harass enemy positions. They also include the need to possess some elementary infantry drill to be able to move effectively on the battlefield.

MCR personnel were taught the following cavalry evolutions to be carried out in various sizes of formations (files, three's, division, squadron, etc)

1. Form column of threes
2. Form Line
3. Advance
4. Halt
5. Wheel left (or right)
6. Recall and reform - usually carried out after a charge to recover the cohesion of the formation
7. Take ground at rear: this moves the men and mounts to swap direction of facing to enable them to face an enemy attacking their flank or rear
8. Incline left (or right): intended to enable a cavalry unit to move without exposing its flanks

The MCR teams are also taught to get a familiarity with some of the fancy horsemanship of cavalry - as per the skills and stunts demonstrated these days by the Viennese Riding School (which have their origin as tricks horses should be able to perform in battle).

The MCR teams are also taught the use of lances and sabre "cut, slash and thrust" drills.

Cavalry was increasingly seen as a support to artillery action

Training encouraged excellence with lance, sabre and shooting while on horseback

The infantry began (slowly), at this stage, to appreciate the need for rushing forward at 'double time' to conquer and capture enemy positions: using natural cover for protection and concealment and moving under the covering fire of support units.



US Infantry in a typical "skirmishing line" formation - c. 1886

Precision of volley fire began to be encouraged and count for more in combat (rather than the dumb luck of pure massed volley fire) and the introduction of smokeless powder ammunition helped...as did the breach loader rifles.

Though the archetypal red and scarlet 'serge' woollen tunic is standard issue to Home Units and other garrison units overseas, contrary to popular belief - the British Army wasn't blind to the use of camouflage and encouraged its use when fighting Natives in colonial wars. Local modifications to uniforms, weapons and equipment are tolerated if they serve a practical and useful purpose.

RMS *ETRURIA*

Tonnes = 7,718

Length = 519 feet

Beam = 57 feet

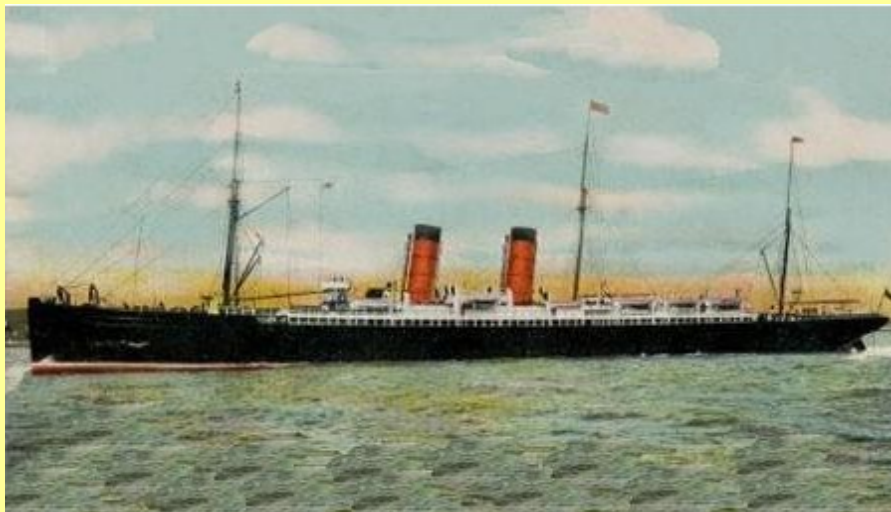
Speed = 19 knots (roughly 35 kph)

Powered by 9 boilers driving 3 crank compound engines on a single screw propeller (the very latest in propulsion then!)

Saloon (First Class) = 550 passengers capacity (though typically only about 70-100 passengers - including servants - usually travel)

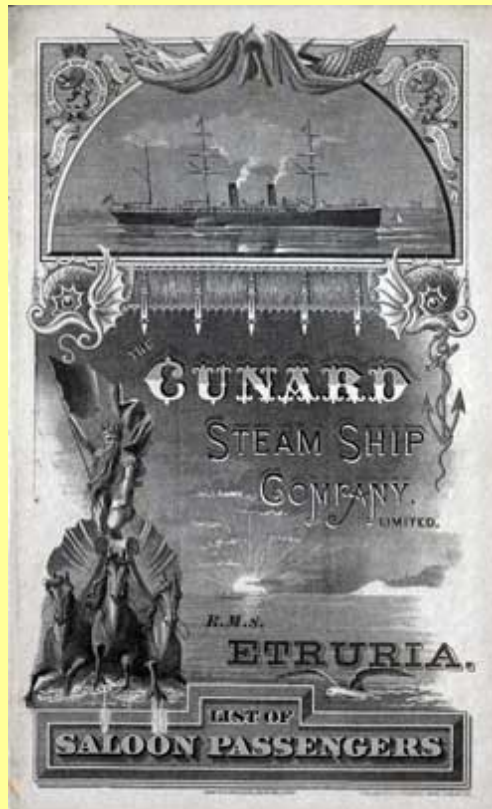
Second Class = 800 passengers capacity (though typically about 300 or so usually travel)

The Etruria has a crew of about 400 men.



The **Cunard Line**, is based in Liverpool and was founded in 1840. It has a strong reputation for using innovative technologies, incorporating

enhanced safety and extreme luxury into their ship designs and the quality of its captains.



This prestige attracts some very high profile passengers! The Cunard liner RMS *Etruria* (along with her sister ship RMS *Umbria*) was built in 1884 and entered service with the Cunard in 1885: these two vessels are the largest liners in service in the world during 1889 (although the RMS *Teutonic* is being built which is slightly larger). The latest in liner technology has enabled the RMS *Etruria* and RMS *Umbria* to also hold the coveted Blue Riband award for speedy sailing across the Atlantic. Their speed has set a new standard for crossing the Atlantic - typically crossing in six days.

These two ships sail between New York and Liverpool and feature some very modern equipment: including refrigeration! The social life aboard these liners is very odd indeed. The First Class passengers will almost never see any of the other passengers - they may encounter the Second Class passengers when meeting at deck games and on the various decks. But they will almost certainly never meet a passenger in Steerage Class. The enforced atmosphere of the crossing makes encounters with others in the social circle of First Class rather odd. Business men take opportunity to meet and greet the rich and famous and they in turn take the chance to scout out opportunity for investments. Romances flourish and many lasting friendships and enmities are cemented during these crossings.

First class accommodation is amidships, where the motion of the vessel is less and the noise from the engines and propeller is much reduced. This disposition in accommodation is a recent development in the configuration of ocean liners and is an innovation of which the Cunard Line is proud to have introduced.

The RMS *Etruria* is well supplied with laundry facilities, bath houses, a fine and elegant library well stocked with books and periodicals of all sorts, a smoking room for the gentlemen, a fabulous promenade deck for strolling in the sun, a games room, a billiards room for the gentlemen, a shuttle deck for outdoor sports like tennis (which is very popular with the ladies!), gymnastics, gymnasium work and - of course: a ballroom. The social life aboard centres around dining, strolling on deck and dancing.

The atmosphere amongst the First Class passengers is usually very formal and people are expected to act with class and decorum.

As is traditional for a transatlantic crossing: there will be two grand balls for first class passengers and VIP's - both Balls are hosted by the captain. The other passengers make their own amusements for the duration of the voyage and are very unlikely to have any contact with the Captain.



Docking at Pier 54

The first, the **Grand Ball Before Crossing**, is held on the evening before sailing from England and is usually held aboard the vessel. Guests of the passengers are able, thereby, to spend some 'quality time' with their loved ones before sailing to uncertain destinies overseas. The departure ball is more carnival and informal than other dinner events - an atmosphere of informal gaiety abounds and although everyone is in their best attire, informality is the norm at this evening ball. Sometimes these Balls take the form of a masquerade or fancy dress.

The reverse is true of the **Grand Ball of Making Port**. This is held the final evening of the voyage and is attended by all First Class and VIP guests. The captain acts as host again. Everyone dresses formally in their best dress uniforms or other suitable attire. This time the event is more formal and the atmosphere one of elegance and dignity. Usually a swift speech will be made, musical entertainment will follow as will a dinner - then there will be formal dancing. This is traditionally the moment when any romances that flourished aboard reach a climax. The very expectation of this Ball often adds a frisson to any burgeoning romance!



The Cunard Line docks routinely at the wharves of piers 53, 54 and 56. The above is the view from Pier 54 - the traditional docking point of RMS *Etruria*.

Purchase Power

\$25 in c.1890 has the same purchase power as \$595 today
\$95 in c 1890 has the same purchase power as \$2,258 today

OTHER NEWS AND UPDATES

In general geo-political terms - things are becoming messy.

British relations with the United States are in disarray! Since the War of Independence in 1776 relations have always been rocky. Relationships worsened with the US since the Civil War and the "Trent Affair" - but things are now at a new low. **Sir Lionel Sackville-West** who (as you may recall from the **Op CORINTHIAN** handout) has been recalled from his Diplomatic role as British Ambassador to the United States following a gigantic international scandal.

Sir Julian Pauncefote has been sent to replace him. Sir Julian Pauncefote GCMG KCB (born 1828) has led a blameless and exemplary life of a career diplomat. After 13 years as a diplomat overseas and 15 years serving in the highest echelons of the Foreign Office (having been plucked from his role as Permanent Under Secretary of State to go to the USA) he has a close working relationship with Lord Salisbury. Sir Julian is highly trusted by other very senior people in Power.



Sir Julian Pauncefote

In addition to prestige at home, Sir Julian is well respected and regarded at the very highest levels in European governments: the Queen and Lord Salisbury trust him not to, essentially, 'screw this US posting up.' After the disaster of Sackville-West's posting as Ambassador to the USA, they need someone very impressive to erase the tarnished reputation of the British in the US.

Sir Julian received a commission in the Madras Light Cavalry, but did not serve. Instead he was called to the Bar in 1852. Born in Munich and educated in Paris, Geneva and England, Sir Julian is well educated and has a reputation for being able to navigate tricky diplomatic waters and negotiating seemingly impossible treaties!

He had an active (if subordinate) role in the successful conclusion of the Chefoo Convention of 1876 which held the Chinese government responsible for the tensions and violent aftermath of the death of Augustus Margray, a British diplomat who was murdered while on an orchid hunting expedition. The Chefoo Treaty worked well for Britain and allowed the British access to four more sea ports along the Chinese coast and mandated a new railway line to be built in China - augmenting existing British control there. Sir Julian has also had a pivotal role in the **Suez Conference** of 1885

The British Legation (the first permanent Embassy of any country in the USA) is currently based along the very exclusive Connecticut Avenue in Washington DC - receiving full Embassy status in 1893.

- Clara will point out, with excited glee, that she and Sir Julian know each other. Sir Julian has served with her father in several diplomatic posts over the years. Clara and Sir Julian, according to her anyway, enjoy harmonious relations. Clara offers the tip that Sir Julian is very much one for observing proper protocols and correct etiquette and doesn't suffer those who deviate from such observations (those who should know better anyway) with any mercy.

- Clara also reports that Sir Julian is married to Lady Selina (who is distantly related to the Duke of Cumberland and Lord Cubitt) and has four daughters. With an eye to obviating any possible embarrassment, Clara will alert anyone who listens to the fact that the Sir Julian's son, Reginald, died tragically young - but the surviving children: Maud, Violet, Audrey and Lillian (Lillian being the youngest) are fine young ladies. Sir Julian plans to leave the family in England and re-unite with his family later in the year once he has purchased suitable property for them all to dwell in in the USA. Clara reports that Sir Julian has a love of exercise and greatly enjoys a long daily walk.

Sir Philip Currie, a career diplomat who helped at the Congress of Berlin in 1878, is to be promoted from Assistant under Secretary and will replace Sir Julian as the PUS to Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office. Sir Philip is widely known in Whitehall. Sir Philip also enjoys the confidence and personal friendship of Lord Salisbury. Sir Philip is well known for his willingness to seek out expert advice when he needs it rather than relying on his own knowledge and judgement. However, Sir Philip seems to harbour some ill concealed animosity towards the German and Prussian elite.

Brig Gen Benjamin Harrison became the Republican US President Elect in 1888 - beating President Grover Cleveland in a nightmare of an election campaign. Harrison's grandfather holds the record for been the shortest serving US President: many hope that this younger Harrison, who comes from a long line of politicians and public figures, will do better.



MCR synoptic assessment of the event: all members of MCR are likely to be aware of this 1888 assessment

"BRIG GEN HARRISON (grandson of the former President William HARRISON) has served as a lawyer and from 1864 - 1865 was a senior commander of the Army of the Cumberland. He saw active service in the recent US Civil War and participated in Gen. SHERMAN'S celebrated 'March to the Sea'. While not outstanding, he is clearly capable as a military leader. Refusing to take an office in the Cabinet of President GARFIELD, HARRISON began instead to focus upon his career in the US Senate: a career which has proven patchy. HARRISON has been unjustly ridiculed for supporting several unpopular policies: including fair rights for former Southern slaves and Chinese migrant labourers.

However, the outgoing President CLEVELAND and his Administration were mired in corruption and chaos: the election campaign was a disaster for everyone and has attracted some concern over almost inevitably corrupt voting patterns in Indiana and New York.

PRESIDENT ELECT HARRISON, who benefited from the corrupt voting in Indiana and New York, is a man of limited global vision for the role of the United States and seems eager only to try to balance Federal budgets and ensure that the States does not disintegrate again. PRESIDENT ELECT HARRISON does not display any ambitions for global influence in a manner similar to those of BISMARCK.

PRESIDENT ELECT HARRISON has, nevertheless, supported Aleutian fishing rights in Alaska which are in direct conflict with the existing rights of fisherman in the Dominion of Canada and the British Colonies there.

However, PRESIDENT ELECT HARRISON should receive credit for his fervent support of the welfare of Civil War veterans and takes an active interest in attending many reunions of units he commanded."

**** Keeper Note:** History will prove this initial assessment partially wrong, but for the moment, this is MCR's internal view. The assessment becomes inaccurate due to the later and unforeseen disproportionate influence of **James G Blaine** (1830 - 1893). Blaine is Harrison's politically ambitious, slightly corrupt and global looking Secretary of State. ******

Unfortunately, during the heated US election campaign in 1888 the famed British Ambassador - **Lionel Sackville West** - was unwittingly drawn into a public debate over the benefits of re-electing President Cleveland - as, it was suggested, that Cleveland would best serve British interests. Sackville-West's apparent sounding off about the various candidates and his opinions about which one was a superior choice was a gross breach of Diplomatic protocol. It wasn't entirely his fault. Sackville-West was drawn into the debate in order to defend his reputation over letters which were circulated by publishing them nationally across the USA and which - fraudulently - appeared to be written by Sackville himself!



Fort Grant, Arizona Territory - 1885

Events swiftly overtook Lionel. The long and short of it is that his Diplomatic career is well and truly over. He has been recalled to England

and he must be replaced soon - this is where Sir Julian comes into the story.

The matter has added another level of complexity to the already delicate state of diplomatic relations between the USA and the British Empire.

The Trent Affair - 1861

The event took place during the **US Civil War** (1861-1865). After the staggering Union defeat at **Bull Run** in 1861 the Confederate States looked to have a credible chance of securing a decisive victory! As it turned out, the Confederate's chance of victory was quickly squandered - by 1863 things were bleak for the Confederacy, but in 1861 the morale of the Confederates enjoyed an all time high!

Enthused with the confidence of recent victories against the Union the Confederate President, **Jefferson Davis**, sent two of his most able and trusted aides (Mason and Slidell) to England and France. Davis hoped that Mason and Slidell would be able to persuade England and France to recognise the Confederate States as a sovereign and independent country and maybe even to militarily ally with the Confederate cause against the Union forces.

When despatching the envoys Davis must have felt very confident of success. This confidence - on paper at least - was well placed. Over a fifth of the population of Britain relied at some point or other on the cotton manufacturing industry and 80-85% of cotton manufactured in Britain was imported from the Confederate States. No doubt Jefferson Davis felt confident that, given this economic imperative, Britain would feel duty bound to side with the Confederate cause!

Meanwhile, the British Empire had declared a neutral stance in the US Civil War and continued to trade, more or less equally, with Union and Confederate States - much as she had before the War.



Anxious to circumvent the strong Union naval blockade of the Southern ports, Mason and Slidell and their two travelling companions decided to

take an opportunity to sneak to Europe *via* Cuba and (after several adventures and close scrapes!) finally boarded the British ship *Trent*.

However, a daring and ambitious - some have said - overzealous, Union naval officer, Capt Wilkes, had heard that two Confederate agents were sneaking aboard the *Trent* and he was determined to thwart their mission. Capt Wilkes commanded his Union warship, USS *San Jacinto*, to interdict the *Trent*. The *San Jacinto* intercepted the *Trent* at the only deepwater channel route available to the ship. After a small confrontation at sea, a United States Navy boarding party stormed the *Trent* and captured Mason and Slidell. The *Trent* was allowed to continue to sail to Britain while the captive Mason and Slidell remained imprisoned by the Union. Reporting the incident back in Britain, the reactions were strong on both sides of the Atlantic.

In the Union States the mood was celebratory - seeing the flawless naval action as a direct blow to clandestine Confederate diplomacy. This was a much needed propaganda victory in the aftermath of so many Confederate successes.

Initially the mood in England was hostile and belligerent - seeing the attack on the *Trent* as a deliberate and aggressive invasion of British neutrality.

Neither the Union nor British government actually wanted war - but the Confederate forces and allies naturally jeered and vocally urged combat from the sidelines!

By some miracle: an earlier message from England to President Lincoln was lost *en route*. This was a stroke of luck as the message from Britain to the United States was so hostile that it would undoubtedly have provoked outright military responses by both sides! So, a second message was sent a few weeks later. By this time, tempers had cooled in Britain. This second message was less aggressive and aimed to quell provocation!



A classic Sir John Tenniel cartoon for Punch

Nevertheless, while desiring peace Britain wisely prepared for war and outlined a robust posture and willingness to defend the national neutral posture. A war committee was formed to discuss and prepare for any military contingency with conflict against the United States. Royal Navy stations nearest the USA were reinforced and troops were sent from the UK to reinforce Canadian forts - plans were drawn up to strengthen Imperial defences of possessions in the area.

Anxiety was heightened as this came fast on the heels of the "Monroe Doctrine" which basically asserted that the European Powers should 'keep out of the Western hemisphere.'

Prince Albert personally helped massage the British written reaction to the Union government and helped provide an opportunity for the Union side to back down from war. Some say that the work he put in drafting and re-drafting the letter to the United States into the early hours of many days finally killed off the ailing Prince.

Anyway, things calmed down. The 25,000 additional British troops which were sent to Canada weren't needed. However, Britain had very deliberately demonstrated that she would defend her neutrality and was not to be pushed around with impunity.

British Imperial Relations with Germany

Germany is ascendant: and it knows it! The ageing, but still formidable, **Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck** is making things hard for England.

Following the dazzling German victory over France in the Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871), the state of international alliances is such that Bismarck knows that the other European Powers will resist further German expansion on the continent. The conclusion to the Franco-Prussian War marked the commencement of the German Empire (also known at this time as the Second Reich.)

Bismarck is hoping to achieve Germany's European dominance by maintaining a diplomatic isolation of France; pursuing a close (if sometimes shaky) alliance with Russia and keeping Britain occupied by expanding his own African ambitions as part of the fervent 'Scramble For Africa.' While publicly claiming to the contrary, Germany ensures that British colonial territory in East Africa is challenged and harassed commercially (and when possible, militarily) at every opportunity to a point of volatility just shy of starting a war! Germany is busy annexing whatever territory in East Africa it can get hold of. Kaiser Wilhelm II (Kaiser Bill) seeks to rival British global hegemony (seeking, in his words 'a place in the sun') and is outspokenly adventurous in pursuing this goal. Meanwhile, Bismarck makes no secret of his rather public hatred for Gladstone!

The respected Admiral von Monts (1832-1889) has only just died (Jan 1889): mere weeks after becoming the Head of the German Admiralty. The diligent sailor and dedicated bachelor, Baron von Sedan-Bibran (1847-1909), who is a favourite of Kaiser Bill, is strongly tipped to replace von Monts in the

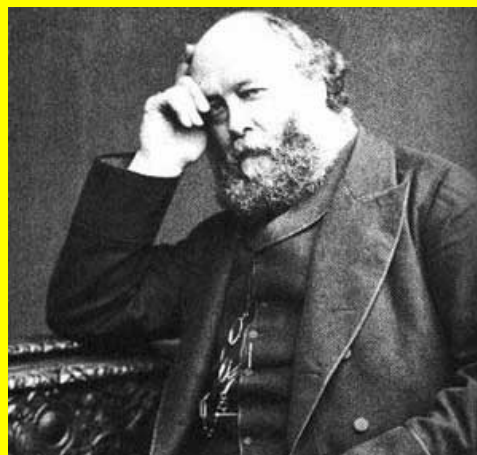
imminent re-organisation of the Germany navy. For the moment, the Germany Navy is leaderless and facing an uncertain future.

Meanwhile, Alfred Graf von Wadersee (1832-1904) is now the Field Marshal in command of the German Army and has inherited the strong legacy of Prussian and German military supremacy and dominance left by Graf von Moltke (the Elder).

Bismarck's imperial ambitions for Germany at home and abroad are barely contained and not very clandestine. Bismarck had long tried to contain France and help keep Germany the dominant power on the continent and maintain the unity he accomplished for Germany - this is his *Kultrekampf* (Struggle for Society). Kaiser Bill is ambitious - very ambitious, and he craves to show the world that Germany is to be taken seriously as a world power. The only thing restraining German energy is the combined threats poised against Germany by a variety of interwoven diplomatic alliances. These Alliances threaten to assemble overwhelming military power against Germany should Germany become far too ambitious and land hungry again!

In the domestic arena, Kaiser Bill is making big efforts to be a generous ruler to his subjects - and also simultaneously cynically stealing the limelight from the powerful Socialist contingent within the German parliament. To this end, Bismarck (who is an avowed enemy of the Socialist faction) has already helped to introduce a strong policy of German Unification and is seeking to enhance a spirit of national unity by encouraging and enforced policy of the wide spread use of German at the expense of local dialects and languages and social reforms. These reforms include the introduction of old age pensions and other state provided benefits: but such reforms weren't created as independently altruistic endeavour by Bismarck - rather, these reforms were a cynical means to 'steal the thunder' from the Socialist and Catholic factions within Germans society. The Catholic Church is an easy target for Bismarck as most people hate them in Germany anyway. German industry is keeping pace with British exports and seems to be set to even ut pace industrial manufacture in steel and coal in the coming years.

Lord Salisbury (1830-1903)



Lord Salisbury is one of Victorian England's pre-eminent politicians: history will view him with some sympathy and kindness.

Lord Salisbury (aka Robert Cecil) is a direct descendant of one of the advisers to Queen Elizabeth I. To earn money after graduating from Oxford he wrote highly regarded journalistic articles on the politics of the day. This insight into the political landscape served him well in his later career. Securing his reputation even further by travelling widely, Lord Salisbury has become an advocate of the benign rule of Empire and takes a keen and almost personal interest in Imperial events in India, Australia and Africa. Ambitious (and secretive in directing his personal ambitions) he is a profound advocate of 'self help' as a means of personal advancement. He served as Secretary of State for India - which allowed him the opportunity to indulge and expand upon his deep interest in foreign affairs.

Lord Salisbury took over command of the dominant Conservative Party after the death of the flamboyant and popular Disraeli (a.k.a the Earl of Beaconsfield) in 1881 and successfully unified the Conservative Party in the face of almost utter collapse after Disraeli's death. Disraeli - who was very well read and with an agile intellect - excelled at self promotion and was a huge advocate of Empire.

It was Disraeli who urged Queen Victoria to accept the title "Empress of India." By comparison poor Lord Salisbury is seen, by the people at large and in the popular media of the day, as very, very dull!

Lord Salisbury's defining 'rule of thumb' for foreign relations is one of maintaining 'Splendid Isolation' - whereby Britain seeks to:

a) Maintain the *status quo* of the European Balance of Power. This Balance of Power is formed of a carefully interwoven sequence of alliances, treaties and agreements, was carefully engineered over the years in the direct aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars. It is this very Balance of Power which German ambitions - as exemplified by their aggressive colonial actions in Africa and growing dominance Europe - seek to deliberately threaten and destabilise in their favour!

b) Ensure a general peace overseas within and between the composite parts of the British Empire.

The ability to protect ocean trade routes and to maintain secure international commerce and communications is viewed as absolutely fundamental to the success of these objectives.



Punch¹ (1876): New Crowns for old ones? Disraeli convinces Victoria

This ability to control and protect shipping across Empire was badly affected by the sudden threat of war with France in 1886. Although the war, obviously, didn't materialise, Britain was suddenly threatened with having to fight both the French and Russian navies - and the naval balance of power and ability of the Royal Navy to fight in the Mediterranean and Far East would have been stretched to the limit. The Royal Navy decided to adopt a modification on the old "Three Power Principle" it had maintained around the time of the Battle of Trafalgar.

Lord Salisbury (with his personal and private support for the Empire primary in his mind) saw the need to maintain naval supremacy in the face of a growing number of potential adversaries. He supported and helped pass the **Naval Defence Act 1889**.

This Act voted an extra £20m to the Royal Navy's budget for the construction of a massive new fleet of 10 battleships, 38 cruisers and 18 torpedo boats (which are the forerunner of the destroyer class of ships). This enhancement of Fleet fighting capability ensures that the Royal Navy can abide by the new doctrine of the "Two Power Standard" - whereby the Royal Navy's strength and power at sea is greater than the combined strength of the next two most powerful navies. In this instance, the Empire is viewing Russia and France as the immediate potential threats - Germany has yet to develop and demonstrate its reaction to the news of the new Royal Naval building project: but it will respond with an aggressive building programme of its own. The MCR plan of sending MCR 2 to keep a 'watching brief' on Germany in this regard foresees this problem!

He was respected the world over for his aristocratic calmness, wisdom and his almost spectacularly unadventurous approach to international relations. Bismarck counted Salisbury as a frustrating nemesis.

1 "Punch" was a satirical magazine which ran weekly from 1841 – 2002. This cartoon is by Sir John Tenniel (1820 – 1914) – knighted in 1895, he is famous, of course, for his illustrations of the 1865/66 book "Alice in Wonderland."

Lord Salisbury has, by 1889, served twice as Prime Minister (alternating with Gladstone, the mercurial Liberal leader, in the office of Prime Minister): - 1885-1886 then 1886-1892 and finally 1895-1902.

Gladstone (so far as anyone can actually unravel his complex and often contrary policies) is seen as deeply ethical; yet rabidly anti-Empire and largely offers concessions and unfavourable compromise to Britain's opponents overseas when faced with matters of colonial dispute - as can be seen with his Home Rule for Ireland position and his support for the Mahdist cause in the Sudan.

Though historians will debate this for the next century - Lord Salisbury can be seen as being generally (if quietly) in favour of Empire - if not as vociferous about it as Disraeli was.



The famous **Brevoort House Hotel**, New York: Fifth Avenue, East 8th and 9th - it was demolished in 1954

LIVING IN AMERICA...

The most recent census data, from 1870, is available and shows that the United States has a population of 50,189,000. The census took seven years to compile and was so delayed that the US government took steps to introduce a sophisticated automated card index data retrieval system to speed up the next one!

A CENTENARY OF LIBERTY

1876 marked the centennial of the founding of the United States. April 1889 marks the centennial of **George Washington** becoming the first President of the United States. There was recently a public announcement in a nationally publicised Presidential Address to encourage civic and public displays of patriotic fervour. Sir Julian is estimated to arrive just in time to participate in the centenary celebrations in Washington DC!

THE WILD WEST



Trans-continental Railroad

It is simply impossible to underestimate the impact of the railways in the US. They influenced and changed everything and every possible aspect of American life!

*"Well it winds from Chicago to LA,
More than 2,000 miles all the way,
Get your kicks, on Route 66"*

(Route 66 - Bobby Troup, 1946)

1869: the first inter continental railroad links at **Promontory Point** (near the Great Salt Lake) joining the rail links of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railway companies.

By 1882 records show that 289,000,000 passengers were travelling annually on US railways.



The Jupiter and the Locomotive Number 119 meeting at Promontory Point -
1869

Rock Island Bridge Dispute

A dirty and nasty legal dispute contesting the ability and rights of the railroad companies to build a bridge across the Mississippi. The steamboat owners on the Mississippi balked at the idea of the railroads. They could tell right away that if the railway came in, they (the steamboat owners and operators) would loose out at the trade would begin to flow West to East and no longer flow North - South to New Orleans. Anyway, in short order a railway bridge was built over the river and - a few weeks later - a steamboat 'accidentally' crashed into the bridge and both were destroyed. The railway company smelled sabotage: the steam boat company sued the railroad company for loss of the boat.

The railroad company hired a young and eager small town lawyer, Abraham Lincoln, who superbly defended the railroad cause in court. Such was the excellence of his oratory and skill that he became well known to local politicians and public officials. The backing of the railroad and grateful local officials helped launch the legal career of Lincoln and - when the time came - secured his rise to power in the local Senate and the Presidency.

The unfolding and colourful dispute was reported with gusto in "The Times."

There were lessons to be learned about the use of the railway as a tool of war to co-ordinate troop movements and supplies and help engineer a swift victory. The Prussian's, for example, are known to be paying close attention to this technological development and have begun to enhance their national rail network with a military application as their first design principle!

Curiously, the final judgement in favour of the railroad over the steamboat also set out a legal principle of a commercial corporate body possessing the rights in law of those normally enjoyed by an individual. Students who pay close attention to the rise of corporate capitalism view this incident as a truly defining moment - one which enabled the rise to plutocratic hegemony of Coke Cola, Nike, Fox News, etc in the 20th century.

By 1889 the railroads hold almost ultimate control in the United States. Massive fortunes have been made from them: the Vanderbilt's, JP Morgan, Andrew Carnegie and the Roosevelt's all owe something of their wealth (and these are the most wealthy people in the history of the world!) to the railroad and the industries it supports and are in turn supported by it.

The railroads built towns along the rails and encouraged farmers and other settlers to live in them - on railroad land. The railroads own enormous swathes of land and property across the USA. They hold the farmers who settled on the railroad land in grave debt and force the farmers to trade grain, beef and other farm produce through railroad controlled rail depots and the large grain silos that dot the prairies and rail sidings. The local farmers and townsfolk once looked to the railroad companies as saviours and almost benevolent. This is no longer the case.

The railroads have exploited, bullied and cajoled the average citizen and farmer to such an extent that there are many who view the railroad companies with distaste and outright hatred.

The Native Americans failed to both grasp the initial significance of the advance of the railroad and (once they did) they failed to thwart the advance. Though Apache War Parties constantly raided, murdered and attacked the Santa Fe (and other) railroad workers.



NCO's of the 13th Infantry Reg - Ft Huachuca, Arizona, in 1882

The Frontier is almost closed

The American historian Dr F W Turner (who was a close friend of Theodore Roosevelt) gave a lecture presentation in 1893 in which he declared that, from his analysis, the Frontier should be considered: closed.

Most people in 1889 will be familiar with the concept of the "Wild West" - thanks to a lot of lurid newspaper coverage of the time and mostly thanks to William "Buffalo Bill" Cody (1846 - 1917) and his Wild West Show that toured Europe during 1887 in time for Queen Victoria's Silver Jubilee. They had toured before and had enjoyed massive success and popularity!



Oklahoma Land Rush - 22 April 1889

Announced in May 1889, there is to be a land rush in April 1889. The Governor of the State estimated he'd have 10,000 people interested in the land rush - on the day he got 100,000!

At noon 22 April 100,000 people dashed to grab what parcels of land they could occupy, by whatever means and transport they could find!



Frederic Remington: "The Scout - Sighting Friend or Foe?" (1902)

Gold Fever!

The first Gold Rush hit California in 1849 - after the previously secret discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill was exposed to the world in (according to legend) a drunken error! The Gold Rush in 1849 quickly took on a massive scale - becoming one of the largest single movements of people since the Crusades (and only matched in recent years by the flow of refugees during World War Two.) Other Gold Rushes followed in Nevada and Canada in 1859; Wyoming in 1867 and Montana between 1861 and 1866.

With gold and silver finds drying up, and the existing ones exhausting and other existing mines beginning to plateau in profitability; the prospectors began to look about for new gold and silver lodes. They found it quick enough...Gold was discovered in the **Black Hills, Dakota Territory in 1876.**

Rumours of gold in the Black Hills in Dakota (land sacred to the Sioux and other tribes and promised to them in several treaties) had spread quickly. The gold prospectors weren't paying much attention to the treaties with the Sioux and set about invading the Black Hill in search of the gold. The stage was thereby set for conflict.

The US Cavalry and Army were sent to the Hills to form a cordon with the aim of keeping the prospectors away from the Hills and defend the Sioux lands. In fact, so eager were the Federal authorities to keep prospectors away, the Army even carried out its own gold prospecting survey to assess

the geological facts. They hoped to dispel the rumours of a mother lode of gold. To their dismay: they found gold by the ton!

The news of the gold discovery couldn't be kept secret for long and the Army feared that the prospectors would easily overwhelm the make-shift military ability to keep the Black Hills safe. With a heavy heart, the US Government set about trying to adjust the treaty with the Sioux to buy the Hills from them. The Sioux, not unreasonably, resisted and negotiated for high prices for the land. Relations and negotiations broke down and the Sioux and their allies decided enough was enough and they resolved to take a stand and went on the warpath.

With gold fever and tensions mounting - General "Grey Fox" Crook (1828-1890) a noted and formidable 'Indian Fighter' - was sent to the area with regimental commanders of the 4th and 5th Infantry Regiments and elements of the 5th and 7th Cavalry to quell the rebellion amongst the Sioux and try to bring order. He took along with him several trusted commanders - and one renegade Cavalry officer eager to retire his damaged reputation.

It was in this way that Col Custer found himself in the position of conflict with the Sioux in the Bighorn Mountains of Dakota during June, 1876.



Actor George Barnes in the final scene of the 1903 "Great Train Robbery" - the first Western on film

Battle of the Little Big Horn, June, 1876

The Sioux know this battle as the 'Battle of Greasy Grass'.

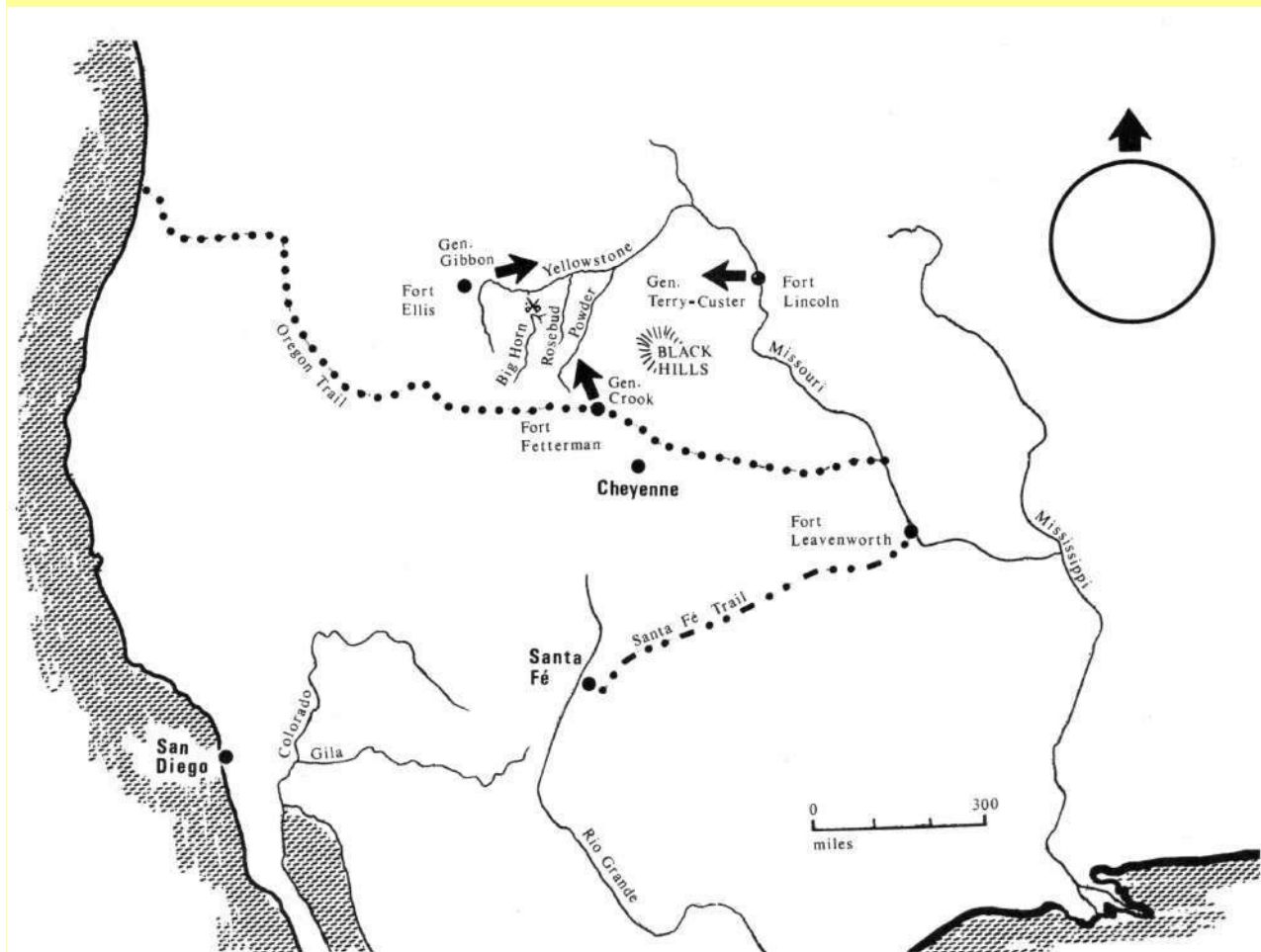
Col Custer can, with some justification, be called a fool for what he did.

As part of an ongoing combination of factors:-

Custer, smarting from a recent calamitous mixing with volatile Washington politics and clashing with President Grant, was in an urgent need to

restore his fading military reputation. Custer had done very well in the early Plains Wars against the tribes in the immediate aftermath of the Fetterman Massacre and had done astonishing work in wiping out more than one Indian village. His aggressive tactics led one tribe to call him "Son of the Morning Star Who Strikes In the Darkness."

By early 1876 there were reports from Indian Reservation officials in the Dakota Territory and neighbouring regions that a huge concentration of Sioux and their allies were massing in Dakota. Previous similar, though far less massive, concentrations had caused enormous loss of life to innocent settlers and the destruction of towns and villages. There was, naturally, some anxiety that this force of Sioux was intending to go on the War Path. Though there was equal measure of scepticism - as it was not felt that the Sioux would be able to sustain such a large concentration - given their fractious nature and the inability to supply such a large gathering from buffalo and forage. Nevertheless, there was anxiety and Custer and his fellow commanders as part of the expedition where to try to intercept the Sioux and their allies at their camps and quell any rebellion - and quell it violently and utterly.



The 1876 Campaign against the Sioux and Cheyenne

This need to quell the insurrection also served a secondary - and more sinister purpose - to gain access to the Black Hills Mountains in Dakota Territory for the gold that had recently being discovered there!

'I have had but little experience in Indian fighting, and Custer has had much, and he is sure he can whip anything he meets.'

GENERAL ALFRED TERRY, 21 JUNE 1876

As you see from the above map. Custer and his allies were part of a three pronged attack against the Sioux confederation. Custer was hampered by many things. Inexpert troops; bad recon; poor equipment - and over confidence are only part of the spectrum of hindrances.

Custer vs. Chief Crazy Horse - Fight!

When it came to the morning of Little Big Horn itself, Custer ignored advice from his scouts. He failed to appreciate the calamity he had recklessly led his force of 260+ men into and refused to take three Gatling guns along with him on his scouting mission. Although Gatling guns are cumbersome; this lack of tactical foresight - and his other indefensible catastrophic errors - the fatal outcome of the encounter with the Sioux was inevitable.

The 7th Cavalry were faced with over 1,000 angry Sioux warriors.

Over a third of the 7th Cavalry troopers at Big Horn had less than a years service - they were badly trained and many had sub-standard equipment. Though Custer's morale was high, his leadership was in question and challenged by other officers in the 7th. Major Reno and Capt Benteen did not get along well with Custer.

When it came to the encounter Custer split his forces, failed to perform adequate recon and failed to act upon the recon intelligence he did receive...he also badly under-estimated the size of the force he was attacking. When the Indians counter-attacked, they did so with fresh men, fresh horses and within site of their loved ones (whom they clearly wishes to defend!). Custer attacked and quickly lost the element of surprise and was attacking with tired men and horses - they had just endured a 30 mile ride the previous day.

Well, by the end of the day, Custer and 260 fellow US Cavalry officers and troopers were dead - slain to the last man. Half the strength of the 7th Cavalry was gone. Sioux and Cheyenne casualties are said to number between 30 and 300: the oral tradition of the Native Americans and the imprecise way they conducted warfare obviously mitigates accuracy of casualty figures.



The site of the Last Stand at Little Big Horn - the black crested headstone is Gen. Custer's

Crazy Horse knew that the total destruction of this Cavalry unit would lead to severe and ultimate retribution and he quickly and the other chiefs swiftly began to disperse their gathered forces to Reservations, Canada and elsewhere. However, the US Army and Cavalry were in no position to exact immediate revenge. The column of troops in the area had suffered a mauling in a variety of combat encounters around the same time as the Little Bighorn Battle and was in disarray. Furthermore, Gen Crook overestimated the willingness of Crazy Horse and his followers to pursue the warpath in the aftermath of the battle and so resisted calls to retaliate instantly.

A worrying feature of the battle is that the 7th Cavalry represented the very best equipped Cavalry unit and was held in high regard as an elite force within the Cavalry regiments and led by veteran commanders - in particular, Col Custer.

The defeat of Custer at Big Horn came almost simultaneously to the United States celebrating their centenary of Independence - and this fact alone badly rattled the national morale. Outrage was expressed and revenge demanded. Revenge would come in time, but in the interim the mythology of the 'Last Stand' was swiftly and further enhanced by the publishing of a print depicting (erroneous in almost every detail, too!) the heroic death struggle of Custer! A copy of this popular picture (in 1889) can be found in almost every saloon bar along the Frontier - and is replicated below for ease of reference!



Indian tribes and Reservations

The Five Civilised Tribes

The Cherokee, Choctaw, Seminole, Creek (aka Muskogee) and Chickasaw were collectively known as the Five Civilised tribes. They owned land, traded extensively, inter-married often with other settlers and owned Black slaves. During the 1830s the Five Tribes were eventually forcibly moved and re-settled. The Cherokee migration was one of the more disastrous - a third of them died in 1838 in what became known as the "Trail of Tears."



*"They call us the Five Civilised Tribes because we were so civilised
...because we were so easy to sneak up on"*

(Chief Lone Watie - *The Outlaw Josey Wales*, 1976)

The Five Tribes have not enjoyed entirely peaceful relationships with the US government. In recent years the tribes were divided in their support for sides in the Civil War.

By the 1880's the Indian Reservations extend for slightly more than 160,000,000 acres - or just over the size of Spain or France. They hold a

population of less than 250,000 Native Americans: which is largely the entire Native Indian population of the then United States and Alaska. This is a lot of land for so few - but, while the Indian's can roam the vast area of land; the Indians no longer enjoy the freedoms they once did.

The Office (later Bureau) of Indian Affairs was set up in 1824 as a Federal agency to help manage the relationship between the "Powers That Be in Washington" and the Native Peoples. The Indian Office, however, has a poor reputation. It is well known to be morally and venally corrupt. Though some 'folks Back East' are eager to engage with the Native Americans and can sympathise with their increasing plight, the Office of Indian Affairs is seen by many as "pampering the savage Indian" or being made to look ridiculous when War Parties return after slaughter to the safety of the Reservation and the Bureau is held in contempt by the military.



In 1889 the Indian Office is part of the **Dept of the Interior** and is under the authority of Mr T J Morgan, the Commissioner for the Indian Office. He is eager to see the Native People's assimilate fully and learn the ways of the White Man and English. He went on public record in several annual reports, to suggest that he was so eager for the Native Americans to assimilate that he would see to it them do so at the point of the application of military force.

Mexican Republican Ambitions

At this time the Mexican government has an ambivalent attitude towards America: respecting its military power; political and industrial prowess - but fearing additional American expansion into Mexican territory.

The ruthless military dictator **President General Porfirio Diaz** (1830 - 1915) has big plans. Very big plans indeed! In common with most dictators: in his early reign, President Diaz had noble aspirations. He seeks to bring a developing force of good to his beloved country and to maximise the rule of law so that the country may flourish.

*"It came from the skies
It burst through the gates
With no mercy or disguise
With their hearts set out in flames
I know I've seen the master plan*

*Well I'm just a man
I'm not giving in
All the people understand
For they all fell down and prayed
I know I've seen the master plan."*

Drugstore: El Presidente (1998)

Diaz is not shy. He seems to enjoy picking the occasional fight with European powers and covets the return of Mexican and Texan territory ceded to Texas and the United States (as part of the "Gadsen Purchase") following the Mexican defeat in the Texan-Mexican War (1835-1836). It was during this war the Siege of the Alamo occurred.



General Porfirio Diaz (c 1866) - Viva El Presidente!

MEXICAN REBELLION OF 1866

Not content with ousting the "Second Empire" rule of **Emperor Maximilian I**, command of the country was seized by **Diaz** in 1876. Colonel Diaz (who became the template for so many cruel cartoon depictions of "El Presidente" style dictators) ruled Mexico initially with peaceful and benign motives - but with increasing brutality. Diaz had already played a significant part in ousting the French rule of Napoleon III (who died in 1873 in Chiselhurst). Diaz and his elite junta of fellow senior military leaders set about centralising almost tyrannical levels of authority until the early 1900's when he was himself tested in revolution by the radical 'bandit' leaders Pancho Villa and Zapata.

A dramatic account of these events is depicted in the classic Western motion picture "*Vera Cruz*."

The Emperor was mercilessly executed by firing squad (as depicted by Manet).

In 1885 an outbreak of deadly Yellow Fever in Mexico caused mayhem, killed hundreds and led to Vera Cruz been quarantined for months!

Mexico is not enjoying peaceful or happy relations with European nations at present - having fought and lost the so-called **Pastry War** against France (1838 - 1839); an controversially executing (in 1867) the Austrian Archduke who was later crowned as Emperor Maximilian I of Mexico and discouraging international trade through allowing the port of Vera Cruz to become one step away from being an outright international pirate stronghold! In fact, during 1861, while the USA was occupied with its Civil War, a collation force of British, French and Spanish military units seized Vera Cruz to encourage the Mexican government to pay its duties owed to citizens of the European powers and maintain the security of their commercial interests in Mexico.

The Mexican government complied and paid up - the British and the Spanish troops left: the French stayed and left a garrison of occupation. This eventually led to the exile and defeat of Napoleon III.

Anyway...the poor people of Mexico are learning the hard way that opposition to Diaz can, however, be violently counter-productive.

THE RISE AND FALL AND RISE AGAIN OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

The Klan was founded in 1865 by six former Confederate Tennessee Civil War veterans (including the noted Confederate cavalry general - Gen Nathan Bedford Forrest) with the initial aim to be no more than a social club for old comrades.

However, the Klan soon transformed into an illegal and extremely sinister paramilitary force with overt and wicked political and social objectives. The Klan sought to resist and thwart Reconstruction in the South: Seeking to frustrate - through murder, violence and other intimidation - the Federal authorities in their aim to rebuild the South and unify the country. The Klan was implacably hostile to the Union government and

sought to prosecute the Civil War by alternative means. Avowing freedom of the individual and exploiting the 'right to bare arms'; the Klan allied directly and overtly with the Democrat party and actively resisted Republican candidates.

The Ku Klux Klan and its subsequent allied groups formed violent paramilitary bands to attack opponents. Klansmen adopted wearing white masks to conceal themselves and add an intimidation factor to their actions. The Klan's night time rampages of violence began to attack newly built homes, arson attacks against churches attended by freed slaves, they would lynch 'carpetbaggers'; they would kill anyone of colour and whip and intimidate schoolteachers to leaving the district. They also sought to thwart legal elections. Between 1860 - 1890 it is assessed that over 5,000 African Americans were lynched. Not all by the KKK, but no doubt a great many were.

The mounting scale of the anarchy compelled Federal intervention. The Government introduced the "Force Laws" in 1870 and this made some effort to mitigating the Klan by making their intimidation attacks and tactics illegal. But as the Klan was legislated away, new and allied groups emerged from the scattered membership. By late 1874 - after hundreds of arrests and convictions - the Klan was all but eliminated.

However, in 1889 there is a lingering hostility to agents of the Federal government and those of the former slave caste in society in many of these Southern states: a hostility that persists even to this day.

Though just prior to his death in 1877 Gen Forrest is known to have urged publicly for reconciliation between races - he was more noted for his persistent and aggressive hatred of anyone not a White Southerner.

He was also implicated in co-ordinating the **Fort Pillow Massacre** - in which hundreds (upwards of 200 or more, in some accounts) Union POW's were slaughtered in utter cold blood by Confederate regulars after the capture of the Union Fort Pillow, Tennessee.

THE QUICK AND THE DEAD

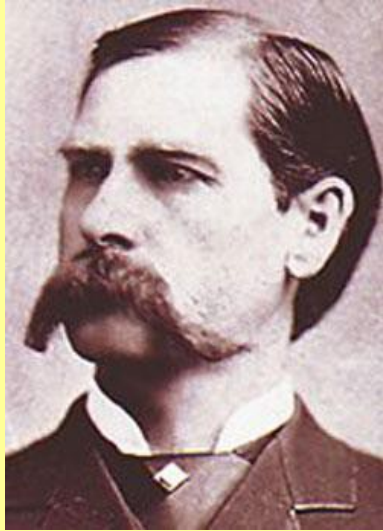
Lawmen

Sheriff Pat Garrett (1850 - 1908)

Pat was ambitious and a notorious sheriff of Lincoln County, New Mexico. Working under the direct commission of the Governor, Gen. Lew Wallace (who wrote the original novel of '*Ben Hur**'), Pat hunted down Billy the Kid.

Pat was ultimately successful and he became famous, or maybe infamous, for finally shooting Billy the Kid. A lot of people accuse Garrett of using low down, dirty tricks to shoot Billy - and they just cannot forgive Pat the loss of their local hero.

Wyatt Earp (1849-1929)



He has worked as a lawman in Dodge City, Kansas, (a cattle town notorious for its violent reputation) and

served as a Deputy Marshal in Tombstone, Arizona, 1881-1882. After his participation in the also notorious O.K Coral gunfight, Wyatt and his allies tried their luck at prospecting, saloon keeping, keeping the peace in other smaller towns and travelling.

Whilst enjoying some fame and notoriety overseas for his exploits, it is unlikely that MCR personnel will be aware that in 1889 Wyatt and his mistress, Josie, have moved to San Diego where they own and manage several saloon bars. In San Diego Wyatt hosts prize boxing fights and horse races and stays out of the dangerous game of peace keeping! His wife, long since abandoned by Wyatt, recently committed a lonely suicide in Pima County, Arizona - another victim of the abuse of laudanum.

William "Bat" Masterson (1856-1921)

One of the most feared and respected lawmen in all of the Old West. An ally and close friend of the Wyatt Earp: it is said that he wasted the 'least lead of any of the Frontier lawmen in keeping the peace. In his youth he had fought with Cheyenne, been a miner, buffalo hunter, gambler, prize fighter and fisherman.



One of Bat's brothers, also a lawman, was killed by unruly cowboys in the infamous Dodge City in 1878. Another brother, also a lawman, is a personal nemesis of the infamous Dalton and Doolin Gangs in Kansas and Oklahoma. The Doolin Gang have something of a 'Robin Hood' reputation in their native Oklahoma and won't be brought under control until 1896 with the lynching of the leader: Bill Doolin.

In 1888 Bat was the US Marshal in Colorado. In 1889 he is a deputy marshal and living in Denver. Bat has a national reputation as a skilled gunfighter and is widely alleged (though wrongly as part of a practical joke played on a gullible journalist!) to have killed over 26 men in gunfights.

Bat ended his days peacefully a colleagues with tales of the old respected sports writer for the New West. York Times and often regaled his

James "Wild Bill" Hickok (1837 - 1876)

To many, Wild Bill is the very epitome of the myth of the West! Wild Bill was a fabled gunslinger, lawman, feared Indian fighter, gambler, scout and Frontiersman. By 1889 he is long dead - killed in the "Nuttall's No 10 Saloon" in Deadwood, Dakota Territory, during August 1876 by Jack McCall - a fellow gambler of violent repute. He is buried up in the cemetery on Mount Moriah just outside the township.

By 1888 Deadwood is no longer the thriving gold mining settlement it once was, the population having dropped significantly. A fire in 1879 had destroyed much of the town. With the gold claims spoken for, the townsfolk could barely make a living, so many simply left. However, in 1888 a new railhead is being established and seems likely that it might revive the town. Despite the drop in population, the town still features many names familiar to us from the TV show 'Deadwood' (which is set *circa* 1877) and the musical 'Calamity Jane' remain: Al Swearngen, Charlie Utter, Calamity Jane and Sheriff Bullock, *et al.*

When Wild Bill was shot and killed by the equally notorious Jack McCall, Wild Bill was holding what has become known as "The Dead Man's Hand." It comprised the following: the ace of spades; the ace of clubs; the eight of spades; the eight of clubs and a mystery fifth card (possibly the jack of diamonds; the nine of diamonds, the five of diamonds or the queen of clubs. Eyewitness accounts of the time indicate that the unknown card was the nine of diamonds.) When about to hang someone asked Jack McCall why he shot Wild Bill in back rather than face to face. He replied, and with Wild Bill's reputation for being a deadly shot, with understandable wisdom: "Well, I didn't want to commit suicide."

The famous Gunfight at the O.K Corral, Tombstone, Arizona, October 1881

While not the most deadly or furious gun battle in the West, it certainly attracted notoriety for the ferocity of the battle, the legal aftermath, the clash of law enforcement cultures - the corrupt town sheriff conflicted with the US Marshals - and the terrible sequence of revenge killings that followed.

Since arriving in Tombstone in 1880 the Earp faction had being the enemies of the local Clanton's. The Clanton family operated as a corrupt team of lawmen (who operated in cahoots with the local county sheriff, Sheriff John Behan). Although Behan enjoyed a reputation as fine and honest lawman, the Clanton's rustled cattle and generally sought to get rich in anyway possible as the towns wealth increased too. Although initially friends, Behan and the Earp's began to quarrel over women and allegations and counter allegations over which of their friends were outlaws!

The Victims of the Earp Posse at the Coral



The Earp's and 'Doc' Holliday (by then serving as Town Marshals, with Doc hastily deputised for the engagement with the Clanton gang) were seeking to disarm and arrest the Clanton's. They looked for - and soon faced off against - the Clanton gang on a patch of open ground next to Fly's Photographic Studio and within the yard of the O.K Coral. The ensuing gun battle, which lasted no more the 30 seconds, represented a total victory for the Earp team and left three Clanton's dead.

The Clanton's would seek revenge: in doing so they killed Morgan Earp and shot and maimed Virgil so bad he lost the use of an arm. To avenge these retaliations the Earp's launched their infamous "Earp Vendetta Ride" between March and April, 1882. During the Vendetta Ride across Arizona - the Earp Posse was pursued by a posse raised by Sheriff Behan. All told, maybe as many as 20 or more men were killed by the Earp Posse. The Vendetta Ride was widely reported in the newspapers of the day and followed by eager journalists. These presented the ugly spectacle of effectively two teams of marshals pursuing each other across Arizona and murdering each other. The Clanton faction were all eliminated and the Earps, Doc Holliday and their ally, Turkey Creek Johnson, emerged victorious.

(Keeper Note: For the record - the portrayal of the gun battle in the film 'Tombstone', with Kurt Russell, is actually fairly accurate. Although the film compresses the apparent time between the Earp's arriving in Tombstone and the ultimate showdown with the Clanton's. The dispute between the Clanton's and the Earp's had simmered for almost 18 months before the O.K Coral shoot-out.)

Behan was not re-elected sheriff of Tombstone when his term of office expired in 1882. In 1889 he is serving as a the Superintendent of Yuma Penitentiary - one of his deputies and allies in Tombstone also found employment at Yuma Penitantiary as a guard.

Dr John "Doc" Holliday (1850 - 1887)

Educated and refined, a Southern Gent, dentist and gambler. He spoke Latin and played the piano. Doc had a fierce temper; hated all non-whites and (Wyatt Earp claimed) was faster and deadlier on the draw than anyone else with a six shooter. Doc was a participant in the shoot out at the O.K Coral. His weapons of choice were the rifle and knife.

He may have been responsible for the death of the equally notorious outlaw Johnny Ringo (or Rhingold) in 1882. The showdown took place in a lonely spot in Turkey Creek Canyon, a few miles from Tombstone. Johnny was found shot dead at the base of an oak tree. Johnny had been a supporter of the Cowboy-Clanton faction in events surrounding the O.K Coral shoot-out and had been a vocal opponent of the Earp faction.

Tuberculosis finally caught up with Doc Holliday and he died in a sanatorium in Glenwood, Colorado - in a hospital bed, with his boots on, (contrary to how he'd hoped to go out.) His grave site is now believed to be resting under someone's back yard.



Phoenix, Az: 1880's

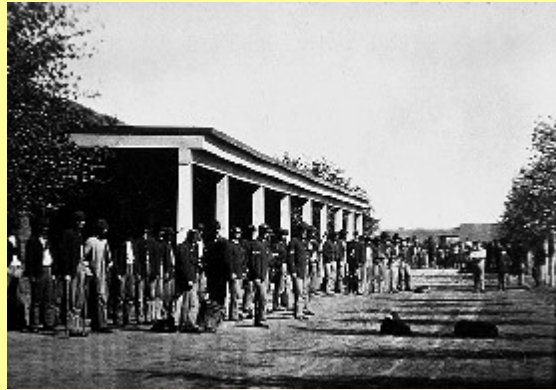
OUTLAWS

*"All the world likes an outlaw. For some damn reason they remember 'em." -
Jesse James*

Henry McCarty (aka Billy the Kid) (1859 - 1881)

Born in New York, Billy was a notorious gambler, gunslinger and outlaw. Billy was loved by the Hispanics of New Mexico for his exploits and ability to speak Spanish. Wild tales credit him with at least 20 kills and supposedly killing his first man when aged only 15.

Billy was undoubtedly deadly - but there is dispute over the actual total of men slain. Billy was gunned down in uncertain circumstances at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, by his former buddy - Pat Garrett.



Fort Sumner

Jesse James (1832 - 1882)

Jesse and Frank James served in a banditry capacity alongside the notorious and ruthless Confederate guerilla fighter **William Quantrill** during the US Civil War. Quantrill and his Rangers operated amid the violent 'bush war' of reprisal killings and massacres in Missouri. Quantrill himself was killed in an ambush in 1862 by Union cavalry scouts. However, by then Quantrill had provided the James Brothers with enough inspiration and tactical ability that would serve them well in later years. It was from him that they learned their 'hit and run' tactics and the value of using preprepared hide-outs which they used later to rob trains and banks. "Bloody Bill" Anderson acted as Quantrill's lieutenant and survived the War - the character of Bill Anderson in "*The Outlaw Josey Wales*" is largely based upon "Bloody Bill."

The life and times of the James Gang is well documented in book and film - most notably "*The Long Riders*" (1980) and the badly underrated classic: "*The Great Northfield Bank Raid*" (1972).

Some of the James Gang were killed during the failed attempt at Northfield, Minnesota, to rob the bank in 1877. Some historians, at least those with some sympathy towards the gang, go so far as to claim this was the last major act of the US Civil War and claim that the James Gang were acting in a manner deliberately hostile to the US Federal Government by trying to rob the First National Bank as an act of defiance for Federal victory. Jesse and Frank recruited fresh members to the gang replacing the two who were killed in the raid.



"The Outlaw" by Remington - based on the actual antics of the Gentleman Stage Robber: Black Bart!

But, finally justice caught up with Jesse. Jesse was shot in the back of the head and killed by fellow outlaw and friend, Robert Ford. Ford killed Jesse in order to collect the bounty offered as reward for bringing him in 'dead or alive' and also receive a pardon from the Governor for his part in an earlier killing.

Robert Ford is attempting to prosper and currently is living off his reputation as the 'Man Who Killed Jesse James' and is known to own a successful saloon in Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Frank James, meanwhile, after surrendering his guns in person to Governor Crittendon in Missouri, was acquitted at trial of various crimes and then retired from wrongdoing: making a living in various travelling carnival sideshows as a trick-shooter. Frank died in 1915.

Robert LeRoy Parker aka Butch Cassidy (1866 - 1908)

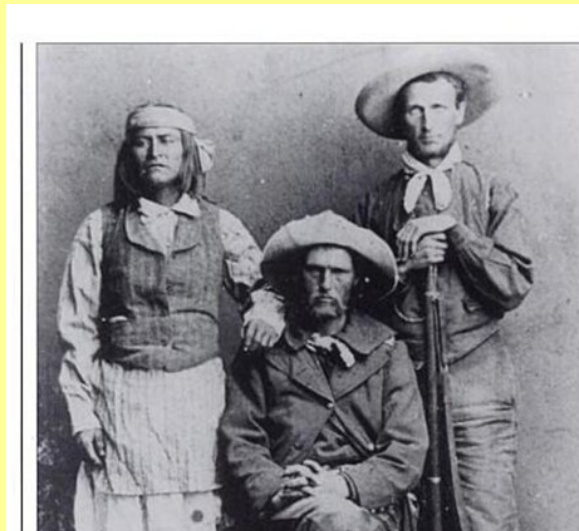
In June, 1889, after spending most of his life racing horses in the Montana mining towns, Butch robs his first bank in Wyoming.

say that Usen is the Apache name the spirits such as: White Painted Woman, Christian God or any general deity or Child of the Water and Spirit of the their primary deity.) What is clear Mountains. is that Geronimo also claimed to be able to have communion with others

Geronimo's legend grew with his many escapes from capture over many years!

However, eventually, after carrying out a long, bloody and protracted guerilla campaign, Geronimo and his band of 36 remaining Indian warriors finally surrendered to Col Henry Lawton (then Capt.) - a handpicked representative of General Miles who had pursued Geronimo relentlessly - at the remote Skeleton Canyon in 1886. Gen Miles wasn't actually there in person to receive Geronimo's surrender: but he made darn sure he took the credit for the capture!

There is much debate about the exact nature of the surrender - some claim it was unconditional; others claim the contrary.



Lt (later Gen) Gatewood (who was there with Lawton at the surrender)
- shown here in 1878 with two Apache scouts

This act of surrender essentially (if momentarily) ended the main power and inspirational force behind the Apache Wars. During 1889 Geronimo is a prisoner at Mount Vernon barracks in Alabama (a detention facility primarily used to house other Apache renegades) along with a large number of his co-conspirators and their families. Some argue that the conditions at Mount Vernon are squalid and are campaigning to have Geronimo his family and co-prisoners moved to other accommodations. The President is vigorously resisting this; claiming that the Indians are simply suffering according to a natural justice for their crimes and the persistent and pitiless massacre of many innocent lives.

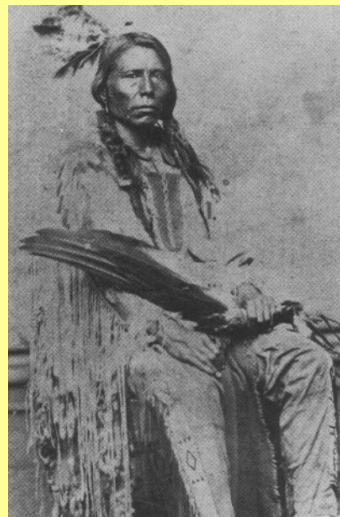


Guards of the 4th Cavalry with Geronimo - *en route* to Florida with their notorious captive: 1886

There will be a resurgence of Indian uprising in late 1889 and early 1890 with the **Ghost Dance** phenomenon. This short lived, and ultimately fatal, Ghost Dance uprising by the Sioux and Cheyenne ended in the tragic Massacre at Wounded Knee, 1890 and marked the final resistance of the Native Americans.

Crazy Horse (circa 1840-1877)

Crazy Horse was Sioux war band leader. He never compromised about his heritage.



"Today is a good day to die." - Sioux War Cry: as spoken by Crazy Horse before Big Horn

He died on the floor in the dirt: as he always intended he would. Crazy Horse led the war party that wiped out the combined 53 strong Union Army and 27 strong Cavalry detachment under Capt. Fetterman in the "**Fetterman Massacre**" in Montana, 1866. Until the more spectacular Battle of Little

Bighorn, the Fetterman Massacre was the most well known elimination of Union troops by hostile Indians.

Crazy Horse surrendered to Gen Crook in 1877 and, while in detention at Camp Sheridan, he was killed under very mysterious and confused circumstances. It is likely he was murdered while resisting an attempt by some of the camps Federal guards to assassinate him.



Chief Red Cloud (1822-1906)

A cunning Sioux Chieftain, he leads the Sioux in the Powder River area (a region of scared Indian hunting round) of Wyoming and chiefly harasses settlers along the **Bozeman Trail** in Montana - he is also famous for working with Crazy Horse in the build up to the **Fetterman Massacre**. Some historians, erroneously, record the Red Cloud participated in the actual destruction of Fetterman's ill fated detachment.

Red Cloud also led a delegation to President Grant in 1875 to try - unsuccessfully - to gain sympathy from the Authorities to prevent more miners heading to the Black Hills. In 1889 Red Cloud, who is a respected leader of the Sioux at this point, is nevertheless in captivity at the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota. This is where he will die.

Renegade Indians still at large in 1889 include:

The Apache Kid (c.1860 - unknown)

The Apache Kid is one of the most wanted men in the country! His Indian given name means "He Who Is Born of Great Destiny and Will Die a Mysterious End" - he is said to be the fiercest Apache warrior alive. As a result of his murder, betrayals, maiming and other violent crimes in and Around Arizona: there is a reward of a whopping \$5,000 out on his head. The Apache Kid has swapped sides so often; few people know where his true allegiances lie. He has worked with Gen Crook and Gen Miles in hunting Apache and also worked with War Parties to raid settlements for plunder. The Apache Kid remains at large: one thing is certain: the Apache Kid is a killer, a crazy outlaw and on the loose!

The Semi Renegade

Sitting Bull (1831-1890)

Sitting Bull was a Lakota Sioux war chief and medicine man. It was his supernatural visions of success that foresaw the victory at Little Bighorn! Each August Sitting Bull hosts a Sundance - which allows him prophetic visions of the year ahead. In 1889 Sitting Bull is still touring with 'Buffalo Bills Wild West Show' - but is soon doomed to die during the final days of the 1890 Ghost Dance rebellion at the Standing Rock Indian Reservation. He earned a lot of money from his participation in the Wild West Shows - but gave it all away to the poor and homeless.

Carpetbaggers and Snake Oil Salesmen



Woodrow Parfrey: The Carpetbagger and Snake Oil Salesman - "The Outlaw Josey Wales"

A carpetbagger was a figure of revulsion in the South in the Reconstruction Period after the Civil War.

The popular image of the carpetbagger in the South is one of a politician and city-slicker Yankee from the North coming South to add to the woes of the defeated by ripping them off and making lots of money at the expense of the South. They represent the "outsider" - the insidious enemy.

The term began first to be associated with politicians and their aides...but later began to include the sub-species of grifter and con-man: the snake oil salesman.

*"Ladies and gentlemen, attention please
Come in close, so everyone can see
I got a tale to tell
To listen don't cost a dime
And if you believe that: we're gonna get along just fine!*

*Now, I've been travelin' all around
I heard trouble's come to your town
Well, I've got a little somethin'
Guaranteed to ease your mind
It's call snake oil, y'all
It's been around for a long, long time*

*Say, your crops'll burn if it don't rain soon
Ain't seen a drop since the tenth of june
Well, I can open up the sky
People have no fear
If you ain't impressed yet, just tell me what you wanna hear*

(Snake Oil - Steve Earle, Copperhead Road

1988)

Snake-oil Salesmen

A popular image of the hustler and grifter selling drinks of dubious medical provenance and with improbable and exaggerated claims to efficacy.

The snake oil was claimed often to be rattlesnake or Chinese Water Snake. While there is some medical benefit to be had from the oil of these snakes, there is no need, I am sure, to outline that much of the oil for sale by these gents was often useless.

THE GAMES PEOPLE PLAY



Baseball

The first reported game of baseball was held in 1846. The sport has been popular in the United States since the late 1850s and in 1889 baseball is enjoying ever more popularity - with advancing technology there have been improvements in the quality of the bats and sturdiness of the balls used. The game is already beginning to resemble a 20th century manifestation of itself: with professional teams and organised leagues with printed baseball scores, brochures at the big games for sale (for 10 cents!) and a loyal following of fans.

Strange as it may seem, there are already reports of cheerleaders appearing, as an informal accompaniment, at the sidelines of games at universities and colleges to help lift morale at games!



A Massachusetts baseball team, *circa* 1888

Bicycles

At least 50,000 in the US alone are known to be active in bicycling sports! By 1896 - this number has swollen to 10,000,000! This increase in cycling activity is encouraging more women to wear 'knickerbockers' and a daring few women are beginning to wear knickerbocker style trousers as part of their daily attire.



Faro

Establishments hosting faro games often have a sign depicting a tiger hanging on external display. This curious tradition comes from the playing cards used in the game - ordinarily they are backed with a picture of a Bengal tiger or a Pharaoh. Supposedly, it is from this tradition that the phrases: 'bucking the tiger' and 'twisting the tiger's tale' derive.

Faro enjoys such contemporary popularity it was almost a national sport! In the West in this time setting, faro is (perhaps contrary to expectations that poker is the dominant game) more popular than poker - played in almost every saloon and riverboat! The game is fast moving (each hand lasting no more than 15 minutes) and the odds tend to favour players (in straight games anyway!) in ways superior to other card games. By the late 1870s some US editions which updated Hoyle's original rules on card games contained a warning in the section on faro that it was all but impossible

to find an honest game anywhere in the country! Cheating is rampant - but to be caught cheating is an almost open invite for gunplay.

People bet fantastic sums of money on the game and whole plantations, slaves and family fortunes have been made or won at faro!

How you win:

Players try to correctly predict the rank and value of which card will come up (dealt from the dealers box of cards) and bet upon the outcome accordingly against the dealer. The suit of card is irrelevant, only the value of the card is pertinent. There is almost no room for skill - pure luck is held to be the determinant of success...another factor in the games popularity.

Chips used in each game typically have values thus:-

White = 25 cents - \$1

Red = \$1- \$5

Blue = \$5 - \$10

Yellow = \$10 - \$50

Poker

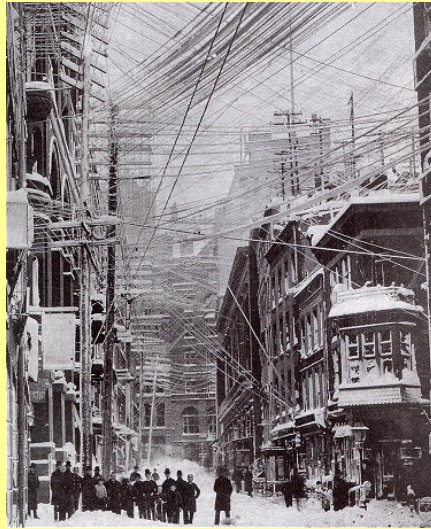
Although still the second-class game compared to faro, poker has become more popular since the 1870s.

Gambling is endemic amongst almost the entire population - but is widely practised by army personnel, miners, gangsters, railroad workers and - of course - cowboys.



US 5th Cavalry troopers - 1888

The first automobile in Arizona was bought and used by a Tucson doctor - he was also known as a pioneer of a cure for TB: Dr Hiram Fenner MD, in 1899. Ohio born Dr Fenner (1859-1929) had been a resident of Tuscon since 1883. Unfortunately, he hit a cactus a few days later and damaged the new car! He survived - suffering only minor injuries: there is no record of the fate of the cactus.



The Blizzards of 1888

In March 1888 severe blizzards battered the East Coast of the United States. 200 people are known to have died from the cold in New York alone. The national death toll in the United States was 400. Snow drifts 25 feet deep were reported in New York!

The Drought of the 1880's

As there was almost elsewhere in the world between 1887 and 1889, there was a drought in the United States. The crops were afflicted in Ireland and it also led to a savage famine and drought in the Sudan (which was one of the provocations compelling the attacks against the Water Forts at Suakin during Op HALLIARD - see Op GALLEON notes) and Abyssinia.

Meteorologists differ in their assessment of the cause of the drought - but more than a few point their fingers at the destruction of the Javanese island of Krakatoa in 1883. In the aftermath of the volcanic action at Krakatoa global temperatures went haywire and barely settled until after 1888. Also, extravagant and vivid sunsets were common the world over for years in the aftermath of the explosion.

Articles in The Times appear as early as 1886 asking questions about climate change and speculating upon the impact of the volcano and industrial activity upon the weather.

This most recent drought has also badly afflicted Britain: wheat production is down by huge amounts! Luckily, Britain is in a position to

import wheat and corn. This has created huge disruption and distress in the agrarian dwelling population in the UK.

These droughts also badly battered the Great Plains and forced many farmers to migrate away to other territories - such as Oregon (which was commonly held to be an idyll at the time!) In scenes shockingly familiar from the '*Grapes of Wrath*', many exposed towns and isolated settlements on the Plains, at least those not blessed with suitable river valley locations, fell into disuse and quickly became ghost towns.



Phoenix, Arizona - in the late 1880's

The Native Americans have suffered badly in recent years from a combination of these droughts; the relentless and pitiless hunting to virtual extinction of the buffalo and the successful settlement of the Frontier and eradication of free grazing grounds for buffalo by ever larger farmsteads and railroad enclosure of land.

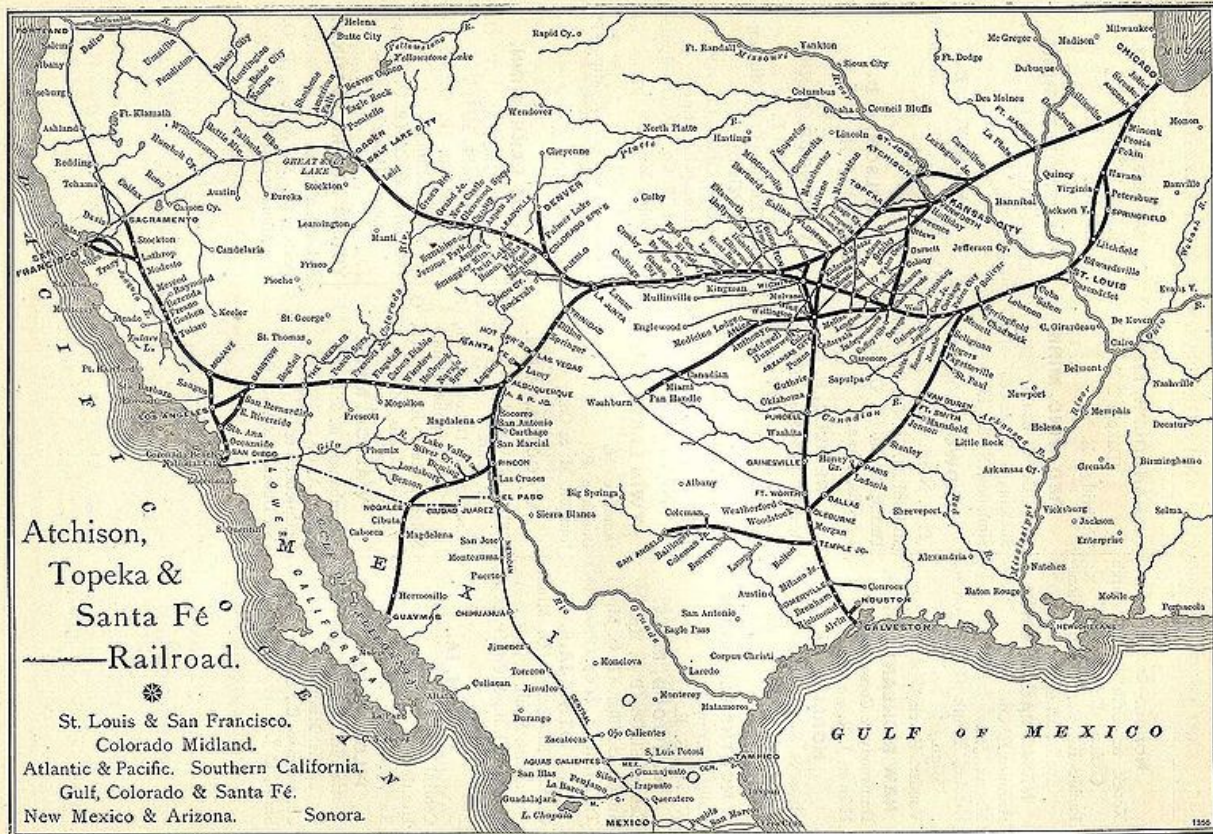
Feeling the noose tighten, some Sioux, Apache and Cheyenne have taken to the Warpath to push back and fight against their tormentors.

By 1889 - the buffalo are almost extinct. The railway companies have had them shot for food and to keep the rails safe from the herds. The cavalry has also done a lot of buffalo hunting to wipe out the main source of resource for the Indians.

By 1889 there are an estimated 250,000 Native Americans.



The Ghost Town of Bodie, California



Fort Whipple - circa 1889



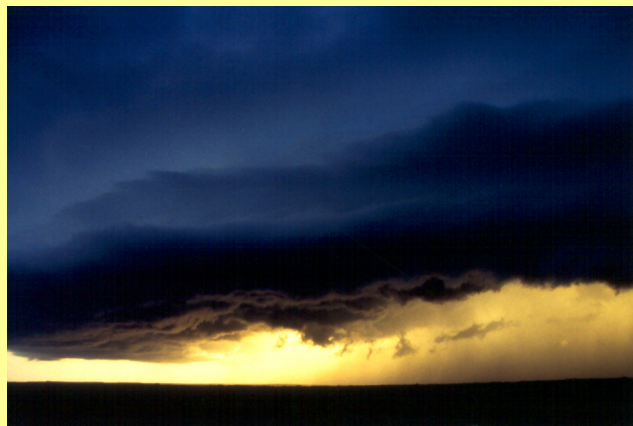
Fort Whipple - today: outside Prescott



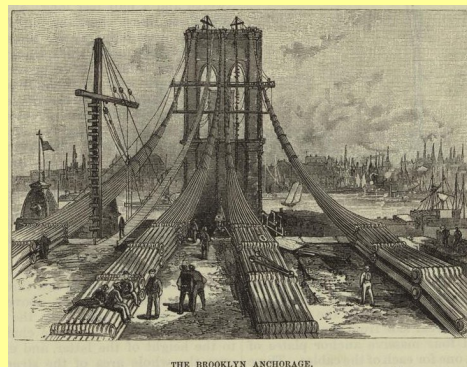
Another view of Fort Whipple



Prescott Court House, circa 1885 - HQ of the US Marshall in the area



Prairie: sunset



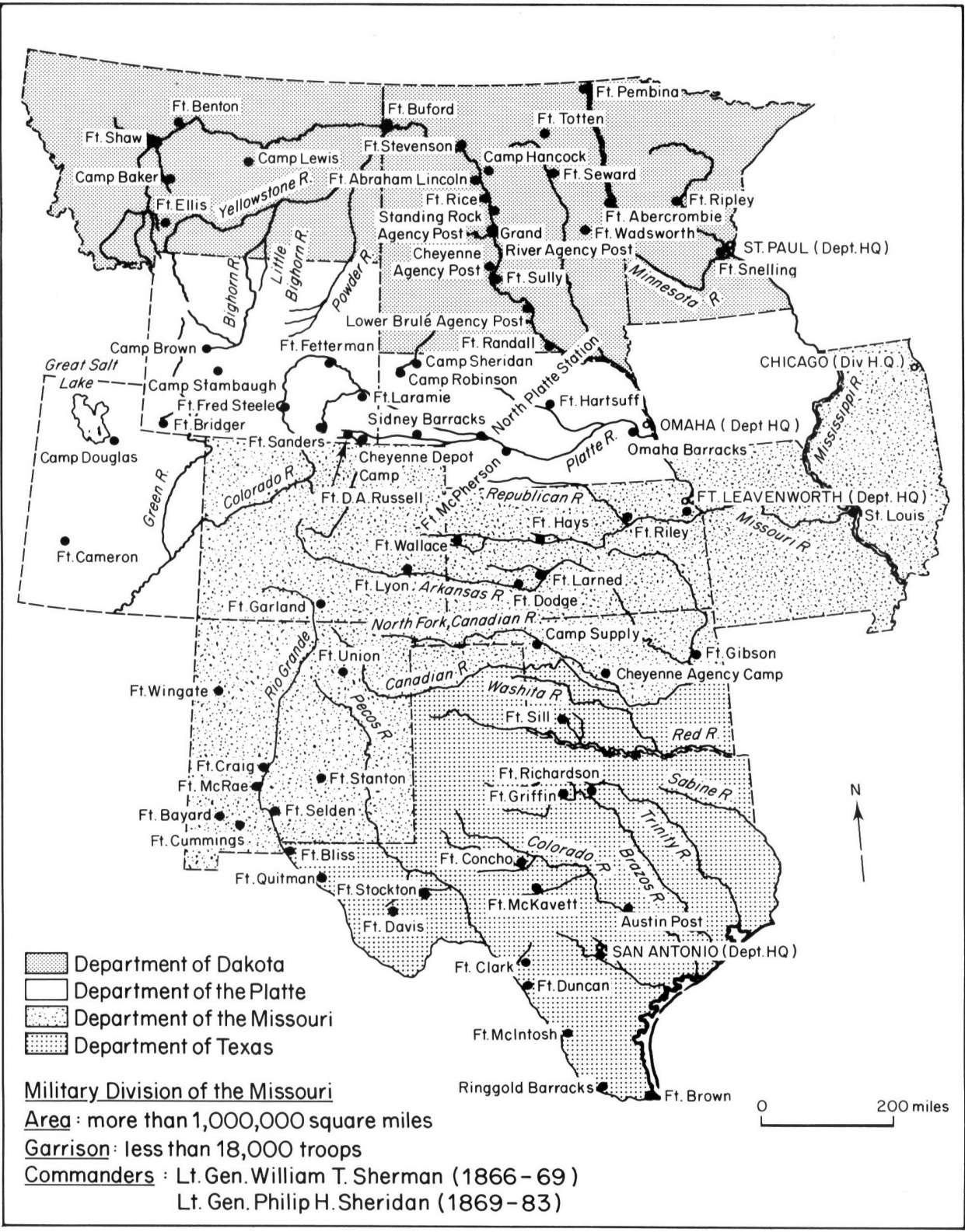
Building Brooklyn Bridge







Tall Grass Prairie: Kansas



Mulberry Street: New York, 1900



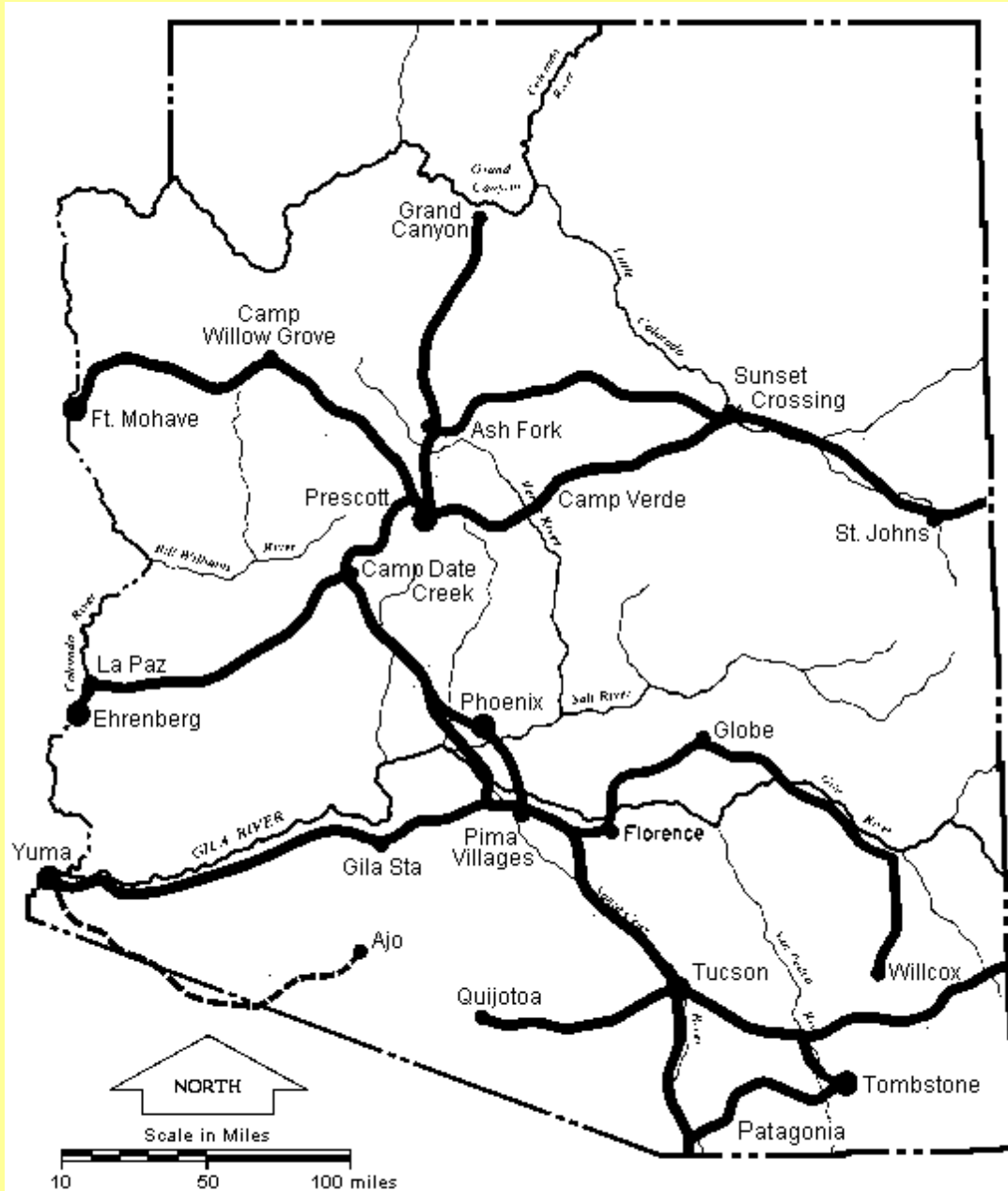
-  Department of Dakota
-  Department of the Platte
-  Department of the Missouri
-  Department of Texas

Military Division of the Missouri

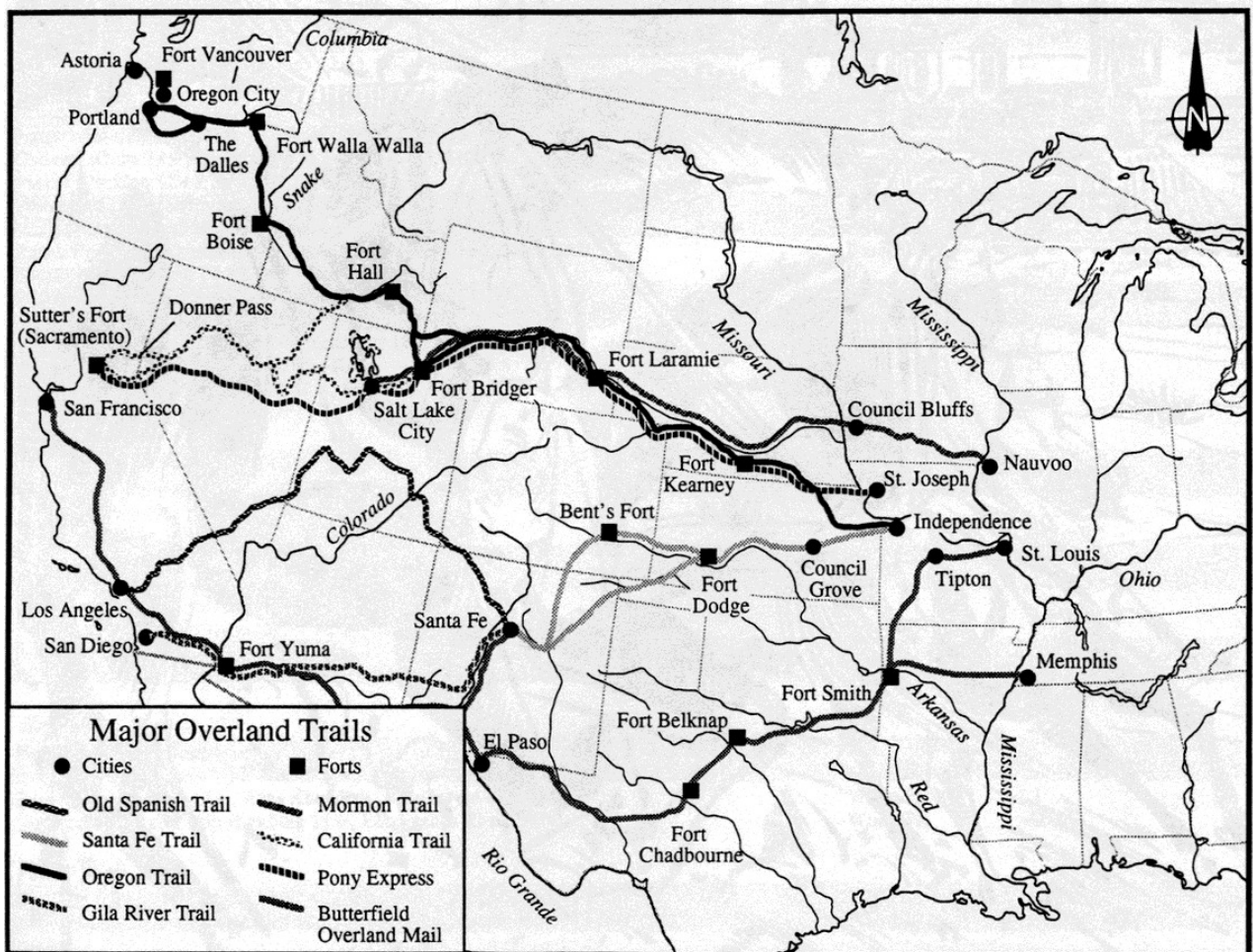
Area : more than 1,000,000 square miles

Garrison : less than 18,000 troops

Commanders : Lt. Gen. William T. Sherman (1866 - 69)
 Lt. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan (1869 - 83)



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