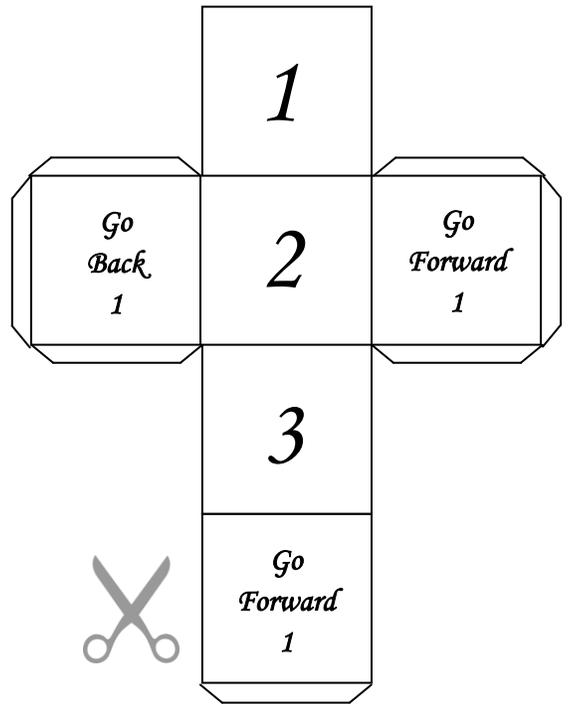
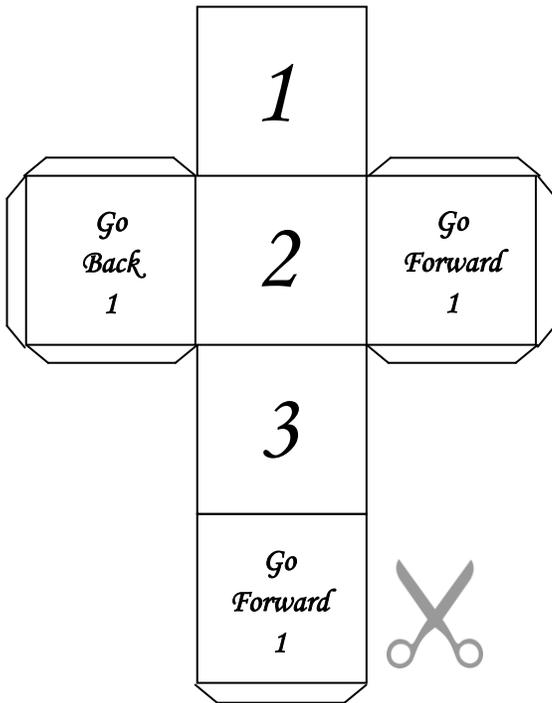


DICE

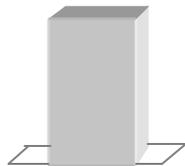


INSTRUCTIONS

Cut out the following:

- *Dice*
- *Game Pieces*
- *Fort Descriptions*

Fold the Dice and Men along the dark lines, the men should look like this:



Tape together the: Game Board, Dice and Men and get ready to play!

GAME PIECES



North-West Mounted Policeman Fred Bagley, 1884

Glenbow Archives NA-993-1

Fred Bagley began his Mounted Police career as a bugler, and was the youngest of the 'originals' to sign up in 1873. In this photo, Bagley is 26 years old and has recently received a promotion. He wears his badge of rank on his right sleeve – how many chevrons do you see? The three chevrons, surrounded by a crown, indicate that Bagley was now a Sergeant in the North-West Mounted Police. He wears a full-dress uniform, complete with his sergeant's sword.

Lieutenant Colonel James F. Macleod, Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police, March 1879

Glenbow Archives NA-354-1

James F. Macleod joined the North-West Mounted Police in 1873 as second in command. He was an important part of the Great March West leading the men through a hard 97 day trek and was known as a great leader who was well liked by the troops. He helped establish the NWMP as the law of the Canadian west; his guidance and methods earned him respect and eventually led to the building of Fort Macleod – his namesake.



North-West Mounted Police Badge for Sergeant's Binocular Pouch

Ca. 1884

Collection of Glenbow Museum C-22179 A-B

The youngest person to join the original N.W.M.P force used this badge as a souvenir later in his life. Fifteen year old Fred Bagley joined the force in 1873 as bugler. By 1884 he was a sergeant and was issued this badge on his binocular pouch. The fancy initials are entwined to make an interesting design. Above the initials is the St. Edward's crown, known as the Queen's crown, and it was used on military equipment during the reign of Queen Victoria. Bagley added the painted date 1874 to commemorate the year he arrived in the West.



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Constable's Full Dress Tunic and Accoutrements

1880-1885

Collection of Glenbow Museum, C-1225

The scarlet tunic was the working uniform for all Mounted Police until about 1885. The added details to this constable's uniform identify it as a 'dress' uniform. Notice the yellow knot pattern on the sleeves and the yellow braid trim on the collar, the shoulder straps and the front closure. The white haversack, held in place by the cartridge belt, could hold messages and other small objects. This was Constable William Metzler's uniform and he used it for honour guard duty at Fort Macleod during the Marquis of Lorne's visit in 1881.



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North-West Mounted Police Constable's Forage Cap

Ca. 1880s

Collection of Glenbow Museum C-1234

The round, pillbox shaped cap was standard military headgear in the 1800s, and it was the official – although unpopular - N'WMP style for over 25 years. The yellow side band, the braid and the crocheted purl button are made of wool for the Constables. Officers wore a similar cap, but the trim was made of shiny silk. The light weight cap was kept in place with a leather chin strap, and was worn on the right side of the head, placed at a confident angle.



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Enfield Mark II Revolver

Ca. 1884

Collection of Glenbow Museum C-32710

From the first years of the force, the N^WM^P carried side-arms for their work on the prairies. This Mark II Enfield was one of over 1000 issued between 1882 and 1905. It is .476 calibre, held 6 rounds of ammunition, and weighed about 1 kilogram (2 pounds 4 ounces). Notice that this revolver has the standard markings: N^WM^P and CANADA. The ring at the bottom of the grip would be attached to a lanyard that was worn around the upper body.



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North-West Mounted Police Helmet with Officer's Horsehair Plume

Ca. 1878

Collection of Glenbow Museum C-1204

Officers wore a flowing horsehair plume on their helmet to distinguish them from the other ranks during parades and special occasions. Like the spike worn by Constables and Corporals, the plume (attached to a rod) could be screwed into the top vent of the helmet. This plume was owned by Inspector W.D. Antrobus who used it between 1877 and 1892.



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FORT DESCRIPTIONS

Fort Dufferin

Fort Dufferin, Manitoba was the gathering place for 302 policemen, 338 riding horses, 114 Red-River carts and 73 wagons with 142 oxen to pull and 20 drovers, 2 field guns, and 93 head of cattle, as the newly formed North West Mounted Police got ready for their 'Great March West'. On July 8, 1874 the troops began the trek to settle and bring law and order to the Canadian west, then known as the North West Territories. (See Map)

Fort Ellice – August 10, 1874

When the troop split up at Roche Percee, the sick and weak moved north toward Fort Ellice. This would be where the sick were treated and became a winter Fort. The healthy would move on and trek to Fort Edmonton.

Roche Percee – July 24, 1874

The guides the NWMF had hired did not know the areas well and by the time the force reached Roche Percee, some of their horses had already died. The men were having a hard time and needed rest. The decision was made to split the troops into 2 groups; the sick and tired would go north toward Fort Ellice and the rest would keep going west toward their destination!

Cypress Hills – August 25, 1874

While Commissioner French and Assistant Commissioner Macleod made their way south to Fort Benton to pick up supplies, the troops rested. At this point Commissioner French would begin trekking back east again with the sick and wounded and Macleod would continue on with the healthy to Fort Whoop-Up.

Fort Whoop-Up – October 9, 1874

Fort Whoop-Up was notorious for the whiskey trade and crime...two of the reasons the NWMF were formed! By the time the troops reached the Fort, the whiskey traders and criminals had all left, making the police's job easier to establish themselves in the area.

Fort Macleod – October 13, 1874

After meeting Jerry Potts, a Scottish/Blackfoot guide who helped the NWMF a great deal, Macleod followed Potts' advice and headed toward the Oldman River. This would be the spot they would build their first Fort in the west, named after Commissioner James Macleod...Fort Macleod.

Fort Edmonton – November 1, 1874

'Division A' reached Fort Edmonton just as winter was setting in. They stayed there over the winter and then moved north of Edmonton, where they would build a new post, Fort Saskatchewan, and establish law and order in the area.

Fort Calgary – 1875

After a winter at Fort Macleod, the NWMF sent Inspector Brisebois north to find an area for the new fort. At the point where the Bow and Elbow River's meet became the spot! That spring the troops got busy building the new fort and by winter 1874 they were moving into the barracks!