



DECEMBER



1982

# REGINA COIN CLUB QUARTERLY BULLETIN



**SASKATCHEWAN'S HISTORY  
- A NUMISMATIC NARRATIVE -**

**special saskatchewan edition**

**COIN                      WEEK**

**NORTH            AMERICA**

**AUCTION SALE**

**CONSIGNMENTS WANTED**

**\*\*DONATIONS\*\*DONATIONS\*\*DONATIONS\*\*DONATIONS\*\*DONATIONS\*\*DONATIONS\*\***

ALL PROCEEDS FROM THIS AUCTION WILL BE PLACED IN A SPECIAL ACCOUNT TO BE USED IN SPONSORING A MAJOR INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE NUMISMATICS OF NORTH AMERICA TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED TO BE HELD IN JULY 1985 IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE C.N.A. ANNUAL CONVENTION.

R.C.C. MEMBERS ARE URGED TO DONATE ONE OR MORE OF THEIR COINS, MEDALS, TOKENS, ETC. TO THE CLUB, WHICH WILL AUCTION THEM IN APRIL IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO OUR SPRING SHOW. SEVERAL REGINA DEALERS HAVE AGREED TO MAKE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THEIR STOCK IF THE RESPONSE TO THIS APPEAL IS GOOD ENOUGH TO PROVE MEMBERS ARE INTERESTED IN THE AUCTION AND ITS AIMS, AND IS GOOD ENOUGH TO ENABLE ORGANIZERS TO PUT ON AN AUCTION OF DECENT-QUALITY NUMISMATIC MATERIAL.

DONATIONS RECEIVED SO FAR INCLUDE : TWO SILVER U.S. DOLLARS IN VF (1921 MORGAN FROM DENVER, 1922 PEACE FROM PHILADELPHIA); BRITISH 1711 QUEEN ANNE SILVER SHILLING, ABOUT FINE; BRITISH 1822 GEORGE IV COPPER FARTHING, GOOD VF/VF; SASKATCHEWAN (SASKATOON) TOKEN BY RICHMOND BROTHERS, BAKERS, 'GOOD FOR ONE LOAF OF BREAD', IN EF AND OTHER ITEMS.

PLEASE GIVE ONE OR TWO READILY SALEABLE PIECES FROM YOUR COLLECTION IN SUPPORT OF THIS MOST WORTHY CAUSE. PLACE YOUR SELECTIONS IN A SEALED, SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE ALONG WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE ENCLOSURES, THEIR CONDITION AND THEIR ESTIMATED VALUE. THEN HAND THE ENVELOPE IN TO MURRAY KOSHCHUK AT PINETREE COINS, OR SEND IT BY POST TO THE R.C.C. SECRETARY, NOT LATER THAN 10th. MARCH 1983.

THE AUCTION WILL BE HELD AT THE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE BUILDING  
1920 COLLEGE AVENUE AT 8.00 P.M., FRIDAY 22nd. APRIL 1983. AUCTIONEERS  
AND CATALOGUERS : MURRAY KOSHCHUK AND CHRIS GILBOY FOR THE R.C.C.

PLEASE PLAN TO ATTEND



# REGINA COIN CLUB

P. O. BOX 174 REGINA, SASK. CANADA S4P 2Z6

At long last I am able to send you the first of your 1983 Quarterly Bulletins. I apologise once again for the lengthy hold-up, but feel sure you will understand why when you read through the Bulletin and see just how much work is involved....illustrating Feature Articles has so far proved to be almost completely an editorial responsibility, and a very time-consuming one at that.

I hope that you enjoy reading this edition of the QB, anyway, and that you learn much useful information.....especially as so many of you sent the Club a \$10 subscription (due acknowledgements will be made in the next issue, which has already been started).

- In a very different context - at its last meeting, the Regina Coin Club decided to use its vote to support our Vice President, Scoop Lewry, in his bid for election to the CNA Executive as its First Vice President. Scoop's rival in this election race is Stan Clute, a recent recruit to our Club's ranks. The choice is a difficult one to make, but very important, and we urge all readers who have not yet voted, but who as CNA members are eligible to do so, not to waste their opportunity by neglecting to fill out the ballot that they received and posting it....the closing date is soon, so do please act swiftly in this matter.

Finally, we (the Board of Directors of the RCC) have decided to send a copy of the Quarterly Bulletin to a very limited number of 1982 members who have not yet paid their 1983 membership dues, for we are sure non-payment results more from an oversight rather than from your decision not to rejoin. We have no record of payment if the box that follows contains a cross.....  , and would greatly appreciate your filling out a membership renewal form (attached where necessary).

Enjoy the remainder of your summer as much as you possibly can - and see you all in the Fall.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Winter is upon us again in all its fury, leaving plenty of time for indulgence in our favourite hobby.....coin collecting ! !

Our annual meeting had a somewhat disappointing crowd, but I feel it was due to the weather and the season of many Christmas parties.

I hope that we'll have an excellent turn-out of collectors at our next meeting in February at our new venue - the Co-operative Insurance Building at 1920 College Avenue. This occasion will provide me with my first opportunity to talk to the Club about my area of speciality in numismatics. My address will be entitled "THE COINAGE OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND EMPIRE. PART ONE : AFRICA". I shall picture coins from the many countries in Africa that have at one time or another in the past been administered by Great Britain. I shall also follow the trip that the American journalist, Henry Morton Stanley, took to find Dr. David Livingstone back in 1870. I shall try to prepare a display featuring a large map of the continent on which coins of British Commonwealth and Empire countries will be placed in, or alongside, areas wherein they circulated. As well, I'll have a copper medal dated 1807 that commemorates the abolition of slavery in Great Britain. I hope that I will see you at the meeting ! !

1983 should be a good year for coin collecting. Interest rates are going down, and silver and gold prices are strengthening. The Regina Coin Club again has an ambitious promotion planned for Coin Week North America in April. That, too, will be discussed at our February general meeting.

*Jim Smalley*  
JIM SMALLEY

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FRONT COVER : Indian Treaty Medal. Silver 3-inch-diameter medals of the type illustrated were issued to commemorate treaties officially numbered 3 to 7 inclusive. By the terms of each treaty, the Indians ceded vast areas of land to the Canadian government in exchange for, amongst other things, the presentation to the chief of each interested tribe of a medal and a flag. The design of the medal was the work of J.S. and A.B. Wyon. Unlike the medals issued to commemorate Treaties 1 and 2, which had been unpopular with the Indians because they were too small (only 2 inches in diameter) and bore unimaginative designs, this medal afforded the recipients great satisfaction.

Obverse : Diademed and veiled head of Queen Victoria facing left wearing a necklet of pearls from which is suspended a locket with a portrait of the Prince Consort. Around: VICTORIA REGINA

FROM THE EDITOR

Christmas followed by the birth of a new year.....a time when we wish well to the world and all its occupants.

.....a time when we look towards the coming year with hope for improvements in almost all aspects of our own lives and the lives of those around us.

.....a time when we reflect upon 1982 and upon previous years with gratitude for the good periods, with gladness for the friendships we have enjoyed - a gladness perhaps tinged with sorrow if for one reason or another we have lost touch with some of those friends. This last emotion will be felt particularly strongly by many of the long-standing members of the Regina Coin Club and of Canada's numismatic fraternity who knew Hans Zoell and/or George Muntain.

I feel it myself, even though I have not met Hans personally, nor did I know George very well.

Hans, I spoke to only once - on the telephone in early December. We arranged to work on completing a book about varieties of Canadian coins. Hans had almost finished the book, but ill health had persistently prevented him from writing the final few pages and from making the always-necessary polishing touches. He sounded to be in good spirits, so learning of his death on the 23rd. December came as a great shock to me. Hans's close friend and co-worker of many years, Cec Tannahill, is better able than I to pay tribute to Hans the man and Hans the numismatist. That tribute follows soon after these editorial comments.

George passed away eight days after Hans. The Regina Coin Club has lost a faithful supporter of a great number of years, and many of the Club members have lost a close friend. I have always felt indebted to George, Rose, Rosemarie and Georgette for their early support for the coin collecting course I delivered under the auspices of the Regina Plains Community College. Without the attendance of the three ladies closest to George - an attendance I know George greatly encouraged - that course would have been cancelled for lack of participants. If that course had not taken place, I doubt whether I would now be the RCC editor. My broad interest in the educational side of numismatics would not have been rekindled to the extent it was by my having to deliver a series of lectures covering all fields of the hobby.

Thank you, George.

To all in your family, I, and the rest of the Regina Coin Club, extend our deepest sympathy and our hope that you, Rose, will continue to play a role in our lives by carrying on the operation of George's business.

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FRONT COVER (cont'd)

On truncation: J.S. & A.B. WYON

Reverse : The Canadian Treaty Commissioner (Colonel McLeod) in uniform, facing right, shaking

I must thank the many Regina-based members of the Club who have co-operated so fully with our recently-instituted policy of picking up their issues of the Quarterly Bulletin from Pinetree Coins on the lower level of the Midtown Centre. Your help in this matter enabled the RCC to save between one and two hundred dollars in postage last year - a saving that we truly needed to make as a glance at the annual financial statement (see later) will quickly verify. About fifteen to twenty members appear to have particular difficulty in making their collections. This is a pity, for I feel sure that they appreciate the amount of money and time and effort that goes into producing this publication. Also, I feel it is only fair to Murray that QB pick-ups should be made soon after members have been informed that their most recent issue is waiting for them. After all, having a large box of envelopes taking up some of the limited amount of space in his shop is an inconvenience to Murray. The Club cannot expect him to have the box there for longer than two weeks after I have contacted members to the effect that they can collect their latest copies of the QB.

I must also thank all members who have, in rejoining the RCC for 1983, taken out the \$10 optional subscription to the QB. Your support for what we are trying to accomplish is invaluable and greatly appreciated. The QB has to become financially self-supporting, or it will have to revert to its former format (still used by most clubs) of a 2- to 6-sided monthly publication that carries the briefest summaries of club news and abstracted points of general numismatic interest. A two-tier information service to members might have to be adopted in 1984, with the QB in its present form being distributed only to subscribers, short newsletters to non-subscribers.

Reaction from various of our out-of-town members to the suggestion that we somehow combine the 1985 CNA Annual Convention with a major symposium has mostly been positive. Developments on this front will be described in this and future issues of the QB as they happen. We hope that the symposium will become a reality, and that it will receive your enthusiastic support.

Best wishes to you all for a 1983 that brings much Joy, Peace and Contentment.....

*Chris Gilboy*

CHRIS GILBOY

FRONT COVER (cont'd)

hands with an Indian Chief (supposedly Roundmaker) in ceremonial dress\* facing left; a tomahawk lies on the ground between them; in the right field lies an Indian encampment of teepees; in the left field the sun rises (or sets) on the prairie; below in minute letters: J.S. & A.B.WYON Around: (at top) INDIAN TREATY NO. and (at bottom) 187

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FOR SECURITY REASONS, MEMBERS' FIRST NAMES ONLY ARE USUALLY GIVEN. FULL NAMES ARE QUOTED WHERE SUCH INFORMATION IS UNLIKELY TO JEOPARDIZE THE SAFETY OF THE OWNERS' HOMES (THE MEMBERS ARE NOT ACTIVE COLLECTORS, OR THEY STORE THEIR VALUABLES IN BANKS' SAFETY-DEPOSIT BOXES).

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FRONT COVER (cont'd) (blank spaces were left to enable corresponding treaty number and date to be punched therein as necessary).

\* Includes head-dress of eagles' or turkeys' feathers, necklace of elks' teeth, bead-embroidered belt, tight-fitting leather leggings fringed along the seams, and buckskin moccasins.

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FEATURE ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE REGINA COIN CLUB QUARTERLY BULLETIN SHOULD NOT BE REPRODUCED ELSEWHERE WITHOUT THE EXPRESS PRIOR PERMISSION OF THE EDITOR AND/OR THE AUTHOR.

HANS ZOELL, C.N.A. LM 30

MAY 20 - 1906 to 1982 - DEC 23

A TRIBUTE

Hans Zoell was born and raised on a farm in the German Rhineland. He did not wish to become a farmer, however, and at the age of 17 he went to the City of Dusseldorf where he apprenticed as an electrician and took night school classes in electrical engineering.

When he was 22 years old, he emigrated to Canada, and came to Regina as he had an aunt living here. He was employed in his profession until 1932, when he - along with thousands of other people - found himself without a job. Hans, not content to lie around doing nothing, took any small job that was available : digging gardens, carpentry, electrical repairs, cleaning..... just about anything, in fact.

Whilst helping to clean offices and other buildings, Hans started to collect all the stamps that had been thrown into waste-paper baskets. He accumulated so many stamps that, in 1935, he started a 'Stamp and Supply' business, making many of the supplies himself.

Hans married in 1938 and raised four children - Don, Bob, Jeanette, and Paul. In 1941, with the stamp business quite slow, he needed more income to provide for his growing family. Hans therefore purchased a small printing establishment. He undertook any kind of printing task he could obtain, and swiftly gained considerable experience in his new-found field.

In 1953, Hans started back in the hobby line again, taking in as his partner Elizabeth Kadanek, who remained a lifelong friend. Phila-Coin Company dealt in coins, stamps and supplies. In 1955, Hans published his first Premium Catalogue, giving the prices he would pay for coins, tokens and paper money of Canada. He was one of the first dealers to do this. Even in his first catalogue, Hans' illustrations were clear. But being the perfectionist that he was, Hans was always experimenting to reproduce better photographs.

At about this time, Hans became interested in varieties, and started gathering all the varieties of Canadian coins that were known or that he was able to discover. Working long hours writing and photographing as well as keeping the store open, Hans published his first edition of the Canadian Coin Variety Catalog. He thought many collectors were interested in varieties, but even he was surprised by the large response his book created. Letters arrived every day containing coins that were off-centre, incuse strikes, double-struck, clipped planchets and so on.

So in 1962, the second edition of the Canadian Coin Variety Catalog was published; it included Newfoundland coins. With so many new varieties being reported, Hans published again in 1965, but had to have two volumes - Major Coin Varieties and Minor Coin Varieties.

The demand was so large that, in November 1965, Hans started the magazine 'Unusual Canadian Coins', a monthly publication. This enabled the variety collector to keep up to date on newly discovered varieties. The name of the magazine was changed in September 1966 to 'Unusual Numismatic Objects' as many other items besides Canadian coins were being sent to Hans.

In 1965, Hans published his 'Simplified Grading Guide' for the coins of Canada and Newfoundland. This was one of the best illustrated books on grading as all points of wear were indicated in red.

Working long hours, sometimes all night, to run off his magazine, 'Unusual Numismatic Objects', on time and to answer all his correspondence, resulted in Hans' suffering several minor strokes. So in 1968, he was forced into slowing up a little. He sold all his Variety Catalogs and Grading Guides along with their copyrights to Charlton Coin and Stamp Co. of Toronto. He published the final issue of 'Unusual Numismatic Objects' with Number 29,30 for September and October 1968.

Jack Forbes of Charltons, Toronto, asked Hans Zoell to move to Toronto to help in publishing the book already in print, and to continue on with issuing more Coin Variety Catalogs. So Hans and Lisa Kadanek moved to Toronto to work for Charltons.

In January 1971, the Coin Irregularity Association of Canada was formed, and of course the editor of its publication, 'The Kayak', was Hans. Again due to long working hours, Hans' health suffered, and Hans was told by his doctor to slow up. He still considered Regina as his home, so he left Toronto and moved back to Regina.

He planned on resting for a while before starting to prepare a large edition on 'Varieties of Canadian Coins'. Hans' health worsened, however, and he was able to work on this latest project for only short periods of time on some days. Death came before this book was ready for the printer. It is hoped that Lisa Kadanek, who remained his partner throughout many years, will be able to finish his work.

It is difficult to assess the impact that Hans had upon Canadian numismatics. A number of numismatists felt that the varieties as depicted in Hans' catalogs were not collectable items, so they neglected his work. However, his publications created a great deal of interest in varieties, and resulted in generating considerable research into the decimal series. The writer was with Hans when he discovered the large and small date in the 1875 5-cent silver.....and this was only one of the many discoveries in the decimal series during those years.

A number of coin clubs still encourage the use of Hans Zoell's Grading Guide amongst their new members as it is so easy to see the points of wear on a coin when they are well highlighted.

Yes. Hans Zoell contributed greatly to Canadian numismatics.. The only fault he possessed was that he did not take time from his efforts to look after his health. The only time he took off from work was when someone visited him to talk coins. Even then, afterwards, Hans would work that much later to give his all to the collector. To be sure, Hans was bitten by the 'Variety Bug', but the hobby was the better for it. Numismatics would benefit if more of us were affected by some bug that would help us to contribute only a fraction of the work Hans did.

If there is a coin club or association in Heaven, you can rest assured Hans will be there, staying in the background, but contributing his best.

Thank you Hans Zoell for all you have done for this wonderful hobby of ours.



Cec Tannahill



OUR FRIEND, GEORGE MUNTAIN

A long-time member of the Regina Coin Club, George Muntain passed away on the first of January 1983 at the age of 52 years.

"Monty", as George was known to his many friends and customers, was one of the most colourful persons whom or I could hope to know. He was an energetic and strong-willed man who worked hard and long hours throughout his life to establish and run several business ventures. Even when his health was not up to par, George kept up an unrelenting pace. In today's business jargon, George was an "achiever", a "high-flyer".

Even though George devoted much of his time to business, he still found many hours to do good work for his fellow-man. He was an active member of the Capital Cosmopolitan Club, serving for a while as its Treasurer, and helped with the building of the Cosmopolitan Activity Centre for the handicapped. He was also an active member of the Regina Coin Club from the time he moved to Regina in 1955. Also on George's activity list was the Saskatchewan Gun Collectors' Association. He served two terms as its President, from 1976 - 1978, and was the Chairman of several gun shows. At the time of his passing, George was a Director on the Saskatchewan Gun Collectors' Association Executive.

George was always concerned for his family, and ensured that they were well provided for. Rose and daughters, Rose-Marie and Georgette, were always high on George's list of priorities. The same was also true for his mother, brother Jim, son-in-law Gerald, and the three grandchildren, in all of whom he held great pride.

George served in the Legion of Frontiersmen from 1962 to 1979, when he transferred to the Retired Squadron. He was proud of his association with Brigadier and Mrs. Mack and all of the Imperial Squadron members. Over the years, George progressed through the ranks to Sergeant, Lieutenant and, in late 1974, Colonel for a temporary period with the provincial command.

The story of George "Monty" Muntain would be incomplete without a short dissertation on George the "Entrepreneur". From his very early childhood, George had the makings of an entrepreneur. As a pre-schooler, he operated a lemonade-stand at his home in Melville, Saskatchewan. As a school-boy, he worked at the Princess Theatre's popcorn stand and, during his summer vacations, worked at the Cameo Cafe as well as on a farm. Another of his early boyhood ventures was to collect newspapers and magazines from houses around town and then sell these "slightly used" publications to others at a bargain price.

George was involved with the Boy Scouts for many years, first as a scout and then later as a Scoutmaster. He supported the scouting movement enthusiastically. By way of one example, he supplied a certain Cub Leader with all kinds of novelties for the cubs who attended summer camp, to be given as prizes for various scouting achievements.

By the time George reached his teens, he was experienced in a wide range of jobs. His first business enterprise was "Monty's Fish and Chip" place in Melville. It was a successful venture. Like most young men, George wanted to get out and see the world. He joined the fair circuit and traveled throughout Canada and parts of the United States. After getting his fill of traveling and of the excitement of being a "Carney", George returned to Melville, settled down and, in 1951, married Rose.

George worked as a serviceman fixing pinball machines. His employer, Mr. Jack Emery, owner of Automatic Amusements, was so pleased with George's work that he asked him to transfer to Regina. In 1955, George, Rose and small daughter Rose-Marie, moved to Regina. Subsequently, George and Hank Seibel established a new business, Modern Coin Amusements, where he continued to do repair work to coin-operated machines.

Having been in business on his own as a very young man, George always had it in the back of his mind to be independent. His wishes became a reality in about 1957, when he started up the "Regina Coin Exchange" on a part-time basis at the back of his residence at 2041 Cornwall Street, just south of the Hotel Saskatchewan. This was when most of the collectors in the Regina district first got to meet George.

In 1960, George's business was relocated to 1403 - 11th. Avenue where he stayed for several years, except for a short period in 1961 when he operated a store at 1767 Rose Street. His business was not yet sufficiently well-established, so George also worked at Brown's Auction where he learned the second-hand store business. This was to prove to be a valuable experience to him in years to come. During the early 60's, George also worked nights as a security man, or house detective, at the Vagabond Motor Inn, and as a Bailiff during the days. George's 1962 Christmas gift from Rose was a second daughter, appropriately named Georgette. Between 1964 and 1968, George worked in various sales positions, but still kept his business open on a part-time basis with the help of his wife Rose.

Then, in 1969, George opened "Monty's Surplus and Exchange" store at 1712 Hamilton Street, his first venture into the second-hand store business. The following year, he moved to 1703 Broad Street where he stayed until 1973 when he bought Peart's Hardware store building at 1725 - 11th. Avenue.

At this location, George operated his largest store. In addition to coins, stamps, medals, antiques, novelties etc., he had a large inventory of used furniture and other items which pretty

well included everything imaginable. No matter what a person wanted to buy or sell, George could be always counted upon to make a deal. Almost everyone left the store satisfied. Those were the "glory" days for both customers and for George Muntain. People from across Canada and the United States were intrigued by the wide range of stock.

Not being one to let opportunities go by, George accepted the City of Regina's offer to purchase his building which was converted to a Senior Citizens' Day Centre. George moved across the street to the former Foodland store at Broad and 11th. Avenue. He also bought the Mid-West Furniture store building at 1775 Broad Street from which he also conducted business for a short period. Then, in 1978; George moved to 1933 South Railway Street to the former Ideal Men's Wear store. In the same year, he also helped his daughter, Rose-Marie, to establish an antique store in the 1800 block Smith Street, next to the Trianon Ballroom.

When the City started to demolish the downtown business area on South Railway Street, George decided to quit the second-hand trade. In 1979, he then moved to 1717 Hamilton Street where he operated a coin and stamp shop. As the Cornwall development progressed, the buildings on the east side of Hamilton Street were also demolished. At this time, George decided to move his business to his residence on McCarthy Boulevard North, opposite the Normanview Shopping Centre.

In closing, a few words on George "The Man" would be appropriate. George Muntain worked hard all of his life. He thrived on work. People have marveled at the drive George Muntain possessed in his desire to be successful. He did not know the meaning of the word "quit" when times were tough, nor even when his health started to slip. He kept up the same fast pace until very recently.

Who will ever forget, once having seen it, the yellow 1961 International Van with the large name "Monty's Surplus" on the sides? It moved, with the help of "the gang" (Gerald, Danny, George and Gary), George's possessions many, many times. All moves were done within the time-frame of a single weekend. For those who know how much stock George owned, this was a super feat.

Beneath his outer shell, George Muntain was a compassionate person. He helped many people over the years without publicity. As a businessman, he was always willing to make a deal, a fact to which his customers will attest. He was respected by his fellow members in the Cosmopolitan, Coin, and Gun Clubs as well as the Frontiersmen. He had friends in all walks of life, from the mighty to the humble. George enjoyed the fellowship of collectors, many of whom he got started in a hobby.

George "Monty" Muntain will be missed by his family and his many friends. He will always be remembered as being "quite the guy".



George, left, with friends.



George, centre, with friends.

NEW MEMBERS

At our regular meeting of the 19th November, nine applicants were admitted into the Regina Coin Club. The majority had paid their dues for the balance of 1982 at the Fall Show in late September, and so will receive the final two issues of our 1982 Quarterly Bulletins.....this alone should give them their money's worth.....

On behalf of all our pre-existing members, I take great pleasure in welcoming Ken T. back into the Club after an absence of several years; Ken was one of the RCC's earliest members (#33), and has taken out membership for 1983. We hope that you will remain on our role for many years to come, Ken. Joining for 1982 were Donald H., who collects coins and stamps; R.E.L. of Moose Jaw, a general hobbyist; Adam S. of Regina (unspecified collecting interests); Pastor Dan of northern Saskatchewan (Canadian decimals); David M., Regina, who has a general interest in coins and stamps; Nick K., also with general interests; and our two new Juniors - Darren S., Regina, who collects coins and stamps; and Dwayne P. of Wynyard, Saskatchewan, who likes both Canadian and foreign coins.

The first Family Memberships were elected into the Club at the Annual General Meeting of the 10th. December. We trust that Garry T., wife Dianne and children Shelley and Wendy, and that my wife, Lyn, and daughters Yasmina, Fran and Jemma will all find that belonging to the RCC is both pleasurable and intellectually rewarding. The Family memberships were all for 1983.

We on the RCC Executive shall continue to try our very best to serve all in the Club. We only hope that you'll all be satisfied with our endeavours and that you'll bring all possible improvements to our attention.

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CLUB NEWS

As usual, much has happened since your last opportunity to bring yourselves up-to-date on Club matters. I shall not, therefore, delay in passing on information about decisions reached and plans in the making.

i) General Meeting. Only one General Meeting has taken place since the release of the September QB. It took place on the 19th. November at The Union Centre before 22 members and guests. Following the reading of the previous meeting's minutes and the admission of new members, the Secretary announced the offer, generously made to the Club through one of our most recently-joined members, of the groundfloor seminar rooms in the Co-Operative Insurance Building, 1920 College Avenue, for all 1983 meetings. These new facilities are

are ideal for Club meetings, having comfortable chairs, tables (if required), carpeting, audio-visual equipment and so on. AND no rental fees would be charged to the RCC. George W. proposed that the RCC's 1983 meetings be held at this new location. The motion was seconded by Chris Gilboy, and was passed unanimously.

The Treasurer reviewed the 1982 Fall Show, which made an overall profit of close to \$625. A contribution of \$390 to recompense the RCC for its added expenses involved in its having to move the Show from the Hotel to the Exhibition Grounds was received from the Hotel Saskatchewan, and was gratefully acknowledged.

The Secretary briefly outlined how his two two-hour presentations to Public School teachers at one of their Institute Days (Friday 12th. November) had gone. A total of about 20 educators had attended the presentations, and had expressed much interest in the Club's School Programme. However, no subsequent contact had been made in the week following the Institute Day for the Club to exercise any of its School Programme services.

In further connection with the School Programme, an appeal was made to the RCC's Junior members to make last-minute efforts to design entries for the Club's Medallion Art Awards. The closing date had been extended through to 22nd. November to allow submission of late entries.

The President requested comments from the floor about the format of the new membership application and renewal forms and/or of the "General Information" sheets. In the absence of any comment for or against, Jim suggested tacit approval was indicated.

Gilboy asked members what they thought of the possibility, first broached in the September QB, of the RCC's endeavouring to organize a major numismatic symposium which would immediately precede the 1985 CNA Convention. Doubts were expressed about holding the symposium over three days as initially suggested. One or two days were thought by some to be sufficient. The meeting unanimously gave the Secretary a mandate to examine further the feasibility, both financial and logistic, of holding the symposium. The theme of this event would be the numismatics of North America, perhaps with emphasis on describing the directions and results of recent and current research-work.

In a protracted discussion of the 1983 Schedule of Events, Murray spoke about the legalities of the RCC's holding an auction. Other aspects mentioned in connection with an auction included its timing, i.e. whether it should be on the Friday or the Saturday of Coin Week and thus immediately precede or overlap our Spring Show; its venue, i.e. whether it should be held at the Co-Operative Insurance Building or at the Holiday Inn; and its clientele, i.e. whether it should be essentially restricted to RCC members or open to the general public. Most of those present appeared to favour having a somewhat modest auction associated with the Spring Show, perhaps followed later in the year by a high-quality auction (in conjunction with the Fall Show). Murray and Chris undertook to investigate the matter further.

Other Coin Week North America activities were briefly examined - members decided to limit attention as far as our efforts in Regina's

shopping malls are concerned to three centres (not four, as last year): preferably the Cornwall Centre (all day), the Golden Mile and the Northgate (both evenings only).

Brent's resignation from the RCC Board of Directors was announced by the Secretary. Brent felt unable to devote enough time to his Club's responsibilities because of heavy commitments elsewhere; he asked that another member assume his task of making up starter-kits. This, Jack S. volunteered to do.

Jack tendered his resignation, effective as from the end of the year, as RCC Treasurer due to other commitments. However, Jack made clear the fact that he would be willing to continue serving on the Board of Directors if the membership so wished. Morley offered to assume the vacant office of Treasurer, and was nominated accordingly by the Nomination Committee. Natasha K. was nominated by the Committee as its candidate for 1983 Junior Representative on the 1983 Board of Directors, and Dennis N. as Brent's replacement.

The meeting was shown the CNA Silver Certificate received by the Club to mark its 25 years of continuous membership in the national organization. ANA Certificates of Appreciation were presented to those Club members present who had taken part in the RCC's 1982 Coin Week activities.

An update concerning the 1983 Spring Show was given - eight tables have so far been sold; arrangements are going ahead for co-operative publicity coverage of the Show with the "I am a Collector" Club.

Jenea T. was presented with 5 coins, medallions and tokens given to the Club by Rene G. on the understanding that they be handed to each of the four Junior Exhibitors of numismatic displays at the 1982 Fall Show.

Finally, Murray asked that any members attending the meeting who had not yet collected their September Bulletin should each pick one from the Bulletin Box which he had brought to the Union Centre.

The Business Section of the evening's proceedings ended at 9.10 p.m.

After a short coffee break, Jim Smalley introduced the evening's speaker - our well known and popular Edith Maynard. Edith displayed three gold medallions (taken out of the bank specially for this occasion) minted by Spink and Son Ltd. of London, England, to commemorate the humanitarian works and accomplishments of Albert Schweitzer. Edith added to her display a vivid account of Schweitzer's upbringing in Europe, of his early career in French Equatorial Africa, and of his trials and tribulations encountered whilst establishing his mission hospital at Lambarene. She brought her talk to an end at about 9.50 p.m., whereupon the President thanked her on behalf of everyone present for her ability to bring such a noble and admirable person as Schweitzer so close to her listeners.

ii) Annual General Meeting. The 1982 Annual General Meeting was held

at the Union Centre on Friday, 10th. December. It was attended by eleven members (including three Juniors) and two guests (one youngster). The President, Jim Smalley, opened the meeting at 8.10 p.m.

After the minutes of the November meeting had been read and accepted, eight new members (four from each of two applications for Family Membership) were officially enrolled into the RCC for 1983.

A letter from Frank Harding was read to the meeting. The letter had accompanied a catalogue listing all the Saskatchewan medallions known to the authors, Frank and Ron Rogal of Saskatoon (see under 'Special Requests' for further details).

A brief annual report was presented by the Treasurer, followed by a longer review of the Club's achievements and progress during 1982 (see Section iv, Club News) from the Secretary. The President then gave his retrospective view of the year and its importance to the Club.

Nominations for the Regina Coin Club's 1983 Board of Directors were announced as follows :

President	Jim Smalley
Vice President	Scoop Lewry
Secretary	Chris Gilboy
Treasurer	Morley B.
Directors	Jim Z. Jack Shinske Dennis Naphin Natasha K. (Junior Representative)

Following a motion from the floor that nominations cease, all the above were duly elected by acclamation.

Jack relinquished his Treasurer's seat and the Club's account books to Morley; then the meeting proceeded with discussion of New Business.

The Secretary disclosed that an order for 2500 Coin Week North America 1983 pin-back badges had been placed through Barrie Cubbons Advertising Agency, and passed around a folder containing details of the badges' design. Gilboy also informed the meeting that room for a table had been booked at the Northgate Shopping Mall for the evening of Thursday, 21st. April. Enquiries about similar facilities had been placed with mall management at the Cornwall Centre and the Golden Mile, but confirmation of space had not yet been forthcoming.

An invitation to the Regina Coin Club to man a booth at Showcase '83 Exposition at a cost of \$75.00 for the week March 14th.-18th. inclusive was brought to the meeting's attention. The Exposition will be held in the Agribition and Pavilion Buildings, Exhibition Grounds. It is part of an Educators' Convention which as so far attracted about 5½ thousand registrations from teachers throughout Saskatchewan. Gilboy moved that the Club purchase a booth to inform Showcase delegates about the RCC and its School Programme. Morley seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously. Morley offered to take charge of preparing display posters and other material for the booth.

The Secretary told the meeting that the 1983 Schedule of Events was about ready for printing. The one estimate so far received suggested

that publication of 1000 copies of the Schedule would cost in the order of \$275. Despite this high outlay, a motion was passed unanimously that the 1983 Schedule be printed using a similar format to that of the 1981 and 1982 Schedules.

Members present at the meeting were then given the opportunity to examine the Club's new membership cards.

Finally, a motion was passed that Morley audit the Club's books for 1982, a task Morley had agreed to undertake.

The President brought the Business Section of the meeting to a close at 8.55 p.m.

In the ensuing break, whilst a screen and projector were being set up, members enjoyed consuming Christmas cake and coffee. A suggestion was forwarded that the Club should, in addition to coffee, provide fruit juice to drink during the break and the Educational Section of future meetings.

After a few words of introduction from Jim Smalley, Chris Gilboy began his presentation - "Mankind's Religions - a Numismatic Review" \*- by showing a slide of Rodin's "The Thinker", which he viewed as illustrating perfectly human preoccupation for seeking answers to the reasons and purposes of our existence. The world's religions developed essentially to provide acceptable answers, which varied considerably from one part of our planet to another. Using a total of some 70 slides to show viewers some of the points discussed, Gilboy summarized some of the histories and basic tenets of, first, the polytheistic, relatively simple religions of ancient Greece and Rome, followed by Hinduism - probably the oldest of the world's major living religions - , Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, Judaism, Christianity - the largest of the world's living religions -, and finally Islam - the youngest of the world's living religions. The speaker pointed out that the possession of religious beliefs is one of the main characteristics that separates mankind from all the other members of earth's animal kingdom as far as we know. These beliefs are so old that their origins are lost in the mists of prehistoric time. They have always immensely influenced human behaviour, for they have essentially taught men and women how to lead their lives on earth, and have given them hope for a happy life after death. On the one hand, they have inspired nobility, self-sacrifice, courage and endurance. On the other, they have produced wars, persecutions and abominable cruelty. Gilboy drew his presentation to a close by once again showing Rodin's "The Thinker", pointing out that contemplation of the whys and wherefores of human existence would doubtless continue to occupy much of our time, from the simplest of children to the most sophisticated of philosophers.

At about 10 p.m., Jim Smalley thanked the speaker for his careful and detailed preparation of his talk, which successfully and interestingly blended numismatics with religion. He then formally closed the meeting after inviting those present to remain to look through two sets of slides that the RCC had borrowed for the evening from the American Numismatic Association's library. Three people accepted the invitation,

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and watched "Coins and Early Christianity" (ANA slide-set #23) and "Coinage of Christian Imperial Rome" (ANA slide-set #13-A). Both these sets were extremely informative, and took about an hour to view. The premises were, therefore, finally vacated at about 11 p.m.

iii) 1982 Financial Statement.

Bank Balance : 1981 - 12 - 31		406.54
<u>Revenue</u>		
Memberships	355.00	
Bourse Table Rentals ('82 & part '83)	2578.00	
Buttons	501.50	
Contributions - Quarterly Bulletin	157.53	
Door Admissions	960.05	
Spring Banquet Tickets (47)	440.00	
Hotel Saskatchewan Reimbursement	390.00	
Transfer From Savings Account	269.00	
Miscellaneous	22.78	
	<u>5673.86</u>	6080.40
<u>Expenditures</u>		
Postage And P.O. Box Rental	562.39	
Printing And Duplicating *	791.95	
Stationery Supplies	69.64	
Advertising And Photographs	327.09	
Security (Spring Show)	220.50	
Rental Charges - Union Centre Rooms	150.00	
- Public Library & YWCA	40.00	
- Shows	1685.00	
Spring Show Banquet & Wine And Cheese	562.16	
Table Refunds	125.00	
Buttons	587.67	
Gifts, Awards And Prizes	361.87	
CNA Membership, 1982	15.00	
Miscellaneous	82.40	
Bank Service Charges	19.55	
	<u>5600.22</u>	480.18
Less Cash On Hand	90.00	
Bank Balance : 1982 - 12 - 31		<u>390.18</u>

Non-Personal Saving Account

Balance : 1981 - 12 - 31	2892.22
Plus Interest To 1982 - 10 - 30	377.59
Minus Withdrawal Of 1982 - 12 - 08	<u>269.00</u>
Balance : 1982 - 12 - 31	<u>3000.81</u>

\* Does not include costs of September and December issues of the Quarterly Bulletin

iv) 1982 in Review. 1982 has been an auspicious year for the Regina Coin Club. Our achievements were many and varied. Our disappointments

were few.

So let us start by looking at the latter.

The greatest disappointment is probably the slow action that has taken place in the operation of the School Programme. This is perhaps largely the fault of the Club in that those of us involved in the Programme did not publicise it to the schools as aggressively as is evidently required if teachers are to respond to our offers of presentations, if they are to involve their students in our 'Awards of Merit for Excellence in Medallion Art', and/or if they are to act as co-ordinators for the establishment of school-based coin clubs. What is essential for the Programme to realise its full potential is a special director who can keep in touch on a fairly individual basis with school teachers in Regina. The Secretary's position is currently too occupied with other Club business to allow the incumbent to cope adequately with a responsibility of this magnitude - for it would need considerable hard work if done properly. The office of 'School Programme Director' would, in return for conscientious effort, be very rewarding to anyone truly dedicated towards bringing knowledge of, and interest in, coins to our young people.

Also disappointing is the continued low-key coverage given to the Club by the Leader Post, although some headway has been made and liaison is likely to improve further. Here again, a Publicity Director would be invaluable to the Club, especially if held by a member who is imaginative, artistic, diplomatic, persuasive, an eloquent writer and speaker, and who is fully aware of the Club and its aims. Such a position would bring extreme satisfaction to someone who is prepared to meet the challenge of making our 1985 Symposium (assuming we go ahead on this) and CNA Convention an unprecedented success.

A third disappointment lies in our financial situation.....as you have read in our Financial Statement for 1982, we managed pretty well to hold our own during the year thanks to a successful Fall Show. Not included in that Statement, however, are the duplicating and postage expenses that are yet to be incurred by the September and December issues of the Quarterly Bulletin, which will involve a total sum of close to five hundred dollars. If we are to put on a truly worthwhile symposium in '85 with the best of North America's numismatists delivering papers, we have to start now to raise funds on a major scale. Thus we should appoint a third Director to take charge of fund-raising. We should not have any great problem in obtaining several thousand dollars, for the numismatic community of North America would almost certainly support our endeavours to raise money for a much-needed symposium of the type envisaged. We hope that after the favourable response to our First Coin Week North America 1982 buttons, which more-or-less paid for themselves, our second issue will bring in high profits. Other fund-raising ventures might include a 'Pay-What-You-Pull' raffle, and designing, manufacturing and selling Christmas cards and coloured posters with numismatic themes. Here again is a major challenge open to a person who is artistic, imaginative and prepared to work hard for the Club and the furtherance of its good reputation. The results such a

achieves would be easily measurable from the improvements in the Club's bank balance.

During 1982, one of our main revenue-drains was the Quarterly Bulletin, which will eventually have cost the Club a total of close to \$1000 by the time this issue is distributed and paid for. We have taken an interim measure to help remedy this drain by asking all our members to take out - voluntarily - \$10 subscriptions for 1983 issues of the Quarterly Bulletin. About half of those who have renewed their memberships have generously subscribed. To those who have so far declined.....please consider sending the subscription as soon as your financial situation allows, and thus refrain from letting other members carry the Bulletin for you.....for surely you all get \$10-worth of information and interest out of its several hundred pages. If not, please let the Club know, and we can take you off our mailing list. Financial hardship is the best of reasons for not subscribing, but if you are simply not particularly interested in what you read between the covers of the QB, your editor is wasting your and his time and Regina Coin Club money in sending Bulletins to you. Remember that had the Club not had to lay out some \$500 for the first two issues of the 1982 QB, our Financial Statement would have shown a healthy increase in its bank balance for 1982-12-31.....an increase we could perhaps start to put towards our symposium.

Now let us look at our achievements.

First, our Coin Week North America activities in April 1982 were varied, and were supported by many of our members, both new and old. A spirit of purpose and co-operation was evident. Our first issue of buttons commemorating Coin Week was purchased by clubs and individuals all across the U.S. and Canada. The Regina Coin Club made itself known from Texas to California to British Columbia to Newfoundland. This trend we must continue to develop if we are to do 1985 justice....we can and will attract people from far away if we earn ourselves a sufficiently high reputation as dedicated numismatists. Our banquet was an enjoyable success - one that we should think about repeating sometime during 1983. Our Spring Coin and Stamp Show was well attended and would have been satisfyingly profitable had the Westwater Inn not raised its room rental fees unexpectedly. Allthese - and other - activities during Coin Week were documented in a scrapbook which won for the Club second place in the national Coin Week Canada scrapbook competition.

Second, our Quarterly Bulletin has attained national and international acclaim. Awards from the CNA and, later, the ANA recognized the publication as being North America's best at a local club level. The Regina Coin Club can indeed be proud of this contribution to numismatic knowledge that it puts out every three months. I should emphasize that our awards were for our 1981 Bulletins, which were far inferior in length, and in quality of content, production and appearance to our 1982 issues. We can perhaps look forward to more awards at the 1983 conventions.....if they are forthcoming, so much the better for the Club and its improving reputation in North America. So much the better too, for 1985.

Third, our Fall Show was an outstanding event which attracted a record

crowd and in which many members participated either as much-needed helpers or as exhibitors (sometimes as both). Particularly gratifying



PLATE 1. Several RCC members also enjoyed the Fall Show behind dealers' tables - Dennis Naphin amongst them.



PLATE 2. The Club had its now customary table at the Fall Show; here, members attending the table (Jack Shinske here) answered all kinds of questions about the hobby and/or about the Club and its activities to Show visitors.



PLATE 3. Club President, Jim Smalley, receives on behalf of the RCC the plaque awarded by the ANA for the Club's "Outstanding Local Numismatic Publication". The award was passed on to the RCC by Scoop Lewry (left), who had accepted it at the ANA Convention in Boston. The QB editor looks on; the transfer took place at the Club's November regular meeting.

was the presence in the competitive display section of four junior exhibits.

Fourth, our increase in membership numbers might be taken to indicate that we are doing some things correctly. At the start of the Annual General Meeting, our list showed 126 names, thirty-one more than at the same time in 1981, and must be at least close to the highest the Club has possessed at any time in its 29-year history. Junior membership stands at about twenty, and is an important element in the Club. We trust that our 1983 Junior Representative on the Board of Directors will come up with some ideas as to what the RCC can and should do to nurture youthful enthusiasm for our hobby. Certainly we hope Juniors will take an increasingly active role in the Club.....in contributing to the QB, in delivering addresses - albeit brief - to Club meetings and in exhibiting at our Fall Show.

Fifth, our educational talks..... these have well served their purpose of broadening the background knowledge of RCC members so that they can

derive more pleasure from their collections and, in many ways, from living their everyday lives. Our speakers during the past year - Murray Koshchuk on world coins and paper money, Rene Gaudry on campaign medals, Jack Shinske on traditional money, Scoop Lewry on Saskatchewan tokens and, most recently, Edith Maynard on Albert Schweitzer - are all to be thanked for passing along their knowledge, the fruit of their experiences and researches, to the rest of us. Attendance was generally good, in the twenties, but we hope for a marked improvement next year when we move to a better, more comfortable meeting room in the Co-Operative Insurance Building.

Sixth, and perhaps most important of all to the Club in general, was our seemingly successful bid to host the 1985 CNA Annual Convention. Whether or not we decide to hold a Symposium in conjunction with the Convention, we have put our reputation as an efficient, enthusiastic, capable organization on the line. Making the Convention a memorable event for all participants - club delegates, collectors, interested passers-by, and dealers - must be one of the Club's highest priorities for its immediate future. We shall return to this topic in Section vi of Club News.

With these accomplishments now history, we turn our attention to the year before us. If members provide similar vigorous dedication in their support of our activities, especially those that bring the Club to the attention of the public, we can expect another rewarding year.

v) 1983 in Prospect. We have a full programme of educational talks lined up for our regular meetings, and arrangements are well in hand for our customary Spring and Fall Shows. The latter will feature a CNA-sponsored Educational Forum. In addition, we have bought a 10-foot booth at Showcase 83; will be setting up information tables to publicise the Regina Coin Club and its services at - we hope - three of Regina's shopping malls one evening during Coin Week North America; are accepting donated consignments for a Coin Week North America auction (see page 2), and intend to hold an entertaining quiz night. Our schedule thus has greater diversity than in the recent past.

Then, of course, there are our ongoing regular services to our members. The Quarterly Bulletin will continue, in the absence of any suggestions for improvement from our readers, to appear in a similar format to that presently employed; its contents will cover a broad range of numismatic topics. Our School Programme will provide Regina's teachers and/or students with with whatever help it is called upon to give; we trust all potential Programme users will gradually learn how our slide presentations and other Programme facilities can most effectively be incorporated into school curricula.

Educational talks will be given by four RCC members on specific topics ranging from coins to gallantry awards to commemorative medallions to buying and selling techniques for numismatists. Short five-minute (or thereabouts)-long presentations will be given by five Senior members (29th. May) and by five Junior members (18th. November) - if anyone has an item (or items) in his/her collection that greatly intrigues him/her, please tell the rest of us about it/them. Let the Club Secretary as soon as you can if you decide to offer a talk so that he can finalise the

programmes for the two multi-presentation evenings.

The Spring Show is due to take place in the Seven Oaks Motor Inn (formerly the Holiday Inn), 777 Albert Street, Regina, on the last weekend of Coin Week North America. About half the available 28 tables have so far been sold, so we can already promise Regina's numismatists and philatelists an excellent selection of material from which to choose additions to their collections. Traditionally, displays do not feature prominently in the Spring Show.

Displays, both competitive and non-competitive, will provide one of the major attractions at our Fall Show. The event promises to be outstanding, for it is to be held in the magnificent, recently completed Regency Ballroom (formerly the Qu'Appelle Room) at the Hotel Saskatchewan. Here, space abounds for dealers' tables, for exhibit areas, and for visitors to stroll around in with no chance that they'll feel in the least cramped for room. We'll perhaps obtain a taste of things-to-come, for the Ballroom is probably the most suitable location in Regina for the CNA '85 Convention's bourse area. The Fall Show will star a CNA-sponsored Educational Forum at which two yet-to-be-named speakers, probably from out-of-town, will deliver highly authoritative accounts of their fields of numismatic expertise to all who are interested in hearing them. The Fall Show organisers and CNA 2nd. Vice President (Calgary Numismatic Society President), Stan Clute, are in close communication as to the choice of speakers.

Showcase 83 is an Educators' Convention and Exposition that will take place through the week of March 14th.-18th. inclusive. To date, more than 5½ thousand teachers from across Saskatchewan have registered to attend this important event. The Regina Coin Club will be participating in both the Convention and the Exposition. At 1.30 p.m. Thursday 17th., the Club has a further opportunity to present to the province's teaching profession details of the RCC School Programme.....perhaps this time we shall obtain a truly strong positive reaction..... The Club has purchased a booth at the Exposition for \$75. The Exposition will be held in the Agribition and Pavilion Buildings at Regina's Exhibition Grounds. It will be open to the public from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. each day except opening day, when it begins at noon, and closing day when it finishes at 5 p.m. The Exposition will comprise both Commercial Displays and Educational Information Displays. We naturally are grouped into the second of these categories. We need offers of help to attend our booth from Club members, please. So far, four members (Jack Shinske as always, Morley Bagues, Jim Z. and myself) have stated their readiness to help inform Showcase visitors all about the Club and about the pleasures of being numismatists. A fifth member to offer his services and equipment for setting up our display is Rene Gaudry. With such a start, we should be able to give the Club excellent publicity. Morley is in charge of preparing displays, and would doubtless appreciate all the help members can give in this regard, especially eye-catching posters or other suitable display material.

Information Tables are planned for location in three of the City's shopping centres. They will be attended from about 6 p.m. to closing time on Thursday, 21st. April. So far, the Northgate Mall has agreed to reserve space for us. The Golden Mile is another likely place, but

the Cornwall Centre turned down our request. Apparently the latter mall is planning a "Collectors' Show" for the Fall, to which the mall administration will be inviting private, non-profit organizations such as the Regina Coin Club. So, Regina readers, where do you suggest the Club applies for its third 'Coin Week North America Information Centre' ?

The Advertising and Community Relations Officer at the Main Branch of the Royal Bank has offered the Regina Coin Club space to set up a display for all Coin Week on their main floor. I have yet to check what facilities by way of display counters might be available for our use. You might be interested to learn that the Royal Bank has been one of our top customers for CWNA 1983 pin-back badges.....its counter personnel in Regina will be wearing the badges during Coin Week !

Our Coin Week North America auction promises to be a success if preliminary response to our request for donations continues at its present level. Once we have received consignments, of course, we will have to hope to attract enthusiastic buyers. For this reason, the cataloguers (Murray Koshchuk and Chris Gilboy) will be selective in what items are accepted. The Club should easily be able to list 150 lots, as dealers have tentatively agreed to donate material provided that Club members prove their support for the auction and its aims by making substantial contributions before the end of February. About 20- 25% of the lots will be reserved for bids from Junior members. Donors names will be mentioned beside their gifts unless the donors specifically request otherwise. The auction catalogue will be sent to all members so that out-of-province collectors can send in postal bids.

What are the aims of holding a donation auction ?

Successful bidders will be able to add substantially to their collections for a modest outlay.

Consignors will be able to clear their duplicates and other unwanted items (but please no junk.....items unsuitable for listing will be returned or, if good enough for inclusion in starter kits, will be rechanneled) in a way that will greatly benefit the Club, their fellow-members and - in the long run - themselves. For proceeds from the sale will be put into a special bank account which will be used for helping to fund a numismatic symposium in 1985 (see Section vi of Club News). If the symposium proves an impossible undertaking, the holdings in the 'special account' will be used by the Club as its members see best in 2½ or 3 years' time. Perhaps a few special guest speakers can be invited to address the Club, or the QB feature articles published in book-form or.....several alternatives exist whereby the Club can enhance its good reputation, and entertain, and/or widen its members' numismatic knowledge.

Quiz night is intended to be an entertaining, yet challenging, evening for all our members. Immediately preceding our Fall Show, it is due to take place on 21st. October. Multiple-choice questions - about 100 of them - will be chosen for all to pit their wits against. Some questions will be so easy that you'll be aiming for a fully-correct answer sheet. Other questions will test your numismatic knowledge to

its full, so that anyone who achieves an answer sheet unblemished by any mistakes should be justifiably proud. The majority of questions will be based upon information contained in feature articles that have appeared in the Quarterly Bulletin between March 1982 and June 1983 inclusive, and in presentations delivered in the Educational Sections of our 1983 Regular Meetings up to and including Ken Tallentire's "British Coronation Medals", 16th. September. Any members who have mislaid past issues of their QBs, and who would like to have feature articles specially photocopied, can have this service carried out at a nominal charge.....call the Secretary to learn whatever details you need to know about.

Awards will be made to whoever obtains the best results in the quiz, in both Senior and Junior age groups. The nature of the awards, and their quantity (may be more than one in each category) have yet to be discussed by the Executive.

Another Coin Week North America project currently under investigation is to twin with the Louisiana Numismatic Association. Details of the arrangement have still to be worked out fully, but will probably mainly involve exchange of information through the pages of our respective newsletters and through sending each other minutes of both regular and executive meetings to learn more about how other organizations operate.

Other angles open to us to explore should be brought to our attention at our meeting of the 18th. February.....I refer here to the possibility of twinning with a U.S.-based coin club still.

The Quarterly Bulletin is starting to attract input from several of our most creative members. This Special Saskatchewan Edition contains a record number of contributors. I hope that the trend towards greater numbers of authors submitting brief observations or moderately lengthy articles is firmly established and will persist. Club newsletters are excellent training grounds for aspiring numismatic writers, and are ideal sounding boards for experienced writers in process of putting together papers for eventual submission to a standard journal. Up until now, we have not included in the Quarterly Bulletin any articles that have been previously published elsewhere even though a couple of such articles have been sent by their authors - RCC members, needless to say - for us to use as and when we like. These reprinted articles will, I am sure, appear in the QBs pages sooner or later, for they mostly have wide appeal and application to our readers. I hope, however, that the authors concerned will understand if our priorities for publication lie with completely freshly written accounts.

1983 Quarterly Bulletins will be about the same length as they have been during 1982.....it is for this reason that the Board of Directors agreed to ask members for voluntary \$10 subscriptions in addition to their annual dues. To have 135 photocopies made of a 60-side issue of the Bulletin at 2.5 cents per side costs the Club slightly over \$200 in total....add to that postage costs to out-of-town members and the ten or so organizations to which we automatically send our Bulletin on mutual exchange schemes.....we're looking at \$250 per Quarterly Bulletin, or \$1000 per year.

Worth it ?

I hope so.

But the decision as to the QBs' future lies very much in the hands of each and every member of the Club.

And last but by no means least - what about our School Programme ? I personally am fast approaching despair at having the Programme accepted by the teachers in Regina. Had I more time to make sure all the teachers in the city knew about it and its several facets, I feel sure the Programme would see far more action than it has over the past six months. A particularly bitter disappointment for those involved in organizing the Awards of Merit for Excellence in Medallion Art was the exceptionally poor response both in terms of numbers (ten Grade 9 students from Central Collegiate in Moose Jaw) and in terms of quality (lack of originality and of care in the artwork). Very poor reward for the many hours expended in devising the themes, writing up detailed information about the Awards, their purpose, and when and how to submit entries. The fine silver bowl donated to the RCC by Scoop as one of our acknowledgements of the time, thought and effort put into his/her work by the elementary school student whose entry is judged to be the most suitable for eventual reproduction as a coin or medal cannot be presented this year, for absolutely no entries in the Junior Section of the awards were received. The ten entries in the Intermediate Section (for High School students) were of too low an artistic standard to warrant special recognition beyond Certificates of Appreciation for taking part in the event.

Once again, therefore.....what about our School Programme ?

I suppose that as far as 1983 is concerned, our hopes for convincing teachers that numismatics can be a useful teaching aid for viewing history from an unusual, highly personal angle or for reflecting artistic trends through the ages or for highlighting other aspects of mankind's evolution must lie with our representations at Showcase 83.

And the Programme's longer-term future depends upon i) recruiting some teachers into our ranks, and ii) appointing one of our Directors to be responsible for RCC liaison with Regina School Boards and with individual schools.

I hope all who have read this Section will agree that 1983 promises to be another exciting year for the Club. Those of you who live in or near Regina - your regular attendance at our meetings and your participation in other Club activities will go far towards ensuring that this promise is realized.

vi) Looking ahead to 1985. Since first mention was made in our September Quarterly Bulletin of the possibility of holding a Symposium immediately prior to the '85 CNA Convention, and the decision at the next RCC meeting thereafter to look further into the feasibility of this suggestion, considerable correspondence relating to the matter has been exchanged with out-of-town Club members and with CNA

officials.

Basically, the initial steps taken have been to try to form an investigative committee of RCC members, to try to work out approximate expenditures and potential incomes, and to obtain preliminary programmes which can be refined according to recommendations received from all sources willing to make constructive criticisms.

The investigative committee has two tasks before it at present. The first is to report upon the overall feasibility, both financial and logistical, of our hosting the Symposium. The second is to suggest a detailed programme, listing proposed speakers and their topics. Its recommendations are unlikely to be formulated before the middle of the year. Members who have so far consented to work on the committee include Dennis Naphin and myself from home-base, Paul Johnson representing the CNA and eastern Canada, and Les Winners representing the ANA (unofficially) and the United States. We hope that Grant Monck (for the Young Numismatists) and Al Bliman (for the Canadian Association of Numismatic Dealers) will also serve on the committee, which will draw heavily on advice from other RCC members who are highly respected numismatists - Bob Willey, Cec Tannahill, Stan Clute (application awaiting membership approval) and others who are not in the Club.

Opinions so far received vary from enthusiastic to cautious. For example :

"Yes, I truly believe a symposium will be a valuable contribution.

In order to recover costs it would have to be a North American venture.

I can approach CAND regarding contributing to such a venture....." (Al Bliman)

"I would think that it would be difficult to get 100 people to come to Regina for this seminar, regardless of how much it is advertised, unless the economy has turned around and everyone is floating in money!"

(Cec Tannahill)

"You know that I remain committed to numismatic education and will do whatever I can to ensure the success of the Symposium." (Les Winners)

"The other CNA executives and I think that your efforts would be better spent in the organizing of the actual CNA Convention in '85 rather than the pre-convention Symposium. Why not an extravagant Educational Forum with top quality speakers during the CNA...or a two-part Educational Forum and maybe highlight the Convention around the speakers ??

I am certainly not against educational projects, as I am sure you realize, but I think the Club would be extending itself by holding the proposed 3-day Symposium." (Paul Johnson)

"I like the idea of a major symposium on numismatics,

to coincide with the 1985 C.N.A. Convention in Regina. Properly run, it could be a major boon to the discipline of numismatics." (Stan Clute)

"Your 1985 Symposium sounds very exciting. If we here at ANA can be of help, in any way, please do not hesitate to contact us." (Edward Rochette)

In reading these extracts, please bear in mind that they are just that. All are part of longer letters in which the authors expand upon, or qualify, the statements shown. At least they serve to show RCC members that much serious thought from many people has been, and will continue to be, given to the original proposal.

What are the possible costs involved ?

Assuming that we go ahead with a three-day Symposium, we would be looking at inviting about seventeen keynote speakers. Their travel and accomodation costs, together with conference-hall rental, would likely amount to \$10,000 - 15,000.

If we wish to publish the proceedings of the Symposium, say 1000 copies, and allow an average of 20 pages per speaker, the volume will be some 300 - 350 pages in length. Type-setting and printing costs are likely to be in the \$25,000 area.

Where would we be able to recover our costs ?

Registration fees from Symposium delegates would be one source....such fees would be in the order of \$80 per person for the full three days (\$5 per speech - not bad if you're listening to North America's very best numismatists, which you would be otherwise the Symposium would hardly be worth organizing). If we publish the Symposium proceedings (we have the option to decide against doing this if deemed financially unviable), we could sell advertising space at \$250 ± per page, and we could sell all volumes not needed for delegates at \$30-35 per copy.

The possibility exists of the Symposium's making a profit....it's certainly a break-even venture if we attract support from North American numismatists wishing to listen to the continent's best.

To reach a position where we can start to invite speakers, however, we'll need to raise \$15,000 through our own fund-raising efforts and through pledges from co-sponsors. The decision as to whether or not to publish can be made well after the decision about whether to hold the Symposium.

What about the Symposium programme ?

A highly tentative outline of one possible schedule follows in order to provide readers with an idea of what areas in numismatics the Symposium would cover :

TIME

TOPIC

First Day

<u>A.M.</u>	9.00 - 9.30	Introductory Comments : Gilboy (c. 5 minutes) Lieutenant Governor and/or Address of Welcome Provincial Premier and/or to Minister of Culture and Symposium Delegates Youth
	9.30 - 10.30	Canadian Numismatics - An Overview
	10.30 - 11.00	Coffee
	11.00 - 12.00	Specialized talk on some aspect of Nineteenth Century Canadian Coinage
<u>P.M.</u>	12.00 - 2.00	Symposium Luncheon with Guest Speaker
	2.00 - 3.00	Specialized talk on some aspect of Twentieth Century Canadian Coinage
	3.00 - 3.30	Coffee
	3.30 - 4.30	Specialized talk on some aspect of Canadian Paper Money
	4.30 - 5.30	Specialized talk on some aspect of Canadian Military Medals

EVENING WORKSHOPS (from about 8.00 p.m. - 9.30 p.m.)

- a) Canadian Coins
- b) Canadian Paper Money
- c) Canadian Military Medals

Second Day

<u>A.M.</u>	9.00 - 10.00	Specialized talk on some aspect of the Tokens of Canada
	10.00 - 10.30	Coffee
	10.30 - 11.30	Numismatics of the United States of America - An Overview
	11.30 - 12.30	Specialized talk on some aspect of the Coinage of the United States of America
<u>P.M.</u>	12.30 - 2.00	Luncheon
	2.00 - 3.00	Specialized talk on some aspect of the Coinage of the United States of America
	3.00 - 3.30	Coffee
	3.30 - 4.30	Specialized talk on some aspect of the Coinage of the United States of America
	4.30 - 5.30	Specialized talk on some aspect of the Paper Money of the United States of America

EVENING WORKSHOPS (from about 8.00 p.m. - 9.30 p.m.)

- a) Canadian Tokens
- b) U.S. Coinage
- c) U.S. Paper Money

Third Day

<u>A.M.</u>	9.00 - 10.00	Specialized talk on some aspect of Military Medals of the United States of America
	10.00 - 10.30	Coffee
	10.30 - 11.30	Specialized talk on some aspect of the Tokens of the United States of America
	11.30 - 12.30	Numismatics of Mexico - An Overview

<u>P.M.</u>	12.30 -	2.00	Luncheon
	2.00 -	3.00	Specialized talk on some aspect of Mexican Numismatics
	3.00 -	3.30	Coffee
	3.30 -	4.30	Specialized talk on some aspect of Mexican Numismatics
	4.30 -	5.30	Specialized talk on Numismatics as an Investment - Past Performance, Current Status, Predictions

EVENING WORKSHOPS (from about 8.00 p.m. - 9.30 p.m.)

- a) U.S. Military Medals
- b) U.S. Tokens
- c) Numismatic Investment
- d) Mexican Numismatics

Do you think the Symposium is worth trying to raise funds for ?

ANY AND ALL COMMENTS RELATING TO THIS RCC-INITIATED PROPOSAL ARE SOUGHT FROM OUR READERS.

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MEMBERS' NEWS

Scoop Lewry is once again Mayor of Moose Jaw. Congratulations on winning your campaign, Scoop. We're proud of you.

Scoop is allowing his name to stand for election to a Vice Presidential position on the CNA Board of Directors.

Leo Zeegers sent his written resignation to the Club Secretary, stating his reason to be his having disposed of all his numismatic assets for other interests. We enjoyed having you in the Club, Leo, even though it was for only a short time, and we truly appreciate your taking the time to write and explain your reason for discontinuing membership. If ever you resume collecting coins and banknotes, please do not hesitate to rejoin.

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SPECIAL REQUESTS

The Societe Numismatique de Quebec Inc. helped publish a book by Raymond Boily entitled "Monnaies, Medailles & Jetons au Canada" as part of its celebration of its 20th. Anniversary. This valuable addition to Canadian numismatic literature is available from the Societe at Case Postale 281, SILLERY, P.Q. G1T 2R1 for \$8.75, postage paid.

The Societe also issued nickel trade dollars for its 20th. Anniversary. They are obtainable from the above address for \$2.00 each, postage paid.

Gertrude Kassiar of P.O. Box 262, MIDALE, Sask. SOC 1S0 has a 1954 \$50 bill signed by R. Beattie and L. Rasminsky. She wishes to know what its value might be....no indication of the condition, I'm afraid.

Fredericton Chamber of Commerce has sent information about its 1982 trade dollars, which show on the obverse the City Hall (completed in 1876) and on the reverse the City's Coat of Arms. Selling price is \$1.00 for the nickel dollar, \$5.00 for antique bronze, \$6.00 for gold plate and \$25.00 for silver. An additional charge of \$1.00 is added to the total order to cover handling and mailing charges. The address of the Chamber is P.O. Box 275, 20 Woodstock Road, FREDERICTON, N.B. E3B 4Y9.

Finally, we have received a most curious request from Mrs. J. Mary of Dharmapuri, India, who says she was exchanging coins with a Mr. Stan Novak of Regina. She had sent coins to the value of about \$50.00, and had received notification of the coins Stan had agreed to send back.....a Canadian George V dollar and a \$10 Montreal Skyline, but died before being able to put them in the post. Mary wonders if the Club can help her either retrieve her original coins from Stan's son, Gordon, or have the previously agreed-to items sent to her.....

"I swear in the name of Our Lord Jesus Christ  
that my statement is true and correct. I can't  
afford to lose \$50." .....

In the perhaps unlikely event that one of our readers happens to know Gordon Novak, please would such a person contact him to the effect that Mrs. J. Mary is evidently most distraught about having lost her coins in the complicated series of happenings that led up to the present situation.

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DID YOU KNOW.....?

"We found that coppers (one cent pieces) were not used in the West. We had been accustomed to their use in the East, but apparently they had never been used here. A system had been worked out that was considered fair to all. When a purchase amounted to 21¢ or 22¢, we paid 20¢. If it cost 23¢ or 24¢, we paid 25¢. Our coppers were between the size of a quarter and a fifty cent piece, and probably because of their size, Westerners considered them a nuisance. I never heard it said that it was because of a shortage that they were not used. A gentleman who was born near Regina said that he never saw a copper until he went to University at Toronto in 1899."

An extract from "No 'Coppers' in Saskatchewan ! Pioneer Memoirs" by Winnie E. Hutton; 1973; Banting Publishers, Regina.

As a school girl, Winnie moved into the Strongfield area of Saskatchewan with her parents in 1906.

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FEATURE ARTICLES

Saskatchewan's History - a Numismatic Narrative by Scoop Lewry

Saskatchewan entered into the Canadian Confederation a short time ago, in 1905, and is so young that people could be forgiven for thinking its history probably lacks interest.

Nothing could be further from the truth !

The map of the Territories in 1884 (Figure 1) is sufficiently detailed and accurate to show that even by this early period a

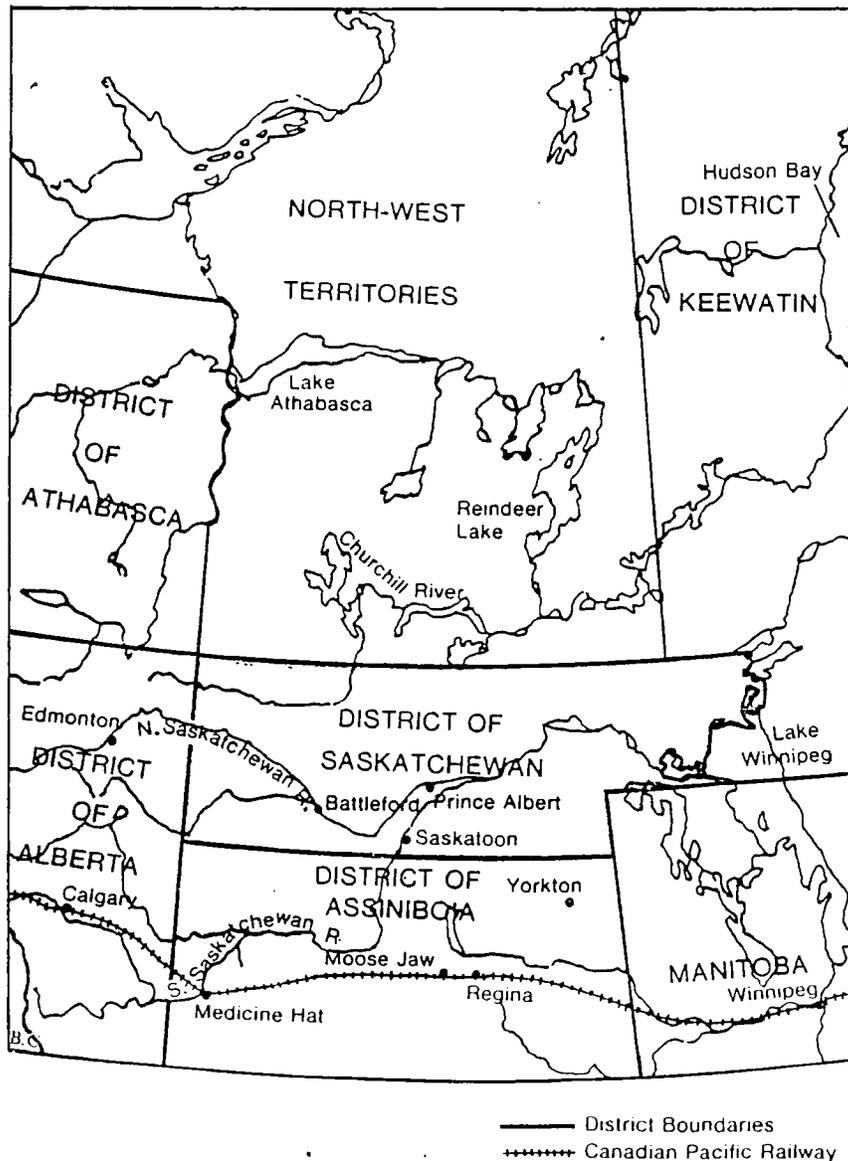


Figure 1. The North West Territories in 1884, based on a map by Richards and Fung (1969).

general survey had been made to locate correctly the rivers and towns. The earliest historical records relevant to this part of Canada follow the granting of a charter in 1670 by King Charles II

of Britain to the Hudson's Bay Company. Under the terms of the charter the Company owned much of the region which now makes up Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In 1690, Henry Kelsey, an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company, made an exploratory trip through the Hudson Bay and up the Saskatchewan River. La Verendrye, a French explorer, made several trips through southern Saskatchewan during the period 1735 to 1750, and in 1753, a relation of Verendrye established Fort a la Corne on the Saskatchewan River east of present-day Prince Albert.

During the next one hundred years, numerous trading posts were built by the Hudson's Bay Company, as were many mission stations by the Roman Catholic, Anglican and Wesleyan religious denominations. Some posts and mission stations attracted hunters, farmers and merchants into their vicinity, and the population increased swiftly.

In 1873, a group of about ten wolf-hunters who had had their horses stolen by Indians in the Cypress Hills area of Canada accused a band of Assiniboines of the crime. Both the hunters, who were Americans, and the Indians were drunk, and in the argument that followed the accusation (which was probably false), firing broke out. The poorly armed Indians were no match for the Americans, who killed thirty or more of their opponents while losing only one of their own number. This tragic incident acted as a catalyst for Prime Minister Sir John A. Macdonald to implement an act that the Government of Canada had already passed through Parliament ordering the formation of a police force for the North West Territories. In autumn 1873, Captain G.A. French was placed in command of organizing the North West Mounted Police. In July of the following year, the first detachment of the NWMP left eastern Canada. It quickly restored order in the NWT, and proceeded to keep in check the unscrupulous whiskey traders and thieves who had previously crossed unhindered from the United States into Canada.

A royal proclamation of 1763 provided that no Indian could be dispossessed of his lands without his consent and the consent of the crown. With the rapidly increasing numbers of pioneers moving into the Territories in the second half of the nineteenth century, many conflicts over land-ownership arose. As a result, the Canadian Government decided to negotiate treaties with the various indigenous tribes so that the Indians would be compensated for surrendering their lands. Medals (front cover and Figure 2) were issued to the chiefs





Figure 2. Indian Treaty Medals : a) the medal issued to Chiefs signing Treaties 1 and 2. Only two inches in diameter, these medals were unpopular with their recipients; made of silver. b) Silver uniface badges presented in 1910 to Chiefs and Councillors (sub-chiefs) concerned in negotiations relating to Treaty 9, which had been signed in 1905 and 1906; design is enamelled. c) Obverses of Chiefs' Medals for Treaty 10 (left, in silver to Chiefs, in bronze to sub-chiefs) and Treaty 11 (right). Reverses are similar to those on the medal for Treaties 3 to 7 inclusive (front cover) and Treaty 8 (same as Treaties 3-7, except dated 1899). Parts of Saskatchewan are covered by Treaties 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 11 (Figure 3).

of the tribes signing each Treaty. Sometimes, insufficient numbers of medals were made up for distribution to all Chiefs involved in Treaty-signing, especially if many minor Chiefs felt that they were important enough to warrant being honoured in such a manner. Most of the Indian Chiefs medals struck for Treaties 3-7 had the year of the Treaty imprinted on the reverse.....many of these initially omitted the final one or two digits of the date and the Treaty number, all of which were added as and when necessary. In 1874, and in 1876, Treaty 4 and 6 respectively were signed by the tribes of southern and central Saskatchewan (Figure 3). Twenty years later, in 1906, Treaty 10 was



Figure 3. Map of Canada showing the areas covered by each of the Indian Treaties, along with the distribution of the reserves retained for exclusive habitation by the various tribal bands.

signed with the Indian tribes of northern Saskatchewan (the obverse of the Chiefs' Medal for Treaty 10, issued in two different metals, depicted Edward VII instead of Queen Victoria - see Figure 2c, left).

The 1880s saw many settlers coming to the area as a result of an advertising campaign in Europe instituted by the Canadian Government;

glowing publicity was given to the wonderful opportunities in the Canadian West. As soon as the Canadian Pacific Railway was built across the plains, a large influx of immigrants to this area followed. The sudden population increase thus caused led to economic and political unrest, and in 1885, Louis Riel led the famous rebellion or uprising of Metis and Indians who objected to unsympathetic treatment by Canadian Government officials and by incoming settlers. The Rebellion began on about March 19th., and on May 15th., Louis Riel surrendered. But all sparks were not quelled until July 2nd., when the last battle was contested. The fighting brought militia troops from the east. The soldiers were eventually issued with the North West Canada medal (see Figure 4, and the last

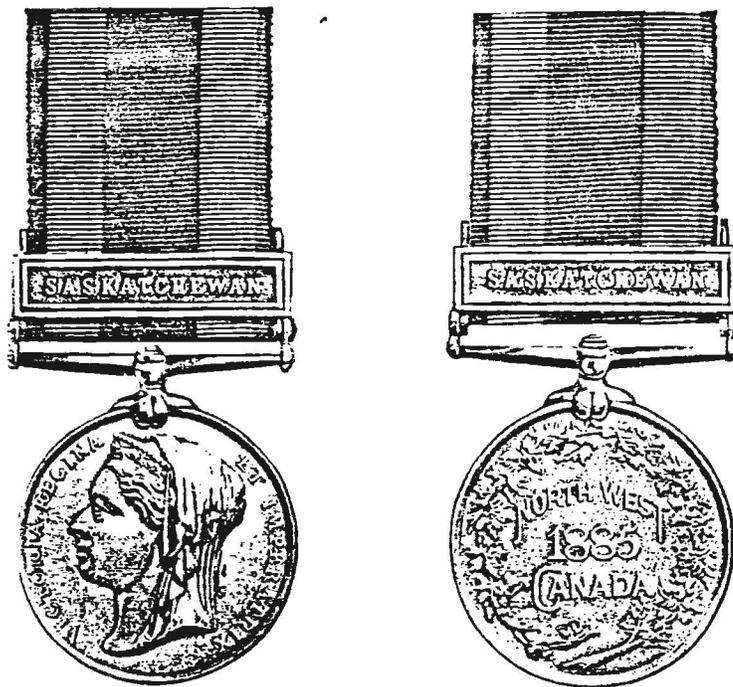


Figure 4. The North West Canada Medal, 1885.

feature article in this Bulletin).

With the advent of steel across southern Saskatchewan, the establishment of thriving settlements took place practically overnight. In some of these settlements, the first tokens were issued. They were needed for a variety of reasons : some to satisfy the need for small change in the community, some as a means of book-keeping, and others so that the holder of the token would not go down the trail and trade elsewhere (merchants would not generally accept another businessman's tokens).

One such token was issued by the Commercial Hotel of Maple Creek (Figure 5) in about 1890. Of the two varieties struck, the earlier read N.W.S. (North West Settlement) on the obverse, and apparently was not accepted. The replacement issue showed N.W.T. (North West Territories). These tokens were 'Good for one Drink', but information as to the actual cost of drinks for which the token was valid is

lacking.

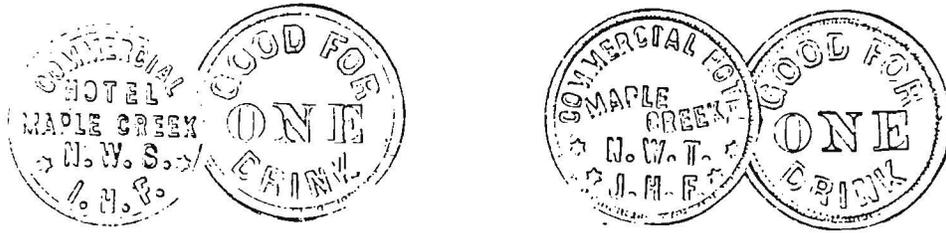


Figure 5. Two varieties of token, 'Good for one Drink', struck for the Commercial Hotel, Maple Creek.

Some of the most interesting of the early tokens are those of Whyte & Company, Moosomin, Assiniboia (Figure 6). They were issued shortly



Figure 6. Token worth 50¢ in merchandise, Whyte & Co., Moosomin (denominations ranged from 5¢ to \$2.00).

after Andrew Whyte started his general store in 1890, and were struck in aluminium, brass, copper and white metal. The reason for the use of different metals is unknown. Perhaps the supplier used Whyte's tokens to test how the various metals withstood the rigours of the merchant-trade.

Some tokens, such as those made for Bogue of Moose Jaw (Figure 7), issued before 1905, show N.W.T. in preference to the district name Assiniboia (as used on Whyte's token), Saskatchewan or Alberta. This

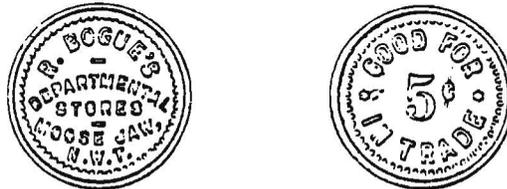


Figure 7. Token 'Good for 5¢ in Trade', issued by Bogue's departmental store in Moose Jaw (denominations range from 5¢ to \$1).

assignment was possibly made at the discretion of the token-manufacturer. Although the token-suppliers remain obscure, most Saskatchewan tokens came from four different sources in Ontario. Richard Bogue issued tokens in 1894 due to the shortage of small

currency in Moose Jaw. They were popular, and circulated as freely as the coinage of the realm. Many old-timers in Moose Jaw remember these tokens, calling them 'Bogue's Money'; they used to accept it in payment of any debts owed to them.

The Moose Mountain Trading Company, Manor, N.W.T., is one of the most interesting of the District (and, later, Province) of Saskatchewan's old businesses. Originating at Cannington Manor, the Company began business in 1882. Cannington Manor is situated about 65 km southwest of Moosomin. It was founded by Captain Edward Pierce who came to Canada to build an ideal community for wealthy English people. He tried to establish a mode of life in the gracious English manner with no restrictions. His enterprise is history unto itself, and space here is insufficient to describe adequately the undertaking. In 1890, it moved a short distance southwards, to Manor (to be close to the railroad), where it continued to operate until 1948. Tokens were issued in 1896 (Figure 8, left) and used until 1906 when newly-designed tokens were struck (Figure 8, right). The new issue showed

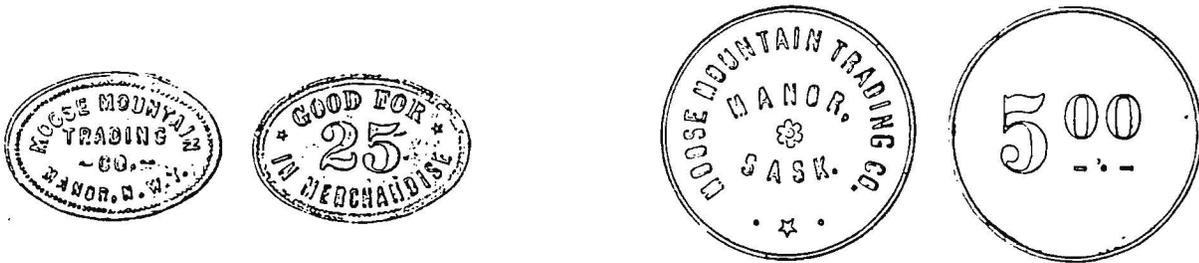


Figure 8. Moose Mountain Trading Company of Manor issued tokens in 1896 (left, denominations 5¢ to \$1.00) when the settlement was part of the North West Territories, and in 1906 (right, denominations 5¢ to \$5.00), after Saskatchewan had become a province.

the change in status of the region from a district within the North West Territories to the Province of Saskatchewan. In 1910, the store was sold to a Charles Logie. The new owner discontinued the two early issues of tokens, replacing them by others (Figure 9) that stated their value "in trade" (Logie feared that the older tokens might be

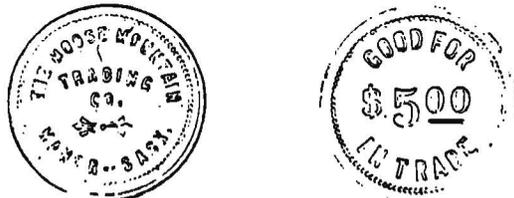


Figure 9. Moose Mountain Trading Company's last issue of tokens, minted in 1910, showed the values as "Good for ... in Trade".

brought in and cash demanded because they did not specifically state that they would be accepted only in trade).

In 1912, Sinclair Whittaker started a general store in Briercrest.

Four years later, due to a shortage of small change in the community, he issued some tokens. They continued to circulate until 1923 when Whittaker decided to alter their shape from circular to octagonal (Figure 10). In 1922, considerable controversy had arisen about the use of tokens, especially of those that were similar in any way to the coinage of the realm. Tokens that did in any way resemble the official coinage supposedly contravened the Currency Act. Consequently



Figure 10. Two varieties of tokens issued by Sinclair Whittaker, general merchant of Briercrest (denominations 5¢ to \$1.00). The earlier, round variety, struck in 1916, was feared to contravene the Currency Act, and so was replaced in 1923 by octagonally-shaped pieces.

Whittaker elected to change the shape of his tokens, and withdrew his round pieces from circulation. Other merchants followed suit. Up to the present, research-work has failed to confirm that the issue of round tokens was officially considered to be illegal. A rumour to this effect may have been started by a token-manufacturer to create new business!

In 1915, the Western Canada Supply Company was formed by four farmers of the Herbert area. Tokens (Figure 10, left) were issued in 1920. In 1924, the partners dissented over how the business should be run;



Figure 11. Tokens issued by the Western Canada Supply Company Limited of Herbert (denominations 5¢ to \$10.00). Left, 1920 issue made by the firm's founding owners. Centre, obverse counterstamped with the name of the new owner who purchased the business in 1925; this measure was taken with pieces in the store at the time of Miller's takeover. Right, reverse counterstamped; this was done to tokens brought in after the takeover.

trade had not been as good as expected. The following year, B.J. Miller offered to buy the company and its assets. The offer was finally accepted, even though the terms Miller insisted upon meant no

liabilities were assumed by the new owner. Miller elected to continue using the company's tokens until he could withdraw them without a loss to any customer. He counterstamped his name on the obverse of all the tokens (Figure 11, centre) that he found in the store. Any token brought in for redemption after his takeover was counterstamped on the reverse (Figure 11, right). They were to be charged to the amount still owing the former company. A time-limit for redemption was imposed. Upon expiry, all tokens unaccounted for were charged against the former company. Thus in this series of tokens, seven are not counterstamped, seven are counterstamped on the obverse, and seven are counterstamped on the reverse.

Tokens with their denominations stated in very general terms have been issued in Saskatchewan for many reasons.

For instance, shortages of water in various towns led to delivery of water by barrel or tank. For this service, some village councils - in Cupar, for example - issued tokens (Figure 12). Several villages



Figure 12. Tokens 'Good for one Pail of Water' issued by the villages of Cupar (left) and Dysart (right).

issued tickets which were stamped or punched when water was delivered by pail or barrel.

Many bakers in the province issued tokens in denominations ranging from 5 loaves to 4 loaves, 2 loaves, 1 loaf and even to a ½-loaf (Figure 13). The one-half loaf token was used by bakers who made

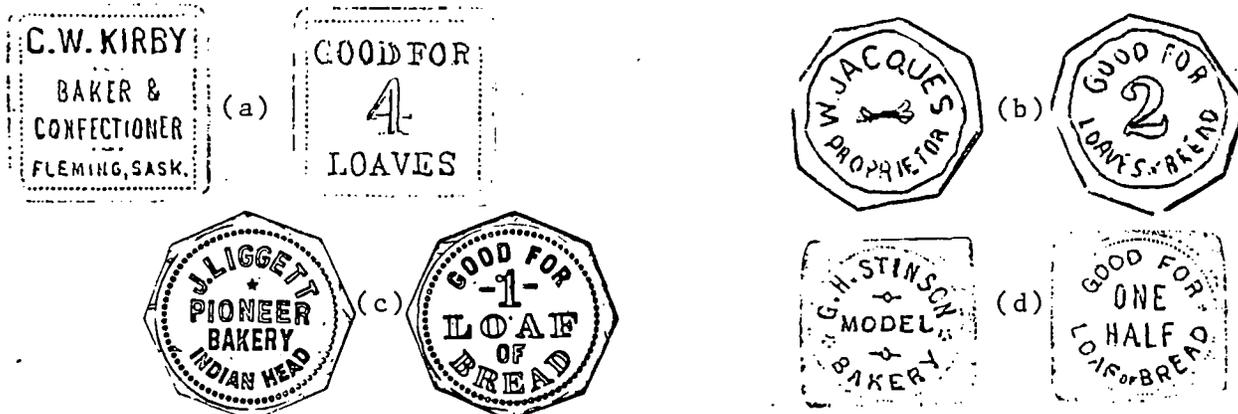


Figure 13. Bakers' tokens good for different quantities of bread : a) for 4 loaves; b) for 2 loaves (a bakery in Rosthern; c) for one loaf and d) for ½-loaf (an Indian Head bakery).

bread in large double loaves and just broke them apart to produce half-loaves, which were hence similar in size to our present-day loaves. Some of the earlier tokens were issued so that the baker could obtain money for yeast and flour before the bread was made. For example when bread was selling at 5¢ a loaf, the bakers offered 22 tokens for \$1.00 at the start of their transactions with customers, who would use the tokens as and when they needed bread. Later, when the price of bread rose to 8¢ a loaf, the bakers offered 2 tokens for 15¢. Another fascinating aspect of bakers' tokens is the great variety of shapes they possess (Figure 14).



Figure 14. Selection of Saskatchewan bakers' tokens showing their great variety of shapes: (a) round, (b) broad oval, (c) narrow oval, (d) scalloped with 8 scallops, (e) scalloped with 9 scallops, (f) scalloped with 10 scallops, (g) scalloped with 16 scallops, (h) square, (i) rectangular, (j) triangular, (k) octagonal.

Tokens "Good for one Pint of Milk" or "Good for one Quart of Milk" (Figure 15) were also common in Saskatchewan. They have been used from before the turn of the century as an easy way of receiving

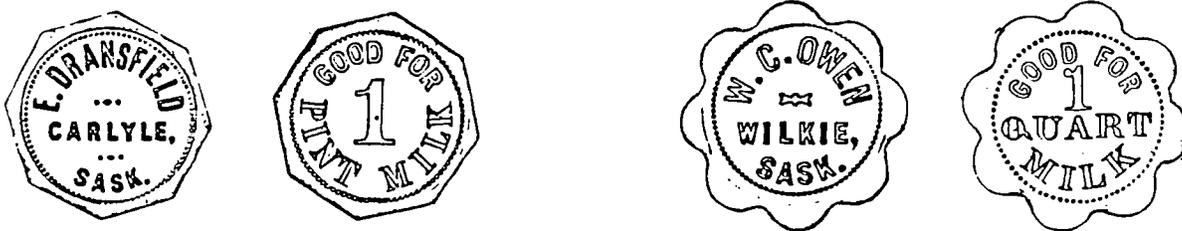


Figure 15. Dairy tokens good for one pint (left) or one quart (right) of milk were common as a convenient way of paying for milk.....they could be left outdoors on steps with little chance that they would be stolen.

correct payment, especially as they were unlikely to be stolen if left overnight on doorsteps in milk bottles. For this reason, their use continues to this day, with dairies using plastic tokens.

Tokens "Good for .....in Trade", with the value given in cents or dollars were used by the earliest of Saskatchewan's merchants back in the 1880s, and were still commonly in circulation in the early 1940s (Figure 16). The pioneer merchants issued tokens when they took furs in trade; this form of partial payment carried over from



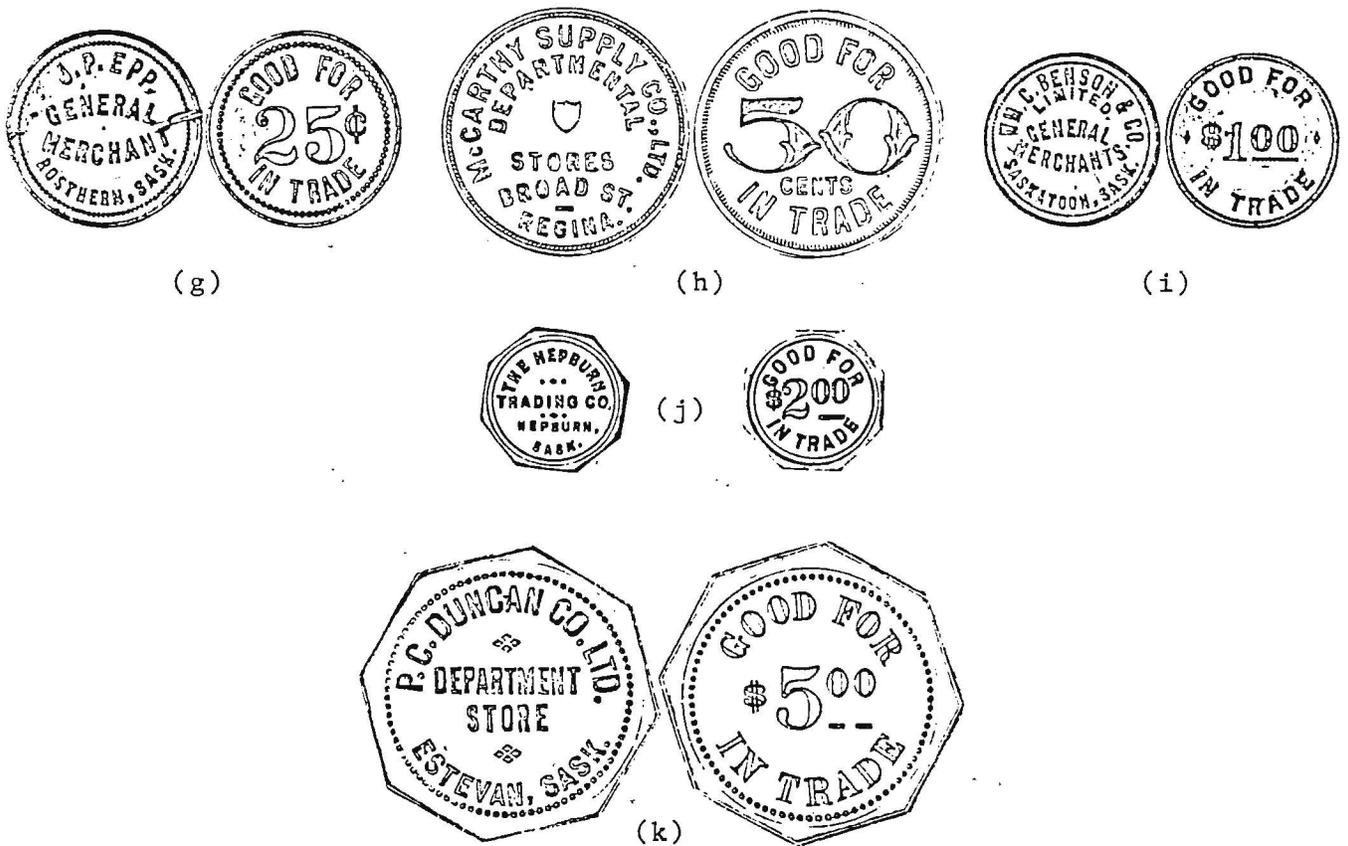


Figure 16. Various denominations from 1¢ through to \$5.00 of Saskatchewan merchants' tokens that were "Good for ..... in Trade". Note once again the great diversity in both shape - (a), (b), and (c) are all 1¢ tokens - and size.

the business practices of the various posts that traded with the Indians. Later, tokens were issued when settlers brought in butter, other produce, fence posts and many additional items that were grown or made in the community and that were taken to the merchant to trade for the necessities of life. To date, the highest denomination that is known to have been used is a \$10.00 token; values down to 1¢ have been struck. Several 2½¢-tokens were minted, mainly for use in billiard parlours (Figure 16d). They helped encourage pool sharks to play a few more games than they otherwise might. In the 1930s, tokens were issued to facilitate the handling of relief orders. Giving the recipient back any legal tender currency if s/he did not wish to trade the whole amount specified on the voucher contravened the law, so tokens were issued to overcome this technicality. In many areas, whether the customer received legal tender or tokens did not much matter because tokens circulated as freely in the community as coinage of the realm. Some merchants issued tokens to help balance their accounts : if the value of the items traded to some customers in exchange for their produce did not amount to the value of the produce, tokens were given to pay for the difference. This saved the merchant from having to make an entry in his books and keep the

latter up-to-date for every little item subsequently purchased by these customers. Moreover, lost tokens became money in the merchant's pocket. In many instances, customers apparently preferred tokens as they knew just what they had owing to them in trade - they did not have to go into the issuing store to learn what they were owed.

Merchants' tokens reading on the reverse "Good for ..... in Merchandise" (Figure 17) were about as common as those "Good for ..... in Trade", and were used in the same ways.

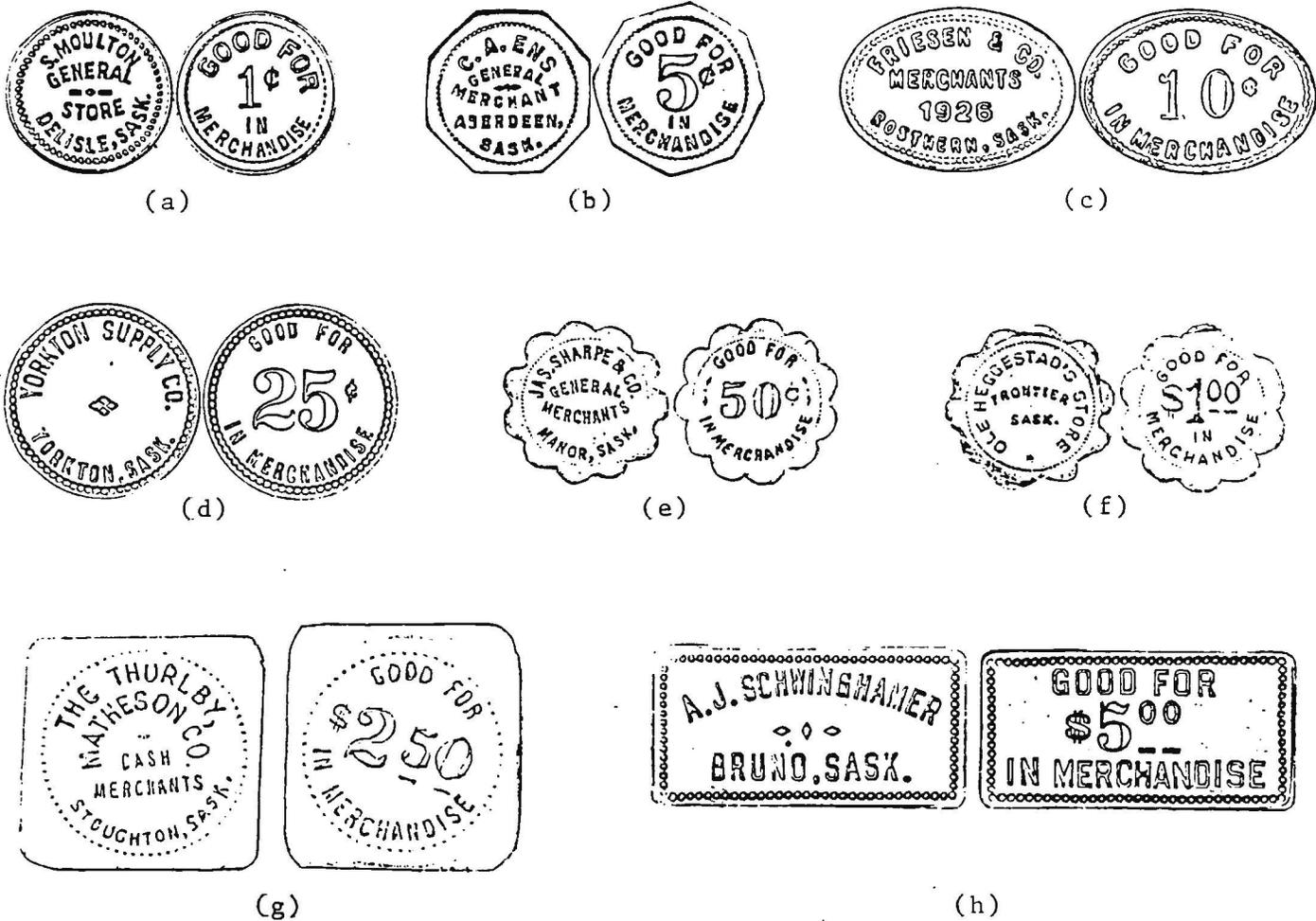


Figure 17. Various denominations from 1¢ through to \$5.00 of Saskatchewan merchants' tokens that were "Good for ..... in Merchandise". Note the customary diversity in both shape and size.

Many barbers issued tokens "Good for one Shave" (Figure 18) until the late 1920s. The barbers generally charged 10¢ for a shave, but if the customer so wished, he could purchase shaves ahead of time by giving his barber 25¢ for which he received three tokens. Later, when the cost of living went up, the price of a shave rose to 15¢, whereupon barbers gave only two tokens for 25¢.

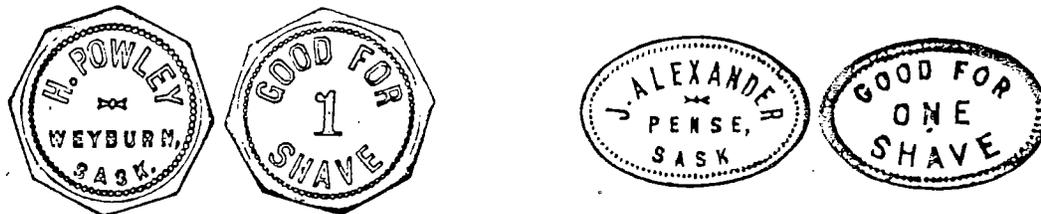


Figure 18. Tokens "Good for one Shave" were issued from before the turn of the century until the late 1920s by many Saskatchewan barbers.

Tokens reading "Good for one Meal" (Figure 19) are amongst the scarcest issues of the province, and - to date - are known from only three different places. These are the Victoria Hotel in Regina and the

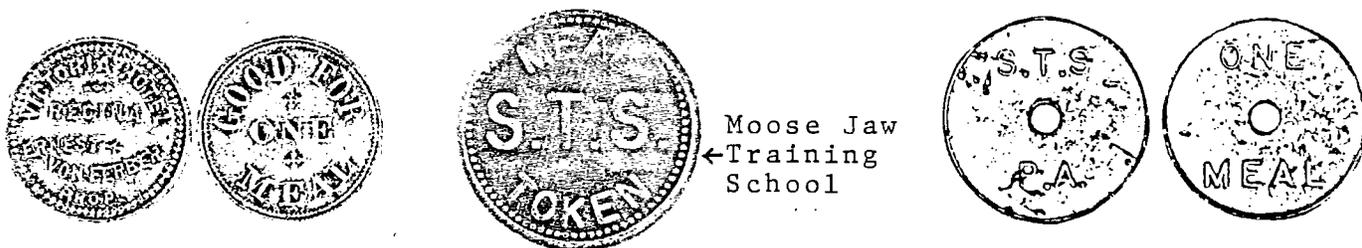


Figure 19. Tokens "Good for one Meal" were struck very rarely for use in Saskatchewan.

Saskatchewan Training Schools at Moose Jaw and Prince Albert. No information has yet been learned as to why these tokens were issued by the Victoria Hotel, but in the training schools they were used by the staff to buy meals at cost price.

Only the Prince Albert Northern Bus Lines and the Regina Transit Company apparently issued tokens "Good for one Fare" (Figure 20).



Figure 20. "Good for one Fare" tokens issued only by operators in Prince Albert and Regina.

The Prince Albert token was used for about three years in the early 1950s; the Regina token was used for nearly a year (1969/70).

Although several tokens that were "Good for one Gallon of Coal Oil" (Figure 21) have been reported, only two different issues have been described. They were struck in the 1930s to handle the relief vouchers that were "Good for 10 Gallons of Coal Oil" as, in the majority of cases, the voucher-holders were unable to store such a large quantity of oil. The fuel-deliverer therefore issued tokens so that recipients could take any amount of oil at any one time, and have the balance

brought later.

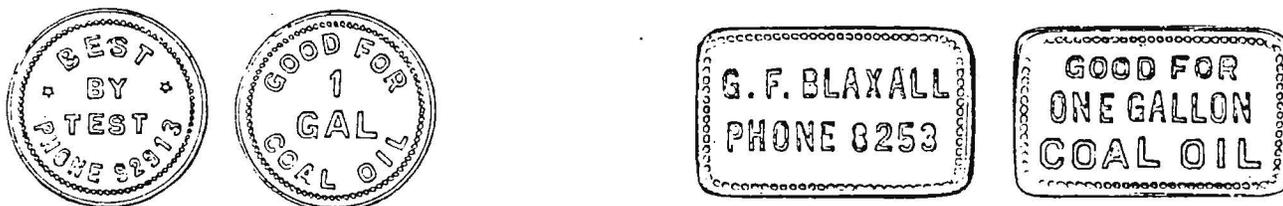


Figure 21. Regina tokens "Good for one Gallon of Coal Oil" were issued by P.R. Perry (left) and G.F. Blaxall (right) for use in the early 1930s.

A token that reads "Good for one Dance" (Figure 22) might bring back memories to many old-timers unless they do not want to date themselves by revealing that they know about the jitney dances

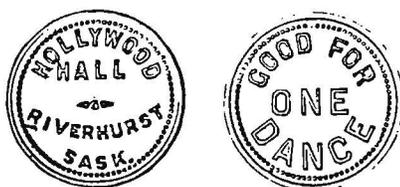


Figure 22. G.E. Tetlock, owner of a dance hall situated between Riverhurst and the South Saskatchewan River, issued tokens "Good for one Dance" in 1922...they were discontinued in 1933.

that were in vogue during the late 1920s and early 1930s. Admission into the dance halls was free, but each dance usually cost about 5¢. Dance halls generally used tickets to show that dances had been bought; only Riverhurst's Hollywood Hall is known to have issued tokens.

One of the most interesting Saskatchewan tokens so far found - and one that no information has been obtained as to why it was issued - is that illustrated in Figure 23. Old-time employees of the Leader



Figure 23. The Regina Leader was first published as a weekly on March 1st. 1883. It was renamed The Leader in 1890, and became a daily paper in 1906. In 1920, its name changed to The Morning Leader for the a.m. edition, The Evening Post for the p.m. edition. The token illustrated was therefore probably issued sometime between 1906 and 1920, but no specific details are known concerning the circumstances surrounding its production.

who were asked about this token were unable to remember its ever being used. It must have been issued sometime between February 1906 and August 2nd, 1920 as this was when the paper was known as "The Leader". Most issues from this time-span have been scanned, but no mention of the token was observed, nor has any reference to the token been found in the archives of the Leader-Post.

Another specially interesting and unusual token (Figure 24) was released by Gus Thanagan, who opened the Central Hat and Shoe Shine Shop in Saskatoon in the fall of 1912, then sold the business two years later to take up barbering.

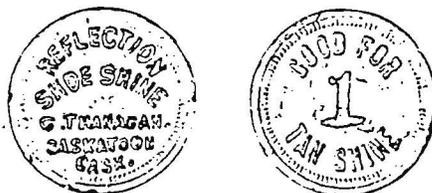


Figure 24. A token "Good for one tan Shine" issued by Gus Thanagan, proprietor of the Central Hat and Shoe Shine Shop, Saskatoon, between 1912 and 1914.

Reverting briefly to bread tokens, we find that the Battleford Mental Hospital operated a bakery to supply the institution. This bakery sold its products to the staff of the hospital at cost price. Tokens (Figure 25) were used to purchase loaves; they were hand-made in the hospital's work-room. The earliest planchets were mostly rectangular

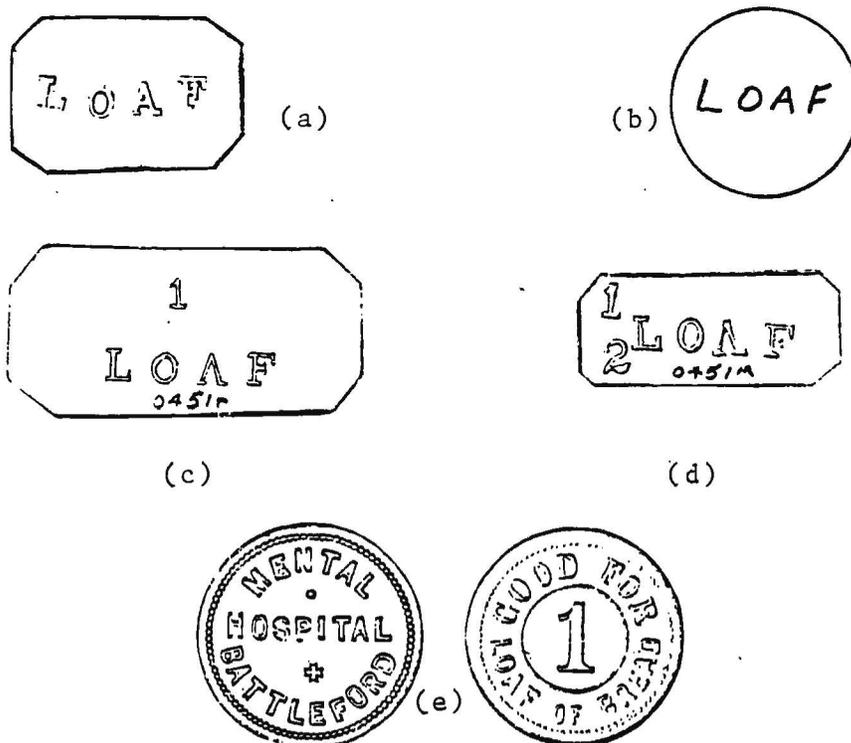


Figure 25. Tokens issued by the bakery of the

Battleford Mental Hospital. The earliest issue (a) was of copper, the planchets being clipped or chiseled out of a sheet of metal, and the letters stamped on individually by hand on one side of the planchet. Later, round tokens (b) appear to have had a pattern used to cut the planchet which is still of copper; essentially hand-made. In the early 1920s, more tokens were made using a pattern and with the planchets machine-cut, (c) and (d); the wording was hand-stamped; the bar of the A is missing on some of these tokens, which are made of aluminium. Later still, tokens made by a manufacturer were used, see (e), until withdrawn in 1925.

(Figure 25 (a) ), apparently clipped out of a sheet of copper, with the lettering individually stamped onto one side. They varied much in size and shape, so no pattern seems to have been used. Later, round copper tokens, Figure 25 (b), were made; a pattern must have been employed in their manufacture as they were all uniform in size. After a short while, more rectangular tokens, now in aluminium, were made. They were cut out by machine and were good for one loaf or for ½-loaf. The first tokens had been manufactured in about 1914. They and the following two issues were used until about 1923, when circular aluminium tokens were ordered from a manufacturer. Usage of all tokens was discontinued in 1925 when the bakery stopped supplying bread outside of the hospital.

Car-wash tokens (Figure 26) have been issued by a number of do-it-yourself car-wash establishments. They were usually given to customers who purchased more than a specified quantity of gasoline.



Figure 26. Car-wash tokens issued by an unnamed firm in Melfort (a) and by William Heuchert's Sutherland Car-wash in Saskatoon:(b) in 1969, (c) - an uniface token bearing no identification - in 1970 and 1971.

Use of these tokens began in about the mid-1960s, but in general continued for only a short period as too many slugs were put into the car-wash metres. Metres were therefore soon replaced by an attendant who collected tickets.....a much more efficient system.

Parking tokens (Figure 27) are another relatively recent innovation. Some parkades began using them to try to persuade potential customers to park regularly at the issuing establishments. Bulk

sales of such tokens were often offered at discount prices.

Some tokens have presented difficulties in their being correctly assigned. For example, a token bearing the initials W.C.C. (Figure 27) was known for several years before any discovery was made as to where



Figure 27. Wascana Winter Club of Regina issued round tokens (left) in 1929 for use as payment for playing on the club's badminton courts; the octagonal token (right) was issued in 1931; their use as payment was discontinued in 1935, after which date they were adopted as poker chips. Tokens of type (a) presented initial problems in their correct assignment.

and why it was issued. The token was thought to have been struck by a women's club until one day an avid poker player mentioned that special chips just like it were used at the Wascana Winter Club. The Club Secretary confirmed that the Club had issued the problematic tokens in 1929 for use as a form of payment of badminton court fees; this usage discontinued in 1935, and instead the tokens were employed as poker chips by members of the Club.

Most of the tokens that we have so far discussed have been made of aluminium. A few are of copper or brass. Many present-day tokens are made of plastic, and are being issued by dairies, bakeries, parkades and social clubs. Amongst the latter organizations, such tokens circulate at various functions in many branches of The Elks, the Wa-Wa Shrine Club and the Royal Canadian Legion (Figure 28).

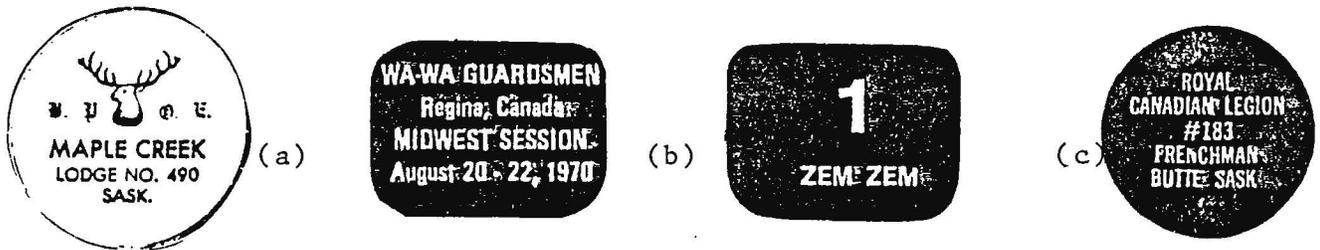


Figure 28. Plastic tokens issued by the Maple Creek Lodge of the Order of The Elks, (a), uniface with no indication of denomination; (b), by the Guardsmen Unit of the Wa-Wa Shrine Club in Regina to obtain drinks at the event specified; and (c), also uniface, by the Frenchman Butte branch of the Royal Canadian Legion, again with no denomination stated.

Paper money and scrip (defined as "certificate of stock or shares; schedule, certificate; temporary paper currency") are also an important part of Saskatchewan's numismatic heritage. Of very special significance in this respect are the bank notes of the Weyburn Security Bank.

The Weyburn Security Company was formed in 1902 to serve the farming community of the Souris River area of southeastern Saskatchewan. Headquartered in Weyburn, the business flourished, and so opened branches in such surrounding townships as Yellow Grass, McTaggart, Halbrite, Midale, Griffin, Colgate and Radville. In 1911, so that it could compete effectively with major chartered banks, the Company applied for, and was granted, a charter. More branches were opened, and in 1921, 24 were operating in the southeastern corner of the province. The recession of the mid-1920s led to the closing of some branches, for example at Froude, Ardill and Darmody, but further expansion of the Bank towards the end of the decade meant that a total of 33 outlets were in operation in 1929. Assets of the Bank then exceeded \$6 million. The depression of 1930 adversely affected the Bank to the extent that the institution was unable to offer its shareholders any dividends; the deposits had dwindled, making loans impossible to give; thus making profits unearnable. At the end of 1930, the Imperial Bank of Commerce offered to take over the Weyburn Security Bank - a move of which the Directors and shareholders of the W.S.B. approved and which, sanctioned by Prime Minister Bennett in his capacity as Federal Finance Minister, was finalized on 1st. May 1931.

The Weyburn Security Bank issued \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$20.00 notes dated January 3rd. 1911 (Figure 29). Most surviving notes, both



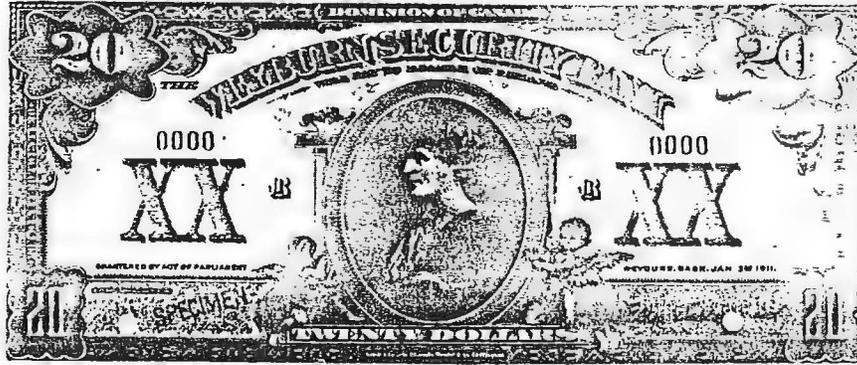


Figure 29. Weyburn Security Bank notes : top, \$5.00; centre, \$10.00; bottom, \$20.00. These notes are undoubtedly amongst the most important and valuable of Saskatchewan's numismatic items.

signed and unsigned were burned upon the takeover's becoming effective but some \$15½ thousand were unaccounted for.

Another bank in this province that was granted a charter but that never started functioning was The Bank of Saskatchewan. It tried to open up business in Moose Jaw in 1912, but the time was bad (just prior to the outbreak of World War 1) and competition severe (Moose Jaw contained no fewer than 11 different banks), so the Bank of Saskatchewan faded from the scene. However, as part of its promotion campaign, displays of the proposed bank currency bills (Figure 30) were placed in the windows of several Moose Jaw shops.



Figure 30. Intended designs for the Bank of

Saskatchewan's \$5.00 (top) and \$20.00 (bottom) bills.

In Regina, in 1920, the Great West Bank of Canada was incorporated, but appears to have ceased to exist by about 1923 without ever having become established.

Other forms of paper money that have been issued in Saskatchewan include 'Depression Scrip' and 'Merchants' Scrip'.

Depression Scrip was used by several impoverished municipalities such as Herbert, Lloydminster and Marquis (Figure 31) to pay people for work performed for the townships. In Herbert, merchants would accept only as much scrip as they needed to pay urban taxes, so recipients of the scrip were often unable to dispose of it.

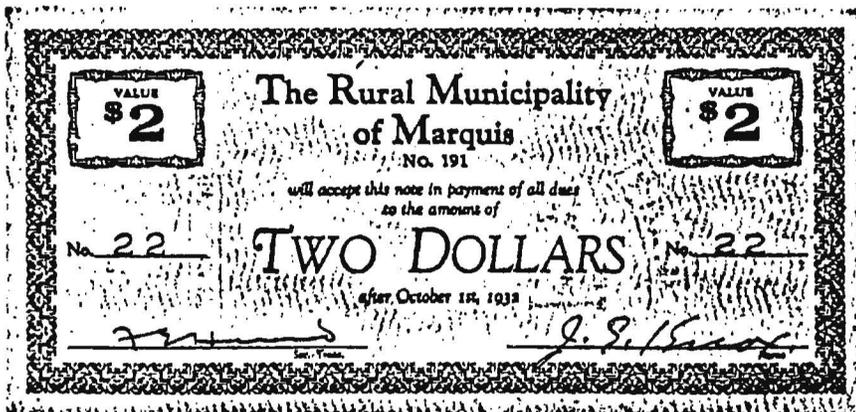
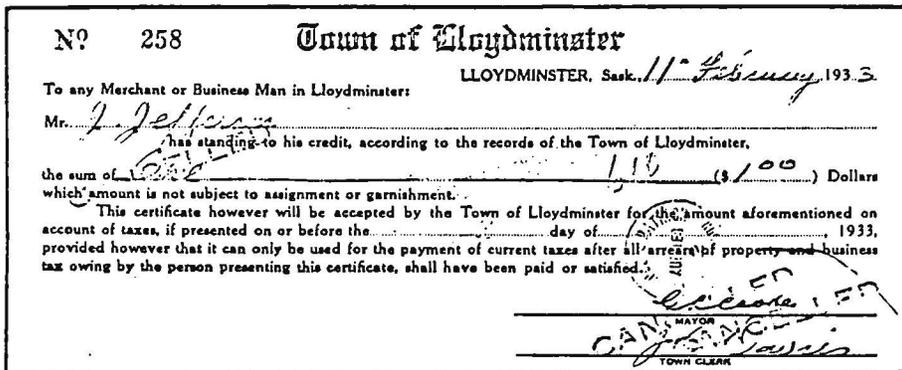
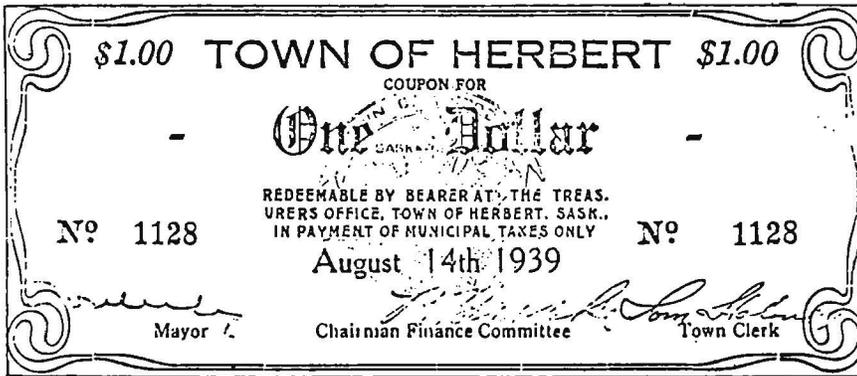


Figure 31. Saskatchewan 'Depression Scrip': top, \$1.00 note issued by the town of Herbert; centre, \$1.00 note issued by Lloydminster; bottom, \$2.00 note issued by Marquis. Herbert made two issues of scrip in the denominations 25¢, \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$5.00, the first in 1932 and the second in 1938/9. Marquis, too, issued scrip in 1932 in several denominations - \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$5.00.

Merchants' Scrip (Figure 32) are in general a somewhat recent innovation (with very rare exceptions, since 1959), often intended as promotional material. Most are uniface vouchers for either 25¢ or \$1.00; they somewhat resemble regular banknotes.

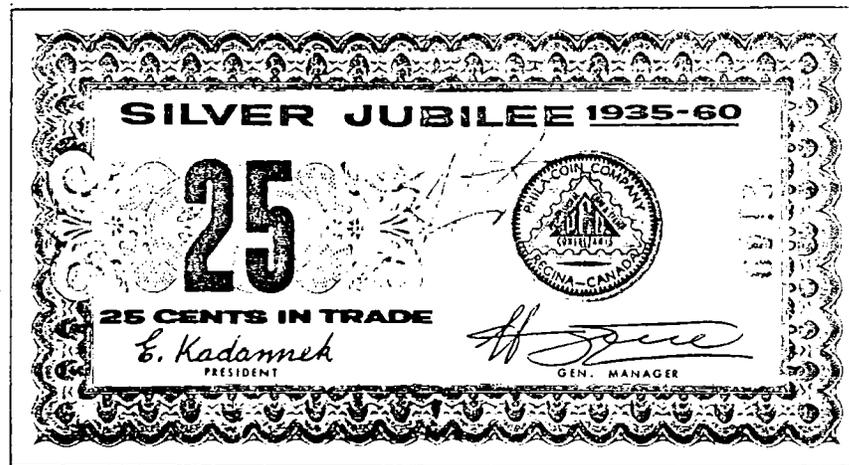


Figure 32. An example of Saskatchewan 'Merchants' Scrip' is this 25¢ 'shinplaster' issued to mark the silver jubilee of the Phila-Coin Company of Regina, founded by Hans Zoell and Lisa Kadanek.

The numismatic material that relates to Saskatchewan provides us with a very personal, tangible record of the province's social and economic history. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Tannahill Collection of Saskatchewan numismatica, presently housed in Regina's Natural History Museum, will be kept up-to-date so that it will continue to serve as a standard reference source. Many of us also hope that this fine collection will one day soon be put on public display. Only by maintaining a complete collection will future generations of Saskatchewan numismatists be easily able to identify curious tokens they discover without having to delve into old records, which may not provide the required information anyway.

In writing and illustrating this narrative, the author and the QB editor wish to acknowledge the very extensive use made of Tannahill's excellent book, "Saskatchewan Trade Tokens, Paper Money and Scrip". Readers are referred to a review of this valuable work that appears near the end of this Bulletin. Tannahill's permission to use material from the book in compiling this article is gratefully appreciated.

Selected References

- Jamieson, M.A. (1936, reprinted 1961): Medals awarded to North Indian Chiefs 1714-1922. Spink and Son Ltd., London. 66p.
- Richards, J.H. and Fung, K.I. (1969) : Atlas of Saskatchewan. University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. 236 p.
- Tannahill, C.C. (1980) : Saskatchewan Trade Tokens, Paper Money, Scrip. Friesen and Sons Ltd., Cloverdale, British Columbia.

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SPECIAL REQUEST

ANY READER POSSESSING NUMISMATIC MATERIAL NOT LISTED IN TANNAHILL'S BOOK, PLEASE INFORM ONE OF THE RCC MEMBERS WHOSE NAME AND ADDRESS IS GIVEN BELOW :

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DELISLE,  
SASKATCHEWAN  
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SCOOP LEWRY ESQ., C.M.,  
1161 3rd. AVENUE N.W.,  
MOOSE JAW,  
SASKATCHEWAN  
S6H 3V1

THIS NUMISMATIC MATERIAL SHOULD, NATURALLY, BE SASKATCHEWAN-RELATED. COMPLYING WITH THIS REQUEST IS IMPORTANT IN ORDER THAT STANDARD REFERENCE PUBLICATIONS BE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE.

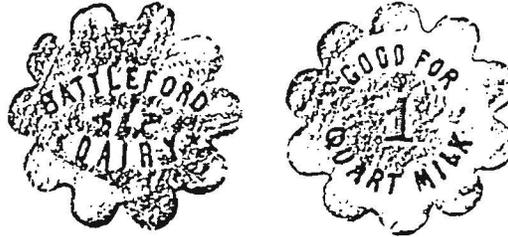
Update Listing of Saskatchewan Trade Tokens by Cecil Tannahill

ANEROID



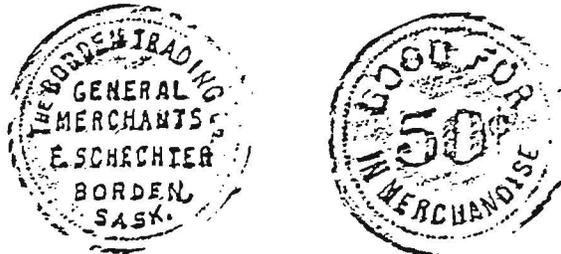
B.P. (Elk's head) O.E. / LODGE #502 / ANEROID / SASK.  
0280t - uniface white Plastic; Round; 42 mm R1

BATTLEFORD



BATTLEFORD / DAIRY  
0445q - good for 1 quart milk Aluminium; Scalloped (10); 30 mm; R10

BORDEN



THE BORDEN TRADING CO. / GENERAL / MERCHANTS / F. SCHECHTER /  
BORDEN, / SASK.  
0695e - good for 50¢ in merchandise Aluminium; Round; 33 mm; R10

CARNDUFF

John Forsyth was born on August 4th., 1877, in Middlesex County, Ontario. He came west to Winnipeg in 1897 to work for Boyd Bakeries. In the next few years he worked for bakeries in Treherne, Manitoba; Oak River, Brando and Carman, all also in Manitoba, and Moose Jaw, North West Territories. He went to Carnduff in 1903, and opened a bakeshop in June of that year. An advertisement of his dated September 11th. 1903 claimed "the best oven in the North West Territories as we are able to produce from 300 to 600 loaves of bread a day". Tokens for bread were issued shortly after the start of the operation, and were used until the late 1920s. In 1922, John Forsyth expanded his shop to include groceries, at which time newly designed tokens were issued (see 7005r - Watrous Bakery in Tannahill 1982 for additional information about the Forsyth family).

COLEVILLE



(Kinsmen emblem) / COLEVILLE / SASK.  
0981t1 - uniface yellow

Plastic; Round; 42 mm; R1

CUTKNIFE



(Elk's emblem) / LODGE #380 / CUT KNIFE / SASK.  
1065t2 - uniface white

Plastic; Round; 42 mm; R1

FRENCHMAN BUTTE



ROYAL CANADIAN / LEGION / FRENCHMAN BUTTE / #183 / SASK.

1670t1 - uniface blue, gold lettering Plastic; Round; 42 mm; R1

JANSEN



P.H. DAWSON, / GENERAL / STORE / JANSEN, SASK.

2320g - good for 10¢ in trade

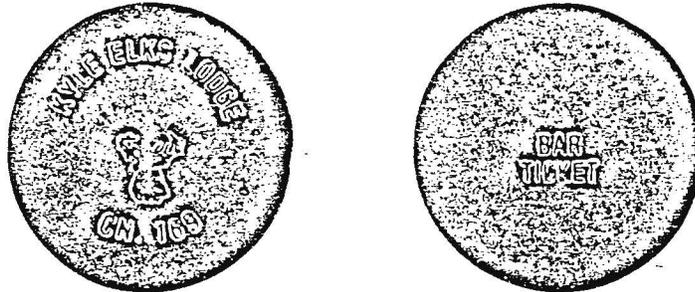
Aluminium; Round; 25 mm; R10

KINDERSLEY



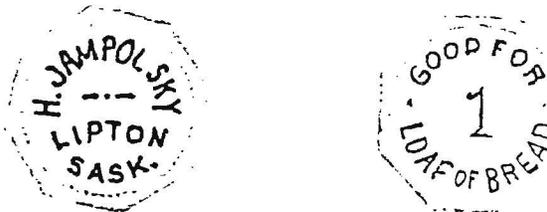
B.P. (Elk's head) O.E. / KINDERSLEY / LODGE #492 / SASK.  
2470t2 - uniface white Plastic; Round; 42 mm; R1  
Maive lettering - different lettering than that on t1.

KYLE



KYLE ELKS LODGE / (Elk's head) / CN. 169  
2490t3 - bar ticket red Plastic; Round 38 mm; R1  
Gold lettering.

LIPTON



H. JAMPOLSKY / LIPTON / SASK.  
2662r - good for 1 loaf of bread Aluminium; Octagonal; 25 mm; R10

MILESTONE



A. CARLSON / MILESTONE, / SASK.  
3068p - good for 1 pint milk Aluminium; Round; 22 mm; R10  
q - good for 1 quart milk Aluminium; Round; 28 mm; R9

Alfred Carlson, born in Sweden in 1862, came to Moose Jaw in 1892 to help build the Soo Line Railway. In 1893, he became the first section foreman, and was stationed at the siding of Milestone.

MILESTONE (continued)

In 1900, Carlson was appointed the first postmaster, with the Post Office being in his house. In 1899, he had filed on a homestead, and three years later purchased a quarter-section of land adjoining his homestead. In 1903, he quit the railway, and devoted his time to the Post Office and farming. Carlson gave up the Post Office in 1910, and moved to the farm the following year. The farm was adjacent to the village, so he started to sell milk, cream, poultry, eggs and garden produce to the residents thereof. He farmed until 1933, when - due to ill health - he turned the farm over to his son, Fred. Fred farmed for two years and then sold the farm to his brother-in-law, Fred Garratt, who operated it until 1944. When the tokens were issued is not known, but they were possibly placed in use shortly after Carlson moved to his farm in 1911, and continued to circulate until the 1930s.

MOOSE JAW

3210n - Simington's Ice Cream Parlor. (corrected history). James M. and Isabelle Simington arrived in Moose Jaw in April 1883. In 1885, James started the bakery and confectionary which he operated until 1900 when he was killed in an accident while on a fall hunting trip. Isabelle carried on the business but, after several years had passed, discontinued the bakery and just ran the ice cream parlor and confectionary. She sold the business in 1912, and one year later was killed in an accident in California. Their sons - William and Walter - were conductors with the C.P.R. James worked for the Nash Co. in Minneapolis, Minnesota; Edward was a brakeman on the C.P.R.; and Percy was a broker in Calgary.

NOKOMIS

3455r - Sunlight Cafe. Louis and Jim Wahl started the cafe in 1922 and issued tokens shortly thereafter as Campbell was using tokens. They closed down the cafe in 1939, and moved to another town in Saskatchewan.

NORTH BATTLEFORD



GOLD LEAF / BAKERY / NORTH BATTLEFORD

3475r - good for 1 loaf of bread Aluminium; Rectangular, 32mm x 19mm R10  
Listed in the directory from 1931 to 1948.



J.K. HAMMOND / THE// SOUTH / SIDE / GROCER / NORTH BATTLEFORD

3481r - good for one loaf of bread Aluminium; Octagonal; 22 mm; R10

NORTH BATTLEFORD (continued)



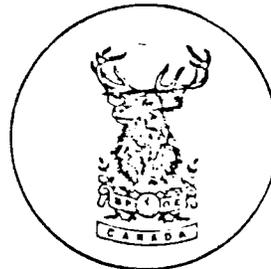
NORTH BATTLEFORD BAKERY / W.H.S.  
348r - good for one loaf bread Aluminium; Octagonal; 25mm; R10  
William H. Shaw was listed in the 1914 directory, and Rose Shaw as the bakery's owner from 1915 until 1917.

PRINCE ALBERT



HOLSTEIN / DAIRY / PRINCE ALBERT  
3837q - good for 1 quart milk Aluminium; Octagonal; 25 mm; R10

REDVERS



REDVERS / ELKS LODGE / #384  
4150t1 - (Elk's emblem) white Plastic; Round; 35 mm; R1



ROYAL CANADIAN / LEGION / REDVERS / NO. 293 / SASK.  
4155t1 - uniface blue Plastic; Round; 42 mm; R1  
Gold lettering, of different size to that on 4155t.

ROSETOWN



B.P. (Elk's head) O.E. / ROSETOWN / LODGE #123 / SASK.  
5230t1 - uniface red Plastic; Round; 42 mm; R1  
White lettering.

SASKATOON



B.P. (Elk's head) O.E. / SASKATOON / LODGE #12 / SASK.  
5564t - uniface white Plastic; Round; 42 mm; R1  
Mauve lettering

SHAUNAVON

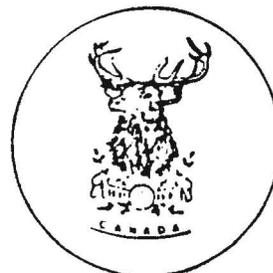


(Elk's emblem) / SHAUNAVON / B.P.O. ELKS / LODGE #386  
6010t - uniface red Plastic; Round; 42 mm; R1

TURTLEFORD (see above right for illustration)

(Lion's emblem) / TURTLEFORD / SASK.  
6830t2 - uniface red Plastic; Round; 42 mm; R1

YORKTON



YORKTON / ELKS LODGE / #392  
7650t1 - (Large Elk's emblem) white Plastic; Round; 35mm; R1  
Mauve lettering

Saskatchewan's Banks. Part 1 : Wells Land and Cattle Company Ltd.

by

Cecil Tannahill

With the Federal Government's advertising of Western Canada in Europe and the United States during the 1890s, several Land Companies put out their own brochures suggesting that people should visit this "New Eldorado" with view to settling herein.

The Saskatchewan Valley Land Company started to bring in excursions from the United States using the facilities of the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway & Steamboat Company which had built the railway from Regina to Saskatoon.

In 1902, one of the excursions originated in Chicago, Illinois. Two residents of this city, Thomas E. Wells and Edward C. Remick, took advantage of the low-cost fares. Following their arrival in the Territories and their examination of the large tracts of land that were available around the Davidson area, they were impressed sufficiently favourably to decide to form a company that would help settle this cheap land.

In 1903, therefore, they formed the company - WELLS LAND & CATTLE COMPANY - with five shareholders, and proceeded to make application to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies of the North West Territories.

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION
Thomas E. Wells	4733 Vincennes Ave., CHICAGO	Commission business
Edward C. Remick	1015 Royal Ins. Bldg., CHICAGO	Capitalist
Reuben Lloyd	NEWMAN, Illinois	Farmer
John E. Wells	4733 Vincennes Ave., CHICAGO	Clerk
Benjamin Wilson	7240 Yale Ave., CHICAGO	Commission Merchant

On receiving the Articles of Association from the Registrar, they held a meeting and adopted Articles 1, 4-10, 12-32, 34-43, 45, 46, 48, 51-57, 60-66, 68-77, 79-81, and 83-85. They made the following changes in the schedule to the other Articles in the Companies' Ordinance :

2. Every member shall be entitled to a Certificate under the common seal of the Company, without charge, and to a duplicate in case the Certificate is worn out or lost, which Certificate shall specify the share or shares held by him and the amounts paid thereon.
3. There shall be no fee for a new Certificate when the old one is either worn out or lost.
11. The Transfer Books shall be closed during the three days immediately preceding the ordinary meeting in each year.
33. Any requisition made by the members shall express the object of the meeting to be called and shall be mailed to the President of the Company, and not delivered at the registered office of

the Company.

44. Every member shall have one vote for every share which he owns in the Association.
47. No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all calls due from him have been paid, and any member shall be entitled to vote in respect of any share which he has acquired by transfer as hereinbefore authorized.
49. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the Appointer, or if such Appointer is a corporation, under their common seal, and will have to be attested by one or more witnesses. Any person may be appointed a proxy whether such person is a shareholder or not.
50. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Company at the time the meeting is convened at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote, and no instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of twelve months from the date of its execution.
58. At the first ordinary meeting after the registration of the Company all of the Directors shall retire from office and at the first ordinary meeting five Directors shall be elected, two to hold office for one year, two to hold office for two years and one to hold office for three years, and that in every year after such ordinary meeting two Directors shall be elected to hold office, one for two years and one for three years.
59. The election of the Directors at the first ordinary meeting of the Company shall, unless the Directors agree among themselves, be determined by ballot, and in every subsequent year the election shall be so determined.
67. The President of the Company shall be Chairman of the Board of Directors, and if at any meeting the President is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the Directors present shall choose some one of the other members to be Chairman of such meeting.
78. The Directors shall cause true accounts to be kept :
  - a) of the stock-in-trade of the Company
  - b) of the sums of money received and expended by the Company, and the matter in respect of which such receipts and expenditures take place, and all credits and liabilities of the Company
  - c) the books of account shall be kept at such place as the Directors by By-law or Resolution shall determine, and shall be subject to any reasonable restriction as to the time and manner of inspecting the same that shall be imposed by the Directors and shall be open to the inspection of the members during the hours of business.
82. No printed copy of such balance sheet shall be required to be served on any member in the Company.

All the Articles in the schedule to the Companies' Ordinance shall be deemed to be incorporated with the above Articles and to apply to the Company.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed to the Articles above set forth.

Signed by the five shareholders as enumerated above.

This statement was sent to the Registrar at Regina, N.W.T., in about August, 1903. The shareholders were then requested to remit their memorandum of Association so that the Registrar would know the intent of the Association.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

1. The name of the Company is "WELLS LAND & CATTLE COMPANY LTD.
2. The registered office of the Company will be situated in the Provisional District of Assiniboia in the North West Territories of Canada and in the Village of Davidson in said Provisional District.
3. The objects for which the Company is established are as follows :
  - a) To acquire, purchase, buy, sell or deal in real or personal estate whatsoever in the Provisional District of Assiniboia, in the North West Territories of Canada, and in any other Provisional District in the North West Territories
  - b) To develop the resources of and turn to account the lands, buildings, goods, chattels and rights for the time being of the Company, in such a manner as the Company may think fit, and in particular by clearing, draining, fencing, building, improving, farming, grazing, mining, and by promoting immigration, establishing towns, villages, settlements, etcetera
  - c) To carry on the business of farmers, grazers, meat and fruit preservers, brewers, planters, miners, quarry owners, brick makers, builders, contractors for the construction of works both public and private, merchants, importers, exporters, printers, bankers, brokers, and any other business which may be included directly or indirectly to develop the Company's property
  - d) To construct, carry out, superintend, maintain, improve, manage, work, operate, control and superintend hotels, exchanges, churches, parks, schools, places of recreation or any other works and conveniences which may seem directly or indirectly conducive to any of these objects and to contribute or otherwise add to or take part in the carrying out of any of the objects herein mentioned
  - e) To lend money on real or personal estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate; to guarantee the performance of all contracts and to act as agents in the management, sale and purchase of property both real and personal, and generally to transact business as bankers, capitalists and financiers
  - f) To carry on and transact any other business, operations and manufacturies, commercial or otherwise, excepting the issue of policies of assurance on human life, which the Company may think directly or indirectly conducive to any of its objects and capable of being conveniently carried on in connection therewith

- g) To carry on the business of hotel, restaurant, cafe and lodging housekeepers, licensed victuallers, wine, beer and spirit merchants, caterers for public amusements generally - coach, cab and carriage proprietors, livery stable keepers, proprietors of clubs, baths, dressing rooms, laundries, writing and newspaper rooms, places of amusements, general agents and any other business which may be conveniently carried on in connection with
  - h) To produce, purchase, sell and deal in butter, cheese, eggs, milk, vegetables, poultry and other food, farm and dairy products and the various articles entering into or used in the product thereof
  - i) To purchase, produce, buy, sell and deal in all kinds of farm implements, farm machinery, cattle, horses, live stock, lumber, iron merchandise and farm products
  - j) To manufacture all articles and commodities for use as food or in commerce, manufacture, the sciences and the arts
  - k) To establish advertising bureaus, to assist by advancing money or otherwise to settlers or intending settlers desiring to settle on the lands of the Company or other lands in the North West Territories of Canada and generally to carry on a settling and colonization business
  - l) To acquire, hold and own shares in the capital stock of any other corporation and to use its funds for the purchase of stocks in corporations.
4. The liability of the members is limited.
5. The capital of the Company is Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00) divided into five hundred shares of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) each.
6. The duration of the corporation is fifty years.

WE, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed below, are desirous of forming into a Company in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company as set opposite our respective names.

(signed)

Thomas E. Wells, 4733 Vincennes Ave., Chicago, Illinois - 178 shares.  
Edward C Remick, 1015 Royal Ins. Bldg., Chicago, Ill. - 125 shares.

The Articles and the Memorandum of the Association were submitted and on March 21st. 1904 the shareholders received notification from Edward J. Wright, Deputy Territorial Secretary, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Regina, North West Territories stating "I hereby certify that Wells Land & Cattle Company Limited is this day incorporated under the Companies' Ordinance and that the Company is limited."

The Government of the North West Territories of Canada now required a statement showing the summary of capital and shares of any limited company. The resulting form shows :

Thomas E. Wells	-	178 shares
Edward C. Remick	-	125 shares
Benjamin J. Wilson	-	10 shares
John E., Wells	-	62 shares
Reuben Lloyd	-	125 shares

John Wells and Reuben Lloyd apparently went to Davidson, and filed on a homestead early in 1904. Little information is available as to the Company's business transactions during its first year of operation. However, it seems to have been busy acquiring lands and bringing in settlers, for on 5th. January 1905, the Company made application to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to increase the capital of the Company from \$50,000.00 to \$100,000.00. The minutes of the meeting at which this decision was taken were sent to the Registrar by E.C. Remick, Secretary of the Company, and on January 30th. 1905 this request was registered and passed. The owners of the original shares could receive the new shares to be issued in proportion to the shares they already held.

A Summary of Capital and Shares, dated 1st. December 1904, showed that Thomas E. Wells had sold 53 shares to Richard Nash, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois - a commission merchant - with the other shareholders possessing their original numbers of shares. In late December 1904, Richard Nash died, and his wife Mary Nash became a member in his stead. In February 1905, she sold her membership and shares to C. Stamford White. The Summary of 6th. May 1905 showed:

Thomas E. Wells	-	200 shares
Edward C. Remick	-	200 shares
Reuben Lloyd	-	200 shares
Benjamin J. Wilson	-	30 shares
John E. Wells	-	120 shares
C. Stamford White	-	250 shares

Wells Land & Cattle Company started the bank in 1904 to service the needs of the settlers that the Company brought in, but - having a demand from other settlers to use its facilities - it expanded to include all services that a chartered bank would have.

Some of the Company's first advertising told of its different departments, explaining what each department could do for the settler (Figure 1).

REUBEN LLOYD, PRESIDENT	J. E. WELLS, VICE-PRESIDENT	E. C. REMICK, SEC. AND TREAS.
<h1 style="margin: 0;">Wells Land &amp; Cattle Co., Limited</h1> <p style="margin: 0;">ESTABLISHED 1904.</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 0 auto;"/> <p style="margin: 0;"><b>CAPITAL \$100,000.00 FULLY PAID</b></p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 0 auto;"/>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>GRAIN DEPARTMENT</b></p> <p>We have elevators located at different points along the Prince Albert branch of the C. P. R. General grain business transacted. Up-to-date machinery installed, enabling us to handle all grades to best advantage.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BANKING DEPARTMENT</b></p> <p>We do a general banking business and issue drafts on all principal points in Canada and the United States. Collections given special attention. We also especially solicit accounts of non-residents, and give any business entrusted to us careful and prompt attention. Savings accounts received, and interest allowed at rate of 3 per cent. on minimum monthly balances.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT</b></p> <p>Our Real Estate department has at all times lists of choice farm lands for sale, both improved farms and wild lands, and act as agents for management of properties belonging to non-residents—individuals or corporations.</p>

Figure 1. Earliest advertising used to promote, locally and nationally, the Wells Land & Cattle Company Ltd.

Its advertising also shows the strides that this Company had made in the short time since it had received its charter. The advertisements were not only placed in the local papers, but also in some national magazines and papers. Later ads were not as explanatory, but did show the person in charge of the various departments (Figure 2).

Reuben Lloyd, Pres.	J. E. Wells, Vice-Pres.	E. C. Remick, Sec. & Treas.
Directors: T. E. Wells, J. E. Wells, B. S. Wilson, E. C. Remick, R. Lloyd		
<b>Wells Land &amp; Cattle Co. Ltd.</b>		
Capital \$100,000.00, Fully Paid		
<b>BANKERS</b>		
Choice Farm Lands		
Grain - Loans - Live Stock		
Real Estate Dept.	Grain Dept.	Banking Dept.
Reuben Lloyd, Manager	J. E. Wells, Manager	E. C. Remick, Manager
DAVIDSON,	- -	Saskatchewan

Figure 2. Type of advertising the Company used as a follow-up to its preliminary promotional campaign - still in 1904.

The years 1905, 1906 and 1907 proved to be busy for the Company. When the opportunity to sell the banking division to the Bank of British North America, which had also opened a branch in Davidson, arose early in 1908, the shareholders decided to accept the offer so that they could concentrate their efforts into the farming and real estate sides of their business.

<i>Davidson, Sask., Canada,</i> _____	<i>190</i> _____	<i>No.</i> _____
<b>WELLS LAND &amp; CATTLE CO. LIMITED</b> BANKERS		
<i>Pay to</i> _____	<i>\$</i> _____	<i>on order</i>
		<i>Dollars</i>

Figure 3. Cheque issued by the Wells Land & Cattle Co. Ltd.

Many of the private banks that operated in the Territories and the Province of Saskatchewan had other businesses in conjunction with the bank. The Wells Land and Cattle Company is the only firm known to the author to have continued on in business after the bank was sold. The Company has applied each year for the continuance of its charter, and at the time of writing the Wells Land & Cattle Co. still operates.

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PHILATELIC CORNER

Although most of the Quarterly Bulletin readers are probably primarily interested in coins and/or other numismatic items, as collectors we cannot but be interested in some stamp-related stories.

How many of you know that the Metis Provisional Government of Manitoba prepared essays for their own issue of postage stamps (Figure 1) ?

Figure 1. About the size of the present non-commemorative Canadian postage stamps, the essay pictured on the right is one of only five known specimens (of these, two are black in colour, one is red....the colour of the other two, I have been unable to discover). No written records exist as to the intention of Manitoba's Provisional Government to issue its own stamps. Possibly designed by A.G. Ballantyne, the Provisional Government's Postmaster, the stamp contains a vignette of 'Liberty' surrounded by an oval inscription reading 'Republique Canadienne - Canadian Republic', and has no indication of value.



(stamp enlarged)

The stamp's designer is generally thought to have been the Provisional Government's Postmaster, A.G. Ballantyne (Figure 2).

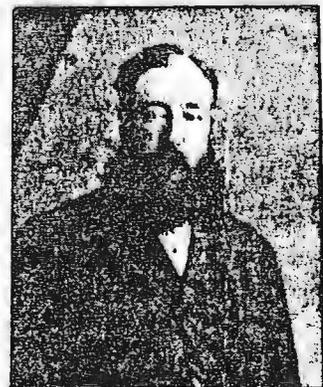


Figure 2. A.G. Ballantyne who, as Postmaster, was a member of Riel's Cabinet in Manitoba's Provisional Government of 1870. He was possibly the designer of the essay stamp shown in Figure 1.

by

Chris Gilboy

The North West Canada 1885 Medal

On the 19th. May 1885, the Governor General of Canada, Lord Lansdowne, suggested to the Earl of Derby, the British Colonial Secretary, that a medal for service in Canada's North West Territories "would have an excellent effect upon the spirit of the Canadian forces, and would certainly increase the disposition which already exists among them to hold themselves ready for Imperial Service should their assistance be required".

Two months later, Colonel Stanley (Derby's successor) replied to Lansdowne that a request for such a medal would likely be favourably received if the Canadian Government made clear that it was prepared to defray the expenses involved.

Lansdowne stated in early August that he was pleased to learn that the British Government supported his proposal concerning the issue of an Imperial Medal to participants in the North West campaign, and that it would submit the proposal to the Queen. He protested, however, that if the Canadian Government was expected to pay for the medal, the gratitude of the Canadians would doubtless be much diminished. He pointed out that the issue of medals would not exceed 5000, and that their cost would be negligible compared with the results which would follow from the free gift of the medal. He concluded by saying that he would be delighted to receive the War Office's suggestions for a design for the medal.

By late-August, the Colonial Office informed the Undersecretary of State for War that Queen Victoria had approved of the grant of a medal. It then contacted the Canadian High Commissioner's Office in London to learn whether the Canadian Government would like a bronze or a silver medal. The latter was preferred.

The High Commissioner's Office then negotiated with the Royal Mint concerning the designing of the medals. The Mint Engraver, Leonard Wyon, refused the commission "owing to pressure of business", but recommended his cousin, Allan Wyon, as perhaps being prepared to undertake the artwork. Wyon's sketches seem not to have been acceptable, for in October, the High Commissioner's Office received a sketch of the medal's reverse and of the ribbon from the Minister of Militia and Defence, Sir Adolphe Caron. The designs were promptly approved by the Queen.

In November, Stanley informed Lansdowne that the British Government would defray the cost of 5000 silver medals and their ribbons.

In December, these smooth-flowing developments received a jolt when General Middleton wrote to Caron to ask that a clasp with 'Saskatchewan' on it be given to all troops who had partaken in active fighting at Fish Creek, Cut Knife, Batoche and Frenchman's

Butte, and that a second clasp with 'Batoche' on it be given to all those (including the crewmen and troops aboard the steamer 'Northcote') engaged in that particular decisive battle which had to all intents ended the campaign.

Caron approved the suggestion then sent it to Lansdowne to transmit to the Colonial Office. The latter institution, in February 1886, received word from the War Office that "this request cannot be acceded to, as the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, in concurrence with the Secretary of State (for War), considers that the issue of clasps for small engagements during an internal rebellion would be very inadvisable".

The decision was relayed to Lansdowne.

The Canadians persisted in their request.

Sir Adolphe Caron made to the Canadian cabinet the following submission, which was passed as an Order in Council in mid-December 1886 :

"Although recognizing fully, and appreciating highly the honour graciously conferred upon the Canadian Militia Force engaged in the suppression of the North West troubles during the year 1885, by Her Majesty, who was pleased to grant a medal in recognition of their gallantry and of their services, he considers, however, that in the interest of the Force, and to promote its efficiency, a distinction should be made between the Officers and men who were under fire and those less fortunate than their comrades, who were not engaged in any action. The Minister, therefore, recommends that a silver clasp, bearing the word 'Saskatchewan', be accorded to all the militiamen who were engaged in the following actions :  
Fish Creek, Cut Knife, Batoche, Frenchman's Butte."

In February, 1887, Lansdowne, who had sent a copy of this Order in Council to the Colonial Office, was informed that "Mr. Secretary Stanhope, in concurrence with His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, has approved of the issue of a clasp to the medal inscribed Saskatchewan."

In the meantime, 5250 medals had been made and had arrived in Ottawa in early April 1886. They were issued to all militiamen who had served west of Port Arthur in Middleton's campaign.

The names of the recipients were not engraved on the rims by the Royal Mint.

Work on the 2250 clasps needed began in April 1887 at the expense of the British Government. They were shipped to Ottawa in May.

In April 1886, Frederick White, Comptroller of the North West Mounted Police, asked if members of his force "who were actually under fire" during the rebellion, and members of the Prince Albert Volunteers present at Duck Lake, could receive the medal. His request was approved by Orders in Council of July 1886 and December 1887, when authorization was also given that the crew of the Northcote should also be eligible for the award. A further Order in Council of August

<sup>179</sup>  
~~1980~~ extended the issuance of medals to all N.W.M.P. on service in the North West Territories during the 1885 Rebellion - the same regulation as had applied to the militia since the medal had first been authorized.

The Department of National Defence file on the award of the North West Canada Medal was kept active by applications for the replacement of lost medals and by occasional late applications for the initial issuance. Then in November 1944, W.E. Read, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Saskatchewan section of the North West Field Force Association began vigorously to have the eligibility for the medal extended to members of the Transport Service. He stated that Home Guard units had been given medals even though they had never been called upon to serve in the campaign.

The Military Secretary informed Read that the Transport Service personnel had never been considered as members of the enrolled militia, but as civilians employed on transport duties. He denied that members of the Home Guard had been eligible to receive a medal.

Read took the reply to imply that no civilians had been awarded the medal, and pointed out that the crew of the Northcote had been decorated. In its response, the Government argued that although no separate warrant or order had authorized the award of the medal, it had been presented to those who were entitled to grants of land for their service in the Rebellion :

- a) Every officer, non-commissioned officer and man actively engaged and bearing arms, other than as a home guard for protection at or near their place of residence
- b) Every scout actively engaged during said outbreak
- c) Crew of the steamer Northcote
- d) Regularly appointed Medical Staff actively engaged during said outbreak
- e) Nurses and hospital dressers actively engaged and reported for meritorious service.

In mid-April 1945, the Government backed down over the matter. An Order in Council was passed that extended the award of the North West Canada Medal to surviving members (amongst whom Read himself numbered) of the Transport Service.

The North West Canada Medal is illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1. The North West Canada 1885 Medal with the Saskatchewan bar. The latter was added to those medals given to all officers and men in Middleton's 1885 campaign who had come under rebel fire.

Obverse : Diademed head of a moderately mature Queen Victoria wearing a veil and facing left; VICTORIA REGINA ET IMPERATRIX around.

Reverse : The words NORTH WEST CANADA surrounded by a maple wreath, with the date 1885 in the centre.

Ribbon : Blue-grey with two red stripes (pale grey in the figure) almost touching each edge; 1.25 inches wide.  
Suspension: Straight suspender.  
Naming : Issued unnamed, but most specimens are named in block capitals.  
Designers: Obverse - L.C. Wyon; Reverse - T. Brock.  
Bar\* : One only issued - Saskatchewan.  
Size : 1.4 inches in diameter.  
Metal : Silver.  
Eligibility: 5,911, with 1,753 entitled to clasp.



\*Some medals carry an unofficial bar for 'Batoche'.

#### The North West Campaign

The discontent which had led to the passing of the Manitoba Act in 1870 and to the Red River Rebellion of the same year (Gilboy 1982) continued to ripple through the people of the Canadian prairies during the entire decade. Those Metis who wanted to preserve their almost nomadic lifestyle and their racial identity quickly found this impossible to do in Manitoba due to the flood of newcomers from the east. They therefore moved westwards to the valleys of the Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle Rivers. Here, too, their freedom remained in jeopardy. The frontier of settlement advanced inexorably from the east - and now the Metis no longer had any protection from the Government of Canada. The latter repeated its blunders of 1869. No consistent effort was made to win the confidence of the half-breeds, nor was serious consideration given to their alleged grievances.

Foremost amongst the Meti grievances was the delay and incompetency surrounding the settling of a section of the Manitoba Act that concerne land grants :

"it is expedient, towards the extinguishment of the Indian Title to the lands in the Province, to appropriate a portion of ..... ungranted lands, to the extent of one million four hundred thousand acres thereof, for the benefit of the families of the half-breed residents."

(Section 31,  
Manitoba Act)

Government officials encountered great problems in finding out how many Metis were entitled to share in dividing out the land grant. As the number of claimants fluctuated, so did the size of allotments. By 1879, all the area set aside for distribution to the Metis had been parceled out, leaving nothing for those who filed their claims after that date. Delays and alterations frustrated many half-breeds to the extent that

they despaired of ever receiving their land titles, and so sold their rights (Figure 2) for next to nothing to property speculators. These Metis then moved westwards to find their former freedom.



Figure 2. Land scrip issued by the Canadian Department of the Interior for acceptance in payment of land to the value of \$240. This certificate was actually signed on the 16th. October 1890, and was made out to Emilie L'Allimand.

In the meantime, Metis already resident in the North West Territories began to petition for Government recognition of their land-claims. Their position became increasingly desperate through the late 1870s as immigration from the east grew ever faster and larger. The French half-breeds were not alone in their anxiety over land. Their English and Scottish kindred of the Prince Albert region were equally troubled.

Lieutenant Governors Morris and Laird (Figure 3) fully appreciated

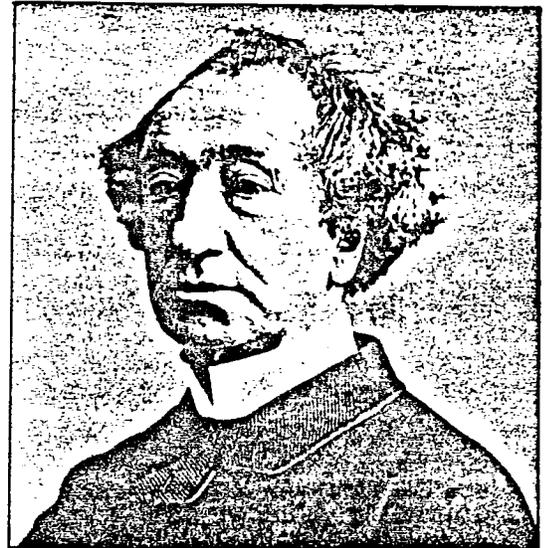


Figure 3. The Honourable David Laird, first Lieutenant Governor of the North West Territories.

the seriousness of the situation, but Ottawa repeatedly sent mere formal acknowledgements of the various petitions received, along with promises of action.

After the fall of the Mackenzie administration, reaccession to power by Sir John A. Macdonald (Figure 3) in 1878 produced some immediate

Figure 3. Sir John A. Macdonald, who dominated Canadian politics from 1854 until his death in June 1891, in the 1880s. A long career in politics brought him to the opinion that inaction often solves problems as effectively as vigorous action. In the North West Territories in 1885, this theory proved tragically mistaken.



attempts to start resolving the land problem, but after an initial flurry of interest, the former Governmental lethargy resumed, and from 1879 until 1885 nothing further was done to recognize effectively any Metis claims.

Widespread agitation in the North West Territories consequently continued unabated.

Insecurity about land-entitlement was rampant. This situation was aggravated by the conduction of a survey, based on dividing land into square sections, that covered all of the unsettled region around St. Laurent (close to Batoche, see map on page ) and, later, at St. Albert and elsewhere along the Saskatchewan River. This square-section system was totally unacceptable to the Metis who were then in process of settling that neighbourhood. The Metis had customarily settled land according to a river-frontage system whereby their strips of land ran back from a riveredge for two or three kilometres. This Metis system had been incorporated into Government surveys at, first, Red River, then later at Prince Albert and the already-settled land at St. Laurent. Petitions and a delegation were sent to Ottawa to demand that controversial ground be re-surveyed. Some minor concessions were made by the Government, but were insufficiently far-reaching to appease most of the disgruntled settlers.

How, then, was it possible for Sir David Macpherson, the Minister of the Interior, to make the following incredible statement in the Senate in May 1885 ? :

"The half-breeds had no grievance whatever in relation to their lands or any other matter. No half-breed delegation came to Ottawa to complain of ill-treatment, or disturbance in relation to their lands. No complaint on behalf of half-breeds was ever made on the floor of Parliament. No grievance existed."

But grievance existed aplenty, and was not confined to the half-breeds. White settlers were also unhappy about the land situation, and the Indians, too, were restless.

In 1883, after several years of strong economic growth, Canada and her two major customers - Great Britain and the United States - entered a period of recession that continued through until 1886. One of the areas of controllable expenditure to be cut back was the Indian Department. The Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs, Vankoughnet, ordered wholesale dismissals of clerks, assistants and other Departmental employees in the North West, as well as stricter supervision of the issue of rations to the Indians.

In the Indian Industrial School in Battleford, the cut-back in rations meant pupils received 0.25 lb. beef daily instead of the 1.5 lb. to which they had become accustomed. On reserves, rations were cut to a minimum.

A policy of centralization was instituted in the Indian Department, whereby the discretionary powers of Indian Agents and other field personnel were diminished almost to the point of non-existence. This generally resulted in greater inefficiency than before, and all who did business with the Department complained of the endless delays that they experienced.

Departmental policies thus increased the distress and hardships of the Indians. The Stonies in particular were hard-hit. Little wonder they became the most implacable enemies of the whites during the 1885 Rebellion. But elsewhere in the North West, the condition of the Indians was almost as bad. And despite consistent warnings from its field personnel - including the then-Indian Commissioner and soon-to-be Lieutenant Governor of the North West Territories, Edgar Dewdney (Figure 4) - as to the possible consequences of continuing

Figure 4. Lieutenant Governor Edgar Dewdney of the North West Territories, pictured in 1883. Dewdney was sympathetic to the various dissident groups in the Territories, but was able to do little to remedy the causes of their discontent.



to implement its policies, the Department persisted in its short-sighted course of action. One highly experienced Indian Agent, C.E. Denny, who helped look after the affairs of the Blackfeet, even tendered his resignation - which was accepted:

Officers of the North West Mounted Police similarly condemned the extent to which the Indian Department carried its economising.

Add to such sources of resentment the growing realization amongst the Indians as to their fundamental error in signing away their land for the use of scornful, contemptuous, unappreciative white immigrants, and the reader can readily appreciate how explosive the situation was fast becoming. The Indians and the Government misunderstood each other over the conception of land tenure - the Indians supposing that, under the terms of the Treaties, they were lending (not giving) their lands to the whites.

Then again, efforts were being made to turn the Indians into farmers after centuries of their being hunters. Their nomadic lifestyle was forced virtually overnight into the confines of a sedentary existence in a reserve. Indian crops were, at best, poor because of their lack of skill and enthusiasm for farming. Therefore the cut-back in rations was all-the-more hardfelt.

As early as January 1882, the discontented Indians began to display their ill-feeling towards Government representatives, in this first case against a small detachment of North West Mounted Police which had arrested a minor Blackfoot Chief, Bull Elk. More incidents that almost ended in violent bloodshed took place in February and June 1884. Prominent amongst the leaders of the most restless Indians were the Crees Big Bear (Figure 5, left), who had refused to sign Treaty 6, and Poundmaker (Figure 5, right), who wanted united action by the Indians to force the Government to renegotiate the terms of the Treaty.



Figure 5. The Cree Chiefs Big Bear (left) and Poundmaker (right), both of whom played major roles in the 1885 Rebellion.

With so many inhabitants of the North West Territories thoroughly disillusioned by Government ineptitude, complacency and non-cooperation, the danger of insurrection was great. The malcontents lacked one important factor - a political leader to unite them. Both the Indians and the Metis had men who were able leaders in battle, but no-one able to organize them all into a force politically strong enough for Ottawa to take seriously.

Amongst the Metis of the St. Laurent and Prince Albert areas, for example, Gabriel Dumont (Figure 6) was the acknowledged head. He had



Figure 6. Two photographs of Gabriel Dumont, military leader of the Metis and a natural expert in guerrilla tactics.

much natural military ability, but no verbal skills necessary to align sympathisers strongly with his cause. Another man, Charles Nolin, was - by experience and education - well suited to lead a rebellious movement, but wielded no great influence over the Metis.

Louis Riel (Figure 7) was the only man in the west capable of bringing together the Metis, the Indians and the white settlers into a common purpose : to obtain satisfactory treatment from the Canadian Government.

Figure 7. Louis Riel, here photographed in 1884, was the only man considered by the Metis, Indians and white settlers of the North West Territories who were unhappy with Government policies in the west capable of persuading Ottawa to hear their grievances.

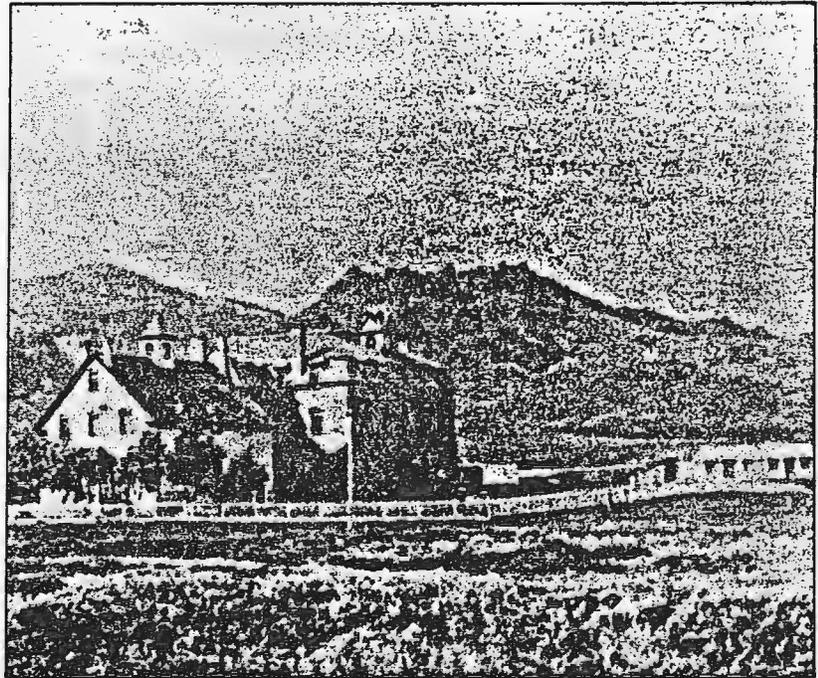


May 1884 witnessed a meeting between whites, English half-breeds and French Metis in the School House at Lindsay. One result was the adoption of the following resolution :

"We, the French and English natives of the North West, knowing that Louis Riel has made a bargain with the Government of Canada, in 1870, which said bargain is contained mostly in what is known as the Manitoba Act, and this meeting not knowing the contents of the said Manitoba Act, we have thought it advisable that a delegation be sent to said Louis Riel, and have his assistance to bring all the matters referred to in the above resolution in a proper shape and form before the Government of Canada so that our just demands be granted."

Several days later a delegation of four people - James Isbister (an English half-breed), Michael Dumas, Gabriel Dumont and Moise Ouellette (French Metis) - set off upon its historic ride to Montana. It reached St. Peter's Mission (Figure 8), where Riel was teaching,

Figure 8.  
St. Peter's  
Mission,  
Montana, 1884,  
where Riel  
taught prior  
to returning  
to Canada at  
the invitation  
of the residents  
of the Prince  
Albert region.



on June 4th. There, it straight away consulted Riel and invited him to return to the North West. The invitation was promptly accepted.

Louis Riel arrived in the District of Saskatchewan in July 1884. Political agitation amongst the Metis, the discontented white settlers and the Indians escalated as Riel began to try to co-ordinate the efforts of the three groups with view to taking their grievances to the Dominion House of Commons. Riel held meetings with the English-speaking communities of Red Deer Hill and Prince Albert. At both places, he favourably impressed his listeners. Riel made clear that his agitation would be conducted along constitutional lines.

Riel also met with Big Bear and several other Chiefs at Duck Lake

towards the end of July 1884. Immediately afterwards, Big Bear called neighbouring tribes to a Council of Chiefs at Duck Lake, which request met with good response. The event began on July 31st. In early August, drawn by the promise of provisions, the Council moved to Fort Carlton (Figure 9). There, for several days the Indian Chiefs aired their complaints and voiced their demands to Indian Agent J.A. Macrae, then returned to their reserves.

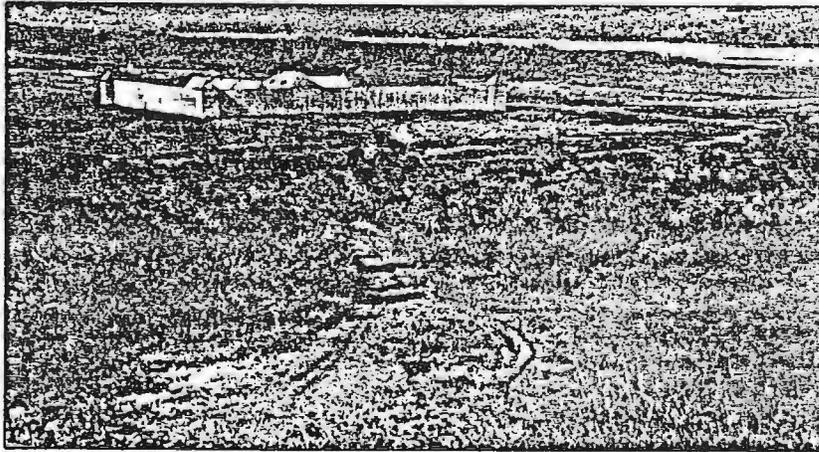


Figure 9. Fort Carlton in 1871; the North Saskatchewan River is in the background.

Their various grievances still met with little sympathy from the Indian Department, which considered that "the Indians have no good grounds for serious complaint in any respect", and took little action to remedy even the most justifiable grievances. This inaction resulted partly from the report submitted by Assistant Indian Commissioner, Hayter Reed, who attributed the calling of the Council of Chiefs wholly to the agitating influence of Big Bear and Louis Riel. His account misled the Government into a false sense of security.

In the meantime, the Indians were making plans to hold a greater and better-attended Council during 1885 at which the Government's answer to their demands would be considered and an answering course of action be decided upon.

During the remaining months of 1884, meetings were held by all three discontented groups throughout the Districts of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Generally, each group expressed support for the others.

More petitions were sent to Ottawa.

The crop failure of 1884 heightened tensions yet further.

Although Riel gained much popular support, several pro-Government newspapers rallied strongly against him. These included the 'Prince Albert Times' and the 'Saskatchewan Herald' of Batoche. Also, Riel's acceptance as leader by anti-Government sympathisers was not universal, in large measure due to bitter racial and religious

passions left over from events that had taken place during the Red River Rebellion, especially Scott's execution. Most importantly, Riel failed to attract the co-operation of the Roman Catholic Church despite making every effort to secure the Church as an ally. His lack of success here quickly strained the relationship between the Metis and the clergy. The clergy actively endeavoured to have Riel removed from the country. Through direct interview, it tried to persuade him to depart. But Riel elected to stay - partly to press the Metis cause, partly to try to reach a satisfactory settlement of his personal claims, which amounted to \$100,000, against the Government. Clerical animosity towards Riel led the Metis leader to conclude that the Catholic Church had been undermined and betrayed by its high-ranking members and that God therefore ordained that the Church be founded anew among the Metis people with Bishop Grandin of St. Albert as its pope. The priests were appalled by such heresy, and redoubled their efforts to rid the area of Riel. But to the halfbreeds, Riel's mysticism, his long prayers and his self-denial proved him to be closer to God than the priests. A strong possibility exists that at the end of 1884 and in early 1885 attempts were made to bribe Riel to leave Canada (amounts in the order of \$5,000 were reportedly offered). No action was taken to ensure such attempts eventually succeeded, so Riel remained in Saskatchewan to exercise his influence over the Metis and the other malcontents.

Government indifference at this crucial time lent fuel to an already critical situation.

But in late-February and early-March 1885, Riel asked first the Metis of Batoche and then the English-speaking halfbreeds to agree to let him return to Montana.

This request met with clamorous disapproval - Riel's continued leadership was emphatically demanded.

At this time, Riel determined to change his policy of constitutional agitation. He felt that the only possible hope of arousing Government attention would be to use boldness, following very much along the course he had taken at Red River and Upper Fort Garry in 1869/70. He wanted to form a Provisional Government of Saskatchewan, take possession of the region, and force the Canadian Government to revive the terms of the entry of the North West Territories into Confederation. He still had no intention of fighting the Dominion with arms - such had not been necessary in 1869/70, nor would it be necessary in 1885.

However, Riel, in making this decision, neglected to consider the effects of one major change that had taken place in the region during the years between 1869 and 1885. In 1869, the North West Territories had not belonged to Canada, and so contained no military forces. Moreover, Red River was effectively isolated from eastern Canada by formidable geographical barriers. In 1885, the North West was firmly established as Canadian territory, and therefore contained a force of Mounted Police. The area's geographic isolation from eastern Canada existed no longer, for the Canadian Pacific Railway passed across it.

So almost immediately after he had been asked to retain leadership of the Metis, on the 5th. March, Riel - together with Dumont - informed Charles Nolin that "We are going to take up arms for the glory of God, the honour of religion and for the salvation of our souls". Nolin refused to join them immediately, and suggested a Novena (nine days of special prayers) be held, starting on the 10th. March.

A day before the Novena was to be completed, Riel took the initiative, perhaps fearing that if it was allowed to run its course, the Novena might pacify many of his followers. He, Dumont and a small party of followers arrested as hostages the Indian Agent and Farm Instructor from Beardy's and One Arrow's reserves. The next day, the feast of the Metis' patron saint, St. Joseph, and the end of the Novena, Riel eloquently declared that a force of Mounted Police was en route to St. Antoine de Padoue (otherwise known as Batoche) to attack the inhabitants. He took advantage of the ensuing panic to proclaim his Provisional Government. Dumont was appointed Adjutant-General and head of the army.

The clergy reacted swiftly against this move. The priests had already decided that Riel was of unsound mind and that he should therefore be refused the sacraments. These, declared one, would also be withheld from anyone who took up arms in support of Riel. Despite this threat, the Metis remained loyal to Riel.

Not so the English halfbreeds, nor the white settlers.

They suddenly adopted a neutral position in the developing course of events. Riel had undoubtedly relied upon their siding with him against Government authority. However, although they had given him strong backing up to this outbreak of hostility, and although many continued to sympathize with Riel's cause, they appeared reluctant to take matters to extremes.

Riel and Superintendent Crozier of the Mounted Police (Figure 10)



Figure 10. Superintendent L.N.F. Crozier, N.W.M.P. (1875 - 1885), who gave his men the order to open fire on Metis at Duck Lake, thus shedding the first blood during the 1885 Rebellion.

tried to urge the English-speaking settlers to come out openly for the opposing sides that they each represented. In late March, both met several times with these settlers who, whilst giving emphatic moral support to Riel, refused to unite with him in armed defiance against the Canadian Government.

In the expectation of an armed conflict, the North West Mounted Police in the District of Saskatchewan had, since Riel's arrival there, been increased in number from 78 to 200. The detachment stationed at Battleford had been doubled, and new posts had been established at Frog Lake and at Fort Carlton.

Superintendent Crozier constantly requested the Government that it attend to the Metis grievances, and that the police force be strengthened. In mid-March, Riel was reported to be planning armed rebellion. Crozier's request for reinforcements resulted in the departure from Regina of Commissioner Irvine (Figure 11) with about



Figure 11. Colonel Acheson Gosford Irvine, Commissioner, N.W.M.P. Formerly a militia officer, Irvine had the confidence of his officers and men.

100 men. Crozier was joined by 50 N.W.M.P. regulars with one field gun from Battleford as well as by volunteer militiamen from Prince Albert - all were stationed at Fort Carlton (see Figure 9, page 80).

Riel, in the latter half of March, demanded the surrender of Crozier and his men.

Crozier responded by marching out of Carlton on Thursday 26th. March with an Inspector Howe, Surgeon Miller, 53 N.C.O.'s and men of the N.W.M.P. with one 7-pounder field gun, Captains Moore and Morton and 41 Prince Albert Volunteers. He had decided not to await the arrival of Commissioner Irvine and his force, but instead to assert the authority of the Dominion of Canada in the North Saskatchewan valley.

About 2 km from Duck Lake (see Figure 12), Crozier's force found itself surrounded by Metis and a few Indians. Crozier and an interpreter advanced alone to meet Dumont's brother, Isidore, and an Indian. While they parleyed, the Metis consolidated their position. Crozier's interpreter then appears to have shot the Indian and Isidore Dumont, whereupon Crozier gave his men the order to open fire. The

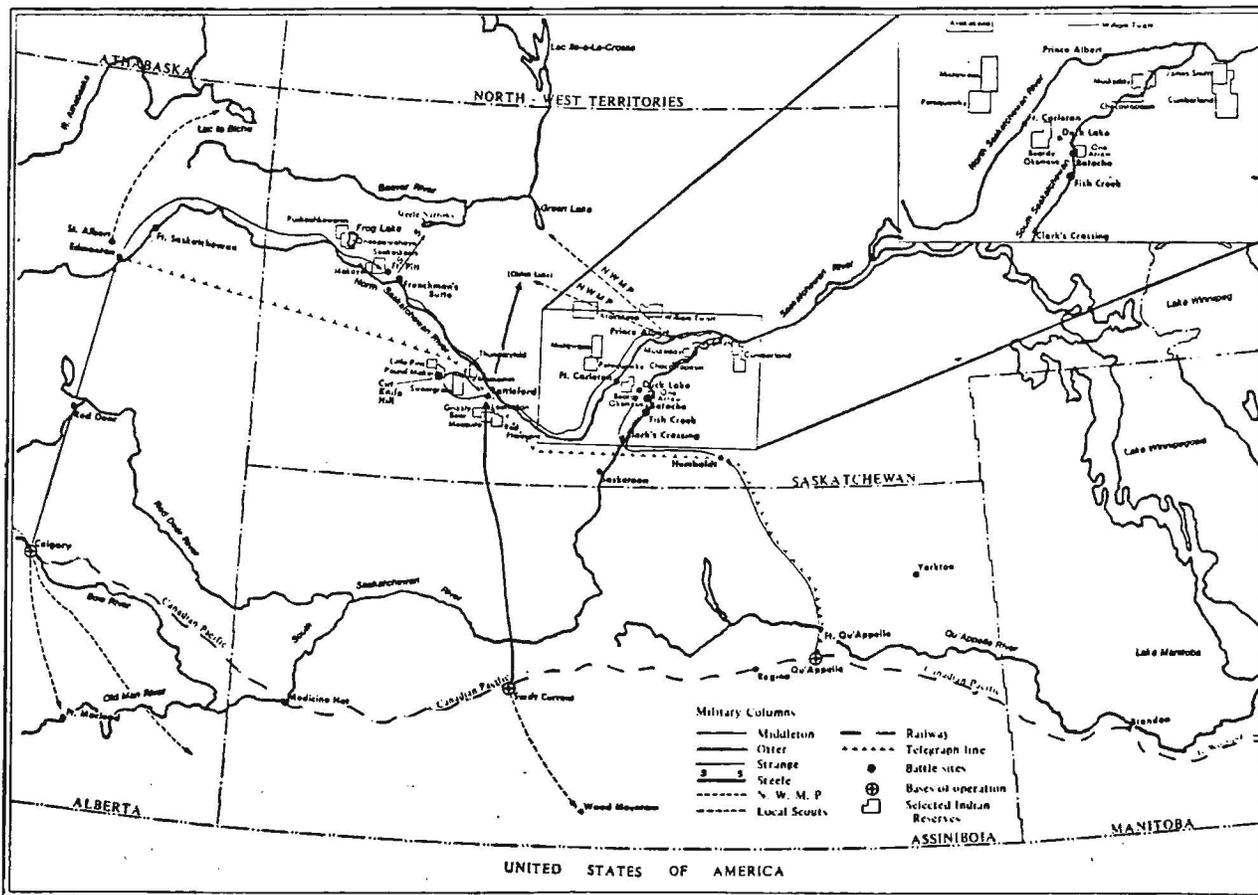


Figure 12. Map of the area affected by the North West Rebellion of 1885 (from Richards and Fung, 1969).

Metis immediately returned fire, pouring volley after volley into the force of police and volunteers, who held a very poor strategic position (Figures 13 and 14). After spending thirty or forty minutes under a murderous rain of bullets, Crozier ordered his column to retire. Ten of





entirety in order to use Crozier and his men as hostages, but were prevented from so doing by - in the first instance - Riel and - in the second - by Crozier's realization of the Metis intent and his determination not to allow any captures to be made, lost five men killed during the engagement. As the Government force had started its retreat to Fort Carlton, Riel rushed out in front of his followers shouting "For the love of God, don't kill any more. There's too much blood spilled already."

Shortly after Crozier's shattered column reached Fort Carlton, Colonel Irvine arrived with 108 men. He was most upset that Crozier had taken action before his arrival. Realizing the virtual impossibility of defending a fort that had been built only as a trading post and so was highly vulnerable to armed attack, Irvine and his commissioned officers decided to evacuate and to destroy all stores that they could not take with them. Government forces thus left Fort Carlton during the night of the 27th. March and the following morning. They reached Prince Albert in the evening of the 28th. March. Part of the township was immediately prepared to defend itself from Metis attack by the erection of improvised walls.

Despite being a tactical success for Riel and his Metis, Duck Lake and the evacuation of Fort Carlton were strategical failures. Riel had hoped to capture Crozier and all his men, and to hold them hostage during subsequent talks with the Canadian Government. Riel was thus trying to repeat his tactics of 1870 during the Red River Rebellion. Now, in 1885, he and his Provisional Government daily expected the Government to call them to the conference table. They were in no position to maintain a rebellion for long, for they were short of both men (a maximum of four to five hundred were available, most of whom were willing to fight only under extreme pressure to do so from their comrades) and weapons. They also lacked provisions.

However, an immediate effect of the Metis victory was to bring the Indians into the Rebellion. The winter of 1884/85 had been long and severe, so the Indians were, in the spring of 1885, in desperate condition which was made worse by Government indifference towards the petition they had drawn up the previous August.

Riel, by means of runners despatched at intervals during the spring of 1885 to every nearby reserve, kept the Indians on the threshold of insurrection. His messages were mainly a mixture of exaggerated lies, veiled threats and forceful pleas.

Immediately after the Metis success at Duck Lake, two hundred Indians belonging to the bands of Poundmaker and Little Pine headed towards Battleford, armed and wearing warpaint. They broke into, and pillaged, the Hudson's Bay Company store and other buildings in the town. The Indians were joined by the Stonies of the Eagle Hills, who had already murdered their Farm Instructor and a white settler. Some five hundred police and settlers were besieged in the fortified barracks on the north side of the Battle River from the end of March until relief forces under Colonel Otter arrived in late-April.

Big Bear's band had spent that severe 1884/85 winter near Frog Lake, a small hamlet which was situated about 50 km northwest of Fort Pitt (Figure 12) and which boasted a trading post, a Roman Catholic mission

and an Indian Department office. The band came through the winter in appalling condition, and were destitute of both food and clothing. In February 1885, Big Bear finally agreed to take a reserve in the spring. In mid-March, Dog Rump Creek was chosen as the location for the reserve, but events at Duck Lake transferred control from Big Bear's hands into those of extremists amongst his followers, led by Wandering Spirit, the War Chief, and Imasees, Big Bear's eldest son.

The white inhabitants of Frog Lake decided to send the small detachment of Mounted Police to Fort Pitt, for it was too small to afford effective protection from any determined Indian attack and would, were it to remain, be a focal-point for Indian aggression. On the morning of April 2nd., Indians appeared in the settlement in full warpaint. They removed the horses and rifles belonging to the whites, whom they ordered to proceed as prisoners to the Indian encampment. Quinn, the Indian Agent, persistently refused, saying that Big Bear (who was out hunting) was not present to ask Quinn and his companions to leave. Wandering Spirit, greatly angered, lost his self-control, and shot at Quinn at point-blank range. This action acted as a signal for the other Indians present to start shooting. Within minutes, Quinn, the Farm Instructor, two priests and five other people had been massacred. Big Bear's arrival on the scene came too late. Only Cameron, the Hudson's Bay Company agent, and two women survived to be taken prisoner. A fourth person, also named Quinn but no relation to the Indian Agent, had been forewarned of the impending disaster by a friendly Indian. He escaped and carried news of the tragedy to Fort Pitt.

The Fort was manned by about 70 people, of whom 24 were the police garrison under the command of Inspector Dickens (a younger son of the famous English novelist). The inhabitants began both to strengthen the Fort's defences and to construct a large scow. They knew the Fort to be unsuitable to withstand a long siege (it lay 400 m from its water supply, for instance), and although food was abundant, ammunition was not. So they built their means of retreat - the scow !

Eleven days after the Frog Lake massacre, on the 13th. April, Big Bear and some 250 men arrived (Figure 15), almost immediately after

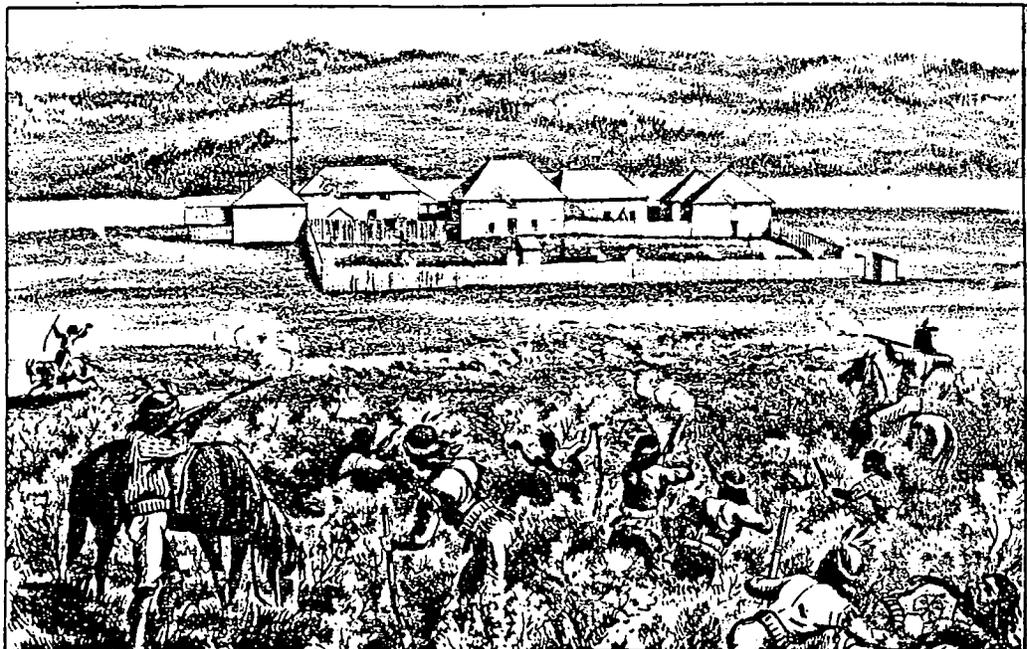


Figure 15. Big Bear's braves arrive before Fort Pitt, which contains about 70 people including 24 N.W.M.P. members under the command of Inspector Dickens.

Dickens had sent out three police scouts to locate these Indians. The latter demanded that the police surrender their arms and ammunition and that they leave the Fort. The police refused, but acceded to requests for tea, tobacco, clothing and kettles. The Indians decided against assaulting the Fort, and instead agreed to discuss the situation with McLean of the Hudson's Bay Company. During the ensuing discussions, the three police scouts returned unexpectedly. The Indians gave chase to them, killing one, wounding another, and capturing the third the following day. In the confusion, McLean tried to return to the safety of Fort Pitt, but was seen and taken prisoner by the Indians. The Indians made him write to the Fort to urge that the civilians place themselves at the Indians' mercy and that the police withdraw from the Fort. The civilians chose to accept the Indians' ultimatum, so Dickens ordered abandonment of the Fort. Dickens' police detachment reached Battleford on April 22nd. after a perilous and extremely uncomfortable seven-day journey down the North Saskatchewan River.

With this action, rebel successes more-or-less ended.

But due to the Indian takeover of Fort Pitt, the Indians obtained supplies to continue their insurrection. They also lost any doubts they still held as to the invincibility of the whites.

Several minor raids on trading posts in Saskatchewan and Alberta followed.

Potentially, the most serious of these Indian attacks was probably that made on Green Lake (Figure 12), northwest of Prince Albert. However, the Hudson's Bay Company trader in charge of the post at Green Lake fortunately had the foresight to move the arms (of which more than 200 stand were in store), ammunition, gunpowder and other equipment to a cache on the Beaver River. Colonel Irvine was not prepared to send men to protect the armaments at Green Lake as he considered this action would weaken too greatly the Prince Albert garrison. So when the Indians finally appeared at the post on 26th. April, the whites stationed there were in process of leaving by boat for Ile a la Crosse. The Indians were too intent on plundering the post to pay much attention to the departing whites, who all arrived safely at their destination. Small armed parties subsequently left from Ile a la Crosse and from Prince Albert to retake Green Lake from the Indians. The first quickly returned to its base after receiving reports of the presence of large numbers of hostile Indians in its vicinity. The second was captured by a party of Indians from Fort Pitt, but was soon released, losing only its horses.

These raids had little effect on the overall course of the Rebellion, but clearly demonstrated the general mood of the Indians. Few bands covered by Treaty 6 did not long to return to their old ways; who did not want to drive the white men from their lands; who did not want to

help strike a blow against the new immigrants. Plains Indians fought for revenge. Woods Indians, less directly affected by the incoming tide of settlers, fought for gain. Both groups, however, desired the same end result - recovery of their freedom, their independence, and their country.

But disciplined Government troops were en route to Saskatchewan and to the relief of the beleaguered garrisons and settlers trapped in Prince Albert and Battleford.

Riel's position swiftly became desperate, with both the Metis and the Indians incapable of waging a prolonged war.

On March 22nd. four days before the engagement at Duck Lake, Lieutenant Governor Dewdney wired Prime Minister Macdonald :

"Situation looks very serious. Think it imperative able military man should be on staff in event of militia going north."

Macdonald replied with a promptitude that belied his previous inertia in dealing with the North West Territories :

"General Middleton to proceed to Red River tonight. Order sent to Winnipeg Militia to be ready to move."

Accordingly, Major-General Frederick Middleton, commanding the militia of Canada, headed for the North West (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Major-General Frederick Dobson Middleton was a shrewd and experienced soldier who was well aware of the dangers involved in the North West Canada campaign. He had seen service in India (the medal on the extreme right is the Indian Mutiny medal), where he had twice been recommended for the Victoria Cross, in New Zealand (the medal in the centre is the New Zealand medal 1860-6) against the Maoris and in Africa. He was a graduate of the staff college and formerly



(Figure 16 continued) the commandant of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. While serving in Canada years before, he had married a Montreal girl, Eugenie Doucet, and had used his Canadian contacts to help get command of the militia when approaching the age for compulsory retirement from the regular British Army. Despite his excellent service record, Middleton's management of the North West campaign was marked by his undue deliberation and hesitancy; he was demagogic, rarely consulting his fellow-officers, cautious (failed to use his cavalry to good advantage), and unconfident in his troops.

On the 25th. March, one company of the 90th. Militia Battalion of Winnipeg proceeded to Troy, and two days later the remainder of the battalion followed with the Major-General. By the 2nd. April, the entire force had reached Qu'Appelle, which had been chosen as Middleton's operational base.

Upon learning of the Duck Lake affair, and realizing that the Mounted Police were too few to suppress a rebellion, especially one involving most of the Indian population, by force, Middleton asked for an immediate addition of 2000 men. Troops were summoned from every province of the Dominion. Eastern Canada provided 3324 men from the following units (all militia except for the Artillery Batteries - asterisked - which made up the only permanent Canadian military force at the time) :

<u>From Quebec</u>	"A" Battery *	120
	Cavalry School	48
(total 1012 men)	9th. Voltigeurs (Quebec City)	230
	65th. Rifles (Montreal)	315
	Montreal Garrison Artillery	299
 <u>From Ontario</u>		
(total 1929 men)	"B" Battery * (Kingston)	120
	Infantry School	92
	Queen's Own Rifles (Toronto)	280
	Royal Grenadiers (Toronto)	265
	7th. Fusiliers (London)	263
	Sharpshooters (Ottawa)	51
	Midland Regiment	382
	York and Simcoe Battalion	346
	Governor General's Bodyguard	80
	Dominion Land Surveyors	
	Intelligence Corps	50
 <u>From Nova Scotia</u>		
	Halifax Battalion	383

Western Canada supplied 2011 troops exclusive of the Mounted Police:

Cavalry Corps (Winnipeg)	32
Field Battery (Winnipeg)	62
90th. Infantry Regiment	317
91st. Infantry Regiment	432
Winnipeg Light Infantry	327

Boulton's Horse (Birtle)	86
French's Scouts (Qu'Appelle)	26
Dennis' Surveyor Scouts	54
Moose Mountain Scouts (Qu'Appelle)	55
Stewart's Rangers (Calgary and McLeod)	155
Alberta Mounted Infantry (Calgary)	55
-also known as Steele's Scouts -	
A company of Infantry (Battleford)	44

Other Infantry units appear to have been raised at Yorkton and Birtle, and there was a mounted unit, the St. Albert Mounted Riflemen.

Companies of Home Guards were formed in Regina (44 men), Birtle (44 men), Calgary (51 men), Yorkton (54 men) and Qu'Appelle (44 men).

A total of 5334 soldiers were officially mobilized during the Riel Rebellion, supported by 2648 Staff, Transport, Commissariat, Medical and other corps. In addition, about 500 Mounted Police took part. The number of weapons used by the artillery was nine field guns and two Gatling machine guns.

The eastern regiments mobilized quickly, and were efficiently transported westwards. "A" and "B" Batteries arrived in Winnipeg on 5th. April, with militia regiments following a few days later.

Lieutenant Governor Dewdney, through the British Embassy in Washington, took steps to ensure that the rebels received no help from sympathisers in the United States. The U.S. Government co-operated fully, and although rumours of more Fenian and/or Indian invasions constantly circulated, nothing actually happened.

The Government authorities realized immediately, once they knew an uprising was unavoidable, that any rebellion should be localised. Hence the reason for despatching the first forces to Fort Qu'Appelle to prevent the discontented Indians and Metis in the Qu'Appelle Valley from joining their northern brethren.

At the same time, the Government at last sent extra food supplies, tobacco and cattle to Indians who had not yet taken up arms against it. Had such action been taken several years earlier, much of the bloodshed in 1885 might have been spared.

To help resolve Metis disgruntlement, a Government-appointed Commission made up of Messrs. Street, Forget and Goulet was instructed to report upon the claims of the North West's halfbreeds. This action, too, was so late in coming as to be useless for the Metis of the Saskatchewan Rivers area, for they had formed their Provisional Government eleven days previously. It was, however, early enough to help prevent a spread of the Rebellion.

Localization having been achieved, the Government's next step was to crush the Rebellion.

Middleton elected to accomplish this aim by sending three separate columns northwards, one against each of the three main areas of unrest (Figures 12 and 17).

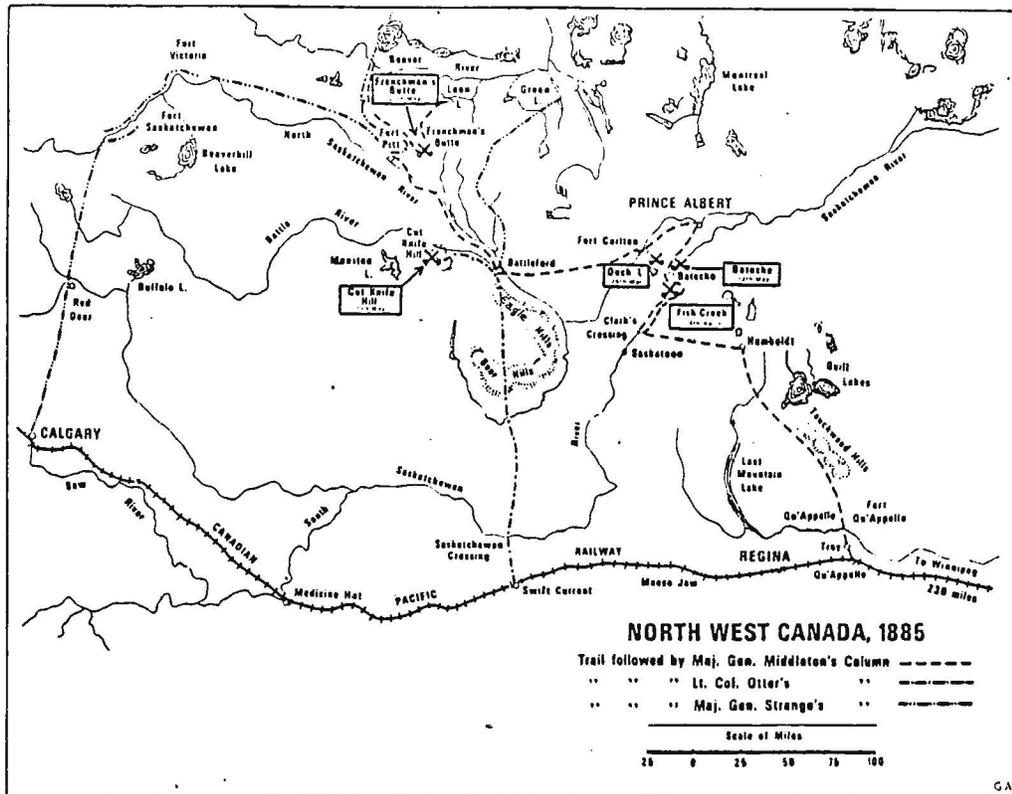


Figure 17. Map of North West Canada in 1885, showing the routes taken by the three columns of soldiers sent north from railheads at Fort Qu'Appelle, Swift Current and Calgary.

The easternmost column, based out of Fort Qu'Appelle, moved against the Metis at Batoche, thereby to the relief of Prince Albert. It was under the command of Middleton himself.

The central column, led by Colonel Otter (Figure 18), headed northwards out of Swift Current to relieve Battleford.

Figure 18. Lieutenant Colonel William Otter who, as a young man, had seen the Canadian militia flee from the Fenians at Ridgeway in 1866.



The western column, under Major-General Thomas Bland Strange (Figure 19), moved against Big Bear via Edmonton and the valley of the North Saskatchewan River, ultimately joining up with Middleton at Fort Pitt. Its railhead base was Calgary.

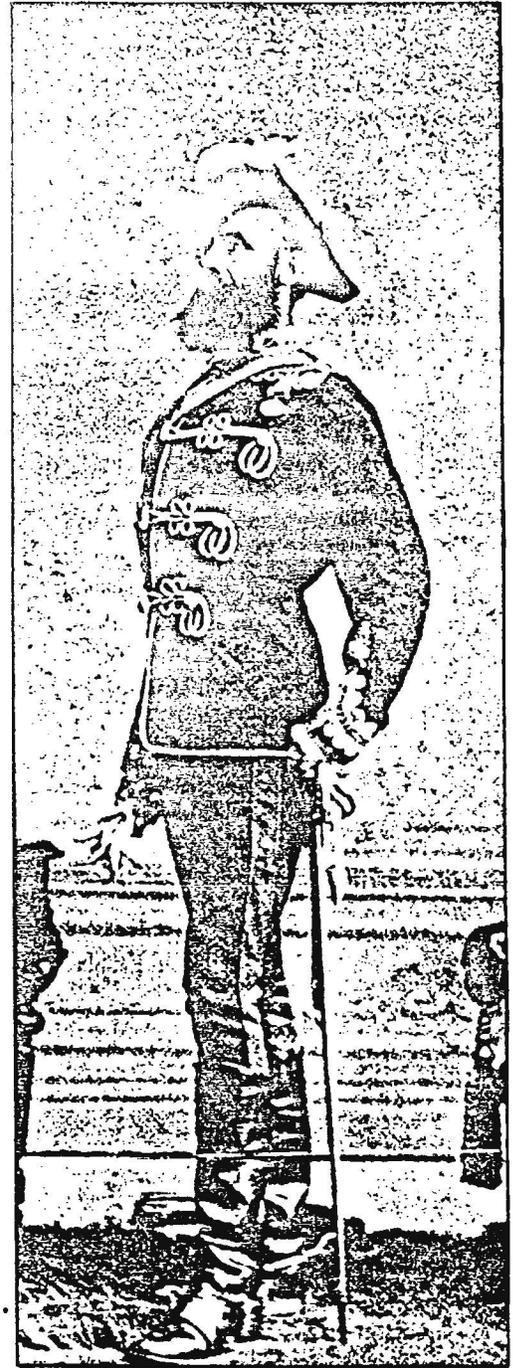
Figure 19. Major-General Strange, a former commandant of the permanent Artillery School at Quebec, was an eccentric individual who admired the Metis, but was utterly contemptuous of the Indians whose land he occupied.

Major-General Middleton's overall strategy in the North West Canada campaign was good, but he did not obtain the best response from his men. The troops moved slowly, and were usually poorly positioned. Their eventual success was due more to luck than to skillful tactics, brilliant manoeuvres or valiant fighting.

Middleton's column set out from Fort Qu'Appelle on April 6th. Winter snow was then in process of melting. The nights were cold. Transport services were inadequate. Most of its men were from the 90th. Battalion and the Royal Grenadiers (Figure 5, Gilboy 1982).

On April 17th., Middleton reached Clark's Crossing (see Figure 1.7) - a point on the South Saskatchewan River almost 300 km northwest of Fort Qu'Appelle and 60 km southwest of the Metis headquarters at Batoche. There, he divided his column into two so that each half could March on Batoche along both the east and west sides of the river. This move delayed Middleton's advance, for the river was unbridged and difficult to cross at that time of year. More importantly, the move deprived the Government force of half its full strength at the battle of Fish Creek, April 24th.

Metis scouts had maintained constant observation of Middleton's column from the time it had left Fort Qu'Appelle. Dumont decided to harass the infantry column by night-time attacks with his 200 armed followers.



But Riel refused to allow such "savage" warfare, especially as it would weaken Batoche were the Metis fighting men to leave. Batoche would then be vulnerable to attack by Irvine's Mounted Police stationed at Prince Albert (some 70 km north-northeast of the Metis settlement). Riel's viewpoint was reasonable, but devastated the Metis position. The Metis' main chance of gaining military success lay in their making lightning attacks against Middleton's column of inexperienced volunteers.

Riel was eventually unable to restrain Dumont any longer.

On April 23rd., with a mixed force of 200 Metis, Crees, Saulteaux and Sioux, Dumont advanced on Middleton's position. Riel accompanied the rebel force, and conducted religious services during its halts. When it was only a few kilometres out of Batoche, however, the force received word that the N.W.M.P. from Prince Albert had set out towards the Metis Headquarters. Riel immediately returned to Batoche with 50 men to reinforce the small garrison that had been left there.

Next morning, Dumont left the main body, comprising 130 men, of his force in a small ravine named Fish Creek. He and 20 of his men reconnoitred Middleton's camp. Dumont wanted to draw the Government troops into the ravine, then fire upon them from the shelter of the trees therein.

Middleton broke camp and headed towards Batoche and the intervening Fish Creek.

Boulton's Scouts checked the path of advance far in front of the column. They were thus first to engage the Metis who had remained at Fish Creek.

The Metis lost any element of surprise.

However, they still had advantageous position, and were able to fire upon Middleton's troops as the latter were silhouetted against the skyline to look down into the ravine (Figures 20 and 21).

Middleton's superior numbers and his use of artillery eventually forced the Metis to disengage. Many of Dumont's followers had deserted, so only some 54 men returned with him to Batoche.

Middleton lost 6 men killed and 47 wounded (4 fatally). The Metis suffered 4 dead, of whom 2 were Sioux, and 3 wounded (one fatally).

Fish Creek was an indecisive skirmish. The Metis could have inflicted far more damage had they been more careful and patient, and so been able to ambush Middleton's unsuspecting column. Middleton, had he not split his forces, might have been able to turn the Metis' flank and so surround and capture Dumont and the major portion of the Metis' army. In the circumstances that transpired, Dumont merely delayed for several weeks the Government's attack on Batoche.

Otter's column, which included a company of the Queen's Own Rifles (Figure 22), in the meantime, succeeded in relieving Battleford. It had left Swift Current - where the militia had been joined by

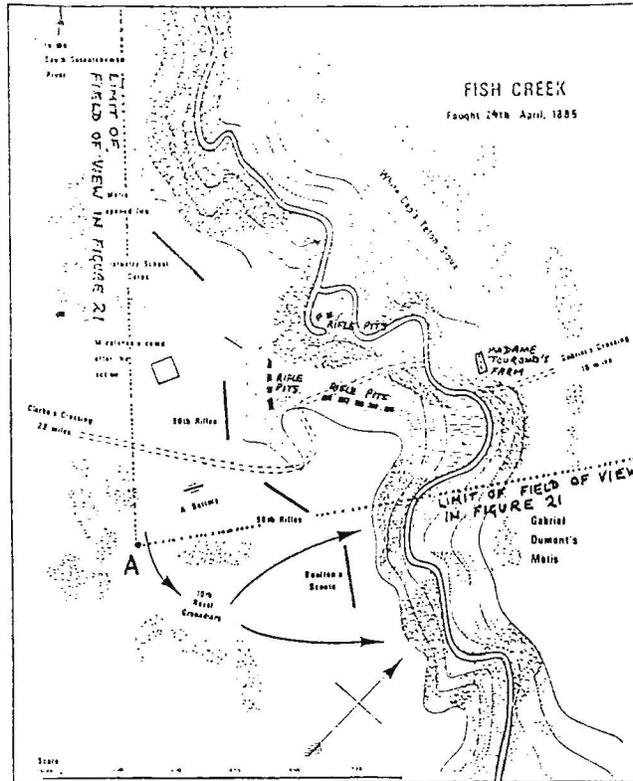


Figure 20. Map of the battlefield at Fish Creek.

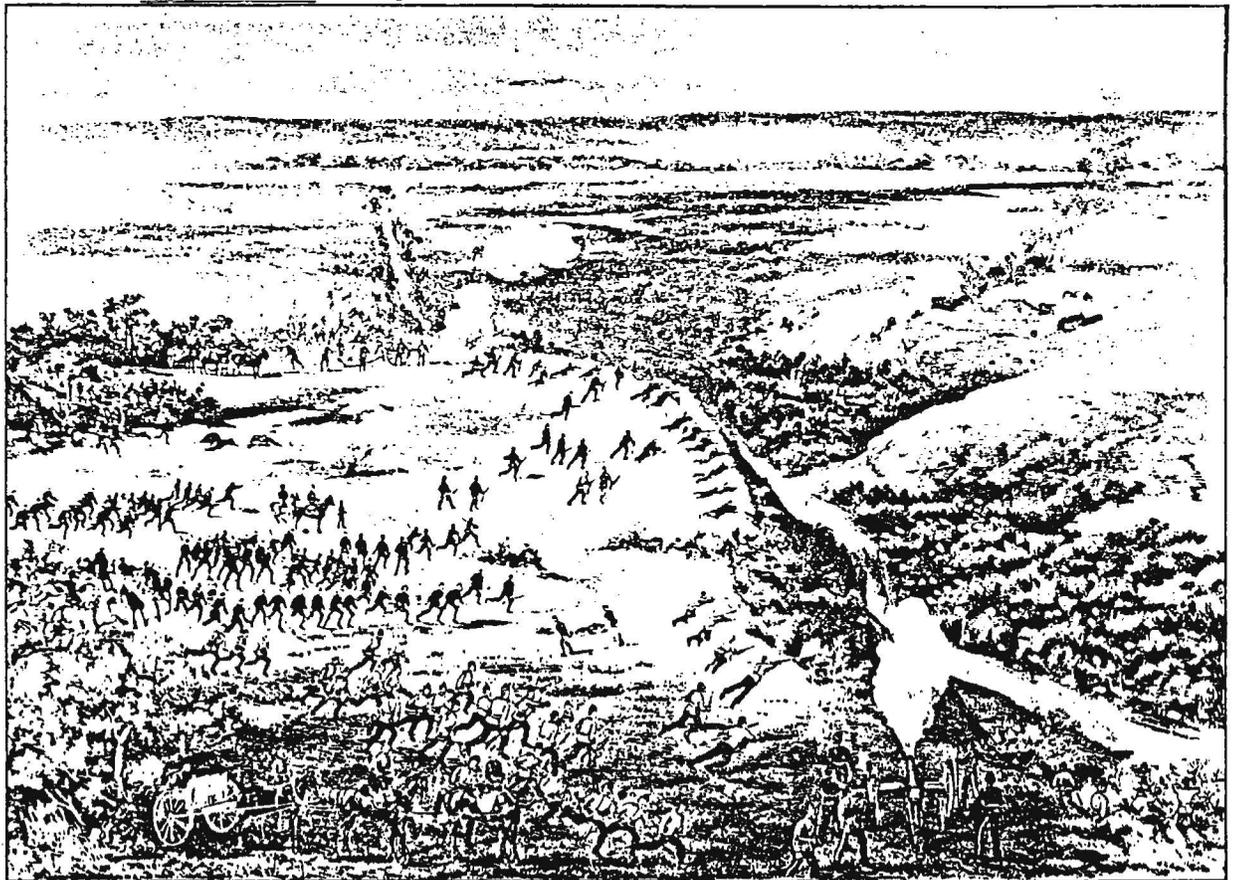


Figure 21. Panoramic view of the battle scene at Fish Creek looking northwards from about Point A on Figure 20. The artist, F.W. Curzon, was special artist for the "Illustrated War News"; the picture, a coloured print (44 cm x 62 cm) was published by Grip P.P. Co. Toronto.

Figure 22. Uniform of a private in the Queen's Own Rifles on active service in the District of Saskatchewan, 1885. The Queen's Own had suffered its first battle casualties (5 dead, 21 wounded) fighting against the Fenians at the Battle of Ridgeway, June 2nd. 1866. In the North West Rebellion, a company attached to Otter's column took part in the engagement against Poundmakers Indians at Cut Knife Hill, and once again counted its casualties. It has subsequently been in action in South Africa, in Europe with the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the First World War and at the Normandy landings and the following fighting that led to the eventual defeat of Hitler's soldiers in World War II. It has since had postings to Korea and Europe.

Headwear : Glengarry forage cap (issued after supplies of the rifle-green field service cap with a red ball were exhausted.

Tunic : Green; closed down the front by 7 bronze buttons; trimmed down the front with red cloth. The red collar is edged with black braid; the green shoulder straps with red piping have the letters QOR in red. The pointed green cuffs are trimmed with black braid edged with red.

Trousers : Green, with a red welt down the outside seam.

Equipment: Black leather waist-belt to which was attached a black ball bag and a bayonet frog and scabbard. The black cross-belt carried a black cartridge-box on the right hip. Also issued for active service were a square canvas knapsack, a water-bottle and a black haversack. The Queen's Own was armed with the short two-banded Snider-Enfield rifle and long sword bayonet.



Superintendent Herchmer and a detachment of Mounted Police (Figure 23) - on the 13th. April. The 543 men with three field guns covered their route much more swiftly than Middleton's men did theirs, and reached Battleford on April 24th., a mere six days after crossing the South Saskatchewan River at Saskatchewan Landing, a little north of Swift Current. They met no opposition.

The third column left Calgary on April 20th. It was commanded by Major General Strange (Figure 19), a retired Artillery officer who was ranching in southern Alberta. Strange had already formed a troop of scout cavalry and a home guard in Calgary. His local force was expanded by the arrival of the 65th. Rifles, the Winnipeg Light Infantry and the 9th. Voltigeurs. Government- and settler-fears that the warlike Blackfoot nation of Indians might join the rebels were allayed by the serious assurances about Indian loyalty to the Queen received from the Blackfoot Chief, Crowfoot, and by making provision for the defence of southern Alberta by volunteer companies and by the 9th. Voltigeurs.

On May 1st., the first units of the column began to arrive in Edmonton where they regrouped over a period of a few days. Small holding garrisons had been left at various settlements along the 340-km long line-of-march (at Red Deer Crossing, for example, and at Government Fort near Edmonton). From Edmonton, a small detachment was sent to overawe the Indians on the Bears' Hill reserve, while the remainder of Strange's force turned eastwards to descend the North Saskatchewan valley towards Big Bear and Fort Pitt.

While Government forces were starting to close in on him, Riel made full use of the time Middleton allowed him after the skirmish at Fish Creek. He and Dumont sent urgent appeals for help to Poundmaker and Big Bear, asking them to join forces with the Metis at Batoche. Had the proposed union taken place, the rebels would have mustered about 1000 men to oppose Middleton's Canadian troops - sufficient to prolong the Rebellion if not to beat decisively their opponents.

But the Indians procrastinated.

The Wood Crees of Big Bear's band were satisfied at obtaining large quantities of provisions from Frog Lake, Cold Lake and Fort Pitt. The Plain Crees wanted to continue to wage war on the white immigrants and, therefore, to move to Battleford to join Poundmaker. The Wood Crees pacific attitude was fostered by the white prisoners in Big Bear's camp. Consequently, endless bickering between the two Indian factions greatly delayed positive action. Finally, on about 1st. May, Big Bear's camp began to move from Frog Lake towards Fort Pitt and Battleford.

Similar dissension prevailed in Poundmaker's camp. Poundmaker himself was unconvinced of the advantages to be gained by war, and began to doubt that the Metis would achieve victory since they were, after their initial bravado, now requesting assistance! The Assiniboines (or Stonies), who had murdered two whites before joining the Crees at Battleford, maintained an inveterate hatred of their oppressors and wanted to join the Metis. Poundmaker compromised by addressing a lengthy letter to Riel on the 29th. April; in it, he asked the Metis'



Figure 23. Full dress uniform of a constable in the North West Mounted Police in the late-nineteenth century. The N.W.M.P. was formed to establish and maintain law and order in the North West Territories after the Red River Rebellion and the Cypress Hills Massacre (see page 35) proved the need

in the region for a Government para-military force. From the time it first assembled at Dufferin, Manitoba (the only occasion on which the NWMP has paraded at full strength), its services have been much in demand. First, it had to control and contain the migration into Canada of Sitting

Bull's Sioux after the battle of Little Bighorn. Then the North West Rebellion taxed to the limit its ability to keep control as the Prairie regions of Canada were threatened by a possible general uprising of Indians and halfbreeds. The Yukon gold rush further tested its ability to preserve order. The NWMP then supplied many officers and N.C.O.s for duty in South Africa. In recognition of their excellent service record, King Edward VII conferred the title 'Royal' upon the NWMP in 1904. In 1920, the jurisdiction of the RNWMP was extended throughout Canada, at which time the name became the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Headwear : White cork helmet with a brass spike and chain.

(Figure 23 continued) :

- Jacket : Scarlet tunic of dragoon pattern without facings. The collar was trimmed all around with yellow cord. The cuffs were edged with an Austrian knot of yellow cord. The shoulder straps, tunic front and skirt edges were piped with yellow.
- Trousers : Dark blue pantaloons, initially with a red stripe down the outside seam....this was later changed to yellow. Worn with black riding boots.

The helmet was most unpopular because it was cumbersome and uncomfortable to wear - it was carried in the transport wagons whenever possible, and soon became badly battered. Though repeatedly recommended for official approval, the Stetson did not become formally recognized as an item of dress until the turn of the century. A plain red serge jacket was worn on routine duties and patrols to prolong the presentable appearance of the tunic. Brown cotton jacket and trousers were issued for stables and other fatigues, and were worn as an improvised service dress during the North West Rebellion.

Equipment: 1876 model of the Winchester repeating military carbine. Originally provided with standard British Army universal saddles; these saddles had steel buckles and stirrups which rusted and became unbearably cold in winter, and the saddle slipped from side to side in rough going. Eventually, the California saddle was adopted and proved to be highly satisfactory. The carbine was carried in a strap fastened to the pommel of the California saddles instead of in a bucket.

leader to send men and ammunition from Batoche to Battleford rather than vice versa. Riel replied that he first needed two or even three hundred men as soon as Poundmaker was able to send them. Riel's message was not received by Poundmaker, however, until after his Indians had been attacked by Lieutenant-Colonel William Otter at Cut Knife Hill.

Otter's main objective in making his attack was probably to prevent, if possible, the joining of Big Bear's and Poundmaker's forces, and their union with Riel. Two days after his relief of Battleford, he wired to Dewdney for approval of a proposed attack to punish Poundmaker for "great depredations" committed by the Indians during the siege of Battleford. Dewdney sent his consent. Why Otter omitted to consult Middleton about the move remains an unexplained breach of military etiquette.

On the same day, the 29th. April, that Poundmaker wrote to Riel, Otter's scouts reported that some 200 Crees and Assiniboines were

camped near Poundmaker's reserve about 70 km from Battleford. Otter set out on the afternoon of May 1st. with 325 men, two brass seven-pounder muzzle-loading field guns borrowed from the NWMP, and a Gatling machine gun. He hoped to surprise the Indians in a dawn attack on May 2nd.

The Indians were camped on the western slope of Cut Knife Hill. Poundmaker, expecting an attack, had chosen his position accordingly.

Otter only achieved partial surprise, for his forces were observed at daybreak as they descended the hill opposite the camp and as they prepared to cross Cut Knife Creek.

Both the Canadian troops and the Indians raced towards Cut Knife Hill.

As the Canadians gained the crest of the hill, the Indians retreated into the surrounding coulees, where they found cover which allowed them almost to surround the Canadian position (Figures 24 and 25).

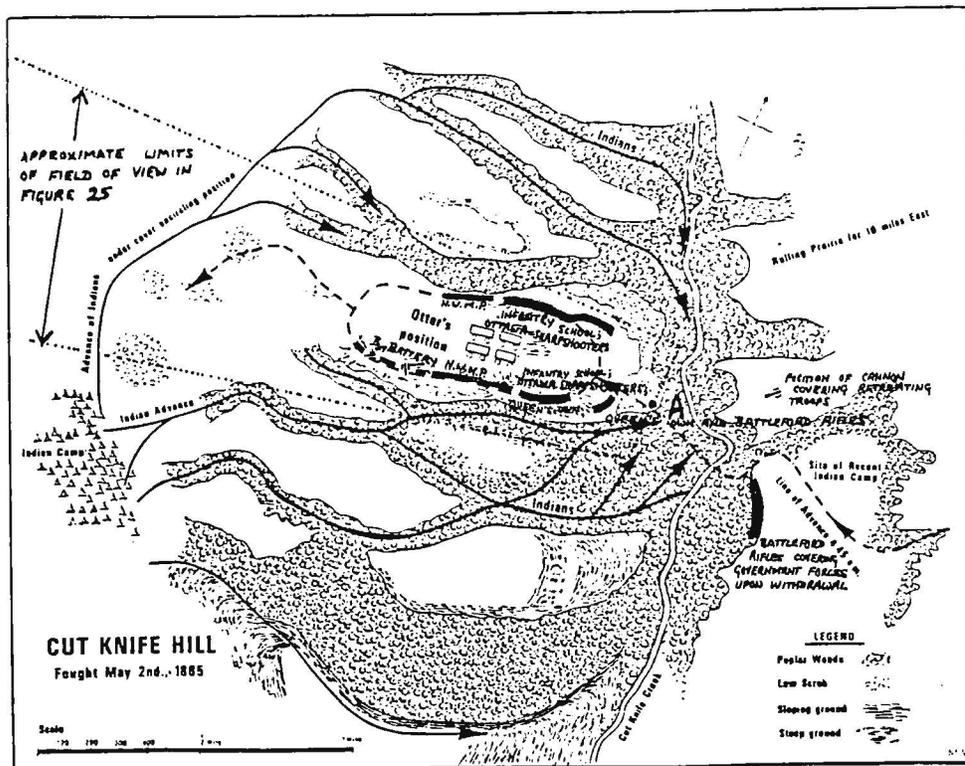


Figure 24. Map of the battlefield at Cut Knife Hill.

From this concealment, the Indians poured heavy cross-fire on the exposed soldiers. Shooting continued for seven hours. Before darkness descended, Otter - realizing how difficult his position would be to hold overnight - ordered his men to retire. A line-of-retreat was cleared by a charge. Then the column, covered by fire from the cannons and the machine gun, crossed back over the Creek and marched away up the hill opposite the battleground. The retreat could have turned into a rout had not Poundmaker held back his warriors from giving chase. As things were, seven of Otter's men were killed during the fighting,

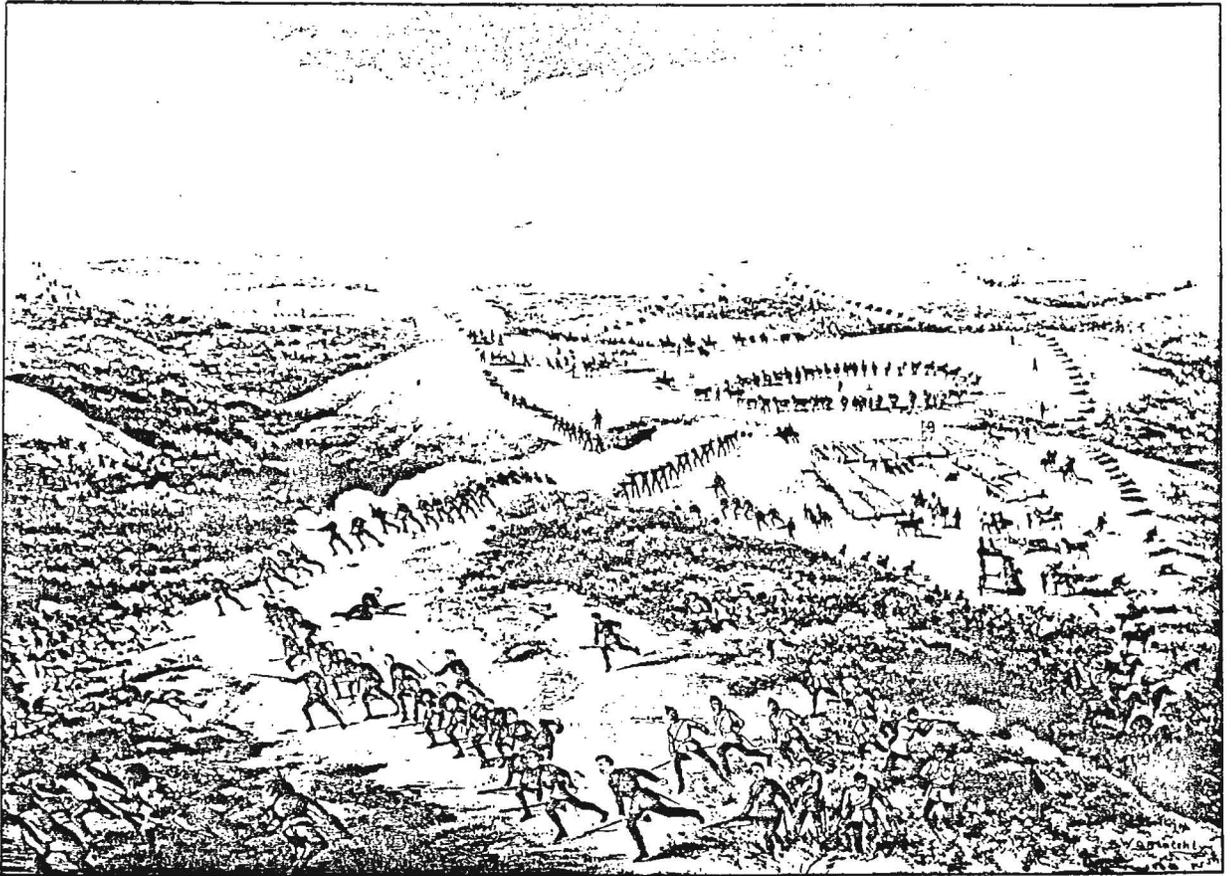


Figure 25. Panoramic view of the battle scene at Cut Knife Hill, looking westwards from about Point A on Figure 24. Artist's (W.D. Blatchly) impression based upon topographical sketches by officers and men who took part in the engagement. The picture, a coloured print (44 cm x 62 cm), was published by Grip P.P. Co. Toronto.

14 were wounded. Otter - on no basis - claimed to have killed 30-50 Indians.

Otter's attack accomplished nothing.

Had Otter succeeded in surprising the Indians and/or had he attacked the Indian camp itself with cavalry, the Indians might have surrendered in order to save their women and children.

Instead, the battle of Cut Knife precipitated Indian moves to link up with the Metis at Batoche - the very manoeuvre Otter's attack had been intended to prevent. Riel's second appeal for reinforcements reached Poundmaker on the 2nd. or 3rd. May, whereupon Poundmaker began to head towards the Metis headquarters with his band. They reached the Eagle Hills on May 14th., when they intercepted a supply train en route to Battleford. They thus obtained provisions and some 22 prisoners. The same day, a small group of Indians battled with a scouting party from Battleford. The scouts lost a man killed and one wounded.

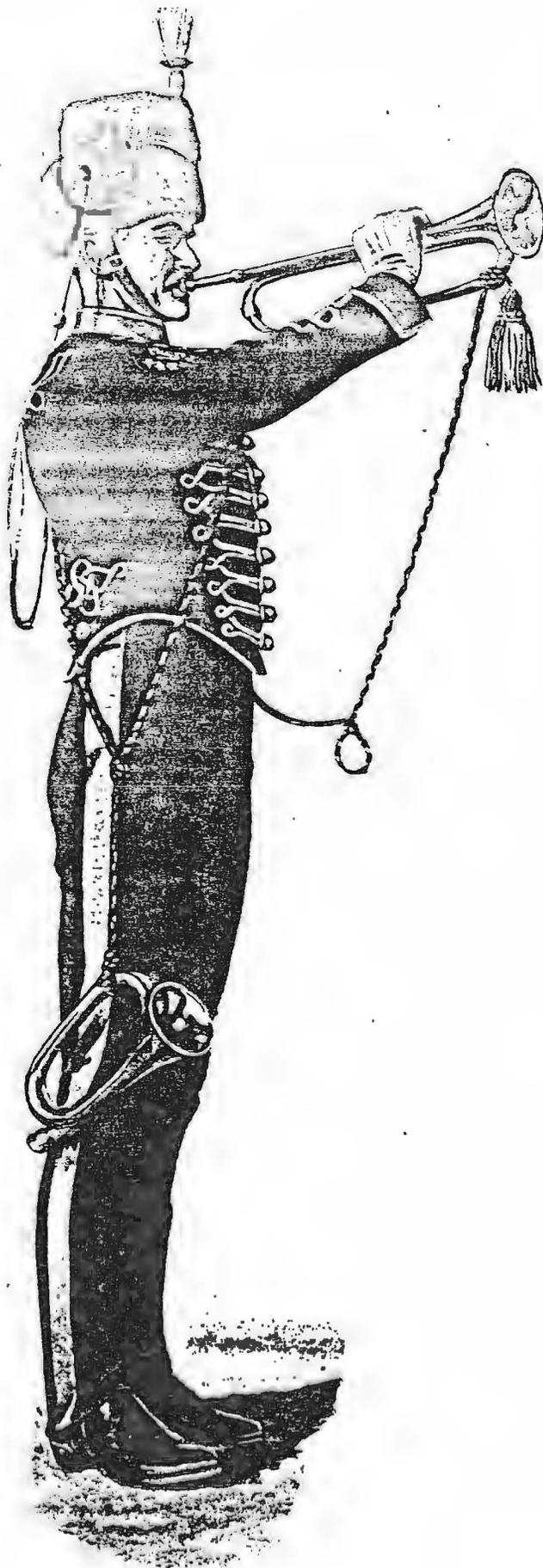


Figure 26. Uniform of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery's commanding officer's trumpeter in dismounted review order. Canada's senior regular regiment, the first batteries of the Artillery were formed in 1871. They were designated the Regiment of Canadian Artillery in 1883, and gained the prefix 'Royal' ten years later. After service in the North West Rebellion, the Canadian Artillery gave creditable performance in South Africa. It served also in both World Wars and in Korea, and currently sees common participation with Canada's NATO force in Europe and with UN peace-keeping operations.

The uniform shown was actually adopted after 1905, when the Artillery became the Horse Artillery; however, it is similar to the unit's former dress which was :

Headwear : Dark sable busby with black leather chin-strap and brass buckle; scarlet bag on its right side, and a white hair plume with grenade and socket on the left (later worn on the front, and with a red base which was the only feature that distinguished the dress of the RCHA from that of the RHA).

Jacket : Dark blue cloth; skirts rounded in front and closed behind with a plait on each side. The front, skirts, and rear plaits were edged with scarlet cloth. (Picture shows the later yellow or gold cord, depending on rank, edging the jacket all around and forming figure eights at the bottom of each back seam). Eight brass buttons adorned the tunic in front, two behind at the waist. Officers and senior N.C.O.s had scarlet collars trimmed all around with gold; those of the men with yellow. Cuffs were trimmed with

(Figure 26 continued) :

with a yellow-cord Austrian knot on the men's uniforms whereas officers' cuffs were trimmed with gold cord and lace according to rank - field officers had a gold lace chevron with figured lace above and below; subaltern officers had a gold lace Austrian knot, laced in gold for captains and plain for lieutenants. Officers wore a gold cord loop on the shoulders; the men had blue cloth shoulder straps edged with scarlet cloth (later changed to loops of yellow cord).

Trousers : Blue cloth with a 2-inch wide scarley stripe down the outside seam, worn over Wellington boots. Blue pantaloons were worn with riding boots and jack spurs for mounted duties.

Equipment: Full-dress officers' sword-belt and slings were of gold lace; the sword-knot was of gold cord with a gold acorn. A gold-lace pouch belt held a blue leather pouch with blue cloth-covered flap. In undress, all accoutrements were of white leather except the pouch which was of black patent leather.

(By 1886, the busby had been replaced by the white helmet with gilt or brass ball).

Three days later, on the 17th., a messenger reached Poundmaker with the news that the Metis were battling Government troops at Batoche, and were in need of more fighters. The Indians did not begin to move again until too late. On the 19th., Poundmaker learned that the Metis had been defeated after a three-day-long engagement, and that Riel and Dumont were fugitives.

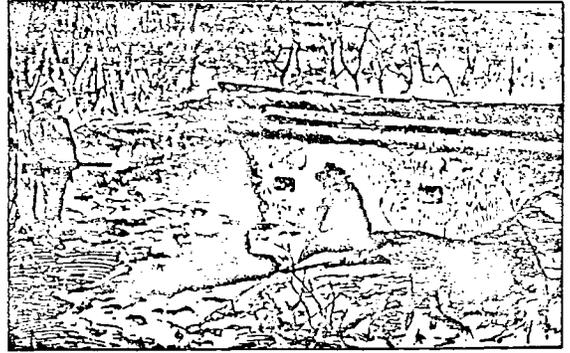
Middleton had, after the fighting at Fish Creek, remained at a standstill for nearly two weeks. He wanted to ensure that his wounded received careful medical attention whilst he awaited reinforcements. The troops that had been transferred to the west bank of the South Saskatchewan River at Clark's Crossing were moved back to rejoin the main column, and two companies of the Midland Battalion, the Surveyors' Intelligence Corps and a Gatling gun were ordered up from Swift Current to join the General's force.

Why the better trained, better mounted Governor General's Body Guard or the Quebec Cavalry were not brought forward from the Qu'Appelle trail instead of the Surveyors' Corps is another unexplained mystery of the North West Canada campaign.

Middleton remobilized his force of about 850 men on May 7th. Thirty-five men from the Infantry School boarded the steamer 'Northcote', which had brought the reinforcements from Swift Current, and which had been armoured as well as possible.



Figure 28. The Metis prolonged their defence of Batoche by using well-made strategically-sited rifle pits.



from which the Metis could fire upon their enemy if their front line was taken. The effectiveness of the rifle pits is demonstrated by the fact that the Metis sustained no serious casualties during the first three days of the battle of Batoche.

The Metis held the Government troops at bay on the first day of the engagement. They used the same tactic that had served them so well at Fish Creek and that the Indians had used at Cut Knife - they fired from naturally protected hollows at an enemy advancing over an unsheltered horizon. For the evening, the Canadians retired to a zareba which had been formed about one kilometre to the south of the fighting.

The same operation was repeated on the 10th. and 11th. May, with Government troops attempting unavailingly to advance on the Metis under cover of an artillery and Gatling gun barrage.

The three days of fighting wore down the Metis' resistance. Not only were most rebels armed with smooth-bore shotguns - not with rifles - but by the end of the third day were reduced to using small stones and nails for ammunition. Moreover, many had resorted to armed warfare with great reluctance.

At the same time, Middleton's half-hearted attacks annoyed his troops. Middleton and his militia officers began to lose confidence in one another.

On 12th. May, Middleton moved with 150 men, a field gun and the Gatling gun to the northeast of Batoche to engage the rifle pits guarding that flank of the village. The main body of troops under the command of Colonel Van Straubenzie was to launch an attack from the south. Misunderstanding of the plan of attack resulted in Van Straubenzie's inaction until hearing Middleton's engagement with the enemy commence. This lack of movement from the south was actually fortunate, for the Metis became convinced that Middleton's manoeuvres heralded the main point-of-attack.

Middleton, thoroughly displeased, sent the Midlanders and Grenadiers to hold their position of previous days on the south flank.

From there, they attacked.

Led by Colonels Williams and Grasset, their charge was unstoppable.

The Metis were driven out of the first line of rifle pits, then retreated in confusion back down the hillside towards the village (Figure 29).

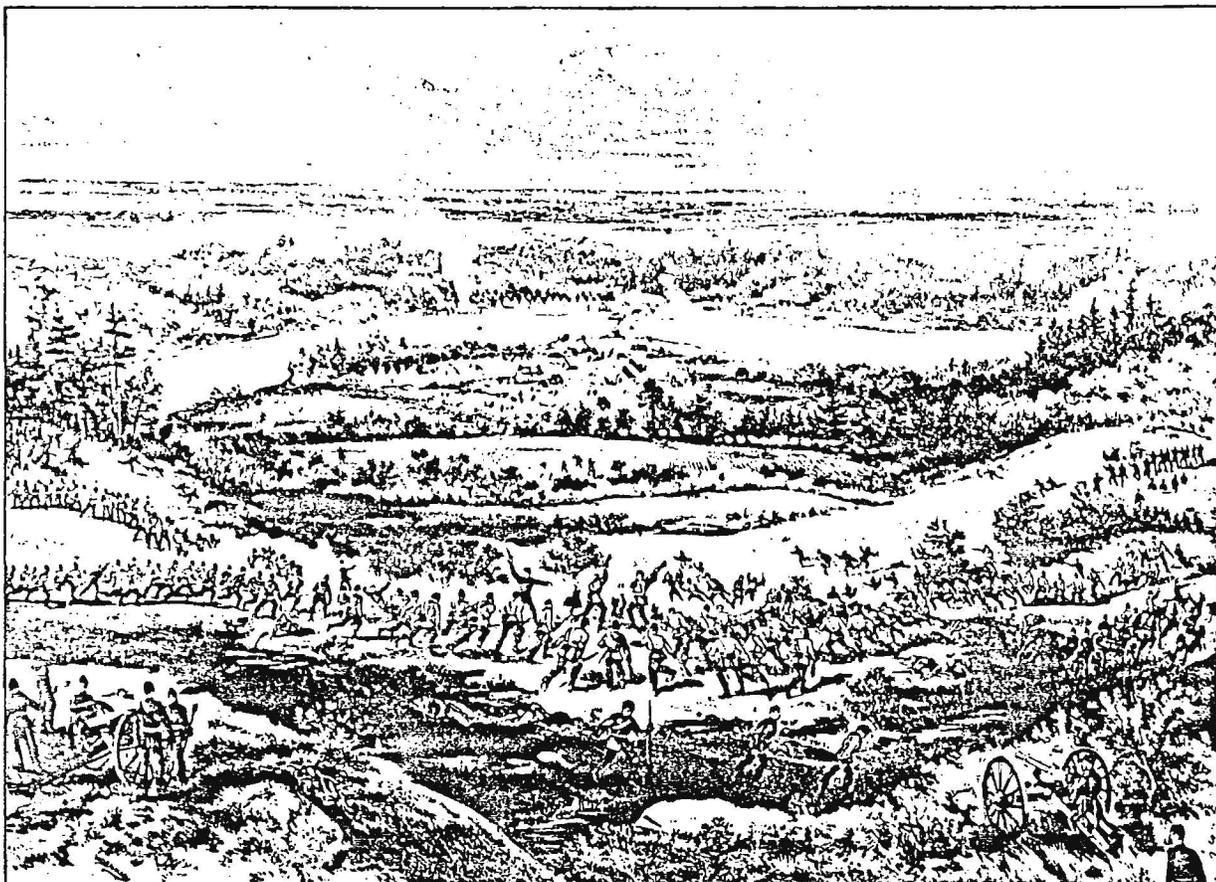


Figure 29. Panoramic view of the battle scene at Batoche looking westwards from about Point A on Figure 27. Artist's (W.D. Blatchly) impression based upon sketches by F.W. Curzon, special artist of the "Canadian Pictorial and Illustrated War News", Sergeant Grundy and others; the picture, a coloured print (44 cm x 62 cm) was published by Grip P.P. Co. Toronto. Although overdramatic, it gives a good indication of the general topography; the South Saskatchewan River with the ferry crossing is in the middle-background.

From the northeast, Middleton rushed forward his troops.

Batoche fell in only a few minutes.

The Metis fled. Their losses included 12 dead along with an undetermined number of Indians killed.....apparently some 53 rebel dead were buried in a mass grave at Batoche. 173 rebels were wounded.

The Government forces lost 9 men killed, 30 wounded.

Three days later, Riel was taken prisoner.

Gabriel Dumont, opposed to surrender, crossed the frontier into the United States.

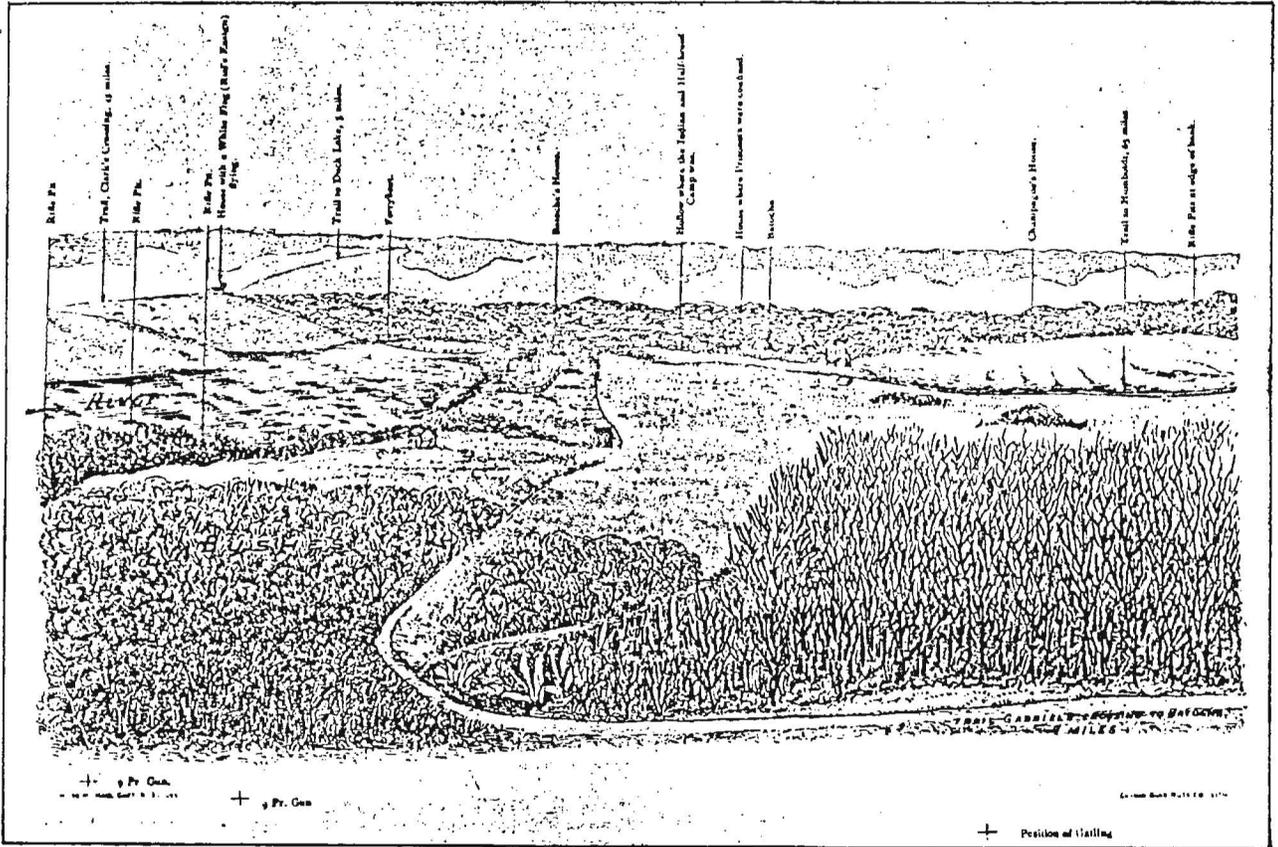


Figure 30. View looking northwestwards across Batoche from about Point B. on Figure 27. This sketch was drawn by Captain Haig (Royal Engineers) and showed the settlement from the church and the priest's house, the farthest point reached by the militia on May 9th. (gun positions as on the 9th. May).

Middleton proceeded, after Riel's capture, to Prince Albert. Irvine, in the absence of orders from Middleton - his superior - had remained inactive in Prince Albert. For this, the Mounted Police became the butt of many adverse criticisms, but they had had no other viable alternative. Had Irvine been ordered to carry out his suggested course of action, namely to combine his movements on Batoche from the north with Middleton's from the south, the Metis' headquarters might have fallen more swiftly.

From Prince Albert, Middleton proceeded on board the steamer "North West" to Battleford, where he received Poundmaker's written submission on 23rd. May. The Chief and his Indians actually gave themselves up in person on the 26th. (Figure 31). Middleton apparently



Figure 31. A painting by Captain Rutherford ("A" Battery) of the surrender of Poundmaker to Middleton - records as many as possible of the military faces.

refused to take the Chief's hand in greeting; he disarmed the braves, lectured them severely; and imprisoned Poundmaker and his head-men.

Big Bear and his band had reached Frenchman's Butte about 20 km east of Fort Pitt. There, they had been encamped for some days to hold a Thirst Dance. This ceremony was intended to restore harmony between the Plain and the Wood Crees. It was abandoned, however, when on the 26th. May, the Indians received information that troops had reoccupied Fort Pitt.

General Strange had arrived !

The Indians took up an excellent defensive position on Frenchman's Butte (Figure 32), and proceeded to dig some pits and to erect earthworks.

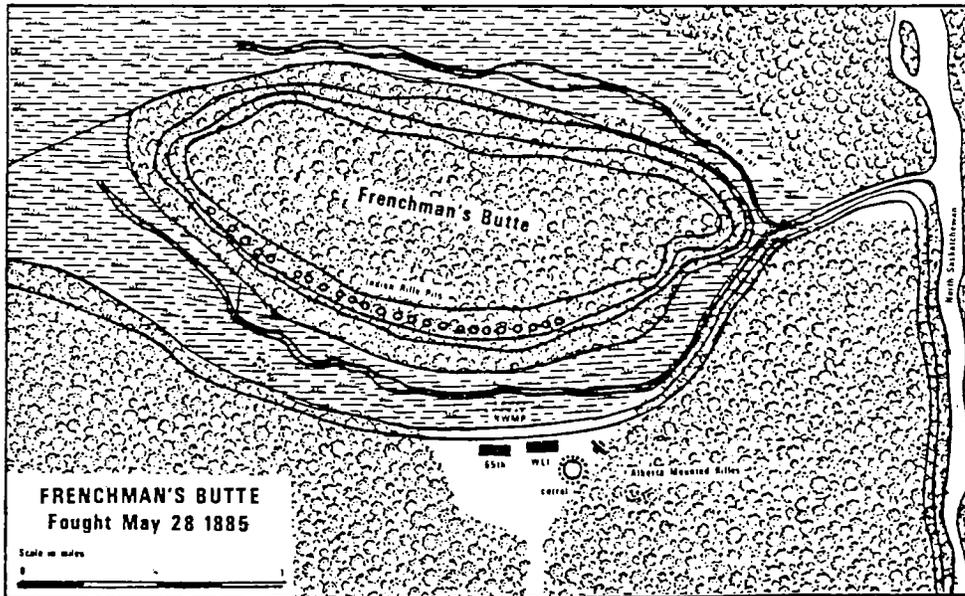


Figure 32. Map of the positions of the combatants at Frenchman's Butte, 28th. May 1885.

Strange attacked them on the 28th. May from across Red Deer Creek with a force of 195 men. His frontal attack made little headway, and the Indian flanks were impossible to turn.

So Strange withdrew just as his cannon ranged in on the Indian trenches, terrifying the occupants to the extent that they, too, were abandoning the battleground. Because the soldiers did not press home an attack covered by cannonfire, the Indians returned to pick up their property. Low on ammunition and heavily encumbered by camp equipment and by their prisoners, the Indians rapidly set off northwards.

age, unaware that the Indians had taken flight, made little effort

to follow them. He was still in Fort Pitt on June 3rd., when Middleton joined him, accompanied by several companies of the 90th., the Midlanders and the Grenadiers together with Boulton's, Herchmer's, Brittlebank's (later French's) and the Surveyors' Scouts.

Strange had despatched Steele and his Scouts to keep track of Big Bear's band. A skirmish took place at Loon Lake, but the Indians were able to ford part of the lake. Steele did not attempt to force the ford, and had too few men to outflank the Indians.

Middleton, ignoring his cavalry, marched his militiamen towards Loon Lake in hope of capturing Big Bear. He failed to attain this objective when the Indians crossed a morass impassable to Middleton's heavy transport. He ordered the pursuit to cease on June 9th.

Strange headed northwards with a separate column to the west of Middleton's to try to capture the fugitives. He was unable to make any contact with the band, however, and was ordered to return to base on June 24th.

Big Bear surrendered to Sergeant Smart of the N.W.M.P. at Fort Carlton on July 2nd. after the Wood Crees and Plain Crees had parted company and all the Indians had become thoroughly demoralized.

The North West Rebellion cost the Canadian Government a total of more than \$5 million.

Losses in terms of human casualties officially amounted to 26 dead, 103 wounded from the ranks of the militia (the fatalities included Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Williams (Figure 33), commander of the Midland Battalion and a leader in the final charge at Batoche, who died suddenly and unexpectedly suffering from the symptoms of typhoid fever and sun stroke soon after leaving Fort Pitt with Middleton's force en route for Winnipeg and the victory celebrations there planned.

Figure 33. Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Williams, commander of the Midland Battalion, who had become a particular hero amongst the Canadian militiamen for standing up to Middleton and for inspiring the final assault on Batoche.



The N.W.M.P. lost 12 people dead, 12 wounded. The rebels had 72 dead, 191 wounded; 11 Indians were condemned to hang for murder (of whom

three were rerieved).

The Rebellion had been a logistical success. For this, Adolphe Caron, the Minister of Militia and Defence (Figure 34) was largely responsible. His energy and decisiveness enabled 5000 volunteer troops with

Figure 34. Adolphe Caron, the Minister of Militia and Defence, was largely responsible for organizing the North West campaign. He was extremely energetic and decisive, yet was able to bestow political patronage wherever such consideration was politically desirable. Aware that conflict with the mainly French-speaking Metis would have sharp racial overtones, Caron called up the only two French-speaking city battalions - the 9th. Voltigeurs of Quebec and the 65th. Carabiniers Mont-Royal from Montreal - to take part in the campaign and thus show French Canadian support for Government policies in the west.



400 horses to be called up for field service, assembled, transported more than 3000 km to the seat of the insurrection, kept each of three widely separated columns well supplied during their pushes northwards - which coverage of a broad military front resulted in the confining of the Rebellion to the District of Saskatchewan - in the space of a mere 50 days.

weaknesses were evident, however. Field commanders were, for the

most part, over-cautious; the hospital service was inadequate as was the system of buying most supplies for the troops from private contractors with such supplies commonly being of poor quality.

What happened to some of the main figures in the North West campaign following its conclusion ?

Middleton's military career crashed around his ears. The General - along with Hayter Reed (Dewdney's Assistant Indian Commissioner) and Bedson, the transport officer - took as booty some furs belonging to one of the Metis who had been held prisoner by Poundmaker; they assumed that the Metis, Charles Bremner, would be convicted of taking part in the campaign as he carried a rifle that belonged to a slain policeman upon returning to Battleford. Bremner, however, escaped conviction, and went to Winnipeg to take legal action against Middleton, who was unable to return the booty as it had been stolen by some other souvenir hunter. Despite Middleton's denial of any wrong-doing, Bremner persisted in his attempts to obtain satisfaction. Eventually, in 1890, a Select Committee of the House of Commons in Ottawa condemned the fur-confiscations as "unwarrantable and illegal". Middleton, who had been making plans to retire to the presidency of a Canadian insurance company, was put into a position where he would have to resign or be dismissed. He also came under extreme criticism from fellow-officers who had served under him during the campaign; they charged that he had failed to work to obtain adequate honours for them. Middleton, in self-defence, published his "Parting Address to the People of Canada". He resigned, but was not deprived of all honour. In 1896, the Queen named him Keeper of the Crown Jewels in the Tower of London in evident rebuke of those Canadians who had driven him from their country as a thief.

Lieutenant-Colonel Otter went on to command the first Canadian contingent in the South African War, and to become the first Canadian-born officer to command his country's military forces. He ended his days as General Sir William Otter.

Major-General Strange left Canada in 1888, his ranch a failure, his career unmarked by title or decoration though he was, in his own opinion "the most distinguished Imperial officer that ever served in Canada - distinguished in not having been given years ago the distinction of three or 4 letters that have fallen the lot of every officer of rank who has ever served in Canada...."

Commissioner Irvine resigned early in 1886, accepting an appointment as an Indian Agent and eventually becoming the warden of Stony Mountain Penitentiary.

Inspector Dickens, the younger son of the famous English novelist, also resigned soon after the Rebellion and died a few months later.

Poundmaker (Figure 35) was tried in Regina and sentenced to a three-year jail term to be served in Stony Mountain Penitentiary. He died on the Blackfoot Indian reservation in the winter of 1887/88, about a year after his release due to ill health.

Big Bear (Figure 36) was also tried in Regina accused of conspiring

Figure 35. Chief Poundmaker photographed whilst awaiting trial in Regina in 1885 (compare with Figure 5, right).



Figure 36. Chief Big Bear photographed whilst awaiting trial in Regina, 1885 (compare with Figure 5, left).

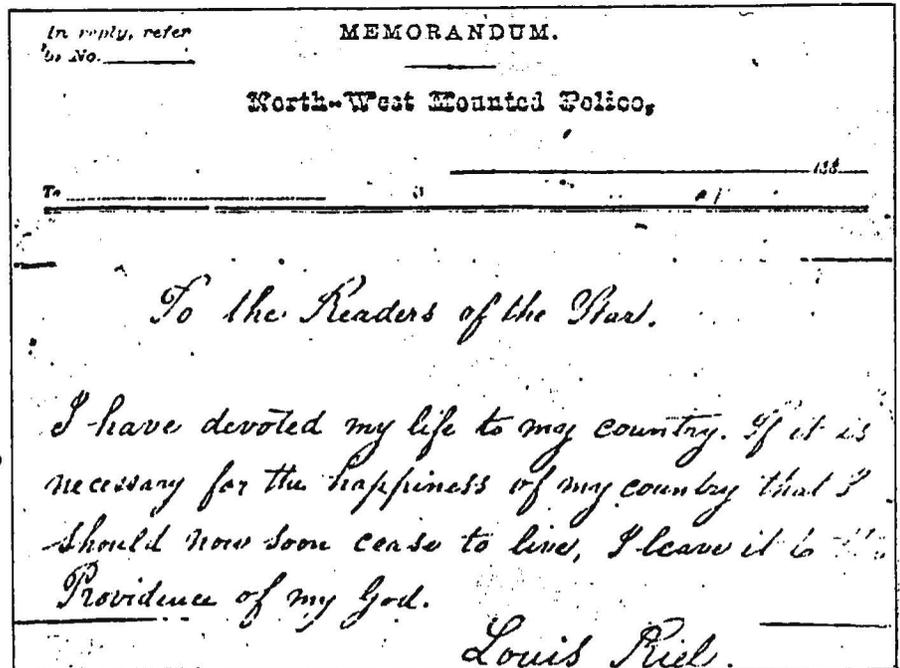


to raise, and of taking part in, insurrection and rebellion. He was found guilty with a recommendation for mercy, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Stony Mountain Penitentiary. There, he became so seriously ill that he was released after serving only two years. He never recovered, and died on the Poundmaker Indian reserve during the winter of 1887/88.

Dumont crossed into the United States eleven days after leaving the battlefield at Batoche. He was welcomed by the Montana Metis. In an attempt to spring Riel from jail in Regina, Dumont - ignoring his personal danger - returned to Batoche to recruit men and horses for his escape scheme (which was simply to lead a direct assault on the jail and then to take Riel to the United States using relays of fast horses positioned between Regina and the boundary). Somehow, the N.W.M.P. learned of the plot and mounted extra guards on Riel, causing Dumont to postpone and finally to cancel his plan. Dumont returned to Montana, where he was joined by his wife, Madeleine. Madeleine died from consumption the following year, whereupon Dumont accepted an invitation to join Colonel William Cody's (Buffalo Bill's) "Wild West Show" in Philadelphia, July 1886. He starred intermittently in the Show until 1890, when he returned to Batoche. He built a log cabin on the farm of a nephew, Alexis Dumont, a few kilometres from Batoche, and lived there until his death on May 19th. 1906.

Louis Riel, self-styled prophet, reformer and religious founder, was tried for treason in Regina. His lawyers attempted to have him acquitted on grounds of insanity. But Riel strove passionately and eloquently to convince the jury that he was sane and responsible, and that he had been fighting for a just cause on behalf of the Metis. The six-man jury found him guilty after an hour-long deliberation. They appealed for clemency, but Riel was condemned to death. He was hanged in Regina at dawn on the 16th. November 1885. Riel, brave to the end (see, for example, Figure 37), thus had his divinely inspired (?) mission to bring justice to the first inhabitants of the Prairies - the Indians and the Metis - abruptly terminated.

Figure 37.  
A note written by Riel a short while before his execution addressed to the readers of the "Toronto Star".



### Conclusion

The North West Canada Medal of 1885 was the last decoration, in terms of the dates of the campaign involved, to have been issued for actions fought in Canada.

The medals we have looked at in the 1982 issues of the Quarterly Bulletin provide Canadian numismatists with a fascinating, colourful contact with some of the most passionately-felt political issues of our historical heritage. Nevertheless, it is to be fervently hoped that no reason will ever again arise for the issue of any more military decorations in this nation, for invariably the glories of armed conflict are brought about by - and are the cause of - terrible injustice and intensely painful emotional and/or physical suffering.

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FLAGS USED BY THE METIS DURING THE RIEL REBELLIONS

Figure 1. The flag of Riel's Provisional Government of Manitoba. Initially white with a blue fleur-de-lis and a gold border, the American Fenian W.B. O'Donoghue persuaded the Metis to add a green harp and shamrock. Used at Fort Garry in 1869/70

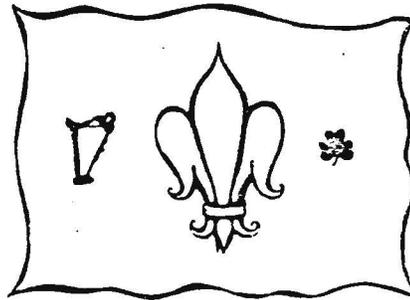


Figure 2. Artisi's impression (also by Jan Parker as is Figure 1) of the Metis' battle standard used at Batoche in 1885.



LITERATURE REVIEWS

As part of our Saskatchewan Special Issue, we critically examine two important references that pertain to our province's numismatic heritage.

Saskatchewan Trade Tokens, Paper Money and Scrip by Tannahill, C.C. 1980. Price \$10.00. Publishers : Friesen and Sons Ltd., Cloverdale, British Columbia. 219 pages; numerous line drawings, rubbings and black-and-white photographic illustrations throughout the text; 1 map.

and  
First Addendum to Saskatchewan Trade Tokens by Tannahill, C.C. 1982. Price \$2.00. 24 pages; numerous line drawings and rubbings throughout the text.

The author starts his main book (1980) with an explanation of the symbols he uses in describing the tokens and other items covered by his work. He then provides a three-page outline of Saskatchewan and its history from 1665 to 1905. A comprehensive listing of Merchants' Tokens follows, and forms the bulk of the book. The list is sub-divided into sections each of which deals with specific villages, towns or cities arranged in alphabetical order. Within each section, tokens are itemized using a combination - where necessary - of the type of merchandise or service referred to (general goods, bread, milk, shaves etc.) with the name of each proprietor alphabetically arranged. Most pieces a collector is likely to encounter can thus be very quickly looked up; if it is missing, chances are good that it will be in the First Addendum (or in the Update Listing, this volume, pages 57 to 62 inclusive).

Tannahill provides much interesting detail about each token, starting with legend, then assigning a reference number (to the issuer rather than to any specific coin), quoting the denomination, stating the material from which the token is made, its shape, its estimated rarity on a scale of 1 to 10 and, wherever possible, brief historical details about the merchant and about his business.

At the end of the listing of Merchant' Tokens, Tannahill gives the reader a straightforward alphabetical index of all the merchants known to have issued tokens alongside their geographic location; also given is the reference number assigned to the issuer.

A section about Saskatchewan's banks follows, with descriptions of shares, paper money and other documents that they issued or intended to issue. Then various items of Depression Scrip and, finally, Merchants' Scrip are docketed. They bring the book to a close apart from a few blank pages that can be used for readers to write their own notes.

The book is obviously the product of much painstaking pioneer research by the author and other who assisted him. Numismatists in Saskatchewan who develop an interest in 'local produce' are most fortunate to have available such a comprehensive catalogue to use as an information source. For them (and who of us living here are not interested ?), the reference is absolutely indispensable. Typographical errors are gratifyingly rare (the errors corrected in the First Addendum amount to

nine in number !). Some improvements could be made to a few of the illustrations, but all are adequately clear for readers to see the legends, designwork and shape of the tokens.

Tannahill's active research-work in Saskatchewan's numismatics continues as is apparent from the 'First Addendum' and from the two feature articles he has authored in this Quarterly Bulletin. Once again - in the event that readers possess unlisted items, they should contact the author at :

#205 - 217 Elm Avenue,  
PENTICTON,  
British Columbia  
V2A 3W1

Saskatchewan Medals and Souvenir Items (excluding Saskatchewan Trade Dollars) by Harding F. and Rogal R.  
1982. Price \$3.00 (\$5.00 including a cardboard folder). Privately issued (contact Frank Harding, P.O. Box 536, Delisle, Saskatchewan S0L 0P0).  
25 pages; numerous rubbings throughout the text.

This publication describes and illustrates 106 major varieties of Saskatchewan medallions and souvenir items of a numismatic nature mainly struck to commemorate specific events and/or anniversaries in 37 municipalities as well as for Saskatchewan as a province. It indicates the rarity of each item on a scale of five subdivisions, and accords to each a reference number which is easy to follow and which readily allows incorporation of freshly discovered material. The illustrations are from rubbings and vary considerably in their clarity; most, however, show legends and designs adequately for readers to use to identify their own material. The illustrations are not necessarily true-to-size, and no indications are given as to which are natural size and which have been reduced - this can, of course, be established if readers make their own measurements, for sizes are recorded.

The authors are to be congratulated for making a very valuable first step towards producing a fully comprehensive listing of the province's medallions - a listing which will complement Tannahill's "Saskatchewan Trade Tokens...". They might perhaps consider including whatever prize medals (for agricultural shows etc.) are known to them in their next edition, and trade dollars. They state that the latter are omitted because they are described and numbered in other catalogues.

Best of all, of course, for Saskatchewan collectors would be a catalogue that combines this work with Tannahill's and with Trade Dollar listings.....what about it, authors ?

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FROM THE SALE ROOMS

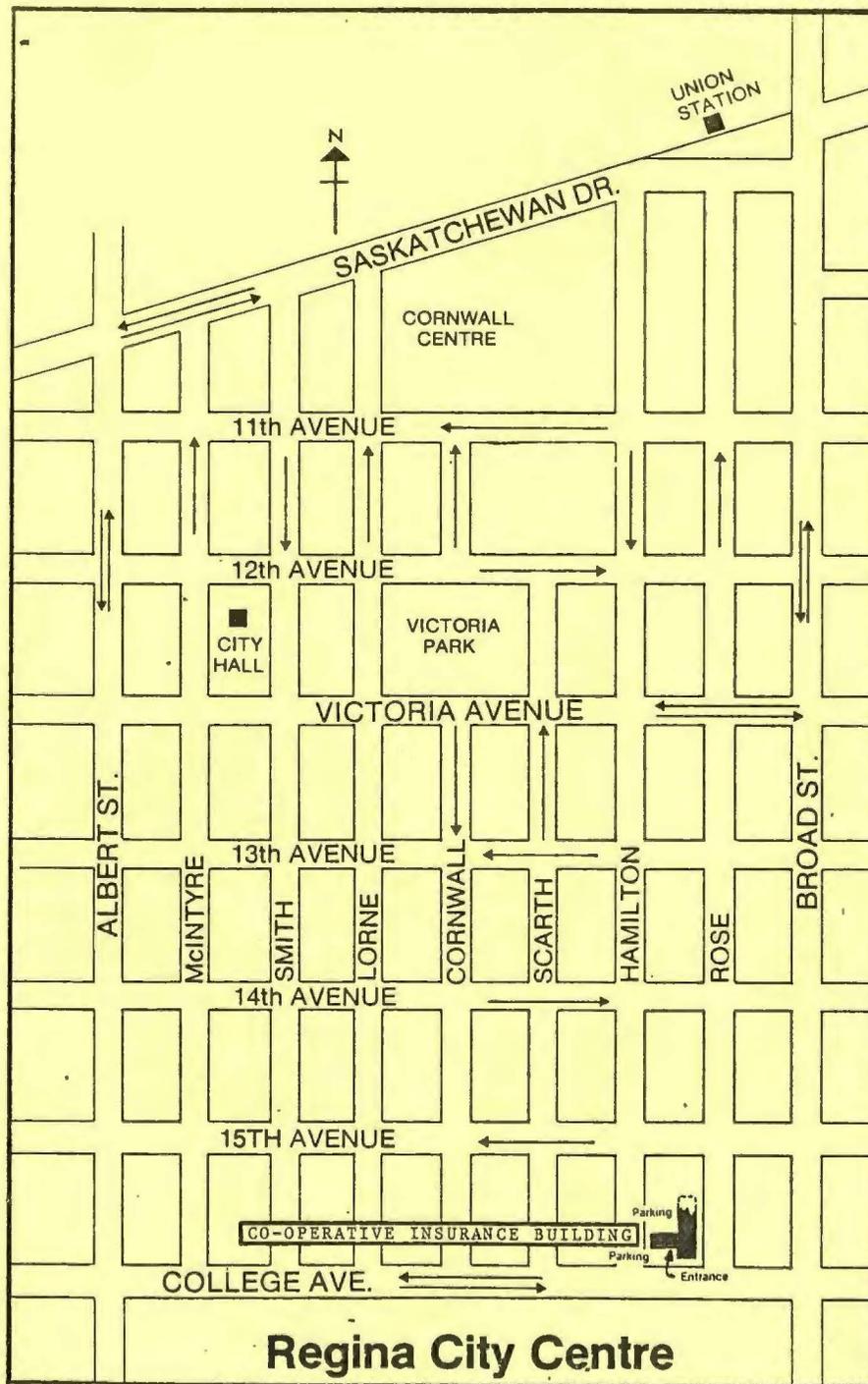
The last quarter of 1982 saw several extremely important auctions take place in both the States and Europe.

In the United States, Bowers and Ruddy Galleries put the 'United States Gold Collection' on the block. Prices were strong at this sale, which took place October 27th.-29th. at the St. Moritz Hotel, New York....so strong, in fact, as to suggest a definite upswing in the American coin market, for almost all purchases were made for clients and not as speculative ventures by dealers. Formerly the property of Louis Eliasberg (see back page of our September issue of the QB), this sale disposed of the reputedly only complete accumulation of date and mint-mark varieties of U.S. gold coins ever assembled. It featured an unique 1870-S \$3 gold piece and the excessively rare 1822 half-eagle in VF-30, each of which attained \$625,000 U.S. plus a buyer's premium of 5% (these are the highest prices ever paid for a regular issue of the U.S. mint, and have been previously exceeded only by the \$725,000 paid in 1979 for a privately-struck Brasher doubloon from the Garrett Collection). Other key coins included an 1880 stella (\$4-piece) showing Liberty with coiled hair, which sold for \$90,000; an 1854-S half-eagle, one of only two specimens in collectors's hands, which went for \$170,000; and the finest known example of the 1825/4 overdate half-eagle, proof-60, which attained \$200,000.

In Europe, several sales included sections containing superb, rare Arabic coins in both gold and silver. Auction history was made on 9th. October by lot 5, Auction 62 (Islamic Coins), Munzen und Medaillen A.G., Basel, Switzerland, which was bid up to a world record price of 400,000 S.F. (the estimate was not published) for an Islamic coin. Lot 5 was an Umayyad gold dinar of the first year, A.H. 77, of Abd-el-Malik's post-reform coinage and which was, as such, the first gold coin with pure Mohammedan type. Only a few specimens are known. Other highlights in the same auction were i) a pre-Reform gold solidus or dinar of A.H. 74-75 with a design based on the Byzantine solidus of Heraclius with the Emperor standing facing, flanked by his sons Heraclius Constantine and Heracleonas (lot 3); this was knocked down for 110,000 S.F. (estimate 25,000 S.F.) and ii) Lot 102, a dinar of the Ayyubid ruler, Al Aziz Uthman, dated 594, and bearing the mint-mark Mecca (but probably struck in Cairo as a pious offering to the Holy City); it sold for 27,000 S.F. on an estimate of 12,000 S.F.

In Britain, one of the most important sales was Part II : Asian Territories, India, Australasia of the Pridmore Collection, October 18th. and 19th. (Glendining and Co. in conjunction with A.H. Baldwin and Sons Ltd.). The highest price in the auction, £9,500, was paid for lot 705, an 1813 Holey Dollar (or Five Shillings) of New South Wales (estimate £10,000). Lot 706, a Dump or Fifteen-Pence, made from a counter-marked central segment of a Holey Dollar, reached £3,100 (estimate £1,500). Some rare silver coins in extremely fine condition minted in the 1670s in or for the Bombay Presidency sold for high prices - they included lot 446, an Anglina Type I, 1672, £5,000 (£2,500); lot 448, an Anglina Type II, 1674, £5,000 (£4,000); lot 449, an Anglina Type III, 1678, £2,100 (£2,000); and lastly lot 450, a Royal Mint trial rupee of 1678, £4,400 (£2,000). The Pridmore Collection sales are unique in their comprehensive coverage of coins of the British Commonwealth. They form, of course, the basis of the standard references on Commonwealth coins written by Major Fred Pridmore.

LOCATION MAP OF OUR NEW MEETING ROOMS



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