

## This Issue's Theme: The Regiment



**FEATURE ARTICLE**  
LIEUTENANT JACK  
MUNROE



**GALLERY SPOTLIGHT**  
THE FOUNDING



**ELSEWHERE IN THE  
MUSEUM**  
AIR FORCE: WWI

# THE GAULT PRESS



## Welcome!

As we enter into the final centennial year commemorating the Armistice and marking the end of World War One, the staff and volunteers of the PPCLI Museum & Archives have remained busy as ever. This last year has seen the commemoration of the 103rd anniversary of the Battle of Frezenberg in WWI, the

### Did You Know?

**The Patricias were the first  
Canadians in the trenches in WWI,  
arriving on the Front Lines by early  
1915.**

67th commemoration of the Battle of Kapyong in Korea, the commemoration of 76 years of Canadian Airborne operations, and soon, the 25th anniversary of the Battle of the Medak Pocket in Croatia.

This year we have also seen generous donations from the family of Captain Vern Cole, the first Regimental Adjutant, as well as from the family of Lieutenant-General Stanley Waters, former Commander of the Canadian Forces Mobile Command. Adding to this list of great work, we are proud to announce this, the inaugural issue of THE GAULT PRESS - the official quarterly newsletter of the PPCLI Museum & Archives.

While the main effort of the newsletter is to educate, we sincerely hope it also puts a smile on your face, and on the faces of those you choose to share it with - which we sincerely hope you do. We will have regular features on individual Patricias (members of the PPCLI past and present), weapons and tactics used by the PPCLI, as well as key battles, general military history, and a look at what the Regiment is up to now. Be sure to keep an eye out for mention of current and upcoming exhibits in our Gallery, upcoming events, as well as the highlighting of key volunteers and staff who selflessly give their time and talents to make this a world-class military museum.

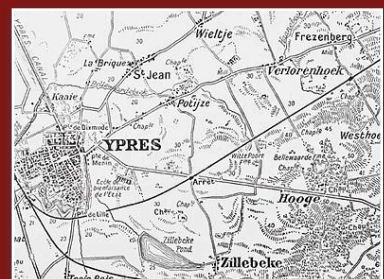
The PPCLI Museum & Archives is always looking for highly motivated volunteers. Please contact Jennifer Brookman, The Military Museums Volunteer Coordinator at [jennifer@themilitarymuseums.ca](mailto:jennifer@themilitarymuseums.ca) to join our team. If you are looking to find out more about the PPCLI and its history, please don't hesitate to contact us directly at [ppcli.museumgm@gmail.com](mailto:ppcli.museumgm@gmail.com).

Thank you again for your passion and support of the PPCLI Museum & Archives, we look forward to your visit.

Sincerely,

Sergeant Nate Blackmore  
General Manager  
PPCLI Museum & Archives

## *~ May 8th, 1915 ~ The Battle of Frezenberg*



**Conflict:** World War One

**Where:** Near Ypres, Belgium

**Significance:** One of the first major battles experienced by Canadians in WWI; the majority of PPCLI officers fell casualty in this battle. It is depicted in the painting "Canadians at Ypres" by W.B. Wollen, which depicts real PPCLI soldiers in action.

**Names of Note:** Sgt.-Maj. Fraser (flag bearer), W.B. Wollen (painter).

## Exhibit Spotlight: the Founding

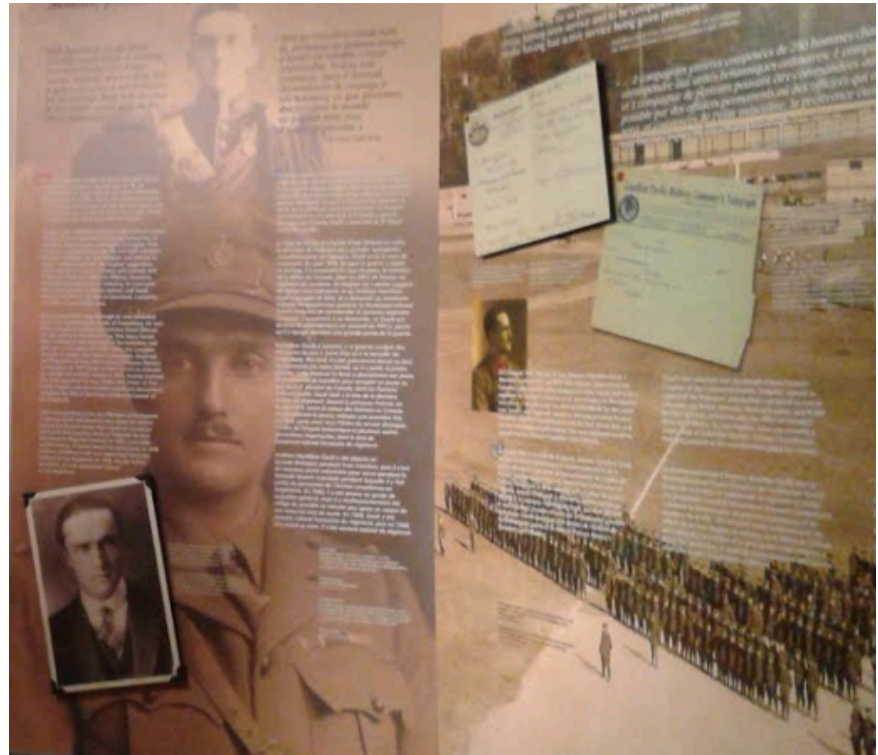
By J. Neven-Pugh

Imagine this: band music is playing, boots can be heard upon train platforms, and colours are light and inviting as mannequins bid farewell to one another. Around is the history of the birth of a regiment: **Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry**.

In the **founding** exhibit of the PPCLI, you learn about the causes of World War One, the life of Brigadier **Andrew Hamilton Gault**, who founded the Regiment in August 1914, and the biography of first commander **LCol Francis Farquhar**. Farquhar was responsible for requesting permission to use the name of **Princess Patricia**, who later became the Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment. The exhibit also showcases some of Princess Patricia's artwork, and discusses her part in the creation of the "**Ric-a-Dam-Doo**," which is the flag of the Patricias. Paying attention to detail, there is a section dedicated to military uniform, including the distinctive red-and-white shoulder title designed by Gault. Finally, the founding of the PPCLI would not be complete without the history of the **Originals**, who comprised the first group of men to set sail for war, a farewell scene preceding this last panel of text before entering the exhibit on World War One.

### Did You Know?

The "Originals" were the first recruits to enlist in the PPCLI; of 1,098 men from across Canada, 1,049 were veterans, many of the Boer War.



It is difficult to write of the **PPCLI's** creation apart from the battlefields of France and Belgium. Formed in response to the outbreak of **World War One**, the Regiment was on its way to England within two months of the Great War's start, troops arriving in France by the end of **December 1914**, and joining British soldiers in the expanding mud of the trenches. Their quick organization can be contributed to Brigadier Gault's choice of **recruit**; out of 1,098 men who sailed on the **Royal George** in September, 1,049 had seen service, primarily in the **Boer War**. The display recounts how recruiting veterans was preferred, the founder worried that the





training of new recruits would take too long (and thereby cause the Regiment to miss the war!) As experienced as they were, however, nothing would prepare the **Originals** for the new realities of **trench warfare**, more than 300 alone killed within the first year of conflict.

Nevertheless the PPCLI would push on, creating a lasting legacy that began with a call to arms and a dedication to **King and Country**. By giving a concise introduction to this regiment, the founding display is a must-see for anyone wishing to understand **Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry** and its history.

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### Did You Know?

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Princess Patricia was the granddaughter of Queen Victoria, as was Tsarina Alexandra Romanov. While Princess Patricia married a "commoner" from Britain, Alexandra was betrothed years earlier to Tsar Nicholas II, who was the emperor of Russia.

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## Elsewhere in the Museum: Air Force, Pilots of WWI

By: J. Neven-Pugh

Opened in 2009, the **Airforce Museum** of TMM follows the history of military aviation in Canada. Located across from the Navy Museum, the gallery begins with man's early attempts at flight, the museum utilizing sound effects, video, text, and artefact display in order to relay its history up to the present day.

### Did You Know?

An “ace” was a pilot who shot down five or more planes during his deployment.

The first use of airplanes during a major conflict was **World War One**; pilots were tasked with protecting observation balloons and scouts from enemy aircraft. Developing planes made of **canvas and wood** into armed machines, both the Germans and British forces used aviation. Canadian recruits, lacking their own air force until the 1920s, joined the Royal Air Force throughout the war. Thus, Canadian aces such as **William Barker** and **Billy Bishop** represented Canada within the **Royal Flying Corps** and the **Royal Naval Air Service** (later combining to create the **RAF**).

Pilots became an important symbol for defence as well as morale, troops on the ground inspired by the feats witnessed overhead. Of highest regard in popular imagination on either side of the line were the **aces**; pilots who had shot down 5 or more planes (8 or more in Germany) during their service. As planes became more advanced, more aces were created with increasing tallies. **Canada's top air ace Billy Bishop**, for instance, reportedly shot down 72 aircraft, while Germany's top ace Manfred von Richthofen (and indeed, the top ace of the entire war) shot down 80.



Manfred von Richthofen of Germany; Captain Arthur Roy Brown of Canada

**Manfred von Richthofen** was known as the “Red Baron”, the very pilot **Snoopy** chases after in the *Peanuts* series. In history, he was said to have been shot down by Canadian captain Arthur Roy Brown in April, 1918. In a **dogfight** on April 21st, 1918, then-novice pilot **Canadian Wilfred “Wop” May** began to pursue one of von Richthofen’s young recruits. Von Richthofen, in response, gave chase to May, prompting **Captain Brown** to join the pursuit as well, both men intent on protecting their comrades. Flying over British lines, the **Red Baron** came under fire from Captain Brown as well as **Australian machine gunners** on the ground, finally crashing into **No-Man’s Land**. Due to the Australians’ involvement, there is controversy as to who took the fatal shot, but the fact of the matter is that Canadians were involved in the death of “The Red Baron.”

The Air Force Museum reviews this event and more elegantly. Open 9:00 - 17:00 daily, it is a gallery not to be missed.



LCOL William Barker, circa 1918

## Through the Periscope: Canadian Pilots

**William Barker** — (1894-1930) Canada’s most decorated soldier. Joined the Canadian Mounted Rifles in 1914, transferring to the Royal Flying Corps in 1916 to obtain his pilot’s certificate in early 1917. Received the *Distinguished Service Order* medal and *Military Cross* (both with bars), as well as the *Victoria Cross*. He passed away in 1930 in a fatal crash while demoing a new two-seater aircraft near Ottawa.

**Wilfred “Wop” May** – (1896 – 1952) Last pilot to be pursued by the Red Baron. After the war, he founded his own airline and flew medicine to Little Red River with a fellow pilot, setting out in -20° in an open cockpit. This successful feat became known as the “Race Against Death”. He passed away in 1952 due to a stroke while travelling with his son.

**Billy Bishop** – (1894 - 1962) The top ace for Canada, he claimed an impressive 72 victories after only obtaining his pilot’s licence in 1917. He joined the 8<sup>th</sup> Canadian Mounted Rifles in 1914, and was later transferred to the British Royal Flying Corps in 1915. Surprisingly, Canada’s star ace was viewed as a “weak pilot” for the fact that he tended to crash-land his airplane. He was awarded the *Distinguished Flying Cross* and *Victoria Cross*. Bishop served as Air Marshall in World War Two (inspiring such a large number of young men to sign up that many had to be turned away) and attempted to join the Korean War in the 1950s. He passed away in 1956, at the age of 62.



## Founders Box

**Exhibit:** WITNESS — Canadian Art of the First World War.

**Created By:** The Canadian War Museum

**Date:** 8 February 2018 - 27 May 2018

**Subject:** “A travelling exhibition developed by the Canadian War Museum.” Showcasing art largely from the Beaverbrook War Art Collection, depicting life on the Western Front, battle, Prisoners of War, and the Home Front. Displays artwork from future Group of Seven artists Arthur Lismer, Frank Varley, and A.Y. Jackson, as well as female artists Henrietta Mabel May and Dorothy Stevens.

### *Connection to PPCLI*

*Although an argument can be made for nearly every painting in the gallery as to its depiction of PPCLI experiences, the following relate the most closely:*

1. Sherrin, Darrel. “British Tank in Action.” (Flers-Courcelette, France [Somme] Sept. 1616. Oil on canvas. Beaverbrook Collection of Great War Art. (CWM: 19880154-001)
2. Woodville, R. “Portrait of Sir Sam Hughes.” 1914-1918. Oil on canvas. Beaverbrook Collection of Great War Art. (CWM: 19900155-001)
3. Barraud, Cyril. “The Great Square, Ypres.” 1917. Etching on paper. Beaverbrook Collection of Great War Art. (CWM: 19710261-004)
4. Jackson, A.Y. “Square, Ypres (Cloth Hall).” c. 1915. Watercolour. Private collection, Calgary, AB.
5. Jackson, A. Y. “Ypres.” 1917. Oil on wood panel. Beaverbrook Collection of Great War Art. (CWM: 19710261-0191)
6. Jackson, A.Y. “Houses of Ypres.” n.d. oil on canva. Beaverbrook Collection of Great War Art. (CWM: 19710261-0189)
7. Culham, Douglas. “Mud Road to Passchendaele.” 1917. Oil on canvas. Beaverbrook Collection of Great War Art. (CWM: 19890222-001)
8. Bush, Frederick. “A Cemetery on Vimy Ridge.” 1917. Lithograph on paper. Beaverbrook Collection of Great War Art. (CWM: 19710261-0116) [2nd division]
9. Nash, Paul. “Mine Crater, Hill 60, 1918.” 1918. Lithograph on paper. Beaverbrook Collection of Great War Art. (CWM: 19710261-0515) [Near Ypres, Belgium.]
10. Brett, Harold Frederick. “After Courcelette — *Inscription: “Taken by the Canadians on Sept. 16th, 1916.”* n.d. Ink on paper on card. Beaverbrook Collection of Great War Art. (CWM: 19640037-047).
11. Topham, William. “Night Attack.” n.d. Graphite & watercolour on paper. Beaverbrook Collection of Great War Art. (CWM:19710261-0746)
12. Cameron, David. “Flanders From Kemmel.” 1919. Oil on canvas. Beaverbrook Collection of Great War Art. (CWM: 19710261-0117)

## The PPCLI 3rd Division Patch

By: "The Unknown Patricia"

At the start of the **Great War**, the PPCLI was part of the **80th Brigade** (nicknamed the **Stonewall Brigade**), after its defence of the **Ypres Salient** in May 1915), whom they were attached to from November 1914 up to 22 December 1915, when the Regiment became a unit within the 7th Brigade of the newly formed **3rd Canadian Division**.

Canadian leadership recognized the difficulty of identifying friendly troops, especially when infantry battalions were on the attack. The British units, overall, had distinguishing **cap badges**, shoulder titles, etc., while Canadian soldiers presented a more homogenous appearance, with common **CANADA** shoulder titles, and for the most part cap and collar badges based on the **maple leaf**. Because of this, in 1916, coloured badges were introduced, being worn on the upper sleeve. These symbols were also used as markings on equipment and vehicles.

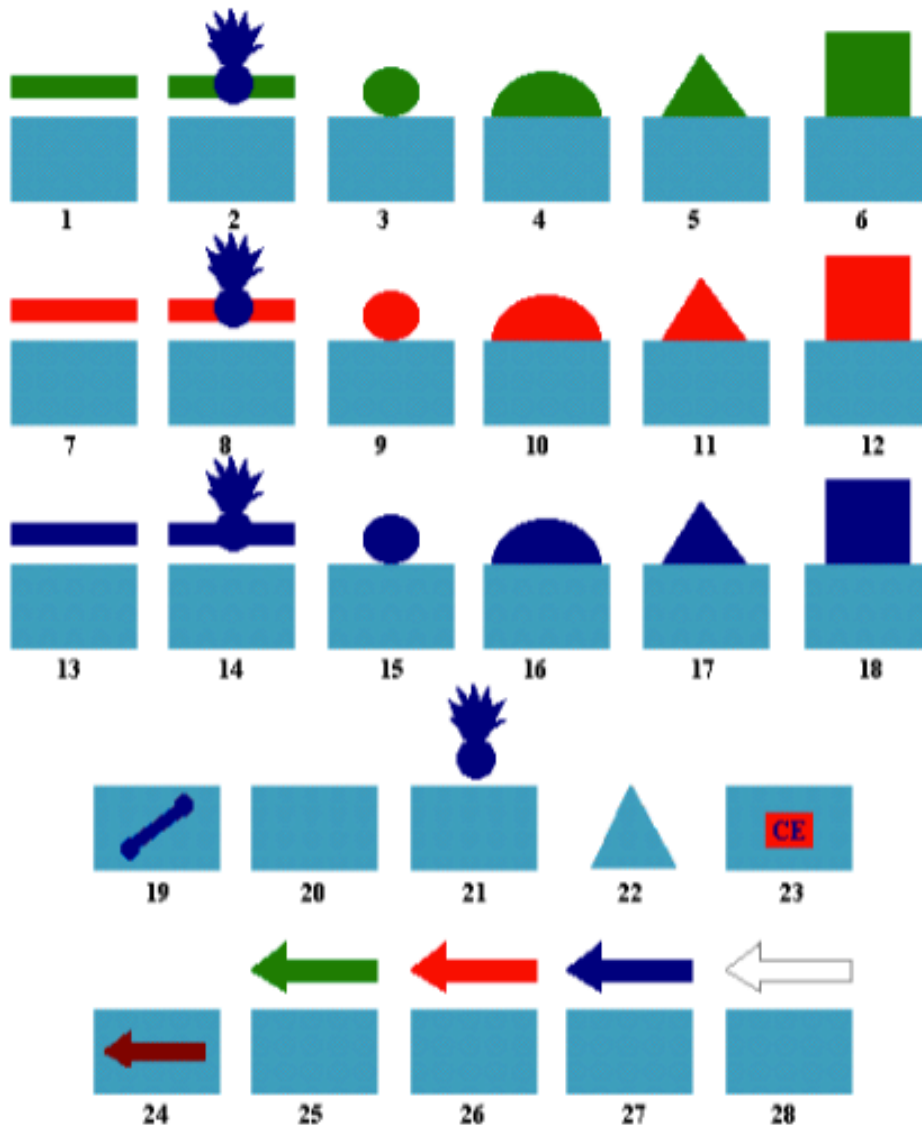
**The 3rd Division** main badge colour was a **French Grey** rectangle, being topped by or adorned with another shaped coloured cloth, to denote the different units within the 3rd Division. In the case of the PPCLI, the French Grey rectangle was topped with a badge **green semi-circle**. The official name of the traditional French Grey used by the PPCLI was 'bleu d'horizon' and derives from the pantaloons colour of French soldiers.

What "may" be the first record of when the French Grey material was ordered and used by the **Regiment**, can be found in the correspondence between **Major Agar Adamson** and his wife, Mable, dated July 28, 1916: "Will you send me 20 yards of material – single width same as the sample enclosed. If you can not get it exactly the same, get as close as you can". This letter was followed up on August 6, 1916, after receiving a parcel from **Mable**: "P.S. Thank you for the blue material." Although it is called French Grey, the material is in fact blue.





### 3rd Canadian Division formation insignia



1. HQ 7th Infantry Brigade
2. 7th Trench Mortar Battery
3. Royal Canadian Regiment
4. Princess Patricia's Canadian L.I.
5. 42nd Battalion
6. 49th Battalion
7. HQ 8th Infantry Brigade
8. 8th Trench Mortar Battery
9. 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles
10. 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles
11. 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles
12. 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles
13. HQ 9th Infantry Brigade
14. 9th Trench Mortar Battery
15. 43rd Battalion
16. 52nd Battalion
17. 58th Battalion
18. 60th Battalion/116th Battalion
19. Third Division Prize units
20. Division HQ and Elements
21. Heavy and Medium T/M Battery
22. 3rd Motor Transport Company
23. 3rd Division Engineers
24. 3rd Canadian MG Battalion
25. 7th Company, 3 CMG Bn
26. 8th Company, 3 CMG Bn
27. 9th Company, 3 CMG Bn
28. 15th Company, 3 CMG Bn

The images and descriptions above are based on a colour poster designed and printed by Service Publications.  
(<http://www.canadiansoldiers.com/insignia/formations/cefform.htm>)

# Jack Munroe — Canadian Legend, Proud Patricia

By Chris Schlotterbeck

A man boards a train at a remote station in the mining region of Northern Ontario, assuming his dog was already on the train and beneath his seat, as per their usual arrangement. Imagine his shock at discovering, upon arriving at his destination, that his dog had not made the train. Imagine his shock, once again, at seeing that very same dog arriving home in Porcupine, ON, 10 days and 320 kilometres later, a few pounds lighter but otherwise none the worse for wear.

Sounding very much like part Disney movie and part G. A. Henty boy's adventure novel, such were the exploits of **Jack Munroe** and his faithful companion "**Bobbie Burns**."

John Alexander "Jack" Munroe was born June 26, 1873. At the age of 12 he departed for the gold fields of **Montana** with his two older brothers. Attending school in Montana he was known for his prowess on the football field and in the boxing ring. In December of 1902, Jack fought Heavyweight Champion James Jefferies in an exhibition match of four rounds that earned him a "knock-down," a \$250 purse and national notoriety in the United States launching his **professional boxing career**.

Traveling to San Francisco, New York, and Mexico City, Jack tested his skills against the best there was. It was in a hotel lobby in Mexico City in 1905 after fighting the world-famous Jack Johnson that the border collie **Bobbie Burns** would "adopt" Jack Munroe. Thus began a friendship that they would carry to the muddy trenches of France.

In 1906 Jack Munroe left the boxing world and returned to the things that he loved most: Canada and prospect/mining. In 1909 he became the **mayor of Elk City**, a town he helped found. In 1910 Jack staked claims in the **Golden City** area and would be credited with saving the town by organizing the evacuation and directing firefighting efforts in the **Great Fire of 1911**.

When the **Great War** broke out in 1914, Canadian patriot Jack, then 41-years-old, did not hesitate and made his way to Ottawa in the company of friends and his faithful companion



**Name:** John Alexander "Jack" Munroe

**Rank:** Lieutenant

**Regimental Number:** 1769

**Service:** Served with 1st Montana Rifles Regiment of the US Army prior to World War One. Patricia Original.

**Significance to the PPCLI:** Owner of

PPCLI mascot, collie "Bobbie Burns"; author

**Profession Before WWI:** boxer, miner, prospector

**Profession After WWI:** miner/engineer

**Born:** 26 June 1873, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia

**Died:** 12 February 1942, Ontario

**Interred:** Fairview Cemetery, Acton, Ontario, Canada

### Did You Know?

Jack Munroe was honoured in a poem written by J. Edgar Middleton, who wrote the English lyrics for "Huron Carol". Called "The Ballad of Jack Munroe", it was published in 1918.

**Bobbie Burns** was made the official **mascot** of the PPCLI, being presented with an engraved collar from **Princess Patricia** herself. Jack, [the Pat's / PPCLI], and Bobbie Burns boarded the troop transport *Royal George*, bound for England.

Arriving in England in mid October the PPCLI spent little time in the mother country and by Christmas Jack, Bobbie and the PPCLI found themselves in **France**, the **first Canadian combat unit** to land in France with Jack Munroe the first Canadian to place his feet on French soil, having been the first Patricia to jump from the ships railing to the dock.

The PPCLI would win **acclaim** in its first critical action in the **Second Battle of Ypres**, where the Regiment, 1,000 men strong going into action, would find less than 200 men left standing after the battle. By June the Regiment found itself posted to a "quieter" section of trenches near **Armentieres**. It was here while acting as a "**counter-sniper**" that Jack Munroe was severely wounded and eventually evacuated to a hospital in England. Jack would lose the use of his right arm and would never box again.

Jack and Bobbie returned to Canada after his long recovery and convalescence from his wounds in January of 1917 and by July of that year Jack had been commissioned and would serve as a **recruiting officer** with the Forestry and Construction Service. At the conclusion of the war Jack and Bobbie would return to mining and prospecting in the north woods of Ontario. Jack would fall in love with and marry Lina Crane: a concert vocalist of great repute.

Cancer began to work its way through Jack's body in the 1930's and in 1937 he left the north woods that he and Bobbie loved, moving to **Toronto** where he would die on 12 February 1942. **Larger than life**, Jack Munroe was many things: boxer, miner and indeed a Canadian legend, but more importantly to Jack, he was a **Proud Patricia**.

Bobbie Burns to enlist in the **Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry**.

Interestingly enough, Jack's attestation papers indicate that he had done service with **1st Regiment Montana U. S. Volunteer Infantry** during the Spanish-American War.

After a brief period of training at **Lansdowne Park** (Ottawa) and **Fort Levis** (Quebec),

### Did You Know?

Many animals "saw service" on the Front Lines, including dogs (search and rescue, messengers), horses (transport, cavalry), and messenger pigeons. Although largely unwanted, rats often became the "unofficial" mascots of the trenches.





## “In the Field” Weapon’s Feature: Vickers Machine Gun (Water Cooled)

**SUMMARY:** Adopted by Great Britain in 1912. It was the main rifle caliber machine gun throughout the Commonwealth until the 1960s.

**CALIBER:** .303 British

**IN PRODUCTION:** 1912-1945

**SYSTEM OF OPERATION:**

Recoil (w/gas boost from muzzle booster)

**WEIGHT:** Gun w/o water – 33lbs

Gun w/ water – 40lbs

Tripod – 50lbs

**OVERALL LENGTH:**

**BARREL LENGTH:** 28.4 Inches

**FEED DEVICE:** 250 Round Cloth Belt

**SIGHTS: Front:** Hooded Blade

**Rear:** Leaf w/ Aperture

**MUZZLE VELOCITY:** 2440 f.p.s.

**CYCLIC RATE OF FIRE:**

450-550 r.p.m.

**MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE**

**RANGE:** 2,000 Meters (2,187 Yards)

**MAXIMUM RANGE:** 4,100 Meters (4,500 Yards)



## Quiz

- 1) The PPCLI was founded in 1914 because...
  - A) the Boer War began
  - B) the Northwest Rebellion began
  - C) World War One began
  - D) Canada didn't have an army at this time
  
- 2) The Battle of Frezenberg was...
  - A) May 8th, 1914
  - B) May 8th, 1915
  - C) May 8th, 1916
  - D) May 8th, 1917
  
- 3) Princess Patricia was...
  - A) the namesake of the PPCLI
  - B) the creator of the Ric-a-Dam-Doo
  - C) British royalty
  - D) all of the above
  
- 4) An "ace" needed a tally of ... while Canada's top ace is reported to have had ...
  - A) 5, 72
  - B) 5, 27
  - C) 80, 72
  - D) 80, 5
  
- 5) What colour was the PPCLI 3rd Division patch in WWI?
  - A) Grey and dark green
  - B) Blue and dark green
  - C) Red and white
  - D) Green and red

*Answers in next Quarter's edition! (July - September, 2018)*

## LCol Farquhar

By J. Neven-Pugh

When one studies the founding of the PPCLI, they inevitably walk away with two principle figures in their mind: **Princess Patricia of Connaught**, and Canadian **Brigadier Andrew Hamilton Gault**. But there's another name to be recognized here as well, one which, although given full credit and biography in the museum, has the potential to be overlooked: veteran **Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Farquhar**, who was the first commander of the Regiment.

It's unsurprising, really; **Gault**, the founder of the Regiment, was rather a larger-than-life figure. Founding a brand new regiment on his own dime within a month of the outbreak of war, this affluent man was the reason the **PPCLI** came into existence. Determined not to miss the war by any means, he recruited largely **Boer War veterans** so as to minimize time for training, and even designed the cherished red-and-white **shoulder title** for their uniforms. On the **Front Lines** with his men, he lost a leg at **Sanctuary Wood, Mont Sorrel, 1916**, but nevertheless remained actively involved though away from the battlefield. Without a doubt, his accolades are certainly deserved, yet Brigadier Gault was never commander of the Regiment. Holding the post of second-in-command throughout WWI, he in fact enlisted the expertise of another, requesting that Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Farquhar command the PPCLI from the outset.

The appointment was a wise one, as LCol Farquhar was a man worthy of the position. A veteran of the **Boer War** (1899-1902) as well as the **Somaliland Campaign** of the early 1900s, Farquhar had the experience required to lead a regiment. Having been made the **Military Secretary** to the Governor-General the Duke of Connaught in 1913, it was Farquhar who requested permission to name the Regiment after the duke's daughter, later became **Colonel-in-Chief** to the Regiment.

Farquhar was "slight of frame and [of a] gentle demeanour, which was inconsistent with the common perception of a field soldier..." A quiet yet practical



**Name:** Francis Farquhar

**Rank:** Lieutenant-Colonel

**Veteran of:** Boer War, Somaliland Campaign, World War One.

**Significance to the PPCLI:** Commander, August 1914 - March 1915

**Profession Before WWI:** Military Secretary to the Canadian Governor-General, (the Duke of Connaught)

**Born:** 17 September 1874, England

**Died:** 20 March 1915, Belgium

**Interred:** Enclosure No. 3, Vormezeele Cemetery, Belgium



man. While **World War One** is notorious for officers who led their men into annihilation via old-war tactics, the Lieutenant-Colonel was noted as being an “innovative frontline officer of the **highest quality**,” leading his men honourably until **March 1915**. One can only imagine how he felt about the mechanized warfare the Patricias experienced early on, the **Front Lines of France and Belgium** churned up by artillery fire to a magnitude unseen beforehand, the area between opposing trenches, — known as **No-Man’s Land**, — riddled with shell holes and craters, barbed wire, and, all too soon, the casualties of war. On the 20th of March, 1915, the Lieutenant-Colonel fell in the line of duty, killed-in-action near **St. Eloi, Belgium**, less than a month before the **Battle of Frezenberg**. He was interred in “Enclosure No. 3” at Voormezele Cemetery, which was founded by the Regiment that February. He was 40-years-old.

By leading his men with innovation and experience, Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar was a respected commander, his **legacy** setting a high standard for his successors. Along with Princess Patricia and Hamilton Gault, his life will be remembered.

## Key Dates for the Regiment

### *April - June*

**May 8, 1915** ~ Battle of Frezenberg

**June 2 - 13, 1916** ~ Battle of Mont Sorrel

**April 9 - 12, 1917** ~ Battle of Vimy Ridge

**May 7, 1945** ~ PPCLI enter Amsterdam during the liberation of Holland.

**April 25, 1951** ~ Battle of Kapyong, Korea

## What Would *You* Do...?

It's October 30th, 1917; the Great War has been raging for three years. Originally enlisting with the PPCLI in August, 1914, you transferred to the Machine Gun Corps in January, 1917. Both are fighting against the German army in the mud and rain of Meetscheele Spur near Passchendaele, Belgium.

Suddenly, you see a band of PPCLI soldiers struggling in the wake of enemy fire. You are no longer with the Regiment, but feel akin to them. You note that a German pill box is largely behind their grief.

You have your own soldiers to lead as well as ammunition. What's more, if you try to help them, you could be killed. What do you do?

- a) Remain with your men and carry on; there's nothing you can do**
- b) Remain with your men but send word for reinforcements**
- c) Hand over command to an NCO and lead a raid on the pill box**
- d) Order an NCO to lead a raid and save the infantry company**

*Find out what happened in history next Quarter! (July - September edition)*



### The "Marguerite": Original Cap Badge of the PPCLI

**Use:** worn on the forage cap front and centre above the peak in WWI.

**Notes of Interest:** was named "the Marguerite" after founder Brigadier Gault's wife. The design was changed in the years following WWI.

**Contributors:**

**Sgt. Blackmore, Cpl. Andrew Mullett, "The Unknown Patricia", J. Neven-Pugh, Chris Schlotterbeck**

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**\*\* Chris's citations forthcoming...**



# ~ Word Search ~

## THE PPCLI - In the Trenches

B	P	I	S	T	O	L	A	E	U	Z	R	R	T
A	L	M	H	O	W	I	T	Z	E	R	I	I	G
R	T	B	I	P	L	A	N	E	D	T	B	O	N
R	G	R	A	T	G	R	E	N	A	D	E	E	M
A	G	A	H	E	E	L	M	D	I	T	Y	A	K
G	E	A	I	L	Z	N	N	E	C	L	C	N	S
E	S	T	S	D	N	A	O	L	D	H	M	E	A
B	S	R	N	L	E	E	I	Y	I	A	R	T	M
A	Z	E	P	P	E	L	I	N	A	I	L	H	S
L	T	R	E	N	C	H	E	E	F	B	E	E	A
L	O	H	F	D	E	G	M	L	F	L	L	L	G
O	T	E	L	L	U	B	E	C	M	A	U	B	Y
O	L	B	A	N	M	L	N	E	R	R	E	R	B
N	L	G	A	C	A	N	T	E	E	N	E	H	S

HELMET  
 TRENCH  
 RIFLE  
 PISTOL  
 BAYONET  
 BARRAGE BALLOON  
 MEDAL  
 ZEPPELIN  
 GAS  
 HOWITZER  
 MACHINE GUN  
 BI-PLANE  
 CANTEEN  
 BULLET  
 GRENADE  
 GAS MASK

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