

This Issue's Theme: The Regiment



GALLERY SPOTLIGHT
THE FOUNDING

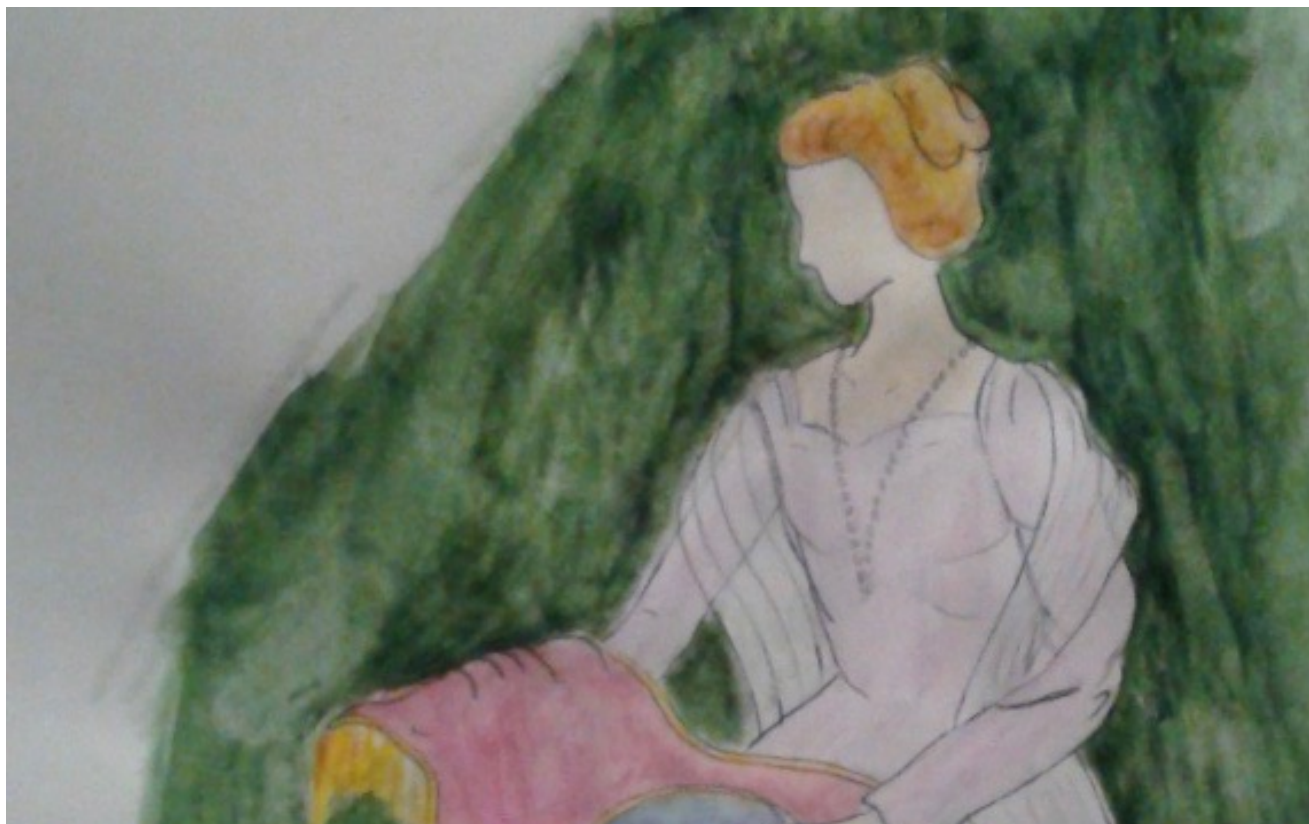


COLOURING ACTIVITY
PRINCESS PATRICIA AND
THE RIC-A-DAM-DOO



QUIZ INSIDE!

THE MARGUERITE



Welcome!

This is the first edition of the **Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Museum Newsletter** for youth! The theme for this issue is "**The Regiment**", which focuses on the early years of the PPCLI in **World War One** (1914

Did You Know?

The Patricias were the first Canadian combat unit to participate in WWI, arriving on the Front Lines by early 1915.

-1918).

In this issue, you will find stories and activities based on **the founding** of the Regiment. This includes stories about the **creation** of the Regiment in **1914**, the history of the **Division Patch**, and the life of first commander **Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Farquhar**. We also look at the **Air Force Museum of The Military Museums (TMM)** and pilots in WWI, as well as **PPCLI Original Lieutenant Jack Munroe**, whose pet collie, “Bobbie Burns”, became the mascot of the PPCLI, and was said to be the inspiration for **Lassie** in the book “Lassie Come-Home.” Games include a word search puzzle of **WWI equipment**, a quiz based on this issue, and a colouring activity of **Princess Patricia** sewing the **Ric-a-Dam-Doo**. Make sure to keep a look out for our “Did You Know” boxes and highlights as well!

We hope you enjoy this issue reading about the **First in the Field!**

~The Editor

Key Dates for the Regiment

April - June

May 8, 1915 ~ Battle of Frezenberg

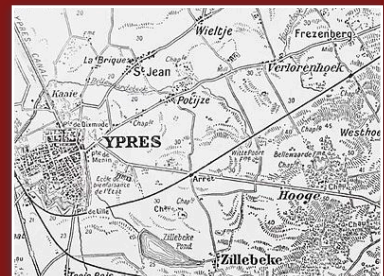
June 2 - 13, 1916 ~ Battle of Mont Sorrel

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

~ 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** (see Page 8). Farquhar was responsible for requesting permission to use the name of **Princess Patricia**, who herself became 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 combat soldiers to set sail for war, a farewell scene preceding this last panel of text before entering the exhibit on World War One.

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. As experienced as they were, however, nothing would prepare the **Originals** for the new realities of **trench warfare**.



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 of the Boer War.



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.



“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.



Elsewhere in the Museum: Air Force, Pilots of WWI

By: J. Neven-Pugh

Opened in 2009, the **Air Force 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. Can you name Canada's top air ace?

and British forces used aviation. Canadian recruits, lacking their own air force until the 1920s, joined the British air forces 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.

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



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.

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 testing 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 8th 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.

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**.

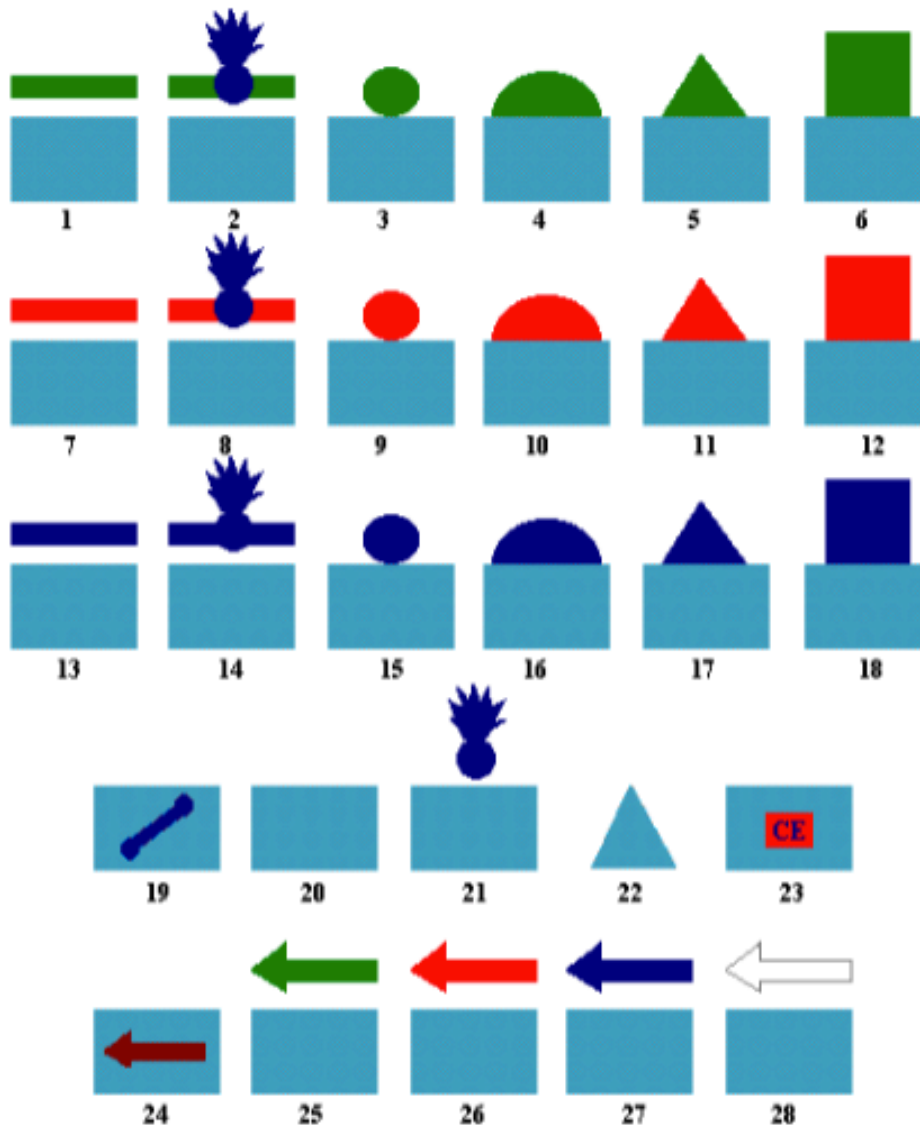
Canadian leadership recognized the difficulty of identifying friendly troops, especially when Infantry battalions were on the attack. The British units, overall, had distinguishing **cap badges**, shoulder titles, etc., while Canadian soldiers presented a more homogenous appearance, with common **CANADA** 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>)

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) The "Red Baron" Manfred von Richthofen is said to be the enemy of which cartoon character?
 - A) Scooby-Doo from *Scooby-Doo*
 - B) Bugs Bunny from *Looney Tunes*
 - C) Popeye from *Popeye the Sailor*
 - D) Snoopy from *Peanuts*

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



“Tip of the Spear” Person Highlight: Lt. Jack Munroe, PPCLI

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. Lieutenant in PPCLI in World War One.

Significance to the PPCLI: Owner of PPCLI mascot, collie “Bobbie Burns”; author of the book “Mopping Up” (1918).

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

Note: an eccentric character, Lt. Jack Munroe was (among other things) a world class heavyweight boxer, a prospector, and mayor of Kirkland, Ontario. Serving first in the 1st Montana Rifles before WWI, he enlisted with Princess Patricia’s Canadian Light Infantry in 1914 at the age of 41. His collie, “Bobbie Burns”, was “smuggled” to England, and became the first mascot of the PPCLI. This dog is also reputed to be the inspiration for Eric Knight’s “Lassie” in *Lassie Come-Home*. Wounded in 1915 at Armentieres where he lost the use of his right arm, he (and Bobbie) wrote the memoir “Mopping Up! With the PPCLI: 1914-1918” in 1918.

~ 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

Play this puzzle online at : <https://thewordsearch.com/puzzle/327681/>

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 commander of the Regiment from the outset.

LCol Farquhar was a man worthy of the position. A veteran of the **Boer War** (1899-1902) as well as seeing service in 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, who herself became the Colonel-in-Chief of 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 man, he 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, the area between opposing trenches, — known as **No-Man's Land**, — riddled with shell holes and craters, barbed wire, and more. 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.



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, Voormezele Cemetery, Belgium

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)

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

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~ Colouring Activity ~



Can You Find....

- *A paintbrush?*
- *Daisies?*
- *Needle and thread?*
- *A Still life painting of a bowl of fruit?*

Did You Know?

Princess Patricia sewed the Colours for the PPCLI by hand, presenting this flag to the Regiment on August 23rd, 1914. It had a crimson background, a blue circle at its centre, and gold embroidery. Do you know what this flag was called?

(Hint: See page 3)
