

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry



Regimental Manual



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**Princess Patricia's
Canadian Light Infantry**

Regimental Manual

This publication is issued under the authority of
The Regimental Executive Committee

CALGARY, ALBERTA

REVISED

1969

COLONEL-in-CHIEF

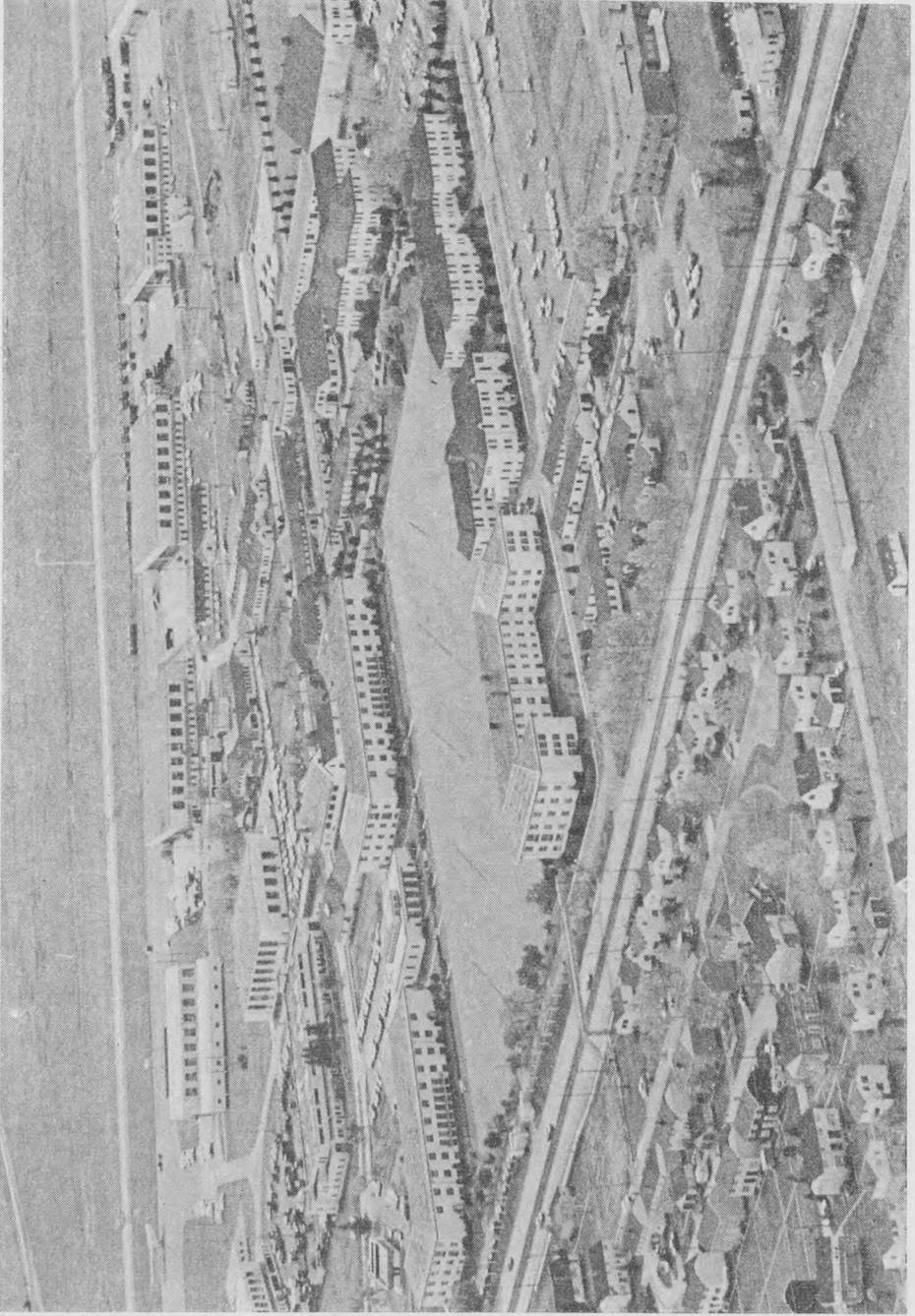
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry



LADY PATRICIA RAMSAY, CI CD

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The PPCLI Home Station, Currie Barracks, Calgary, Alberta

The Birth of the Regiment

The Regiment was born in Ottawa in August, 1914 as a result of the offer of Captain Andrew Hamilton Gault to finance and equip a battalion for overseas service.

On 6 August 1914, Captain Gault's offer was provisionally accepted by the Canadian Government. Authority was granted on 8 August to raise and equip an infantry battalion with the remainder of the cost being defrayed by the Department of Militia and Defence.

On 10 August, the Charter of the Regiment was signed and on the next day mobilization began. Eight days later, it was completed, as old soldiers flocked from every part of Canada. Out of 1,098 all ranks, 1,049 had seen previous service in South Africa or in the regular forces of the British Empire. In addition to personnel from the Royal Navy and Marines, almost every unit in the British Army had its representation.

Canada
PRINCESS PATRICIA'S LIGHT INFANTRY

1. With the approval of the Imperial Government authority is given for the raising of one Infantry Regiment to be named "Princess Patricia's Light Infantry".
2. This regiment is to be complete at war strength as laid down in war establishments with Overseas base and depot in Canada.
3. As regards the expense entailed in the raising, clothing, equipping, pay, transportation, feeding, maintenance, and all other expenditure connected with this Battalion in and out of Canada, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars will be provided by Captain Hamilton GAULT of Montreal. The remainder will be defrayed by the Department of Militia and defence for Canada.
4. Authority is given to the various branches of the Department of Militia and Defence to issue the necessary clothing, arms, ammunition, equipment, transport, horses, stationery, and all other articles laid down for the war outfit of a Battalion in the various orders and regulations on the subject, also the same while at Ottawa organizing. These will be issued to the Battalion in the ordinary manner.
5. Transportation for Officers, N.C.O.s and Men to join the Battalion will be afforded by means of transportation requisitions issued by Officers Commanding districts. Authority is hereby given to the Accountant and Paymaster General to issue the necessary orders.
6. The Pay of all ranks will be at the same rate as that issued to the other Battalions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. The Accountant and Paymaster General is hereby authorized to issue pay at the recognised rate from the date on which each Officer is gazetted and each man is attested.
7. The principle of the financial relations between Captain Hamilton Gault and the Department of Militia and Defence is that all payments should, primarily, be made by the latter; sums up to a total of one hundred thousand dollars to be received from Captain Hamilton Gault, under arrangements, the details of which are not yet completed.
8. The above arrangements are to hold good until the discharge of the Officers and Men after the return of the Battalion to Canada.

10th August 1914.

Sam H. Gault

Lt. Col Francis D Farquhar, DSO, an officer of the Coldstream Guards, who was Military Secretary to His Royal Highness, The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, The Governor-General of Canada, was selected to command the new battalion.

Lt Col Farquhar suggested that the Regiment bear the name of the Duke's youngest daughter, Her Royal Highness Princess Patricia of Connaught. The request was made to the Princess, who graciously consented to the Regiment bearing her name and the 'Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry' appeared on the Army List for the first time.

This full title was too long for every day use, and the new unit became known as the "PPCLI", with "PPs" or "Pip Pips", the commonest variants. The Regiment was best known to the general public as "Princess Pats" or merely the "Pats", but this partial abbreviation is discouraged within the Regiment, which now prefers to be known as the "Patricias".



LT COL FD FARQHAR, DSO (Right) with his adjutant,
Capt HC Buller and the "Camp" (original) colour

The Colonel-in-Chief

Princess Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth was born 17 March, 1886. She resided in Canada with her father the Duke of Connaught during his term as Governor-General from 1912 to 1916. During the illness of the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Patricia acted as hostess at Rideau Hall, Ottawa. She endeared herself to Canadians by her simple, natural manners; her lack of stiff etiquette; and her love of our Canadian games and outdoor sports. The Princess won all hearts by her charm.

Princess Patricia, after consenting to the use of her name by the Regiment made a "camp" colour of her own design and which incorporated her personal cypher. This colour was presented to the Regiment on 23 August, 1914 at a parade in Lansdowne Park, Ottawa.



On the 28 January, 1919, it was consecrated as the PPCLI Regimental Colour. The Colour is commonly referred to as the RIC-ADAM-DOO and is presently located in a place of honour in the Regimental Museum at the Home Station.

At a farewell parade at Bramshot, England on the 21 February, 1919, Princess Patricia decorated her colour with a wreath of laurel in silver gilt (known as the "Wreath of Immortelles").

Princess Patricia became Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment on 22 February, 1918; an appointment which she still retains.

On her marriage to Commander, the Honourable Alexander RM Ramsay, DSO, RN, the Princess was granted authority to relinquish her titles and adopt that of Lady Patricia Ramsay.

Lady Patricia is a member of the Crown of India and a Lady of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and was awarded The Canadian Forces Decoration in recognition of her services to the Canadian Army and the Patricias in particular.

The Founder of the Regiment

Andrew Hamilton Gault was born in England on 18 August 1882 and was educated at Bishops College and McGill University.

During the South African War, he was commissioned in the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, and served as a subaltern until the end of the campaign. After the war, he continued his military service in the Canadian Militia as an officer of The 5th Royal Highlanders (Black Watch).

Hamilton Gault was appointed Senior Major of the Regiment, and went overseas in 1914 as Second-in-Command of the Battalion. He served with the Regiment until wounded for the fifth time at the Battle of Sanctuary Wood on 2 June, 1916. This wound resulted in the loss of his left leg. Despite this handicap, he returned to duty on 20 June, 1917 as a staff officer with 3 Canadian Division.

Major Gault was the first Canadian recipient of the DSO for gallantry in the field during World War I. The founder was mentioned in despatches four times and was decorated with the Belgian Order of the Crown and the Russian Order of St Anne (with swords).

Major Gault was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel on 28 March, 1918 and rejoined the Regiment as Commanding Officer in November. The Battalion returned to Ottawa on 19 March, 1919 with the Founder in command.

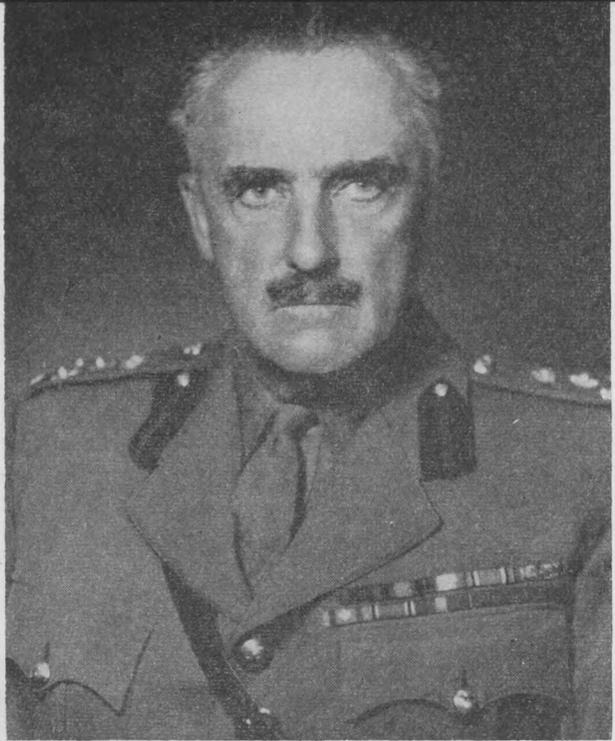
During the period between the wars he resided in England and for many years was a member of parliament for the Taunton division of Somerset.

He was recalled for service in World War 2 and served with the Canadian Army in England. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1940 and to Brigadier in 1942.

He held the Efficiency Decoration and the Canadian Forces Decoration for long and faithful service in the Canadian Army.

Brigadier Gault was appointed Honorary Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment in 1920, Honorary Colonel of the Regiment in 1948 and Colonel of the Regiment in 1958.

On 28 November 1958, Brigadier Gault died in Montreal, at the age of 76.



Brig. A. Hamilton Gault, DSO, ED, CD
Founder of the Regiment

The Colonel of the Regiment



Major General CB Ware, DSO CD

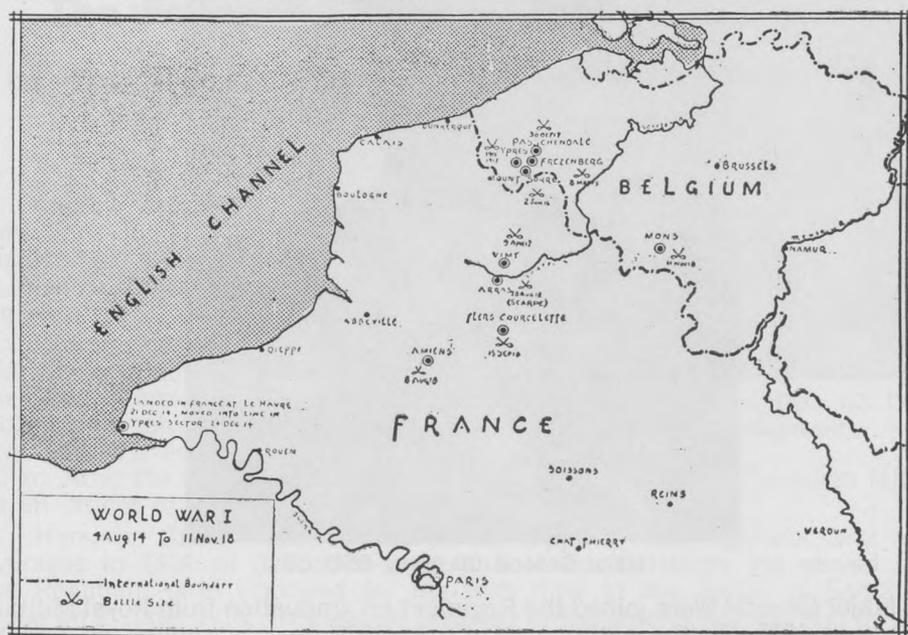
Major General Ware joined the Regiment on graduation from Royal Military College in 1935. On the outbreak of war in 1939 he was serving on attachment to the British Army. He rejoined the Regiment in 1940 as a major and company commander of "D" Company. He was appointed Second-in-Command in 1941. He led the Battalion in the invasion of Italy and in all operations up to the end of the battle of the Liri Valley in June 1944. On leaving the Regiment he was promoted to colonel and was given command of a training formation. In January 1946 he resumed command of the Regiment at Camp MacDonald. In September 1947 he proceeded to Staff College and thereafter received a senior staff appointment. In 1952 he was appointed Commandant of the Services College at Royal Roads. During 1954 he was promoted to Brigadier and proceeded to Japan to take command of the Canadian Military Mission. In 1955 he became Director-General of Military Training.

From 31 August 1958 to 31 October 1959 he commanded the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade Group. An official announcement from Ottawa, was made on 2 October, 1959 appointing him Colonel of the Regiment. After a year at the Imperial Defence College, Brigadier Ware took command of 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group in Germany until relinquishing command in September 1962 to assume the appointment of Commandant, the National Defence College. He was promoted to the rank of Major General. He retired in 1966 and now resides in Kingston, Ontario.

Major General Ware holds the Distinguished Service Order and the Canadian Forces Decoration.

World War 1, 1914-1918

The Regiment left Ottawa on 28 August, 1914 and embarked at Montreal in the Megantic. The sailing was cancelled due to enemy action in the Atlantic and the Regiment disembarked at Levis, PQ. On 27 September, 1914 it sailed from Quebec on the Royal George and on 18 October was in Camp on Salisbury Plain, England.



The British authorities found the Patricias to be well trained and capable of taking the field. By early November the Regiment moved to Winchester to join the 27th British Division as a unit of the 80th Brigade. Other units of the Brigade were all regular battalions of the British Army; 4th Battalion The Rifle Brigade; 3rd and 4th Battalions Kings Royal Rifle Corps; and 2nd Battalion Kings Shropshire Light Infantry.

The 27th Division landed in France on 21 December, 1914. PPCLI was therefore the first and only Canadian regiment in a theatre of war in 1914. Christmas was spent at Blaringham.

Patricias served one year with 80th Brigade (named the "Stonewall Brigade" after its defence of the Ypres Salient in May, 1915). The historic battle of FREZENBERG was fought on 8 May, 1915. The victory was won at great cost. The Regiment came out of action commanded by Lt HW Niven with 154 effectives. The anniversary of this famous battle is commemorated annually by the Regiment.

On 22 December, 1915 the Regiment became part of the newly formed 3rd Canadian Division as a unit of the 7th Brigade. Other units of

the brigade were: the 42nd Battalion (Black Watch); the 49th Battalion (Edmonton); and The Royal Canadian Regiment. The Patricias remained with this Brigade of the 3rd Canadian Division until the armistice.

The Edmonton Pipe Band had enlisted in Ottawa under a gallant old Highlander, Pipe Major C. Colville. Reporting in full Highland kit with the



The Regimental Pipe Band — 1914

Hunting Stewart tartan they announced to the Colonel that they had come to play the Regiment to France and back again. Colonel Farquhar was able to take them on establishment and they lightened many a march for the Regiment and proved stout-hearted stretcher bearers in action.

Three Victoria Crosses were awarded to members of the Regiment during World War I.

LIEUTENANT HUGH McKENZIE, DCM, killed in action
Passchendaele, 30 October, 1917

SERGEANT GEORGE HARRY MULLIN, MM
Passchendaele, 30 October, 1917

SERGEANT ROBERT SPALL, killed in action
Parvillers, night 12/13 August, 1918

World War 1 Battle Honours

**“YPRES, 1915, '17”, “FREZENBERG”, “Bellewaerde”, “MOUNT
SORREL”, “Somme 1916”, “FLERS-COURCELETTE”, “Ancre Heights”,
“Arras 1917, '18”, “VIMY, 1917”, “Arleux”, “Hill 70”, “PASSCHEN-
DAELE”, “AMIENS”, “SCARPE 1918”, “Hindenburg Line”, “Canal du
Nord”, “PURSUIT TO MONS”, “FRANCE AND FLANDERS, 1914-18”.**

Canada's Permanent Force, 1919-1939

On 20 March, 1919 the Regiment was selected to form part of Canada's "peactime" army to be called the Permanent Active Militia, more commonly known as the Permanent Force.

The Regiment's headquarters, "A" and "D" company were located at Fort Osborne Barracks in Winnipeg, Manitoba late in 1920. "B" Company was located at Esquimalt, British Columbia.



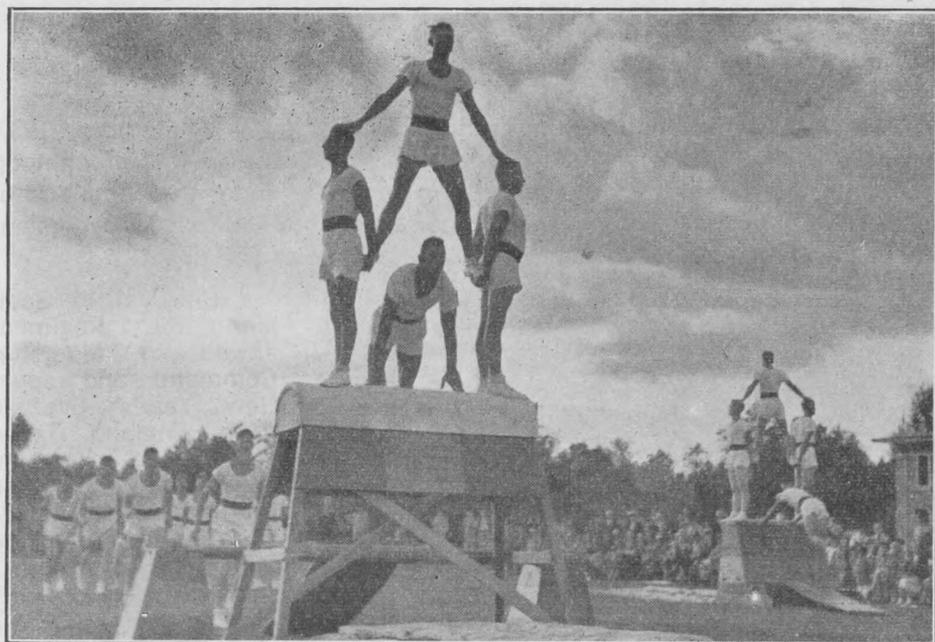
D Company, Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg
(disbanded 1924)

The years between the wars were lean ones for the Canadian Militia, both Permanent and Non-Permanent. It was a period of official neglect and ever decreasing establishments. Patricia's were concentrated at Sarcee Camp, Alberta, to carry out battalion training on only four occasions during these twenty years.

Each summer the Winnipeg companies went to camp, first to Camp Hughes and later to Camp Shilo to carry out company training.

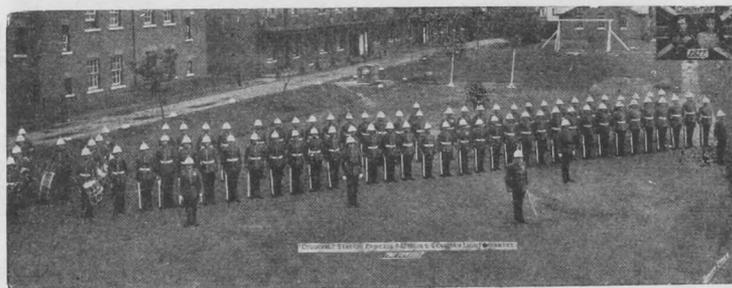


The Band of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light
Infantry, Winnipeg, 1934



Physical Training Display, City Park, Winnipeg, 1935

On the west coast, "B" Company trained at Heal's Range and other points on Vancouver Island.



B Company, Work Point Barracks, Esquimalt, 1937

Each year the Regiment was called on to provide instructors and to conduct qualifying courses for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Non-Permanent Active Militia. Instructors were also provided for contingents of the Canadian Officers Training Corps at the universities of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

the new battalion was redesignated on 2 September, 1945 as 2 Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, Canadian Infantry Corps.



Colonel-in-Chief inspects her Regiment in
Cove, England, 10 February, 1940

In the meantime the Regiment's service battalion in Europe, very much understrength, returned to Winnipeg in October 1945 and was demobilized.



COLONEL RALSTON, Minister of National Defence,
with Regimental Pioneers at Cattolica in Italy, 1944

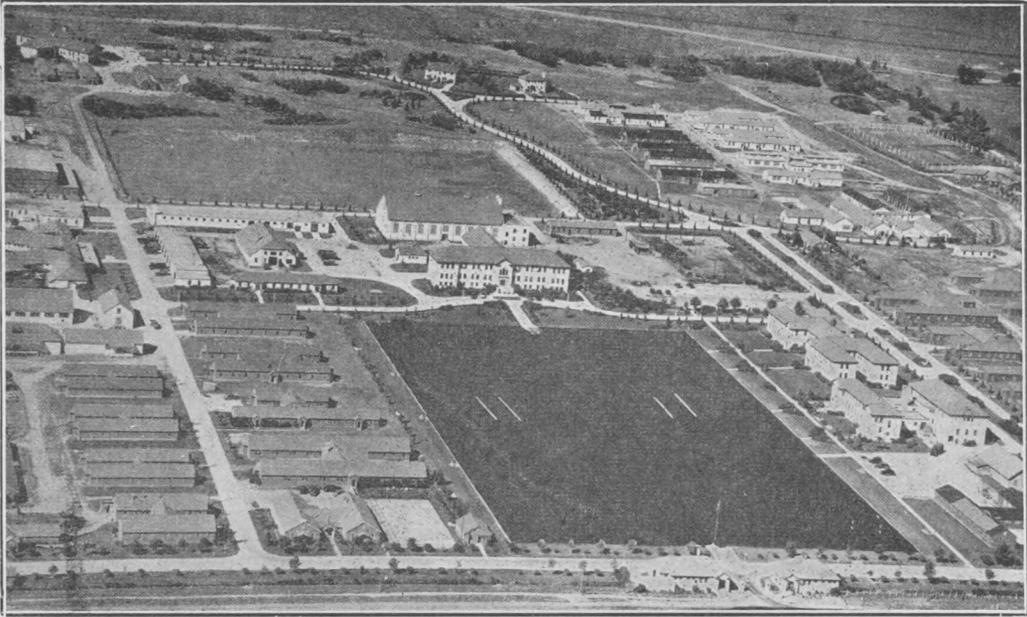
In 1946, the "Interim Force" was gradually abolished in order to reconstitute the Canadian Army Active Force. The existing battalion became once again a component of the "peacetime" army and on 1 March 1947 the battalion was redesignated the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

World War 2 Battle Honours

"LANDING IN SICILY", "LEONFORTE", "Agira", "Sicily, 1943",
"THE MORO", "THE GULLY", "Liri Valley", "HITLER LINE",
"GOTHIC LINE", "RIMINI LINE", "SAN FORTUNATO", "Savio Bridge-
head", "Naviglio Canal", "FOSSO MUNIO", "Granarola", "Italy, 1943-
1945", "Apeldoorn", "NORTH-WEST EUROPE, 1945".

Canadian Army Post-War

Second Battalion of the Regiment moved from MacDonald to Shilo, Manitoba in January, 1946 and to Calgary, Alberta on 10 June.



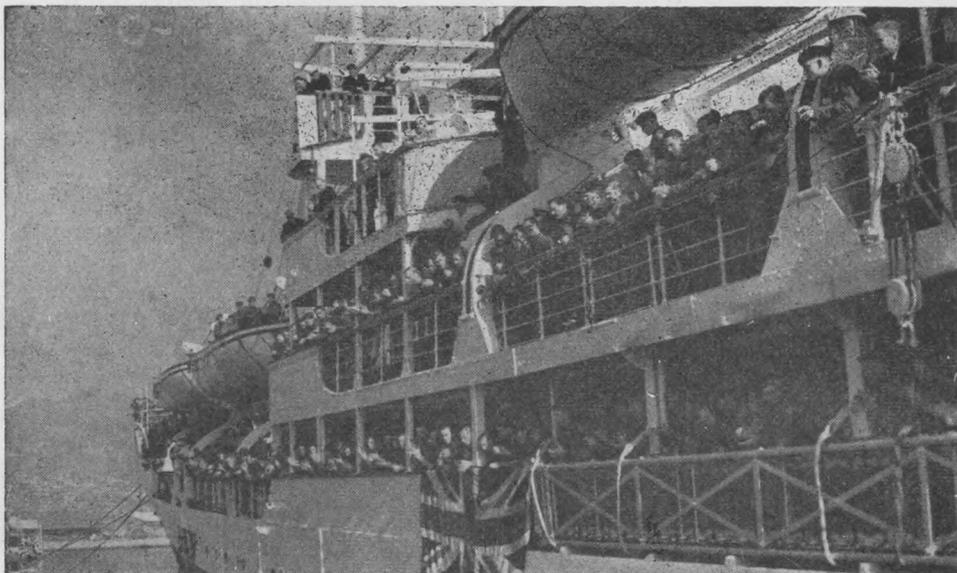
CURRIE BARRACKS, Calgary, Alberta, 1947

The arrival of the Patricias in Calgary marked the beginning of a pleasant period in the history of the Regiment. Currie Barracks located in the south-west corner of the foothills city became the new “home station” of the Regiment.

In 1948, the Patricias became Canada’s first airborne battalion. The Regiment formed part of the nation’s “Mobile Striking Force” and which later became known as the Defence of Canada Force.

In 1957 the Regimental Depot and Second Battalion occupied the new Home Station at Griesbach, Alberta. Later on 10 December 1958 the Home Station was designated The Hamilton Gault Barracks in honour of the Founder and then Honorary Colonel of the Regiment, Brigadier A Hamilton Gault, DSO, ED, CD.

Korea



Third Battalion embarks at Seattle for Korea on the Marine Adder

On 15 August, 1950, a Second Battalion of the Regiment was formed as part of the Canadian Army Special Force. On the same date the serving unit was designated First Battalion.

Second Battalion trained at Sarcee and Wainwright. On 26 November under the command of Lt Col JR Stone, DSO, MC the battalion sailed from Seattle on the Private Joe P. Martinez bound for Pusan, Korea.

A Presidential Citation was won at Kapyong on 25 April, 1951 while serving with the 27th British Commonwealth Brigade. Transferred to 25 Canadian Infantry Brigade of the British Commonwealth Division, the Battalion completed its tour of duty in the fall of 1951.

Second Battalion was relieved in Korea by the First Battalion and returned to Calgary to take over the airborne role.

On 30 November, 1950 a Third Battalion of the Regiment was formed. This battalion trained in Wainwright, Camp Borden and Ipperwash. It provided reinforcements for both Second and First Battalions during their tour of duty in Korea.

Third Battalion relieved the First Battalion in Korea in the fall of 1952 and was occupying Hill 355, "Little Gibraltar", when the Korean War ended on 27 July, 1953. After twelve months on active service Third Battalion was reduced to nil strength on 8 January, 1954. The commanding officer, RSM, selected officers and men transferred to the Second Battalion Canadian Regiment of Guards to form the nucleus of the new unit.

Korea Battle Honours

"KOREA 1950-1953", "KAPYONG"

Patricia's Service in Germany

During the summer of 1953, First Battalion, Second Battalion (Airborne) and the Regimental Depot were in service together at Currie Barracks, Calgary, Alberta. In September, the Colonel-in-Chief reviewed her Regiment (less Third Battalion which was still in the Korean Theatre) when a large number of the "Old Guard", veterans of World Wars 1 and 2, were present.

In October, Second Battalion departed for service in Germany to join 1st Brigade as part of the nation's contribution to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.



The Colonel-in-Chief and the Honorary Colonel (Colonel of the Regiment after 1958) leave Calgary, September, 1953

During the absence of the Second Battalion in Germany, First Battalion took over the airborne duties in Calgary.

In the fall of 1955, Second Battalion returned to Calgary as an airborne unit, having been relieved by First Battalion which served in Germany until fall of 1957.

First Battalion on its return from Germany took up residence on Vancouver Island at Work Point Barracks, Esquimalt, British Columbia.

In 1957 the Second Battalion moved to Edmonton where it re-joined the Regimental Depot which had preceded it by a few months.

In the fall of 1963 the First Battalion once again proceeded on a tour in Germany. In the fall of 1966 the Second Battalion replaced the First in Germany and the First Battalion returned to the Hamilton Gault Barracks, Edmonton.

The Second Battalion had taken up permanent residence in Germany until the announcement on the 19th of September, 1969 that they would return to Canada and be stationed in Shilo, Manitoba.

The First Battalion served from April to October, 1968, in Cyprus and returned, once again, to Currie Barracks, the present Home Station.

In the general announcement made on the 19th of September, 1969, the First Battalion Queens Own Rifles of Canada, was redesignated the Third Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and will remain in Work Point Barracks, Esquimalt, B.C.

The Regimental Depot

The Regimental Depot was formed in Calgary on 1 June, 1953 and assumed the responsibility for receiving, equipping and training men for both battalions of the Regiment.

The Recruit Programme comprised a total of seventeen weeks training to bring the new soldier to a standard which would fit him for basic duties within one of the battalions of the Regiment. Since February 1960, the Regimental Depot has also trained recruits for RC Sigs, RCOC, RCAMC, RCEME, RCAPC and RCDC.

The Regimental Depot was charged with the administration and accounting for all Regimental property and central funds and was the central clearing house for all business of a Regimental nature.

The Regimental Depot was disbanded on the 31st of October, 1968. The Regimental affairs are now the responsibility of an Increment attached to the First Battalion at the Home Station, Currie Barracks, Calgary, Alberta.

The PPCLI Band

The first PPCLI Band was in the form of a pipe band which joined the Regiment shortly after its formation in 1914. On the conclusion of the World War I this band appears to have been dissolved.

With the establishment of the Canadian Permanent Force in 1919, the PPCLI Military Band was formed and achieved prominence in the years between the wars playing many public and concert engagements.

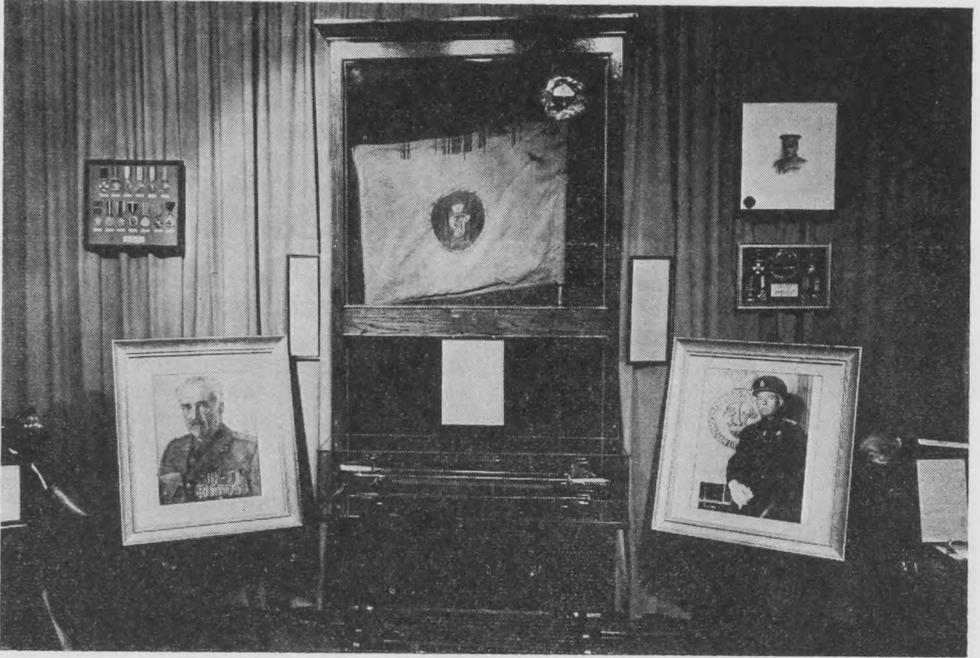
On the outbreak of war in 1939 the Band was absorbed into the Regiment for non-musical duties; however, it maintained for some time a small unofficial band using borrowed instruments.

The Military Band was not reactivated until 1949. Within the next two years a small band was formed in Calgary. By the spring of 1953, the band with a strength of 23 members went to Korea to participate in Commonwealth Brigade ceremonies and to play a series of concerts in the Far East prior to returning to Canada in late July.

By September 1953, the band was increased to its authorized strength of fifty-five as a result of recruiting musicians in Britain and Holland. During the period until 1957, they played many notable performances of which the foremost was at the British Empire Games in Vancouver in 1954.

In 1957, the PPCLI Band proceeded to Germany to serve a two-year stint with Canada's NATO Brigade. During this time the Patricia musicians participated in numerous tattoos and ceremonies including the Royal Tournament in Britain. In 1959, the band journeyed from Germany to the Gaza Strip and performed concerts for United Nations Forces stationed in the desert.

During the winter of 1959 the band returned from overseas and was stationed in Edmonton. In the fall of 1968 they moved to Calgary and absorbed the band of the Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadian).



Regimental Museum





Regimental Museum



Allied Regiment - The Rifle Brigade



The custom of linking regiments of different countries together in a formal alliance is peculiar to the forces of the British Commonwealth.

For example, as early as 1904, the 48th Highlanders of Canada were allied with the Gordon Highlanders.

Usually these alliances are approved between regiments having common associations. Some of these "common associations" are quite obvious, such as regiments having similar titles or identical uniforms.

In 1924 authority was given for the alliance of PPCLI with The Rifle Brigade.

Common associations in this case were many. The Duke of Connaught, formerly a Rifle Brigade officer, was Canada's Governor General from 1912 to 1916. He was Colonel-in-Chief of The Rifle Brigade for sixty years. His youngest daughter, Princess Patricia, had given her name to the Regiment. The Regiment's first adjutant was a Rifle Brigade officer. The Regiment fought for almost twelve months during World War I, shoulder to shoulder, with The Rifle Brigade.

A very strong bond of "family interests" led to the alliance between the Regiment and The Rifle Brigade.

The Rifle Brigade was formed in 1800. The Regiment has a distinguished record of active service including Copenhagen, the Peninsular War, Waterloo, the Crimea, India, South Africa, World War 1 and 2. It was garrisoned in Canada at Fort Henry from 1847 to 1849 and from 1850 to 1852.

The home station of The Rifle Brigade is in Winchester, the ancient Royal capital of England.

The Allied Regiment Shield



—This shield is displayed in PPCLI Regimental Museum —

As a result of the British Army cuts in strength and changes in establishments, the Rifle Brigade has been Brigaded with the King's Royal Rifle Corps and the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry (43rd and 52nd). The official designation for the Battalions are now:

1st Green Jackets	43rd and 52nd
2nd Green Jackets	King's Royal Rifle Corps
3rd Green Jackets	The Rifle Brigade

In November 1958 a parade before HRH the Duke of Gloucester marked the formation of the new Brigade.

The Loyal Edmonton Regiment (Militia)



3rd Battalion

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry

On 19 October, 1954 the Loyal Edmonton Regiment was affiliated with PPCLI as a Third Battalion, in accordance with Canadian Army policy to affiliate Militia Regiments with Regular Regiments.

The two Regiments had fought together in two World Wars and conveniently, both the Third Battalion and the Regimental Home Station were located in Edmonton from 1957 to 1968.

The 49th Battalion was formed in Edmonton for overseas service early in 1915 under command of Lt Col WA Griesbach (later Major General WA Griesbach, CB, CMG, DSO, VD). After World War 1, the Regiment became a member of the Non-Permanent Active Militia. At the outbreak of World War 2 "49th Battalion The Edmonton Regiment" was mobilized as a unit of 1 Canadian Infantry Division and redesignated "The 49th Edmonton Regiment". The "Loyal" replaced "49th" in 1940.

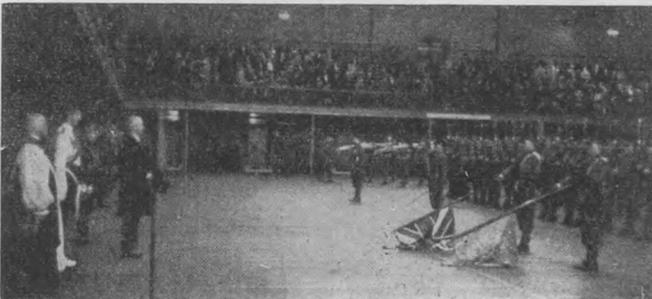
After World War 2 the service battalion of the Regiment was demobilized. The Regiment is now a member of the Canadian Army (Militia) with headquarters in Edmonton and detached companies in the northern and eastern parts of Alberta.

The Colours

The original Colour was a "camp" colour. It can be seen today in the Regimental museum. It was carried in action by the Regiment throughout World War 1 and was consecrated as the Regimental Colour in 1919.



Shown above on the left is a replica of the original Colour presented by the Colonel-in-Chief in 1920. It is hanging in All Saints Church, Winnipeg, where it was lodged in 1934 when a new Regimental Colour was presented to the Regiment. The First King's Colour presented to the Regiment in 1921, is hanging on the right.



At the left is shown part of the ceremony of the presentation of a Regimental and King's Colour to the Regiment in 1934. These Colours were officially approved by the College of Heralds and were carried by First Battalion of the Regiment until 17 July 1959. These Colours were lodged in St. Paul's Church, Esquimalt, on 25 November 1959.

Presentation of the Colours

(2 PPCLI)

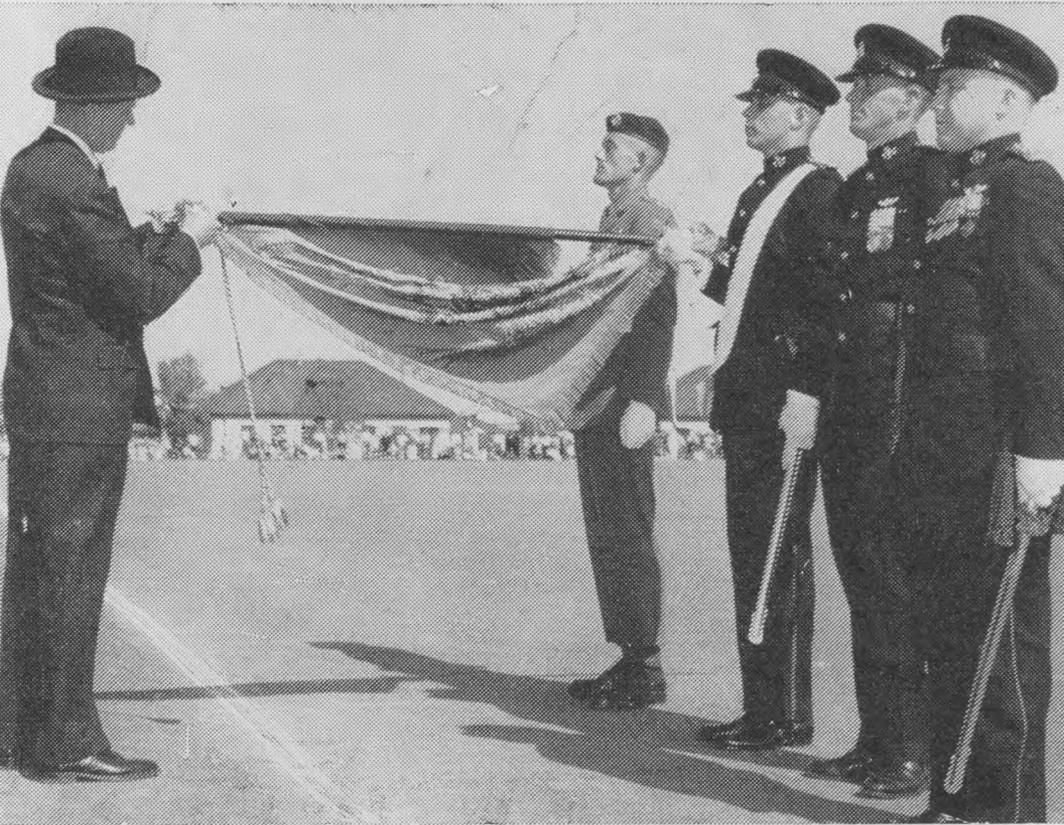


The Colonel-in-Chief is shown presenting the Regimental Colour to Second Battalion in Calgary on 11 September, 1953. At this time the Queen's Colour was also presented.

Colours of the two Battalions are identical save the Battalion designation "I" and "II". Second battalion is authorized to carry the Kapyong streamer, emblematic of the United States Presidential Citation, at the pike of its Colour.

The Colours are the symbol of the spirit of the Regiment. On the Colours are carried the battle honours awarded to the Regiment. The Colours emblazoned with distinctions for gallant service create a feeling of pride and loyalty in the soldier and most certainly in the hearts of all Patricias.

Colours are consecrated before being taken into use. After service they are laid up in a sacred or public building. The atmosphere of veneration with which they are surrounded is therefore maintained as long as they exist.



Presidential Citation Ribbon is officially attached to the Regimental Colour of Second Battalion in Calgary, 9 June, 1956, by His Excellency, Livingston T Merchant, US Ambassador to Canada

Presentation of the Colours

(1 PPCLI)

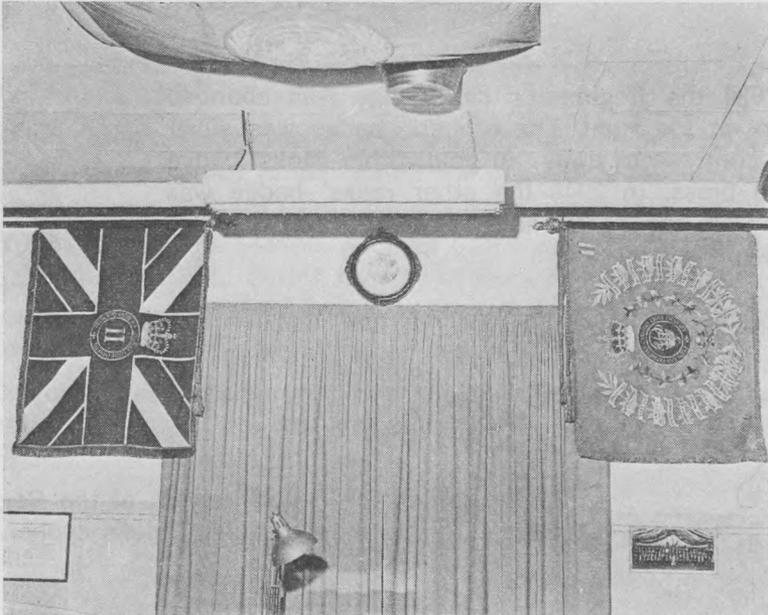


Presentation of New Colours by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
to First Battalion at Beacon Hill Park, Victoria,
British Columbia, 17 July, 1959



General J V Allard, CC, CBE, DSO, ED, CD, Chief of the Defence Staff presenting the new Regimental Colour to the Second Battalion on the 5th of May 1969 at Fort MacLeod, Germany. On the same parade a new Queen's Colour was presented bearing the new National Flag of Canada.

The Old Colours of the Second Battalion as they may be seen in the Regimental Museum.



Regimental Badges

The Regiment's first cap badge is shown at the right. The officers' badge was silver with a gold centre. The other ranks' badge was brass. This badge was also worn as a collar badge by the officers until 1917.



The Regiment's collar badge shown at the left was first worn by the officers in 1917 and was issued to other ranks in 1920. (The maple leaf badge was first worn by OR's.) The officers' badge is silver with "Patricia's" in gold. Other ranks brass. The "bugle horn" is the exclusive badge of all Light Infantry and Rifle Regiments.

In 1934 the Regiment's cap badge was changed as shown on the right. The officers' badge was silver with the centre—cut away—in gold. Other ranks' badge was solid brass. In 1948 the other ranks' badge was "cut away" in the centre like the officers but of brass with a silver centre.



At the left is the centre portion of the Regiment's cap badge. This is the Colonel-in-Chief's cypher.

In 1956 the St. Edward's crown was authorized to replace the Tudor crown on the Regiment's cap badge.

The "red" embroidered shoulder badge was introduced by the Regiment's first commanding officer, Lt Col F D Farquhar, DSO in November, 1914. The Patricias were the first British Commonwealth regiment to adopt the cloth type shoulder flash. This type of flash was adopted shortly thereafter by the British Guards Regiments.



Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Cadet Corps

The youngest member of the Regimental family is the PPCLI Cadet Corps formed on 2 April, 1955 in Edmonton.

The Corps was organized to provide boys of the Regiment at the Home Station with an opportunity to take cadet training.

The Corps was sponsored by the Regimental Depot and had the full training facilities of the Home Station. A Cadet Corps was also active in Victoria and sponsored by 1 PPCLI during its stay in Work Point Barracks.

When the Home Station was moved to Calgary the Corps in Edmonton was taken over by the Canadian Airborne Regiment.

In Calgary, First Battalion took over the sponsorship of the Cadet Corps that had formerly been the responsibility of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada.

Commanding Officers

Lt Col F. D. Farquhar, DSO	12 Aug 14 - 20 Mar 15	Died of wounds, St. Eloi
Lt Col H. C. Buller, DSO	21 Mar 15 - 4 May 15	Killed in action Sanctuary Wood
	7 Dec 15 - 2 Jun 16	
Lt Col R. T. Pelly, DSO	14 May 15 - 6 Dec 15	
	3 Aug 16 - 31 Oct 16	
Lt Col A. S. A. M. Adamson, DSO	14 Jun 16 - 3 Aug 16	
	31 Oct 16 - 27 Mar 18	
Lt Col C. J. T. Stewart, DSO	30 Mar 18 - 28 Sep 18	Killed in action near Raillencourt
Lt Col A. G. Pearson, MC, DCM	16 Oct 18 - 21 Nov 18	
Lt Col A. H. Gault, DSO	22 Nov 18 - 19 Jan 20	
Lt Col C. R. E. Willets, DSO	20 Jan 20 - 19 Jan 27	
Lt Col M. R. Tenbroeke, MC	20 Jan 27 - 19 Jan 32	
Lt Col H. W. Niven, DSO, MC	20 Jan 32 - 15 Feb 37	
Lt Col W. G. Colquhoun, MC	16 Feb 37 - 14 Sep 40	
Lt Col J. N. Edgar, MC	15 Sept 40 - 5 Jun 41	
Lt Col R. F. L. Keller	6 Jun 41 - 30 Jul 41	
Lt Col R. A. Lindsay	31 Jul 41 - 9 Aug 43	
Lt Col C. Vokes	7 Oct 41 - 14 Nov 41	
Lt Col C. B. Ware, DSO	11 Aug 43 - 27 Jun 44	
	4 Jan 46 - 30 Sep 47	
Lt Col D. H. Rosser, OBE	28 Jun 44 - 16 Sep 44	
Lt Col R. P. Clark, DSO	17 Sept 44 - 4 Jun 45	
Lt Col P. W. Strickland (CAPF)	28 Jul 45 - 22 Sep 45	
Lt Col N. M. Gemmill, DSO	1 Oct 47 - 6 Oct 48	
Lt Col D. C. Cameron, DSO, ED	7 Oct 48 - 14 Aug 50	

1ST BATTALION

Lt Col D. C. Cameron, DSO, ED	15 Aug 50 - 14 Sep 50
Lt Col N. G. Wilson-Smith, DSO, MBE	16 Sep 50 - 30 Apr 52
Lt Col J. R. Cameron, OBE	1 May 52 - 11 Apr 55
Lt Col T. de Faye, MBE	1 May 55 - 28 Jan 59
Lt Col J. C. Allan, DSO, MBE, CD	29 Jan 59 - 11 Apr 61
Lt Col R. F. Bruce, MBE, CD	11 Apr 61 - 12 Aug 62
Lt Col G. G. Brown, CD	13 Aug 62 - 24 Jul 65
Lt Col H. Moncrief, CD	25 July 65 - 11 Aug 67
Lt Col A. M. Potts, CD	12 Aug 67 - 15 Aug 69
Lt Col W. E. J. Hutchinson, CD	15 Aug 69 -

2ND BATTALION

Lt Col J. R. Stone, DSO, MC	15 Aug 50 - 4 Oct 53
Lt Col S. C. Waters	5 Oct 53 - 11 Aug 57
Lt Col V. C. Schjelderup, DSO, MC, CD	12 Aug 57 - 10 May 60
Lt Col C. J. A. Hamilton, MBE, CD	11 May 60 - 16 Jan 62
Lt Col E. M. K. MacGregor, MC, CD	17 Jan 62 - 28 Jul 65
Lt Col L. W. Basham, CD	29 Jul 65 - 5 Aug 67
Lt Col R. S. Peacock, CD	6 Aug 67 - 12 Jul 69
Lt Col C. B. Snider, MC, CD	13 Jul 69 -

3RD BATTALION

Lt Col G. C. Corbould, DSO	30 Nov 50 - 15 Mar 51
Lt Col H. F. Wood	19 Mar 51 - 4 May 53
Lt Col M. F. MacLachlan, OBE, MC, CD	16 May 53 - 8 Jan 54

REGIMENTAL DEPOT

Major H. G. Munro, CD	1 Jun 53 - 30 Jun 58
Major R. B. Mainprize, CD	16 Sep 58 - 31 Aug 61
Major D. O. R. Kearns, CD	1 Sep 61 - 8 Jul 63
Major G. E. Henderson, CD	9 Jul 63 - 20 Mar 66
Major W. H. J. Stutt, CD	21 Mar 66 - 31 Oct 68

Regimental Sergeants Major

1914 - 1964

PPCLI (CEF)

(Raised Aug. 1914 — Disbanded Mar 1919)

W H Marsden, DSO	Aug 14 - Dec 14	
J Anderson, MC	Dec 14 - Mar 15	
A Fraser	Mar 15 - May 15	Killed in action Frezenberg
L Scott, DCM	May 15 - Dec 15	Commissioned
S Godfrey	Dec 15 - Apr 16	Killed in action Hooge
M G Allan, MM	Apr 16 - Oct 16	Commissioned
W J Foden	Oct 16 - Apr 17	
S Patterson, DCM	Apr 17 - Aug 17	
W Jordan, DCM	Aug 17 - Feb 18	
C Peacock, MC, DCM	Feb 18 - Sep 18	Commissioned
F Gillingham, MC, DCM	Sep 18 - Mar 19	

PPCLI (PF)

(Formed Apr 1919 — Redesignated CASF Sep 1939)

F Gillingham, MC, DCM	Apr 19 - Jul 20	
T J Turnbull	Jul 20 - Aug 34	
K E McCulloch	Aug 34 - Aug 37	
J T Harper	Aug 37 - Aug 39	Commissioned

PPCLI (CASF)

(Formed Sep 1939 — Disbanded Nov 1945)

O Gardner	Sep 39 - Mar 42
H Bennett	Apr 42 - Nov 43
W F Lambert	Nov 43 - Aug 44
R W MacFarlane	Aug 44 - Apr 45
F Hall	Apr 45 - Jun 45
O Gardner	Jun 45 - Sep 45

PPCLI DEPOT (CASF)

(Formed Sep 1939 — Disbanded Jun 1940)

S Mitchell, MBE	Sep 39 - Jun 40
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2 PPCLI (CAPF)

(Formed Jun 1945 — Disbanded Oct 1945)

F Hall	Jun 45 - Oct 45
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2 PPCLI (Interim Force)

(Formed Nov 1945 — Redesignated PPCLI Oct 1946)

O Gardner	Dec 45 - Oct 46
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PPCLI

(Formed Oct 1946 — Redesignated 1 PPCLI Aug 1950)

O Gardner Oct 46 - Aug 50

1 PPCLI

(Formed Aug 1950)

O Gardner Aug 50 - Apr 52
K Byron Apr 52 - Jul 52
J G Austin, MC May 52 - Oct 55
H Haas Oct 55 - Apr 56
J G Austin, MC, CD Apr 56 - Sep 61
A J Rudd, CD Sep 61 - Jul 65 Commissioned
R G Buxton, DCM, CD Jul 65 - Sep 66
F S Dodd, CD Sep 66 -

2 PPCLI

(Formed Aug 1950)

J D Wood, DCM Aug 50 - Jan 51 Killed on active
L F Grimes Jan 51 - Jan 57 service - Korea
J C Coutts Jan 57 - Sep 61 Commissioned
R H Appleton, MM, CD Sep 61 - Aug 65 Commissioned
A Danyleyko, CD Aug 65 - Jan 66
C H Lock, CD Jan 66 - Jun 66 Commissioned
J E Stone, CD Jun 66 - Aug 69
J A Heyman, CD Aug 69 -

3 PPCLI

(Formed Nov 1950 — Disbanded Jan 1954)

J H Kelly, CD Nov 50 - Apr 51 Commissioned
D C M McDonell Apr 51 - Jan 52
G H Lee Jan 52 - Jan 54 Commissioned

PPCLI DEPOT

(Formed Jun 1953)

O Gardner, CD Jun 53 - Jul 55 Commissioned
J G Austin, MC, CD Oct 55 - Apr 56
H Haas Apr 56 - Sep 61
J G Austin, MC, CD Sep 61 - Aug 65
D I T Roe, CD Aug 65 - Aug 66 Commissioned
R J King, CD Aug 66 - Oct 68

Facings

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry

Prior to 1939, on certain ceremonial occasions, the Regiment wore the full dress uniform. This consisted of a scarlet tunic, blue trousers, white helmet and accessories. The full dress uniform of this period is displayed in the Regimental museum.

The collar, cuffs and shoulder straps of the tunic and the helmet puggaree are French grey which designate the "facings" of the Regiment. The facings of the full dress uniforms within the Regiment are identical to that of the background of the Regimental colour.

The choice of the French grey colour was made for two reasons:

- (a) To commemorate the occasion when the Regiment first went into the line alongside the French Army (6 January 1915) and when it subsequently relieved a regiment of the French Army.
- (b) In honour of the 3rd Canadian Division, with which the Regiment served during World War 1 (22 Dec 15 - 11 Nov 18). The colour of the Divisional patch was "French grey".

Today the facings can be seen on the "full dress" uniform of the Regimental Band; on the uniform of the Corps of Drums of both battalions and in the officers' waistcoat and cummerbund worn with mess dress.

Regimental Songs

HAS ANYONE SEEN THE COLONEL

- 1 Has anyone seen the Colonel?
I know where he is, I know where
he is, I know where he is
Has anyone seen the Colonel?
I know where he is
He's dining with the Brigadier.
Chorus How do you know?
I saw him, I saw him
Dining with the Brigadier,
I saw him
Dining with the Brigadier.
- 2 Has anyone seen the Major?
He's down in the deep dug-out
Chorus
- 3 Has anyone seen the Captain?
He's away on six weeks leave.
Chorus
- 4 Has anyone seen the Subaltern?
He's out on a night patrol.
Chorus
- 5 Has anyone seen the Sergeant-Major?
He's drinking up the private's rum.
Chorus
- 6 Has anyone seen the Sergeant?
He's lying on the canteen floor.
Chorus
- 7 Has anyone seen the Corporal?
He's hanging on the old barb wire.
Chorus
- 8 Has anyone seen the Private?
He's holding the whole damn line.
Chorus

THE RIC-A-DAM-DOO

- The Princess Pats Battalion
They sailed across the Herring Pond
They sailed across the Channel too,
And landed there with the Ric-A-Dam-
Doo, Dam-Doo, Dam-Doo.
- The Princess Pats Battalion Scouts
They never knew their whereabouts
If there's a Pub within a mile or two
You'll find them there with the Ric-A-
Dam-Doo, Dam-Doo, Dam-Doo.
- The Lewis guns are always true
To every call of the Ric-A-Dam-Doo,
They're always there with a burst or two
Whene'er they see the Ric-A-Dam-Doo,
Dam-Doo, Dam-Doo.
- The Bombers of the Princess Pats
Are scared of naught, excepting rats
They're full of pep and dynamite too
They'd never lose the Ric-A-Dam-Doo,
Dam-Doo, Dam-Doo.
- The Transport of the Princess Pats
Are all dressed up in Stetson Hats
They shine their brass and limbers too
I believe they'd shine the Ric-A-Dam-
Doo, Dam-Doo, Dam-Doo.
- Old Number Three, Our Company
We must fall in ten times a day
If we fell out 'twould never do
For then we'd lose the Ric-A-Dam-Doo,
Dam-Doo, Dam-Doo.
- Old Charlie S. our major dear
Who always buys a rum and beer
- If there's a trench in a mile or two,
You'll find him there with the Ric-A-Dam-
Doo, Dam-Doo, Dam-Doo.
- Old Ackity-Ack, our Colonel grand
The leader of this noble band
He'd go to Hell and charge right through
Before he'd lose the Ric-A-Dam-Doo,
Dam-Doo, Dam-Doo.
- Old Hammy Gault, our first PP
He led this band across the sea
He'd lose an arm or a leg or two
Before he'd lose the Ric-A-Dam-Doo,
Dam-Doo, Dam-Doo.
- The Ric-A-Ram-Doo, pray what is that?
'Twas made at home by Princess Pat
It's Red and Gold and Royal Blue
That's what we call the Ric-A-Dam-Doo,
Dam-Doo, Dam-Doo.
- And then we came to Sicily
We leapt ashore with vim and glee
The Colonel said the Wops are through
Let's chase the Hun with the Ric-A-Dam-
Doo, Dam-Doo, Dam-Doo.
- In '48 the Princess Pats,
Went out to earn their wings and hats,
They jumped from planes and gliders too,
To show their pride in the Ric-A-Dam-
Doo, Dam-Doo, Dam-Doo.
- Stand up! Hook up! Stand in the door
The Pats are first as they were before,
Across the seas or through the Blue
You'll find in front the Ric-A-Dam-Doo,
Dam-Doo, Dam-Doo.

SO CLEAR THE WAY

So clear the way for the men of the PPCLI
We're stalwart men, stout hearted men
And we know we can't go wrong, we can't
 go wrong
We fear no foe
As on we go
In the fight for liberty,
We're all for one, and one for all,
Marching along to victory.

In every outpost of our Empire
There flies a flag that makes us free,
As we go marching ever onward
Side by side, in unity,
With all the lads who fought for freedom,
In every land from sea to sea,
We're all for one, and one for all,
Marching along to victory.

Broom-i-loo

Broom-i-loo is the traditional regimental game played annually on the 17th of March. Normally the game is played on a hockey rink but if one is not available, other similar facilities are used. The playing surface may be ice, slush, mud or water depending on the location and weather.

The goal should be a special one measuring eight feet wide and six feet high, but in recent years, the hockey goal has been used with the result that scoring has been difficult because of the small target area and many scoreless games have been decided by a toss of the coin.

The game is played with a regulation soccer ball. Each player requires a corn broom.

Teams are dressed according to their own design and taste.

Normally each company of the battalion enters a team in competition for the award granted to the winner. The officers and sergeants game is separate and carries a separate award to the winner as arranged by mutual agreement.

The team consists of: 4 forwards, 3 defencemen, 1 goal keeper.



17 March 1959—Officers vs Sergeants Broom-i-loo game for the Wallace and Carey Trophy

Regimental Holidays

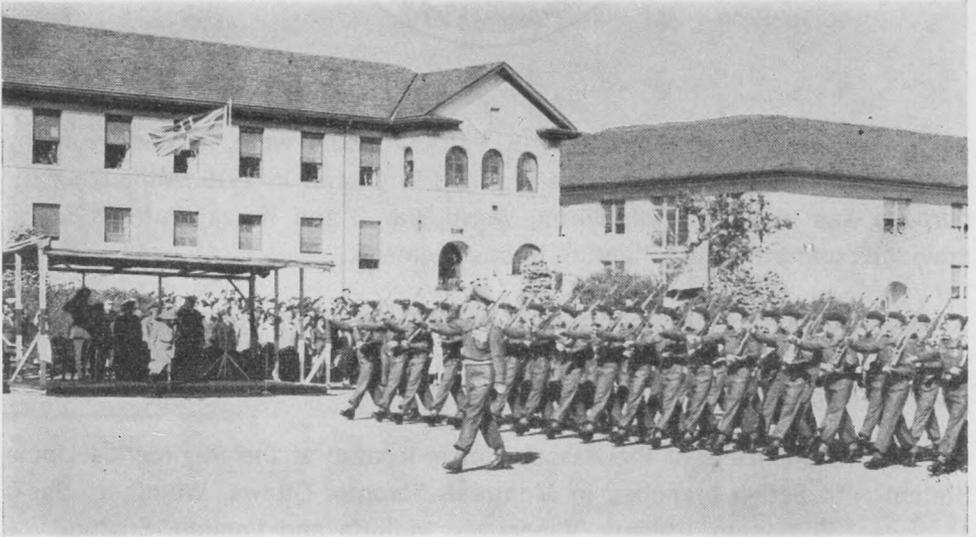
The Colonel-in-Chief's birthday, 17 March, is the Regiment's "special" day. On this occasion the day generally begins with a commanding officer's parade and is followed by "broom-i-loo" finals and other entertainment.

The Battle of Frezenberg, 8 May, 1915, is commemorated annually by the Regiment.

The Second Battalion commemorates the Battle of Kapyong yearly in remembrance of the battle which was fought in Korea on 25 April 1951.

The Regimental Depot celebrates its birthday on the 1st day of June each year.

Trooping the Colour



First Battalion "Escort to the Colour" marches past the Colonel-in-Chief, Calgary, 1953

The present day ceremony of "Trooping the Colour" is undoubtedly one of the most picturesque of all military parades. The precision of the drill and the accompanying music make it a most popular show for the general public.

Its origin dates back more than 200 years in the history of the British Army. Its symbolism is explained to the new soldier when he first takes part in the ceremony with his Battalion.

In the Regiment prior to 1939 the Regimental Colour was "Trooped" each year to commemorate the Battle of Frezenberg, 8 May, 1915.

First and Second Battalions now carry out the ceremony annually, on a day selected, to commemorate the battles of World War 1, World War 2 and Korea.

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Association



Immediately after World War 1, Patricia Clubs were formed in many Canadian cities. The first club was formed in Ottawa in 1919. Although their purpose was mainly social, during World War 2 and Korea, Patricia Clubs provided comforts for the fighting troops overseas.

In 1947, the Honorary Colonel invited delegates from each Patricia Club to meet in Calgary. At this meeting the Association of Patricia Clubs was formed.

The headquarters of the Association is located at the Regiment's Home Station with active branches in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Saskatchewan, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria and London, England.

The Association was incorporated on 1 September, 1953

The aim of the Association is to:

- (a) Maintain the spirit of the Regiment together with the comradeship and mutual regard amongst all ranks formed whilst serving therein.
- (b) Assist the Regiment, its members and ex-members in all possible ways.
- (c) Circulate information regarding the Regiment amongst its members.

