



THE ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT MUSEUM



ACTIVITY BOOKLET!

*Colouring pages,
connect the dots,
and more!*

Name:

Hometown:

The Regiment Through the Ages

The Royal Newfoundland Regiment
is proud to be one of the oldest regiments in Canada.
In 2020 the regiment will be celebrating it's 225th anniversary.



*Royal Newfoundland Regiment
of Foot 1795-1802*

*Royal Newfoundland Regiment of
Fencible Infantry 1803-1816*

*The Royal Newfoundland Regiment
1914-1919*



*166th (Newfoundland)
Field Regiment 1940-1945*

*59th (Newfoundland)
Heavy Regiment 1940-1945*



*Newfoundland Militia/Regiment
1940-1945*



*The Royal Newfoundland Regiment
1949-present*

prepared by Paige Brennan



Trail of the Caribou



*Monument for
Beaumont-Hamel.*

In 1914, the Dominion of Newfoundland stepped forward to stand in arms in aid of the British Empire, rallying a generation of young volunteers to fight the Central Powers. At the beginning of the war, Newfoundland did not have a standing army. By the end of the war, the 1st Newfoundland Regiment had evolved into one of the toughest and most respected fighting units in the war. They are the third and last regiment serving in the armies of the British Empire to be awarded the title "royal" during hostilities.

But the fighting cost them dearly. They suffered great losses and left many soldiers behind on the battlefields of France, Belgium, and Gallipoli. After the war, Lt. Col. (Rev) Thomas Nangle, along with unwavering support from Prime Minister Sir Richard Squires and his government, were able to create these magnificent memorials to the fallen.

Each caribou faces the enemy, perpetually standing on guard.

Over a hundred years have passed since the Great War, and new generations continue to visit these memorials to bear witness to the heroism and sacrifice of those who came before them.



Bowring Park

Pictured are the current monuments that stand. Recently the caribou in Bowring Park had been scanned and will be replicated for a monument in Gallipoli.



Gueudecourt



Monchy-le-Preux

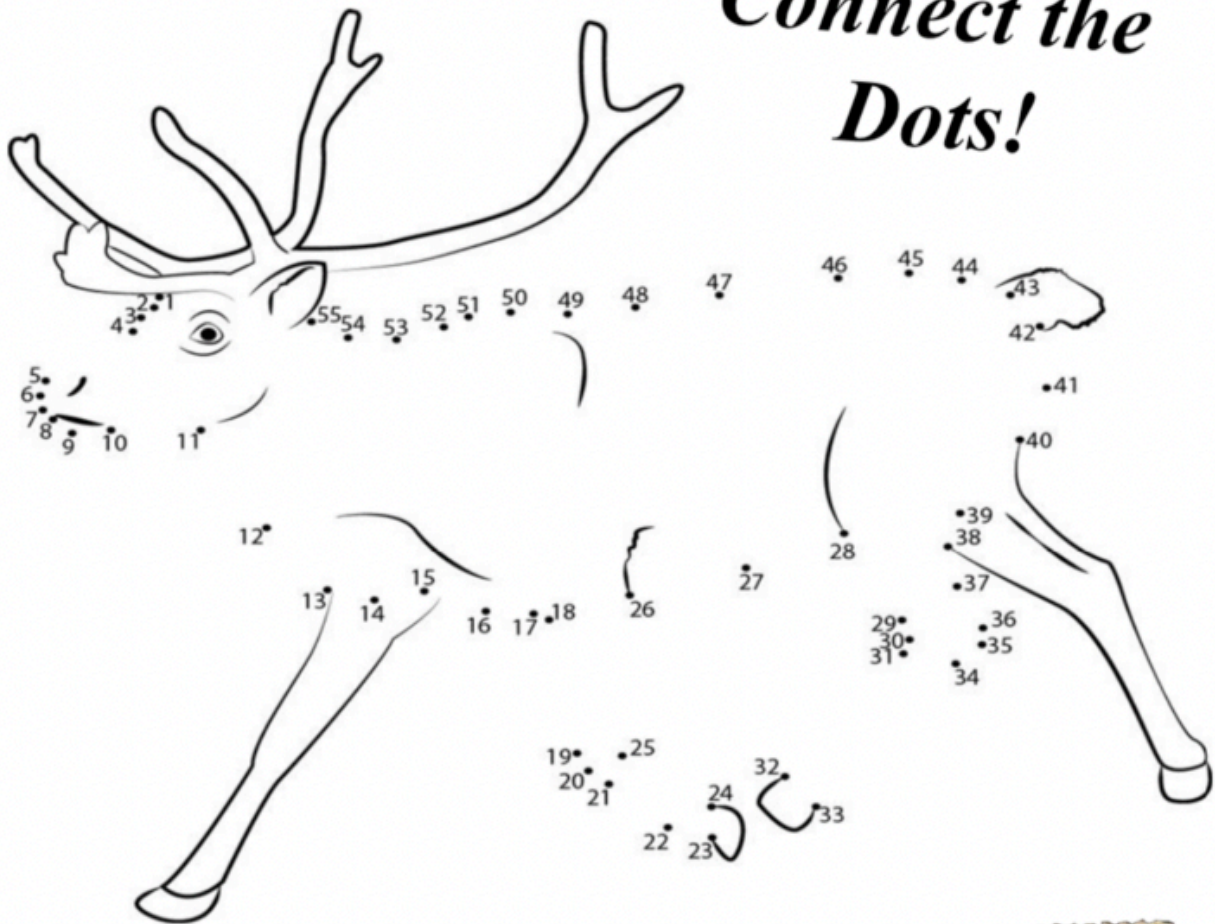


Masnieres



Kortrijk

Connect the Dots!



Did you know?



The Caribou has long been an important symbol for the people of Newfoundland and Labrador. The caribou monuments overseas are national monuments to the people of Newfoundland who served in the Great War.

The monuments are based off of an iconic photo from the turn of the century, "Monarch of the Topsails" by S. H. Parsons, a Newfoundland photographer.

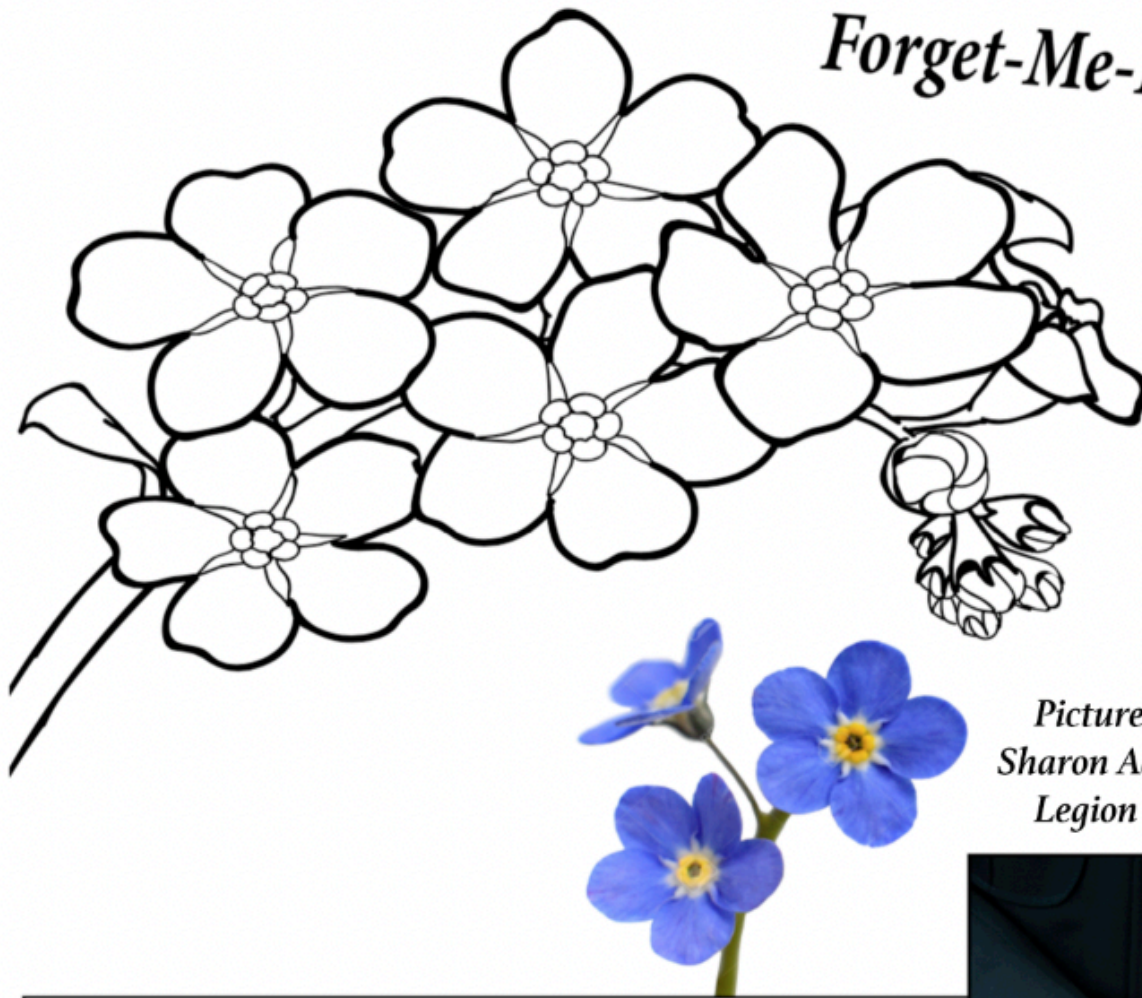
The caribou is seen as an official symbol of Newfoundland, and can be found on uniforms from the First World War, Second World War, and present day.



*Pictured to the right;
"Monarch of the Topsails" by S. H. Parsons*



Colour the Forget-Me-Nots!



*Pictured below; a
Sharon Adams photo,
Legion Magazine*

Did you know?

Forget-me-not flowers have a special meaning here in Newfoundland and Labrador. They are worn as symbols of remembrance on July 1st, Memorial Day, just like we wear poppies on November 11th for Remembrance Day.

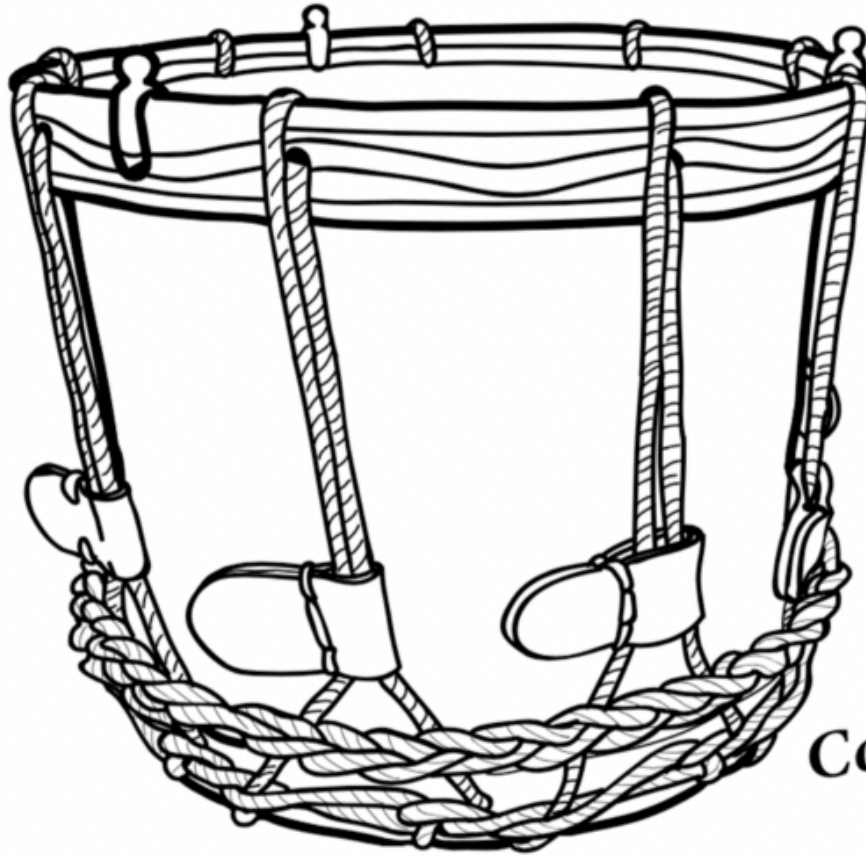
July 1st was chosen as a reminder of the hundreds of Newfoundland soldiers who lost their lives during the Battle of the Somme at Beaumont-Hamel. The flower is worn to commemorate Newfoundlanders in all times of service.



*Pictured to the right;
“Forget-Me-Not” by Rod Hand*



The Royal Newfoundland Regiment Band



**Colour the
drum!**



Music has accompanied the regiment since its inception in 1795, when a band of pipes and drums had first formed. The drum seen in the bottom left corner is modeled after the original drum from 1795. The band was stood up again throughout the First World War. The band as we know it today can trace their origins to the 166th Field Regiment RCA. The band is the best reserve band in Canada, and is both a huge morale booster and source of pride for the Regiment. They have played at every monument of the Trail of the Caribou and numerous other monuments in Europe.



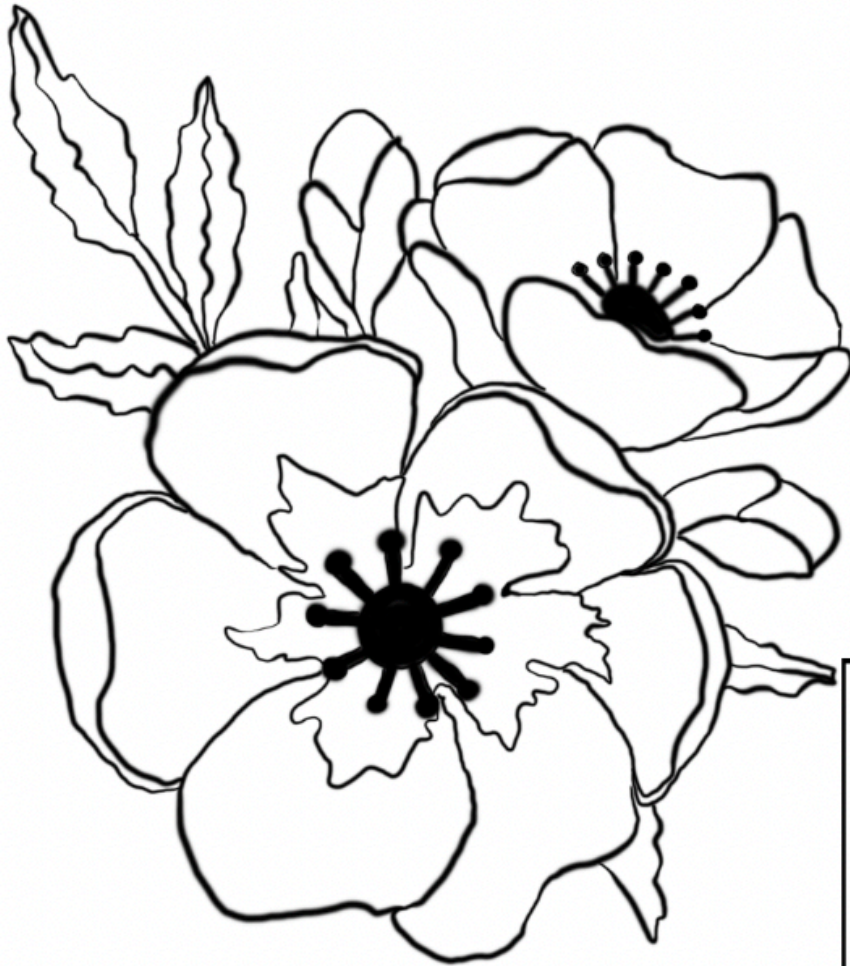
Did you Know?

Sable Chief, a Newfoundland dog, was the mascot for the Royal Newfoundland Regiment. He was a gift given to the regiment by Canadian Captain C. W. Firebrace. His handler, Hazen Fraser, was just 14 when he enlisted, and was given the duty of looking after Sable Chief. Sable marched with the troops and visited the wounded; his kind deameanor made him a favourite and a great morale booster. You can view Hazen Fraser's service medal in our museum.



Help Sable Chief find his bone!





Colour the Poppies!

The famous red poppy is the enduring symbol of remembrance, dating back to the First World War. In 1915, Lt Col John McCrae, a doctor serving with the Royal Canadian Artillery, famously wrote the poem In Flanders Fields. Today, the Poppy Campaign is one of the Royal Canadian Legion's most important programs. The money raised from donations provides direct assistance for veterans in financial distress, as well as funding for medical equipment, medical research, home services, long term care facilities and many other purposes. Both veterans pictured on the right are wearing a poppy on their left lapel.

Pictured on the top right is Sergeant Andrew Cox, then a Master Corporal, with his daughter Alice Cox.

Pictured on the bottom right is Gunner Leo Knox, a WWII veteran, and one of the last surviving members of the 166th (Newfoundland) Field Regiment.

He passed away in 2019, at the age of 94.

Today, we Canadians wear our poppies to honour veterans of all times and all ages, as well as their dedication to serve our nation and their many sacrifices. We will remember them.



Search for the words on the right!

W	D	V	J	S	E	R	V	I	C	E	Q	Y	K	S
J	B	F	B	M	M	R	L	L	P	N	U	C	T	A
B	R	Q	F	N	R	B	J	I	O	S	V	A	Z	C
L	Z	J	K	J	A	R	R	G	F	Q	Q	R	S	R
O	R	X	L	K	R	E	E	A	Z	W	I	I	W	I
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SOLDIER
REMEMBER
SACRIFICE
BRAVERY
LOYALTY
SERVICE
VETERAN
ARMY
CANADA
CARIBOU
REGIMENT
RESERVE

The Royal Newfoundland Regiment Today

On October 24th, 1949, almost 30 years after it was disbanded following the First World War, authority was granted by King George VI to remuster the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, serving as a reserve unit in the Canadian Army. The Regiment today is made up of volunteers, and forms a part of 37 Canadian Brigade Group. The Regiment itself is made up of two battalions, 1st Battalion in St. John's and 2nd Battalion in Grand Falls-Winsor, Corner Brook, and Stephenville.

The modern Royal Newfoundland Regiment recruits and trains soldiers. They are capable of serving in any domestic operation in Canada. They can also deploy on NATO missions and peacekeeping operations. Soldiers train locally at their home base and travel for other training opportunities. Their training ensures each soldier is ready for any challenges they may face. Soldiers of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment have served, with distinction, in nearly every overseas peacekeeping operation authorized by the Canadian government. Deployments have included Cyprus, the Golan Heights, Sierra Leone, and Yugoslavia. Soldiers have also served in NATO missions in Afghanistan, Latvia, and Jordan. The men and women of the Regiment continue to serve in this capacity today.

Pictured on the right is Corporal Brian Pinksen. On August 30th, 2010, Corporal Brian Pinksen died of his wounds after being injured by an improvised explosive device in Afghanistan. He was the Regiment's first combat fatality since the First World War. Brian was only 21 years old.

