ORDER OF SERVICE
REGIMENTAL FUNERAL FOR
CORPORAL NATHAN CIRILLO
1989-2014

‘Yea, how they set themselves in battle-array
I shall remember to my dying day.’
— John Bunyan, 1682

Christ’s Church Cathedral
Hamilton, Ontario
28 October 2014
23 October 2014

Her Majesty The Queen
Colonel-In-Chief
The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise’s)
Buckingham Palace
London SW1A 1AA
United Kingdom

Your Majesty,

The sad events of a troubled world are rarely coloured in Canadian hues. Yesterday’s savage act in Ottawa was an exception.

The eyes of the world focused on the violent death of a young and unarmed Canadian soldier as he mounted silent and respectful vigil at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. What is less well known is that Corporal Nathan Cirillo was a serving member of Your Majesty’s Canadian Argylls. It is my sad duty to bring notice of this salient fact to his Colonel-In-Chief.

At this time of Regimental loss, Argylls remember their Colonel-In-Chief and reaffirm our dedication to service and the principles they embody.

I remain Your Majesty’s humble and obedient servant,

Ron Foxcroft
Honorary Colonel
Colonel Ron Foxcroft,
Honorary Colonel,
The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada
(Princess Louise's).

I was so very sorry to learn of the death of Corporal Nathan Cirillo under such grievous circumstances. I send my deepest sympathy to all those affected by this tragedy, in particular to members of Corporal Cirillo's own family.

ELIZABETH R.
Colonel-in-Chief

26th October, 2014.
Welcome
The Very Reverend Peter Wall

The Procession
Flowers of the Forest

Then the celebrant shall say,
The grace and peace of our risen Lord Jesus Christ,
The love of God and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit,
be with you all.

People
And also with you.

Celebrant
Let us pray.
God of all consolation,
in your unending love and mercy
you turn the darkness of death
into the dawn of new life.
Show compassion to your people in their sorrow.
Be our refuge and our strength
to lift us from the darkness of grief
to the peace and light of your presence.
Your Son, our Lord Jesus Christ,
by dying for us, conquered death
and by rising again, restored life.
May we then go forward eagerly to meet him,
and after our life on earth
be reunited with our brothers and sisters
where every tear will be wiped away.
We ask this through Jesus Christ, the Lord.

People
Amen.

The Proclamation of the Word
First Reading Col A E Earp, OC
Reader A reading from the Book of Ecclesiastes
Ecclesiastes 3: 1-8
Order of Service

Reader
The word of the Lord.

People
Thanks be to God.

Psalm 23
The Most Reverend Douglas Crosby,
Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese
of Hamilton

Gospel
The Right Reverend Michael Bird,
Anglican Bishop of the Diocese of Niagara

Reader
The Lord be with you.

People
And also with you.

Reader
The Holy Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ
According to Matthew

People
Glory to you, Lord Jesus Christ.
Matthew 5: 1-12a
The Gospel of Christ

People
Praise to you, Lord Jesus Christ.

Homily
Major the Reverend Canon Rob Fead,
Regimental Chaplain

Reflections
Jenny Holland, Cousin to Nathan
The Right Honourable Stephen Harper, PC, MP
Prime Minister of Canada
LCol Lawrence Hatfield, CD,
Commanding Officer

Pipe Selection
Amazing Grace

Apostles’ Creed

Celebrant
I believe in God,
All

The Father almighty, creator of heaven and earth.
I believe in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord.
He was conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit and born of the Virgin Mary.
He suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, died, and was buried.
He descended to the dead.
On the third day he rose again.
He ascended into heaven, and is seated at the right hand of the Father.
He will come again to judge the living and the dead.
I believe in the Holy Spirit, the holy catholic Church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen

Prayers of the People

The Very Reverend Peter Wall, Dean of The Diocese of Niagara

Leader

Let us pray.
Almighty God, you have knit your chosen people together in one communion, in the mystical body of your Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Give to your whole Church in heaven and on earth your light and your peace.

People

Hear us, Lord.

Leader

May all who have been baptized into Christ’s death and resurrection die to sin and rise to newness of life, and may we with him pass through the grave and gate of death to our joyful resurrection.
People
Hear us, Lord.

Leader
Grant to us who are still in our pilgrimage, and who walk as yet by faith, that your Holy Spirit may lead us in holiness and righteousness all our days.

People
Hear us, Lord.

Leader
Grant to your faithful people pardon and peace, that we may be cleansed from all our sins and serve you with a quiet mind.

People
Hear us, Lord.

Leader
Grant to all who mourn a sure confidence in your loving care, that casting all their sorrow on you, they may know the consolation of your love.

People
Hear us, Lord.

Leader
Give courage and faith to those who are bereaved, that they may have strength to meet the days ahead in the comfort of a holy and certain hope, and in the joyful expectation of eternal life with those they love.

People
Hear us, Lord.

Leader
We pray for Elizabeth our Queen, Stephen our Prime Minister, And for the leaders of the nations, and all in authority; that they may strive to bring peace and justice to all people.

People
Hear us, Lord.
Leader

We commend to your gracious care and keeping all the men and women of our armed forces at home and abroad. Defend them day by day with your heavenly grace; strengthen them in their trials and temptations; give them courage to face the perils which beset them; and grant them a sense of your abiding presence wherever they may be.

People

Hear us, Lord.

Leader

Grant us grace to entrust Nathan to your never-failing love which sustained him in this life. Receive him into the arms of your mercy, and remember him according to the favour you bear for your people.

People

Hear us Lord

The Lord's Prayer

Celebrant

Joining all our prayers into one, let us pray for the coming of God's kingdom in Nathan's life and in the lives of all of us.

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name, thy kingdom come, thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.
The Commendation

Give rest, O Christ, to your servants with your saints, where sorrow and pain are no more, neither sighing, but life everlasting. You only are immortal, the creator and maker of all; and we are mortal, formed of the earth, and to earth shall we return. For so did you ordain when you created me, saying, You are dust, and to dust you shall return. All of us go down to the dust; yet even at the grave we make our song: Alleluia, alleluia, alleluia. Give rest, O Christ, to your servants with your saints, where sorrow and pain are no more, neither sighing, but life everlasting.

The celebrant, facing the body, says,

Into your hands, O merciful Saviour, we commend your servant Nathan. Acknowledge, we pray, a sheep of your own fold, a lamb of your own flock, a sinner of your own redeeming. Receive him into the arms of your mercy, into the blessed rest of everlasting peace, and into the glorious company of the saints in light. Amen.

The blessing

The Recession

Highland Cathedral
Corporal Nathan Cirillo was born 23 December, 1989, and grew up in Hamilton, Ontario with his mother, two sisters and step-father. Cpl Cirillo attended Sherwood Secondary School, and from an early age demonstrated a passion for the military, enlisting in the Canadian Armed Forces Primary Reserve in 2006 with The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise’s), just prior to his graduation of high school in 2007. Following his first two years of service, he was promoted to the rank Corporal in 2008.

Cpl Cirillo was an active member of the regiment, participating not only in regular training, exercises, and ceremonial events, but also was involved with The Argyll and Sutherland regimental hockey team, was the unit pugil-stick fighting champion in 2013, and participated with the Land Force Central Area shooting team in 2010. Outside of the regiment, Cpl Cirillo often performed other tasks in support of training in Petawawa, as well as in support of the Cadets at Camp Blackdown at Canadian Forces Base Borden. Cpl Cirillo was passionate about his involvement in the military and often commented that it was a positive influence on his life and provided excellent motivation for personal improvement. In his final year of service he had progressed to a junior leadership role as the second in command of his section, leading other soldiers.
In his civilian life, Cpl Cirillo was extremely active and demonstrated a strong zeal for fitness, achieving high personal standards and demonstrating strong personal discipline. This served him well as a personal trainer at a local gym, as well as security duties at some of the local establishments in the Hamilton area. Cpl Cirillo’s family will remember him as a father to his young son, who was a part of his motivation to constantly improve his performance and involvement with the military, as well as a loving son and brother. Cpl Cirillo was a hard-working and capable soldier, Cpl Cirillo demonstrated the kindness and character expected of a Canadian Forces soldier, and an Argyll. At the regiment he won the respect and friendship of his peers and leaders – his absence will be strongly felt by both his family and the regiment.
Regimental History

THE ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA (PRINCESS LOUISE’S)
1903-2014 – A BRIEF HISTORY
“To save lives and get a job done.”

Founding of Hamilton’s Highland Regiment

Kilts and bagpipes are merely the distinctive symbols of a tradition rooted in Canadian military history for over 200 years -- the Highland regiment. Since Confederation, the Highland Regiment has been most closely identified with the militia. In 1856 a Highland Rifle Company -- forerunner of the present regiment -- was formed in Hamilton.

Between 1880 and the First World War, as part of this heightened self-consciousness by Scots-Canadians and a rising interest in militarism generally, several kilted regiments were raised in cities across Canada. Hamilton had had a kilted military presence since 1856 when James Aitchison Skinner organized a Highland company; it later became a company of the 13th Royal Regiment, later the RHLI.

The ‘idea’ for a full Highland regiment in Hamilton ‘first took shape among the members of the St. Andrew’s Society [of which James Chisholm was the long-time treasurer] and the Sons of Scotland [of which, he was also a member].’ Late in 1902 meetings were held and prominent members of the city’s Highland-Canadian community were asked to ‘take hold of the matter.’ James Chisholm and his partner, William Logie (a captain in the XIII Regiment), took a leading, perhaps predominant, role in organizing locally and in lobbying Ottawa. With the support of local Scottish organizations and clan societies, a deputation was sent to Ottawa bearing a petition to the minister of Militia. The minister, Frederick Borden, was less than enthusiastic about the potential cost and the Highland character of the proposed unit (he wanted the militia in a common uniform). Col W. D. Otter, whom Logie canvassed for his opinion, was sceptical of the group’s ability to ‘get either the officers or the men and if we got both [of] these we could not get the money. . . .’

Hamilton’s Scottish-Canadian elite moved quickly to fill the ranks of the officer corps and to raise the necessary funds to outfit the regiment in full Highland dress. As a result of broad community support and effective political organization, the Regiment was formed on 13 September 1903 and gazetted three days later as the 91st Regiment Canadian Highlanders. In winning the day, Chisholm and Logie used every reasonable tactic at hand. They were particularly adept at putting pressure at the highest possible level, usually the minister, thus circumventing the normal channels of the Department of Militia and Defence.
The Regiment established its Canadian character by its choice of name – “Canadian Highlanders” and affirmed its Scottish-Highland roots with its Gaelic motto – Albainn Gu Brath (Scotland Forever). Although there have always been individuals with ties to Scotland and Scottish/Highland forebears, the Regiment and its great symbols quickly came to represent the face of Canada, whether in 1903 or in 2014.

The First World War

Like the militia generally, the Regiment has suffered or prospered according to the dictates of government policy. Peace, fortunately, has been the norm during most of the Regiment’s history. Thus, the contours of the unit’s weekly and seasonal existence has been marked mainly by a routine of ceremony, drilling, lectures, training, exercises, administration, and recruitment, to say nothing of the rigours of mess life and an always full Regimental social calendar.

During the First World War, the Regiment acted as a recruiting depot providing 145 officers and 5,207 other ranks for service in the numbered battalions of the C.E.F., especially the 16th, 19th, and the 173rd Highlanders. The latter was broken up for reinforcements, much to the chagrin of its men. Although the Argylls perpetuate both the 19th and the 173rd, it is the former which provides the Regiment its most intimate connection with the Great War. The 91st gave the 19th all four of its commanding officers and its pipe-major, Charles Dunbar, D.C.M., a pipe-major of international renown, its command structure and about 30% of its original establishment. As part of the 4th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Division, the 19th went from the mud and misery of Salisbury Plain, England, to the mud and blood of Flanders. The Battalion saw its first action at St Eloi in April 1916 and went on
to distinguish itself on the Somme, at Courcelette, Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Drocourt-Quéant, and the pursuit to Mons, to name but a few. It is worth noting that the 19th Battalion was in the first wave of 2nd Canadian Division’s attack at Vimy, and that Lt Hugh McKenzie of 3rd Canadian Machine Gun Battalion was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross for actions at Passchendaele on 30 October 1917.

In December 1918, its Pipe Band played a victorious Canadian Corps across the Rhine and into Germany: here was one of the memorable pictorial representations of Canada’s military past. All told, the 19th and the various machine-gun companies and 3rd Machine-Gun Battalion lost 1,374 soldiers and had over three times that number wounded.

The Regiment was less than two decades old and the significant part of its history had been written in the blood of young Canadians.

**Inter-War Period**

The Regiment went through the inter-war years, endured the general militia reorganizations, and prospered. Amalgamation with the 3rd Machine Gun Battalion, CMGC, (less C Company of that unit) occurred on 15 December 1936. Not only was the inter-war unit large in numbers, (rarely below 400, at times exceeding 600) it benefited from a considerable cadre of First War veterans of all ranks. Tradition continued to play a pre-eminent role and the Regiment enjoyed a visible civic profile through weekly parades on the streets, a close attachment to the city’s elite, and the activities of three highly active bands (pipe -- still under Dunbar, brass, and bugle).
The Second World War

When the drums of war beat again in 1939, the Argylls were ready for mobilization -- the structure, the men, and the numbers were all there -- but for little else. Prior to mobilization in June 1940, there were occasional calls out. Argylls in kilts with Ross rifles and fixed bayonets, for instance, performed guard duty on the local canal and electrical facility. The problems of active duty were myriad: First War tunics and kilts for uniforms, Ross rifles for weapons, hollow pipes and bricks for the mortar platoon, and too many people with too little training.

The first months of the war were spent in and around Niagara-on-the-Lake, a dreary round of guard duty on the Welland Canal and local power facilities. There was little training and almost no new equipment. The first Bren guns, for example, arrived in December 1940. But there was time for setting the foundations for excellent administration and for addressing the usual range of problems associated with turning civilians into soldiers. In May 1941 the 1st Battalion entrained for Nanaimo, B.C., where it underwent several tedious months of route marches alternating with inspections.

September 1941 to May 1943 brought a sojourn in the sun -- garrison duty in Jamaica. During this period, the reality of war was brought home by the fate of the Winnipeg Grenadiers (which unit the Argylls replaced in Jamaica) in Hong Kong, and of the RHLI (a sister unit from Hamilton) at Dieppe. It would have been easy for the Battalion to languish here, rum-sodden. Instead, under the command of LCol Ian Sinclair, the unit received new weapons and modern equipment, improved its administration, and began a complete program of small unit tactics, fitness, and training of all sorts. In addition, the Battalion
acquired cohesiveness at all levels impossible to achieve under other conditions.

The men of the 1st Battalion returned to Hamilton in May 1943 as soldiers. In preparation for overseas service, it lost its CO and all senior officers as well as all senior NCOs except its by now legendary RSM -- Peter Caithness McGinlay. In August 1943 the unit passed inspection in England and joined the 10th Brigade, 4th Armoured Division. Advanced training, specialized courses, and schemes up to the divisional level became the order of the day, all of which were overseen by the new CO, LCol J. David Stewart. The Argylls’ affection for him was instantaneous, broadened during training, and deepened with the experience of battle. His intuitive sense of battle (which could not be taught), his cool imperturbability, and his refusal to fight according to preconceived notions brought dramatic results.

The unit’s first actions in early August 1944 were small successes fought along the road to Falaise. The first major action, Hill 195 on 10 August, was a brilliant and unorthodox success; Stewart led the Battalion single file through the darkness of night and German lines to capture the hitherto, unassailable strong point. It was an act which historian John A. English has called “the single most impressive action of [Operation] TOTALIZE.” Less than ten days later in the Falaise Gap, a battle group comprised of B and C companies of the Argylls, and a squadron of South Alberta Regiment tanks captured St Lambert-sur-Dives and held it for three days against desperate counter-attacks.

Night over daylight fighting; infiltration rather than frontal assault; innovation when orthodoxy failed; superb leadership; doggedness; great spirit; excellent administration; and close cooperation with the SARs (whom the Argylls revered above all others) -- these were the benchmarks of Argyll success, and they were all evident in that first month of battle.

Of the experience of battle, Cpl H. E. Carter wrote to his mother on 13 August: “That life in the front is not fun, not glamorous -- it’s dirty, and fierce and anyone that says they’re not scared is crazy. But I’m not going to talk much about that. We try and keep our spirits up, joke and enjoy yourself under fire and we do an exceptionally good job of it.” That very same day Capt Mac Smith put it best when he wrote to his wife: “The men are simply wonderful. They have done well, and are getting better. They grumble . . . and dig, and advance and dig, and advance. They stand shelling mortaring and occasional bombing, and then stand up in their trenches and ask where the hell the food is.”

These first weeks gave the Argylls a “hard core of cynicism and self-satisfaction.” The depth of the former was best revealed when Stewart wrote of trying to protect his men “from our two enemies,
the Germans and our own Higher Command.” He saw his trust as “to save lives and get a job done.” Like all infantry battalions, the Argylls suffered “inescapable losses” but the Battalion was “never shattered in battle.”

Through Moerbrugge, the Scheldt, Kapelsche Veer, and the Hochwald Gap to Friesoythe, the Kusten Canal, and Bad Zwischenahn, the Argylls were successful against the enemy -- but there was more. Their losses (285 killed and 808 wounded) were the lowest in the 10th Brigade and their successes constant. Cynicism is a soldier’s rightful lot and the Argylls’ never lost it. Self-satisfaction came with, and was sustained only by, success -- despite the successive wholesale turnovers in the rifle companies. Neither quality was lost during ten months of battle. It made them as Capt Claude Bissell once remarked “a happy regiment and a formidable one in action.”

The 1st Battalion provided the headquarters and one rifle company for the Canadian Berlin Battalion, a composite battalion which represented the Canadian Armed Forces in the British victory celebrations in Berlin in July 1945. Here again, the Argylls provided a memorable pictorial legacy of Canada’s participation in that war as our Pipes and Drums lead the Canadian Berlin Battalion as Canada’s representatives in victory.

The Battalion returned to Hamilton in January 1946 where it was dismissed.

Post-war

The Regiment now reverted to its traditional peacetime role with the primary reserves. By the early 1960s the reservoir of veterans had dried up. Numbers shrunk with the various changes in defence policy and equipment became outdated. By the 1980s the worst was over.
Numbers have increased and there is new equipment. With the Total Force concept has come a renewed emphasis upon individual and collective training, and the professional development of soldiers whatever their rank. While retaining its Highland traditions, the unit reflects the modern face of Canada and Argylls serve Canadians whether combating natural disasters at home (66 deployed during the 1998 ice storm and many volunteered during the Red River flood) or augmenting UN or NATO deployments abroad. In the 1970s and 1980s, Five Argylls served in Cyprus and another three in Germany but it was the 1990s and the first decade of the 21st century that saw the Regiment’s operational role increase dramatically.

**Former Yugoslavia and Afghanistan**

Events in the former Yugoslavia made sufficient demands upon the Canadian Armed Forces that maintenance of its ongoing commitment necessitated the implementation of a total force concept. As such, the primary reserves augmented Canadian deployments thereby increasing the role of the reserves and 26 Argylls deployed there.

The long Canadian combat mission in Afghanistan broadened and deepened the trends apparent in the 1990s. The primary reserves provided about a quarter of the strength of each deployment. The operational tempo increased dramatically in this period. Over 60 Argylls served in Afghanistan; some for more than one tour; they were there at the beginning and they were there at the end in July 2011.

**Argyll Soldiering Today**

During two world wars, NATO and UN missions, and Afghanistan, Argyll families waited anxiously for their sons and their daughters
to return home safely. In far too many cases, it did not happen and it fell to the Regimental family, including a critical role played by the Women’s Auxiliary, and the community to provide solace for the loved ones of the fallen.

Regular training, no matter how hard, does not give rise to such concern. Argylls return tired, dirty, hungry, and, satisfied (most of the time at least). Part of Argyll soldiering from the Regiment’s first parade in kilts in 1904 has been ceremonial; it is an important means of representing the Regiment, its service, its traditions, and the Canadian principles they embody to the community. Kilted Argylls have done so, in peace and in war, since 1904. Thus, 110 years later, the service of Cpls Nathan Cirillo and Brandon Stevenson at the Canadian War Memorial and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in our nation’s capital were but the latest manifestations of a fine and honourable tradition.

The Most Recent Page in Argyll History

On Wednesday, 22 October 2014, Cpl Cirillo was murdered while standing vigil - kilted, respectful, and unarmed - as part of the Ceremonial Guard at these splendid memorials as Canada prepares for Remembrance Day. This craven act has angered and outraged Canadians from all regions and all walks of life. They were instantly mindful that his mother and his son had suffered a grievous and permanent loss. No one had foreseen that Nathan’s service on this day would end as it did. Sacrifice is inherent in a soldier’s lot but, at a time of peaceful commemoration and in such a manner, it is an affront to the decent sensibilities of Canadians.

And, unfortunately, this most recent page in the Regiment’s history has, again, been written in Argyll blood.

Today, Tuesday, 28 October, the Regiment parades in solemn ceremony, with kilts and bagpipes, as it lays to rest a fallen Argyll. His comrades will escort him, his comrades will carry him, and his comrades will pay their respect to his life and to his service.

Robert L. Fraser
Regimental Historian
To the community of Hamilton and the Canadian public,

The death of Corporal Nathan Cirillo has gripped Hamiltonians and Canadians. We are not naïve; we know the glories and the sorrows of the human condition. Yet young Nathan’s vulnerability and death as a ceremonial and unarmed guard at one of this nation’s most cherished and sacred monuments has touched our collective civic life, it has brought forward our common humanity and our fundamental decency as individuals and as a society. We also remember the tragic death of Warrant Officer Patrice Vincent.

I write today on behalf of the Cirillo family and the Argyll Regimental family, two families united in sorrow. Nathan’s two families have been touched profoundly by the depth of the response and the generosity of public support.

It is impossible to thank all of the individuals, government and municipal institutions, private agencies and companies and corporations that have helped through their condolences, their good wishes, their affirmations of support, and their magnanimity. Our broad Regimental family of volunteers can not keep up with the offers, the gestures, and the expressions of support. Here, however, it is fitting that to express our gratitude.

To all of you, I say thank you, merci, and tapadh leat (Gaelic for thank you). Our two families will never forget what Hamiltonians and Canadians have done.

Sincerely,
Ron Foxcroft
Honorary Colonel
The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise’s)
Battle Honours

Mount Sorrel
Somme 1916-18
Flers-Courcelette
Thiepval
Ancre Heights
Arras 1917-18
Vimy 1917
Passchendaele
Amiens
Scarpe 1918
Drocourt-Quéant
Hindenburg Line
Canal du Nord
Cambrai 1918
Pursuit to Mons
France and Flanders 1915-18
Ypres 1917
Hill 70
Falaise
Falaise Road
St Lambert-sur-Dives
The Seine 1944
Mœrbrugge
The Scheldt
Breskins Pocket
The Lower Maas
Kapelsche Veer
The Rhineland
The Hochwald
Veen
Friesoythe
Küsten Canal
Bad Zwischenahn
North West Europe 1944-45

Afghanistan
Anyone wishing to contribute to the Cirillo family can donate by going to any TD Bank branch and asking to give money to the Marcus Cirillo Trust. One can also donate to the military family support agency True Patriot Love Foundation. Those wishing to donate electronically can go to truepatriotlove.com and earmark funds for Cirillo or to standonguardfund.com

Argyll Regimental Foundation
The Argyll Regimental Foundation was established in 1981 with the broad objectives to maintain Highland dress and the traditions of the Regiment. A fund-raising campaign - with a goal of $200,000 was launched and, happily, the target was met and exceeded. Since then the ARF has enjoyed broad financial support from within the serving battalion, the Regimental family, and the community at large. It mounted another successful capital campaign to celebrate the Regiment’s 100th a formal organizational fashion the essential work there at our establishment. If the Regiment wants Highland dress; in large measure, it must pay for it and it has done so for 111 years.
In 2003, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise’s) celebrated its 100th anniversary. The achievement of the centenary was marked by an array of celebrations and activities. There was considerable and wide-ranging discussion that that centered on permanent commemoration of the Regiment and its fundamental attributes – service and loss.

The noted Canadian architect, Raymond Moriyama, CC, designed the pavilion erected at Bayfront Park. The inscriptions on the floor of the memorial are carved in stone and were dedicated by Her Majesty The Queen, the Regiment’s Colonel-in-Chief, at a Presentation of New Colours on 10 October 2002. The inscriptions read:

DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF THOSE ARGYLLS
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN SERVICE OF CANADA
BY H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH II, COLONEL-IN-CHIEF
OCTOBER 10, 2002

1,374 ARGYLLS GAVE THEIR LIVES
IN THE GREAT WAR
1914-1918

285 ARGYLLS GAVE THEIR LIVES
IN THE LIBERATION OF EUROPE
1944-1945

THIS PAVILION IS A GIFT TO THE CITY OF HAMILTON
IN RECOGNITION OF THE SERVICE OF ARGYLLS, PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE,
in peace and war.

Since then, the Pavilion has become the symbol of Argyll service and a centre-point of Argyll commemoration and remembrance.
This program has been made possible by generous donations.