

**TREASURING THE TRADITION:
The Story of the Military Museums**
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A MILITARY COMMUNITY

The museum certainly fitted well with Calgary's past where the military has long had a strong presence. Initially situated in what was called the North West Territories—stretching across the Prairies—in 1873 Calgary became subject to the authority of the newly-formed North-West Mounted Police, a paramilitary organization. The Mounties had been sent west by the government of John A. Macdonald to establish posts along the boundary with the United States and to represent the government of Canada to First Nations inhabiting the area. One year later the Mounties established Fort Macleod, near present-day Lethbridge. In 1875, they built Fort Calgary at the juncture of the Bow and Elbow rivers, naming it after Calgary Bay on the Isle of Mull in Scotland. The frontier outpost grew substantially with the arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1883. Within a year, Calgary was incorporated as a town with 506 people, and a decade later, with a population of 3,900, was officially named as a city.

In 1899, Canada's High Commissioner to Britain Donald Alexander Smith—the 1st Baron of Strathcona and Mount Royal who had driven in the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia in 1885—donated funds to the federal government to establish Strathcona's Horse to fight in the South African War (known as the Boer War). The gift of a horse regiment as part of the second wave of volunteers was widely praised as a patriotic act; it was also a timely one as the federal government's initial response to fund the recruitment and transport of a battalion to support British forces in South Africa divided Canadians, since Francophones



(ABOVE)
 "View of Fort Calgary, Alberta,
 looking north," ca. 1876, by
 William Winder.

(BELOW)
 "View of Fort Calgary, Alberta,
 with parade of North-West
 Mounted Police," ca. 1876, by
 William Winder.

Both images courtesy of
 Glenbow Archives, Glenbow
 Library and Archives, University
 of Calgary.

"Officers of Lord Strathcona's
Horse enroute to South
African War," 1900. Courtesy of
Glenbow Archives, Glenbow
Library and Archives, University
of Calgary.





(LEFT)
 "Sergeant A.H.L. Richardson,
 Lord Strathcona's Horse,"
 ca. 1900–01, by S.J. Jarvis.



(CENTRE)
 "Colonel Samuel B. Steele, Lord
 Strathcona's Horse," 1901, by
 William Notman & Sons.



(RIGHT)
 "James Walker, Calgary,
 Alberta," ca. 1910.

were overwhelmingly opposed to involvement in this war. A large number of the initial recruits for Strathcona's Horse came from Western Canada. Being a cavalry unit, the Regiment sought to attract skilled horsemen. Many were drawn from the ranks of the North-West Mounted Police; others were cowboys and frontiersmen. Their uniform even included a Stetson.

Command of the Regiment was given to Sam Steele, then Superintendent of the North-West Mounted Police. Numerous awards for bravery were bestowed upon these first Strathcona's, including Sgt. Arthur Richardson who received the Victoria Cross for rescuing a wounded soldier under a hail of gunfire.

Edward VII presented The King's Colours to the Regiment at the end of their service period of one year. Disbanded soon after arriving back in Canada, the Strathcona's was reformed again in 1909 from the ranks of the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Three years later, it was renamed the Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians), and soon after, with the addition of the word "Lord," arrived at its current nomenclature.

In 1901, Canada's federal government authorized in the District of Alberta—which became a province four years later—the raising of militia units in Calgary, Fort Macleod, and Medicine Hat. The Calgary-based formation held its first summer training camp in 1903 on James Walker's estate located just outside the town's limits in the present-day district known as Inglewood. That same year, Calgary's first permanent drill hall appeared, and in 1905, Walker became Colonel of the newly-formed 15th Light Horse.

In 1907, Calgary became administrative headquarters for Canada's Military District 13. Colonel Sam Steele was its commander. Although not from Alberta, he was strongly identified with Western Canada. He had participated in the 1870 expedition to suppress the Red River Rebellion and was a founding member of the North-West Mounted Police. He commanded Steele's Scouts in the 1885 Northwest

Images on these two pages
courtesy of Glenbow Archives,
Glenbow Library and Archives,
University of Calgary.

(BELOW)

"First regimental camp of 15th
Light Horse, Calgary, Alberta,"
1905–08.





(ABOVE, LEFT)
Regimental dinnerware, 103rd
Regiment (Calgary Rifles),
ca. 1912. Collection of the
Calgary Highlanders Museum
and Archives.

campaign, brought law and order to the Yukon during the 1898–99 gold rush, and commanded Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) during the Boer War.

In 1910 the federal government approved the creation of the 103rd Regiment (Calgary Rifles). It was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel William C.G. Armstrong, who had acquired considerable wealth through land speculation and had served as a city councillor. In 1911, the 103rd joined militia units from across the province at a summer training camp held at Reservoir Park, the future home of Currie Barracks and eventually The Military Museums.

The militia's role at this time was not especially active. The West was being settled, First Peoples had been placed on reserves, and the 1885 North-West Rebellion had been fought a generation earlier. Still, as Canada's permanent military was tiny—only a few thousand strong—the militia was the primary means of responding

(OPPOSITE, RIGHT)
Portrait of Lieutenant-Colonel
William Charles Gordon
Armstrong, founder and first
commanding officer of the
103rd Regiment (Calgary
Rifles). Both the King's Own
Calgary Regiment (RCAC) and

the Calgary Highlanders are
descended from the 103rd
Regiment (Calgary Rifles).
V.A. Long, oil on canvas, 1914.
Collection of the Calgary
Highlanders Museum and
Archives.

(BELOW)
Medals group of Major General
Sir David Watson, commander
of the 4th Canadian Division in
the First World War. Watson's
diaries and photo albums
are also in the museum's

collections. Collection of the
Army Museum of Alberta.



PHOTO: JULIE VINCENT PHOTOGRAPHY



to major threats, such as aiding the civil power to control violent labour disputes. The appeal for those in command was not only patriotism but also enhanced social status. Because militia leaders were typically prominent and wealthy citizens, they were also often obliged to help fund operations and even sometimes to supply uniforms. For those making up the ranks, there was the draw of comradeship and the opportunity to go away, typically during the summer, for training sessions, assuming they could afford the time.

Alberta was only nine years old as a province when the First World War broke out. Its population was approximately four hundred thousand, and its major cities, Edmonton and Calgary, both stood at around sixty thousand. From the six hundred thousand men who served with Canada's military in the First World War, Alberta supplied 45,136, achieving among the highest provincial enlistment rates, with one-third of its eighteen- to forty-five-year-old male population donning a military uniform. Ultimately, Alberta paid dearly for its patriotism: 6,140 were killed in action and some 20,000 were wounded.

The First World War saw the appearance of several Calgary-based units. Among the larger, the 50th Battalion was authorized on 7 November 1914. It was mobilized in Calgary in December 1914 under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E.G. Mason and trained at Sarcee Camp. Its first draft of five officers and 251 other ranks became replacements for the 10th Canadian Infantry Battalion, which had left with the Canadian Expeditionary Force for England in late 1914. At the Battle of St. Julien in late April 1915, the 10th Battalion had sustained a heart-wrenching 75 per cent casualty rate among its force of eight hundred. Lord Strathcona's Horse arrived in France in 1915 as well, were soon at the front, and endured heavy casualties throughout the Somme campaign.

Back in Calgary, within a year of the war starting, it became necessary to find space for the influx of recruits, many coming from surrounding areas. The solution was land Colonel Steele had identified in 1908 as ideal for a major training centre. Located next to the Sarcee Indian Reserve on the Elbow River Flats, it was relatively close to Calgary's main area of settlement and had access to water, wagon trails, a provincial phone line, and a transmission line of the Kananaskis Power Company. It was also expansive and varied enough to replicate different battlefield terrains.

By spring 1915, Sarcee Camp had become the second largest training facility in Canada, second only to Valcartier in Quebec. It housed as many as 5,000 men

(OPPOSITE)
Depiction of 10th Battalion
(later the Calgary Highlanders)
at St. Julien in 1915.



PHOTOS: JULIE VINCENT PHOTOGRAPHY

(OPPOSITE)

Items excavated in 2013 at Arleux Loop battlefield, northern France, along with the remains of 10th Battalion sergeant James Alexander Milne. *Clockwise from top left:* buttons, badges, ID disc, and metal 'Canada' shoulder title. Collection of the Calgary Highlanders Museum and Archives.

(THIS PAGE)

Sergeant Milne's steel helmet and NCO's whistle. Sergeant Milne's remains were reinterred with military honours by his Calgary Highlanders' brothers-in-arms in August 2017. His effects are now preserved in the Calgary Highlanders Museum. Collection of the Calgary Highlanders Museum and Archives.





Men of the 20th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery training at Sarcee Camp in 1915. The battery name is laid out in white stones on the hillside in the background. The Military Museums Library and Archives, Robert Horn photo album.

at any one time. Soon, it added property leased from the Sarcee Nation through an annual payment of \$225, this being calculated on the basis of \$1 for each band member aged twenty-one or older, \$10 for the Chief, and \$5 for each of the three Sarcee councillors. The lease continued after the war, with the annual payment rising to \$930 on property assessed at \$235,000. Soon the site was crowded with wooden buildings, tents, rifle ranges, and even a streetcar line from Calgary. From here, thousands of Calgarians started their journey to the battlefields of France and Flanders, participating in nearly all major battles and campaigns that involved the Canadian army.



Church parade at Sarcee Camp in 1915. Church services were conducted regularly by military chaplains during training in Canada and England, but not once the men entered the trenches. Nonetheless, chaplains accompanied the men into the front lines to keep their morale up and deliver last rites as necessary. The vast majority of the men passing through Sarcee Camp came from the Church of England (Anglican), but there were Roman Catholic (often from the francophone communities in Alberta) and Jewish soldiers among others. Private Louis Zuidema was one of those Jewish soldiers, later earning the Distinguished Conduct Medal for Bravery. The Military Museums Library and Archives, Robert Horn photo album.





(ABOVE, LEFT)
Bell tents at Sarcee Camp.
This style of tent was used for training. They were not used in the front lines. The Military Museums Library and Archives, Robert Horn photo album.

(ABOVE, RIGHT)
Soldiers from Sarcee Camp visit the Cave and Basin in Banff National Park. The men were able to sightsee in their off time, and often came into Calgary. The Military Museums Library and Archives, Robert Horn photo album.

(BELOW, LEFT AND RIGHT)
Mounting guard at Sarcee Camp, 1915. Guard or sentry duty was one of the more common tasks given to the men training at Sarcee Camp. It was an important way to learn diligence and observation,

which would keep many of them alive overseas. Other common tasks were marching drill, rifle training, and washing dishes and laundry. The Military Museums Library and Archives, Robert Horn photo album.



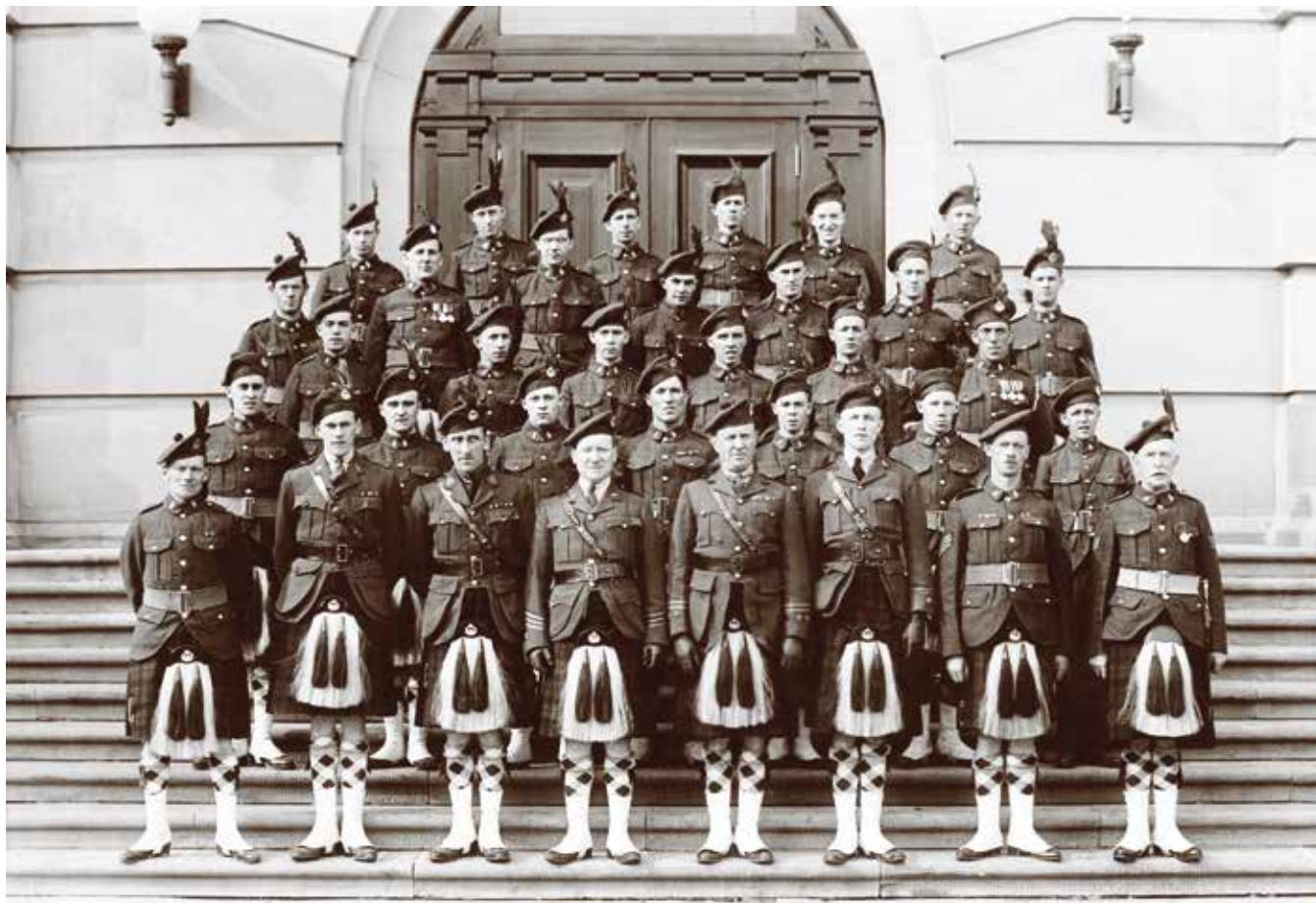
(ABOVE)

Visitors Day, Sarcee Camp 1915. Many of the men at Sarcee Camp were locals, with family or sweethearts in Calgary. Due to the proximity of the camp to Calgary, and the frequent traffic between the two, there was a close relationship between Calgarians and the men in the camp. The Military Museums Library and Archives, Robert Horn photo album.



(BELOW)

Marching drill, Sarcee Camp 1915. Although closed unit battlefield tactics were obsolete by the time of the First World War, they were still important for soldiers to learn to operate as a team, and to take orders. These were some of the very basic concepts taught at Sarcee Camp. The Military Museums Library and Archives, Robert Horn photo album.



"Calgary Highlanders,
'C' Company, 10th Battalion,
Calgary, Alberta, ca. 1914–18.
Courtesy of Glenbow Archives,
Glenbow Library and Archives,
University of Calgary.

Changes followed the end of the war. By 1924, what had been the 103rd Regiment had been reorganized into two separate units: The Calgary Regiment and The Calgary Highlanders. The end of the war also saw completion of the Mewata Armoury, located on the edge of Mewata Park in the city's present-day central southwest. Designed by Department of Public Works architect Thomas W. Fuller, with Calgary architect Leo Dowler as project supervisor, it was an impressive structure for the time, costing over \$280,000 (worth \$6.3 million in 2019). The Mewata Armoury is a representative example of the third phase of drill hall construction in Canada (1896–1918). In 1920, it became headquarters and provided accommodation for Lord Strathcona's Horse. Some one hundred and sixty men squeezed into the facility; their sixty horses jammed into an inadequate stable at the building's rear.

The Mewata Armoury has served as a focus of military training from its completion in 1918 to the present day. [NA-4075-1]. Courtesy of Glenbow Archives, Archives and Special Collections, University of Calgary.



Headquarters MDN 13, 1918

In 1934, the Conservative government of R.B. Bennett, who represented the federal parliamentary seat of Calgary West, authorized under the newly passed Public Works Construction Act a \$1.2 million military building project that would include an aerodrome on three hundred acres of land in Reservoir Park. Then located on Calgary's southwestern edge, on a plateau above the south slope of the Bow River valley, the result was Currie Barracks, named for Lieutenant-General Arthur Currie, widely regarded as Canada's most successful military leader, the first Canadian to command the Canadian Corps during the First World War.

On 12 April 1935, Canada's Governor General, the Earl of Bessborough, laid the cornerstone for the new facility. Opened the next year, it housed numerous branches of Canada's army over its lifespan that officially ended in 2001. In 1935, a landing strip was constructed on the base, and in October 1938, with the completion of an aerodrome, No. 1 (Fighter) and No. 3 (Bomber) Squadrons of the Royal

"Currie Barracks, Calgary, Alberta," by W.J. Oliver.
Courtesy of Glenbow Archives,
Glenbow Library and Archives,
University of Calgary.





Canadian Air Force began training there. A lavish air show that drew more than fifteen thousand spectators marked this development.

By the outbreak of the Second World War, Calgary's population was approaching ninety thousand. Once again, the city's contribution of recruits was impressive. Currie Barracks housed as many as two thousand trainees. The 14th Army Tank Battalion (The Calgary Regiment (Tank)) mobilized in February 1941. In August 1942, providing support in Churchill tanks, it joined the ill-fated raid on Dieppe. Of the 181 who managed to get ashore, only five made it back to England—many of the rest being included in the almost two thousand Canadian prisoners taken in the battle. Reconstituted with fresh recruits, the next year the 14th participated in the invasions of Sicily and Italy, remaining in the Mediterranean campaign until December 1944, after which it participated in the liberation of the Netherlands. Lord Strathcona's Horse, having been transformed from a mounted regiment into a mechanized one, were equipped primarily with tanks later in the war. They saw action in Italy through to late 1944, after which they joined the North West Europe campaign in February 1945.

With vast expanses of wide open, relatively treeless, and flat land, southern Alberta became home to many British Commonwealth Air Training Plan (BCATP)

(LEFT)

The Earl of Bessborough, Governor General of Canada, preparing to lay first stone at Barracks Block 2 (later Bessborough Hall), 12 April 1935. Canada Lands Corporation Historical Photo Collection.

(RIGHT)

Cornerstone laid on southeast corner of Barracks Block 2 during the construction of Currie Barracks. After the closure of the base, the building became Clear Water Academy, a private school. The Military Museums Library and Archives.



(OPPOSITE)

Exhibit depicting Calgary Regiment Dieppe prisoners of war in the King's Own Calgary Regiment gallery. This exhibit was originally designed and built by Calgary Regiment Dieppe veterans.

(BELOW, LEFT)

14th Canadian Armoured Regiment (Calgary Regiment) cap badge, handmade by a Calgary Regiment Dieppe POW. The cap badge is fabricated from scrap metal and tin foil. Collection of the King's Own Calgary Regiment (RCAC) Museum.

(BELOW, RIGHT)

Exhibit in the King's Own Calgary Regiment gallery showing a $\frac{2}{3}$ replica model of the Churchill tank "Calgary" disembarking from a Landing Craft Tank during the Dieppe Raid, 19 August 1942.

PHOTO: JULIE VINCENT PHOTOGRAPHY





No. 3 Service Flying Training School, Lincoln Park, Calgary, Alberta, ca. 1939–45. Courtesy of Glenbow Archives, Glenbow Library and Archives, University of Calgary. Modifications to this image include cropping.

bases that during the war prepared some one hundred and thirty-one thousand air crew personnel, nearly seventy-three thousand being Canadian. This included several facilities in Calgary. The No. 3 Service Flying Training School operated out of Currie Barracks, in an area where Mount Royal University is currently located. McCall Field, which is presently the south end of Calgary's International Airport, housed the No. 37 Service Flying Training School. The No. 2 Wireless Training School was located in a space that now houses the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology. Calgary was also home to the No. 4 Air Training Command, the No. 10 Repair Depot, and the No. 11 Equipment Depot. One trainee who arrived from Moose Jaw recalled Calgary as a "mecca for airmen" and the city's Palliser Hotel as their unofficial social club.

In October 1950, Currie Barracks became known as the Calgary Garrison through which numerous army formations cycled. This included Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, which in June 1946 relocated its headquarters from

Winnipeg to Calgary. The Air Force, in a section of the facility now known as Lincoln Park, continued its presence with a repair depot and as a fighter pilot training centre, though in 1958 that changed to preparing air transport personnel.

With Calgary's population growing and spreading geographically after the Second World War, the garrison became increasingly surrounded by residential settlement. The base itself became reflective of this trend. Temporary accommodation was demolished and replaced by married living quarters. Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels appeared, as did an elementary school for the children of military personnel.

The RCAF discontinued flights at Lincoln Park in 1964. Some of the land used for this purpose went to the Army. Other parts were sold to the city government, which used it to expand residential and commercial activity, to support the relocation of Mount Royal College, and to establish the ATCO Industrial Park. Land remaining with the Army became known as Canadian Forces Base (CFB) Calgary, which was inaugurated on 14 March 1966. The renaming reflected the unification of the Canadian Forces. Minister of National Defence Paul Hellyer proposed this to the House of Commons on 26 March 1964 and it was officially enacted on 1 February 1968; the Canadian Army became known as Mobile Command. By the 1970s, the Calgary International Raceway was using the former north-south air landing strip for drag racing. In September 1981, forty-eight hundred hectares of land was returned to the Sarcee Nation, which had become known as the Tsuu T'ina Nation.

By the mid-1980s, Calgary was home to two thriving military bases and a number of reserve formations. Each of the city's four main regiments—Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians), the King's Own Calgary Regiment (Royal Canadian Armoured Corps), Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, and the Calgary Highlanders—attempted to preserve their history and heritage. The Canadian regimental system, patterned after Britain's, permitted individual regiments to develop distinctive qualities, such as the look of their uniform. The purpose was to instill a sense of identity, mutual loyalty, and esprit de corps. Regimental histories and traditions were preserved through historical records, books, and artifacts. The Calgary regiments had all these, but due primarily to lack of room or space, they were stored in as many nooks and crannies as possible in buildings on the bases and in the Glenbow Museum in downtown Calgary.

The collection of the King's Own Calgary Regiment was housed in two small rooms in the Mewata Armoury, and was accessible only by appointment. Older uniforms were placed in dry-cleaning bags, and uncatalogued and unprotected archival documents were piled on shelves. Calgary's Glenbow Museum, whose mandate was to collect material relating to western Canadian history, stored the Calgary Highlanders' collection. The collection related to Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry enjoyed more storage space in a building at Currie Barracks with a rather expansive display on its main floor. Three military personnel managed it, and it attracted up to five thousand visitors annually. However, the space lacked suitable security, temperature and humidity controls, and lighting. Lord Strathcona's Horse Regimental Museum and Archives was also housed at Currie Barracks. Although a small number of non-commissioned members worked at keeping the collection organized, the job was almost impossible due to restricted space, which also largely precluded its display for visitors.

Starting in the mid-1980s, discussions began between the four regiments, along with a number of well-connected private citizens with a high interest in military matters, about pooling resources to create a new facility that could properly store and exhibit all of Calgary's army heritage. Surveys concluded that such a place would have wide public appeal. For instance, annual attendance at the Glenbow, which was used as a model, topped 130,000.

But where? The Calgary Board of Education had been operating a school named for Sir Sam Steele at Currie Barracks since 1964. By 1987, it was slated for closure and to be handed back to the Department of National Defence for a nominal sum. It was a likely site, but much reconstruction was necessary for it to become a museum.

The backers of the museum project quickly realized that some sort of legal entity would be required to raise funds for the new facility and to pay for its staff and upkeep. Thus the Calgary Military Museums Society (CMMS) was incorporated in March 1987 as a charitable organization to pursue those goals. Its bylaws stated that its Board of Directors had to include the commanding officer—or delegate—from each of the four regiments, the deputy commander of CFB Calgary, and ten associate members. It was an impressive and influential group, largely comprised of former military leaders, most of whom were generals.

By 1988, the CMMS had seized the opportunity to pursue redevelopment of the school. Engineers judged the building to be in good physical shape. An independent study done with the aid of the Provincial Museum and Archives in Edmonton favourably assessed its potential to house and display the regimental collections. Adequate space was also identified in a remodeled structure for visiting exhibits, storage, a cafeteria, an archives, a library, and administrative offices. Its location was considered an advantage, being highly visible along Crowchild Trail where some fifty thousand vehicles passed daily.

The estimated cost of converting the school into a museum was \$6.5 million. The plan was to have one permanent exhibit dedicated to each of the four regiments. A fifth exhibit hall would cover major aspects of Southern Alberta's military experience on land, such as relating to Indigenous communities and the North-West Mounted Police, the Alberta Field Force and its role in the Riel Rebellion, early militia and life at Sarcee Camp, and local involvement in battles and peacekeeping operations. A small gallery would be used for temporary or travelling exhibits.

The job of turning the former school into a museum would take money, and the Department of National Defence had precious little of that to invest in such a project. The next phase required massive fundraising from local individuals and businesses, and all levels of government.

THE KING'S OWN CALGARY REGIMENT (RCAC) MUSEUM & ARCHIVES



PHOTO: JULIE VINCENT PHOTOGRAPHY

Medals group of Major Fred Ritchie, MC, 14th Canadian Armoured Regiment (The Calgary Regiment). From left to right: Military Cross, 1939–1945 Star, the Italy Star, the France and Germany Star, the Defence Medal, Canadian

Volunteer Service Medal (with bar), War Medal, with Mention in Dispatches Oak Leaf, and Bronze Cross (Netherlands award). Collection of the King's Own Calgary Regiment (RCAC) Museum.

(ABOVE)

Ceremonial riding troop cap, King's Own Calgary Regiment (RCAC). Although the ceremonial riding troop for Lord Strathcona's Horse (RC) continues into the 21st century, the King's Own Calgary Regiment troop only lasted three years in the 1950s. As such, this is a very rare object. The riding troops for both units hearken back to earlier days, before the advent of mechanized warfare—both units are now armoured regiments. Collection of The King's Own Calgary Regiment (RCAC) Regimental Museum & Archives.



(BELOW)

Pennant, 22nd Militia Group. This pennant was used by W. A. Howard when he was Colonel Commandant. Howard was a prominent Calgary lawyer and retired as a Major General. The library at The Military Museums is named for him. Collection of The King's Own Calgary Regiment (RCAC) Regimental Museum & Archives.



LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE (ROYAL CANADIANS) MUSEUM & ARCHIVES



(LEFT)
First World War field service cap, Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians). Worn by Johnson Lionel Cox, who was wounded at the battle of Moreuil Wood, 30 March 1918—one of the last Canadian cavalry charges in history. Collection of Lord Strathcona's Horse (RC) Museum & Archives.

(BELOW, LEFT)
Strathcona hat/cap badge (left) and collar dog (right) authorized for wear in 1912. It

was no longer commonly worn as of the 1920s. Collection of Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) Regimental Museum.

(BELOW, RIGHT)
Souvenir tour ring from Cyprus, 18-carat rose gold, featuring a Strathcona badge with United Nations and Cyprus imagery. Owned by Warrant Officer Clement. Collection of Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) Regimental Museum.

PHOTOS: JULIE VINCENT PHOTOGRAPHY





Presentation miniature memorial gong, based on the Regimental Memorial Gong, purchased following the First World War, originally used to strike the hours at Regimental Headquarters. This keepsake is given to outgoing Commanding

Officers and Regimental Sergeants Major. This example was presented to Lieutenant-Colonel I.M. Grant, DSO, and is the first example of its kind. Collection of Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) Regimental Museum.



1912 Pattern British Cavalry Officer's sword and scabbard, considered one of the finest military swords ever issued and used in battle. This example belonged to Captain F.C. Powell, MC DCM of the Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians). Collection of Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) Regimental Museum.

PHOTO: JULIE VINCENT PHOTOGRAPHY