University of Florida Performing Arts

presents

A Columbia Artists Production

THE PIPES, DRUMS AND DANCERS
OF
THE ROYAL DRAGOON GUARDS
AND
THE BAND OF THE
COLDSTREAM GUARDS

Wednesday, March 12, 2008, 7:30 p.m.
PROGRAM

Opening Muster
The Regimental Band

  March On  Pride and Honour
  Fanfare    Salute America

The Pipes and Drums

  March On  Gard of Old Gaul  arr. Jones

Honour Guard

  Semper Fidelis  Sousa

National Anthems

  God Save the Queen
  The Star-Spangled Banner

The Regimental Band marches off.

  Scottish Soldiers  arr. Owens

The Emerald Isles
The Pipes and Drums

  Dawning of the Day
  Silver Threads
  Snuggling the Blanket
  Boys of Ballymore
  Jolly Beggerman
  Paddy Maginties Goat

  arr. Potter

Tribute to The Coldstream Guards
The 18th Century Band of The Coldstream Guards

  Duke of York  arr. Stones
  Fanfare        arr. Stones
  Figaro         arr. Stones

The Strings of the Coldstream Guards

  Coldstream Guards Waltz  arr. Diggs

The Regimental Band

  Royal Heritage  arr. Jones
  Coldstream Guards March  arr. Jones
  Coldstream Polka       arr. Diggs
  Coldstream Rose        Jones

A Very British Tribute
The Regimental Band featuring the voice of LCpl James Scott.

  Suo Gan
  Loch Lomond
  Danny Boy
  Land of Hope and Glory  arr. Jones

arr. Jones
Highland Fling

The Pipes, Drums, Dancers and the Regimental Band

- March On - Atholl Highlanders
- Fling - Lady Madeline Sinclair
- Loudens Bonnie Woods & Braes
- Captain Horn
- March Off - Bugle Horn

First Half Finale Scottish Airs

All Combined
- My Home
- Skye Boat Song
- Highland Cradle Song
- Darke Isle

March Off Scottish Salute

All Combined
- The Old Rustic Bridge
- Marie’s Wedding
- Lord Lovet’s Lament
- Hills of Alva

Intermission

Royal Celebration

The Regimental Band

- March On - Number 7 Company Coldstream Guards
- Soldiers of the Queen
- Changing the Guard at Buckingham Palace
- When the Guards Are on Parade
- March Off - General Willie

Highland Dance

The Pipes, Drums and Dancers

- Highland Laddie

Competition Set

The Pipes and Drums

- Captain Compare
- The Cow, The Goat and The Pot Belly Pig
- Fhear a Bhata
- Caledonian Society of London
- Ashley’s Thinning Napper
- Queen of the Rushes
**Tribute to America**

The Regimental Band

- Yankee Doodle
- Hail, Columbia
- Old Folks at Home
- The Girl I Left Behind Me
- Brass Band Quick Step
- Sousa March
- The Army
- The Marines
- The Navy
- The Air Force
- The Coast Guard
- The Merchant Marine
- America the Beautiful

The Pipes and Drums March On  When the Saints Go Marching In  arr. Machin

**Jig Set**

The Pipes and Drums

- Fanny Power
- Scarce O Tatties
- Merrily Dance the Quaker’s Wife
- Queen of the Rushes

Band March On  The Bonnie Lass of Fyvie  La Baum  arr. Jones

**Finale**

Solo Piper

- Lament  Amazing Grace

All Combined

Hymn  The Day Thou Gavest  Auld Lang Syne  arr. Jones

**Final Muster and March Off**

- Milanollo
- Scotland the Brave
- Highland Laddie
- Black Bear  Hamn  arr. Potter
The Pipes and Drums of The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers and Greys)

The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards are Scotland’s senior regiment and only regular cavalry regiment. The regiment was formed in 1971 from the amalgamation of the 3rd Carabiniers (whom were themselves the result of the amalgamation of the 6th Dragoon Guards, the Carabiniers and the Prince of Wales Dragoon Guards in 1922) and The Royal Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons).

The history of The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards is therefore the record of three ancient regiments. Through The Royal Scots Greys, whose predecessors were raised by King Charles II in 1678, the regiment can claim to be the oldest surviving Cavalry of the Line in The British Army.

Displayed on the regimental standard are just 50 of the numerous battle honors won in wars and campaigns spanning three centuries. The most celebrated of these are Waterloo, Balaklava and Nunshigum. At the Battle of Waterloo in 1815 the Scots Greys took part in the famous Charge of the Union Brigade. It was here that Sergeant Ewart captured the Imperial Eagle, the Standard of Napoleon’s 45th Regiment. This standard is now displayed in the home headquarters of The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards at Edinburgh Castle and in commemoration the Eagle forms part of The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards’ cap badge. During the Crimean War in 1854 two Victoria Crosses were awarded at the Battle of Balaklava against the Russians in the famous Charge of the Heavy Brigade. In World War II the battle honor Nunshigum was won by B Squadron of the 3rd Carabiniers against the Japanese in Burma.

The Pipes and Drums

The Pipes and Drums of The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards have their origin in the small pipe band that came to The Royal Scots Greys in 1946 as a result of demobilization of certain Scottish territorial armoured corps units. This was The Scots Greys’ first official pipes and drums. Although prior to this time there had been smaller and quite unofficial pipe bands in the regiment, including one in India in the 1920s which performed mounted.

The late King George VI took a great interest in The Pipes and Drums of The Royal Scots Greys and personally designed much of their uniform. It was King George VI who granted The Pipes and Drums the privilege of wearing the Royal Stuart tartan.

With the Royal Stuart kilt and plaid the pipers wear a dark blue doublet. The sporran is of grey horse hair (reminiscent of the grey horses) with tassels of black and red similar to the jowl plumes which hung from the officers’ bridles. The feather bonnets have the yellow vandyke band and a white feather plume. The plaid brooch bears the White Horse of Hannover. The Eagle and Carbines badge is worn as a plume clasp in the feather bonnet and on the sporran cantle.

In full dress uniform the drummers wear the regimental uniform of a bearskin hat, scarlet tunic, blue overalls, George boots and spurs. Not being classed as bandsmen who wear a red plume in the bearskin, the drummers wear the normal white plume.

The bass drummer however wears the distinctive white bearskin with a red plume. The white bearskin was given to the regiment by Tsar Nicholas the Second of Russia in 1894, on his becoming Colonel in Chief of The Royal Scots Greys.

Today, The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards’ horses have long been since replaced by tanks and other armoured vehicles. Most recently the regiment had the honor of being the first in the Army to be equipped with the new Challenger 2 Main Battle tank. All members of The Pipes and Drums are first and foremost fully trained tank crew members.

During the Gulf Conflict in 1991, The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards were deployed as part of the 7th Armoured Brigade (The Desert Rats). In the ground war the regiment spearheaded
the attack through Iraq and into Kuwait and many members of The Pipes and Drums served on active duty in the Gulf War and in more recent times as part of the NATO lead stabilization forces helping to keep the peace in the former Yugoslavian state of Bosnia, two tours of Kosovo and again in the Gulf in 2003 and 2006.

The Pipes and Drums of the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards, although a top class pipe band, is but the tip of the iceberg. Behind the spectacular sight and sound lies fully trained and experienced tank crewmen ranging from the newly trained drivers and gunners of the younger band members, through the combat experienced first class crewmen of the older members, whose experience and skills range from the tanks themselves right through to the tactical command, control and communication of the armored regiment to the fully qualified and experienced tank commanders of the Pipe Major and the Pipe and Drum Corporals.

In the British Army of today to maintain the high standards of skills demanded of an armored crewman is hard enough but to maintain the highest standards in piping and drumming and be held in high regard in the civilian competition world requires the utmost dedication, determination, enthusiasm and patience. For example, one day they could be sitting around the table practicing and the next they are in the fields and woods or on the firing ranges of Germany, something which should be considered when you look at The Pipes and Drums of the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards on parade before you, making them truly second to none.

**The Amazing Grace Story**

The Regimental Band and The Pipes and Drums enjoyed great success with the release of *Amazing Grace* in 1971, particularly for their unique brand of combined music. The 1971 recording of *Amazing Grace* became a worldwide multimillion pound seller and was number one on the British pop charts for over six weeks.

Now after 25 years in the public eye, *Amazing Grace* is as popular as ever. Sadly due to operational draw down, our regimental band is no longer with us. The Pipes and Drums have just celebrated their 50th birthday and in that time they have played at many prestigious events worldwide.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is the Colonel in Chief of the Regiment. The Pipes and Drums appear by kind permission of Lieutenant Colonel Ben Edwards and are led by Pipe Major Derek Potter.

**The Regimental Band of the Coldstream Guards**

The regiment was formed in 1650 by George Monck, a General in Oliver Cromwell’s “New Model Army” and can therefore claim to be one of the oldest regiments in the world. In 1661, shortly after the restoration of the monarchy, they were re-commissioned by King Charles II as household troops and from the town of Coldstream, which lies just inside Scotland near Berwick-Upon-Tweed where it was first formed.

From the earliest days the regiment had drummers and a “band of music” (1742). This was in fact eight civilian musicians who were hired by the month by officers of the regiment to provide music for the changing of the guard at St. James’ Palace. When, in 1785, the musicians were asked to perform at an aquatic excursion to Greenwich, they declined on the grounds that the performance was “incompatible with their several respectable and private engagements.” This was too much for the officers who asked the Duke of York, Colonel of the Regiment, for a regular attested band. He agreed and from Hanover in Germany sent 12 musicians under the direction of Music Major C G Eley. The instrumentation consisted of two oboes, four clarinets, two bassoons, two horns, one trumpet and a serpent. The date of the band’s formation was May 16, 1785.

In 1815, the year of the regiment’s distinction at Waterloo, the total strength of the band was increased to 22 by the addition of flutes, key bugles and trombones. In the same year the band went abroad for the first time when it was ordered to Paris for duty with the Allied Army of Occupation. As was usual in the British Army at the time, the regiment’s early
bandmasters were of German extraction: Christopher Eley (1785-1800), John Weyranch (1800-14), James Denman (1814-18), and Thomas Willman (1818-25). In 1835 the first truly British bandmaster, Charles Godfrey, took over. This event anticipated the general replacement of foreign bandmasters in the Army by British musicians by about 35 years, and it was under his baton that the foundation of the musical and military expertise of today was started. In 1863 his son, Frederick Godfrey, took charge of the band, followed in 1880 by Cadwallader Thomas who retired in 1896. By the end of the 19th century the band had grown to 35 in number. Its importance had grown too; both within the Army and the British way of life. Queen Victoria decreed that all members of household division bands would be known by the title of musician as opposed to bandsmen for the rest of the army.

In 1869 John McKenzie Rogan took over as Director of Music and it was he who ushered the band into the 20th century. By 1900 the size of the band had grown to 51 musicians and during the years before World War I the band reached new heights of excellence in concert and on record. In fact, the band was one of the first British Army bands to make a recording. The Coldstream Guards Band became the first band to visit North America when it travelled to Canada in 1903, one of the two western tours around that time. In 1907, at the invitation of the French government, the band was the first within the brigade of guards to visit France. In 1920, when Robert Evans took over as Director of Music, the band had 66 members. One of the duties he undertook was to take the band to Coldstream, Scotland with the regiment for the first time since 1660 to lay up colors. Throughout the 1920s the band continued to take part in state, ceremonial and a hectic round of public engagements all over the country. As recording techniques improved, more fine records were produced. In 1926 the band again toured Canada, and on one occasion while in Calgary, they were transported in a fleet of Studebaker limousines.

In 1930 James Causley Windram became the Director of Music and under him the band did many broadcasts on BBC radio. A more unusual engagement was to don uniforms of the Napoleonic period for the pre-war film *The Scarlet Pimpernel*. In 1936 the band was present at St. James’ Palace for the proclamation of King Edward III and the following abdication, for that of King George VI. At the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 the familiar scarlet tunics were replaced by khaki and during the war the band did important work encouraging the morale of the troops and civilians throughout the country. It was on Sunday, June 18, 1944 that the greatest tragedy in the history of the band occurred. The band was playing in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, when a German VI flying bomb struck it. Over 120 people were killed, including the Director of Music, Major Windram, and five musicians. Despite this disaster the band continued to function until the new Director of Music, Captain Douglas Arthur Pope, was appointed. One of his first duties was to follow the Allied Forces to Europe after D-Day.

After the war the band continued as it had done before with the usual round of state, court and ceremonial duties, plus the many varied private engagements both at home and abroad. It was in 1960 that the band went to North America for a three month, coast-to-coast tour. This was the first of what became a regular event every 10 years. The band went again in 1970, 1981 and 1991. In 1963, now Lieutenant Colonel Pope, who had also become Senior Director of Music of the Guards Division, retired from the Army and Captain Trevor le Mare Sharpe took over as Director of Music. He went on to become Senior Director of Music in the British Army at the Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall. In 1974 Captain Richard Annison Ridings took over as Director of Music and he went on to become Senior Director of Music, Guards Division. Major Roger Graham Swift served in the post between 1985-1990, when Major David Marshall took over until retiring late in 1999. Major Marshall was succeeded by Major Ian McElligott and now Major Graham Jones leads the way. Today the band numbers 45 musicians, who also “double” on other instruments, such as strings and keyboards.

The Band of the Coldstream Guards has now been in existence for more than 200 years of continuous military service, which makes it one of the oldest military bands in the world.
PARTICIPANTS

The Pipes and Drums of the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards

Captain Will Calderhead
Pipe Major Derek Potter
Drum Major Daniel Brown
Corporal JJ Bruce
Corporal AH McMinn
Corporal RA Munro
Corporal T Pride
Corporal C Stone
Lance Corporal SL Black
Lance Corporal AE Clements
Lance Corporal MA Lovell
Lance Corporal SR Matthies
Lance Corporal G McLaughlan
Lance Corporal A Mowbray
Lance Corporal MJ Munro
Trooper A Bokas
Trooper J Clements
Trooper BJ Duncan
Trooper G Millar
Trooper GR Mowbray
Trooper J O’Hanlon
Trooper D O’Hare
Trooper D Richardson
Trooper T Spence
Trooper S Spence
Trooper LT Vula
Trooper AC Warren
Trooper Hutchinson
Trooper O’Conner
Trooper McInnis

The Band of the Coldstream Guards

Major Graham Jones
   Director of Music
Major Ben Hamilton
   Tour Commander
Warrant Officer G Machin
Warrant Officer A Travis
Color Sergeant P McErlean
Color Sergeant D Desmond
Color Sergeant M Brooke
Color Sergeant S Staite
Sergeant P Thomas
Sergeant S Gatfield
Sergeant A Frew
Sergeant L Owen
Sergeant D Wright
Lance Sergeant P Wood
Lance Sergeant J Field
Lance Sergeant P Dickson
Lance Sergeant P Wedge
Lance Sergeant D Hardy
Lance Sergeant R Evans
Lance Sergeant J Smout
Lance Corporal J Lees
Lance Corporal R McDermott
Lance Corporal N Stones
Lance Corporal J Storey
Lance Corporal J Scott
Lance Corporal A Buxton
Lance Corporal W Casson-Smith
Lance Corporal R Smith
Lance Corporal C Reid
Lance Corporal G Hall
Lance Corporal A Holdsworth
Lance Corporal N Coombes
Lance Corporal J Marsh
Musician M Ashton
Musician G Craik
Musician C Dymott
Musician G Lancaster
Musician R Parry
Musician S Smith
Musician D Watkins
Musician D Parker-Ellwood
Musician D Neville
Musician J Griffiths
Musician H Berreridge
Musician S Johnson
Musician M Stafford