

The Anthology of Bagpipe Music and Military History



Collection 3 – World War Two
Volume 5: Leaders and Heroes



The Anthology of Bagpipe Music and Military History

Collection 3

World War Two

Volume 5: Leaders and Heroes

Transcribed and assembled by

Lieutenant Colonel Milan J. Kobulnicky
US Army Special Forces Retired

Williamsburg, Virginia USA

and

Dr. Peter L. Heineman

Council Bluffs, Iowa USA

And with the exceptional help from

John Hayes, London, England, Lindon Irish Pipes and Drums

and

Chief Warrant Officer 5 Jay Leasure, US Army Retired

Strasburg, Colorado, USA

and

So many other distinguished pipers from around the globe

Dedicated to the "Greatest Generation" who are quickly and have almost faded into a new story.
Their sacrifice preserved the "better nature" of our common humanity.

"We pipe in the "Footsteps of Giants"

First Edition

All rights reserved. Any reproduction is prohibited without the written permission of the author.
This material may not be reproduced or transmitted in any form by any means, electronic or
mechanical, including photocopying, recording or by any information and retrieval system
without the written permission of the author. Personal use is welcome and encouraged.

OVERVIEW

his anthology covers military history as told through the lens of bagpipe music, its composers, and the tunes they honor and remember.

The Anthology comprises eight collections:

Collection 1: Pre-World War One (*1750 through 1905*)

Volume 1: 1750 to 1900 Wars in North America

Annex A: History of US Military Pipe Bands

Volume 2: Wars on the Continent (*Napoleon and Crimea*)

Volume 3: India and Afghanistan

Volume 4: Africa and Boer War

Collection 2: World War One

Volume 1: The Battles (*1914 to 1918 and Occupation*)

Volume 2: Leaders and Heroes

Volume 3: The Military Units (*Army, Navy and Air Force*)

Volume 4: Special Occasions (*Anniversaries and Memorials*)

Collection 3: World War Two

Volume 1: Northern Europe

Volume 2: Africa

Volume 3: Far East, China, Burma, India, New Guinea

Volume 4: Italy

Volume 5: Leaders and Heroes

Volume 6: Anniversaries and Memorials

Collection 4: Post World War Two (*1950 to present*)

Collection 5: Regimental Marches and Duty Tunes

Volume 1: United Kingdom

Volume 2: Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, USA

Collection 6: Special Collection

- Prisoners of War
- Paratroopers/Commandos
- 51st Highland Division

Collection 7: Military Units (*Army, Navy and Air Force*)

Collection 8: Piobaireachds (*1750 to Present*)

INTRODUCTION

Volume 6 begins our time remembering the leaders and heroes of the “Greatest Generation” who arose to challenge the darkness that came so close to eclipsing the spirit of freedom and our better humanity around the globe. It begins with the United Kingdom’s greatest wartime political leader, Sir Winston Churchill who is “The Prime Minister”, then to His Field Marshall, Sir Bernard Montgomery, and a full cast of British and Commonwealth generals. Two USA Generals were honored with bagpipe tunes named after them, General Douglas MacArthur and General George Patton. There is also one tune named for a future US President and silver star hero in the Pacific, Lieutenant Junior Grade John F Kennedy, of PT 109 story.

We cover some of the most inspiring and heroic leaders next including colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, captains, pipe and drum majors, pipers, sergeants, corporals, privates and civilians all who were honored to have pipe tunes written about them in the years that followed.

This Greatest Generation is not almost faded into history, and it is not believed that anyone portrayed now in this volume remains here with us. The tunes here will continue to help tell their stories, sacrifices, inspirational leadership that in so many cases went from dark defeats of 1940, escape from POW camps, enduring the difficult early years when final victory seems very dim, thru the middle years of returning, and then to final victory parades and post war service. In all this volume covers XX leaders and heroes, of all major Allied nations.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Leaders, Heroes and Those We Remember

Prime Minister

[Salute to Mr. Winston Churchill](#)

Field Marshall Montgomery

[General Montgomery](#)

[General Montgomery's Men](#)

[Viscount Montgomery](#)

[Welcome to Lord Maclean's 50th Anniversary as Chief of Clan Maclean](#).....

Commonwealth Generals

[A Farewell to Lord Louis Mountbatten](#)

[The Liverpool Scottish Salute to 'Tiny' Barber](#).....

[Lieutenant General Sir Derek Lang, KCB, DSO, MC](#)

[Major General Wimberley's Farewell to the 51st Highland Division](#)

[Major General Sir John Swinton](#)

[General McNaughton](#)

[Major General Spry's Welcome to 3rd Canadian Division](#)

[Major General R.F. Keller](#).....

[Major General Tom Rennie](#)

[General Sir Michael Gow's Farewell to Edinburgh Castle](#).....

[Brigadier Malcom D. Erskine, C.B.E, D.S.O.](#)

[Brigadier Tony Lithgow MC](#)

[Brigadier Alasdair Maclean CBE](#).....

US Army Generals

[General George Patton—US Army](#)

[General Douglas MacArthur](#)

OFFICERS

Colonels

- [Colonel Hamish Taylor MBE](#)
- [Colonel Purdon’s Farewell to Sarawak](#).....
- [Farewell to Colonel R. D. MacLagan, CBE, MC](#)
- [Colonel Roger Rowley](#)
- [Colonel Robertson Macleod’s Farewell to Tulliallan](#).....
- [Colonel A. Hamilton Grant](#)
- [Colonel Fergusson](#)
- [Colonel G. A. Rusk, DSO](#)
- [Colonel J.A.S.MacLean](#)
- [Colonel John G. Bourne CVO, ED, CD](#)
- [Colonel Renison](#).....

Lieutenant Colonels

- [Lt. Col. R.D. MacLagan, CBE, MC](#).....
- [Lieutenant Colonel D.J.S. Murray](#).....
- [Lieutenant Colonel A.S.A. Galloway](#)
- [Lieutenant Colonel B.E. Fergusson, DSO, OBE](#)
- [Lieutenant Colonel A.R. Cram](#)
- [Lieutenant Colonel Andrew T. Law, DSO](#)
- [Lieutenant Colonel H.K.P. Chavasse, MBE](#)
- [Lt. Col. W.D. Faulkner, MC](#)
- [Lieutenant Colonel B.C. Bradford](#).....
- [Lieutenant Colonel D. Polson Hall](#).....
- [Lt. Colonel Thornburn, MC, DSO](#)
- [Lieutenant Colonel E. P. ‘Tommy’ Thompson DSO](#)
- [Lieutenant Colonel Freddie Bumaby-Atkins](#).....
- [Lieutenant Colonel Thomson’s Farewell to the 5th Black Watch](#).....
- [Young Hamish](#).....
- [Glen Feulan](#).....

OFFICERS

Majors

[Lord Dahousie’s Farewell](#)

[Major ‘Conger’ Ross’s Farwell to the 1st Gordons](#)

[Major John MacRae, DSO, of Feorlinn](#)

[Major C.M. Usher](#)

[Major A.T. Philipson MBE](#)

[Major Charles MacTaggart MC](#)

[Major Pollok-McCall](#)

[The White Sands of Mersa Metruh](#)

[Major Manson’s Farewell to Clachantrushal](#)

[Major George Morrison, DSO](#)

[Major James Duff-Henderson, MBE](#)

Captains and Lieutenants

[Captain Ian Molteno](#)

[Captain P. Leng, MC](#)

[Robert Runcie, MC](#)

[John F. Kennedy](#)

Drum Majors

[Drum Major Arthur Simmonds](#)

[Drum Major Nobby Clarke, 4/5 BW](#)

Pipers

[Pipe Major A. Gordon Asher](#)

[Pipe Major Bill MacLeod of Pine Falls](#)

[Pipe Major Donald MacLean](#)

[Pipe Major Donald Shaw Ramsey](#)

[Pipe Major George Ackroyd](#)

[Pipe Major John MacLean](#)

Pipers (continued)

[Alexander MacDonald's Favorite](#)

[Piper George MacIntyre, 8th Argylls](#)

Piper Sandy MacRae

[Myra Hatten](#)

[The Tercentenary Toast](#)

Non-Commissioned Officers

[CSM John Williams , HQ Coy.](#)

[Archie Campbell of the 51st Highland Division](#)

[Bob Semple O.A.M., B.E.M](#)

[Company Quartermaster Sergeant James Robertson, 42nd](#)

[Corporal Andrew Stoddart from Portee](#)

[Cpl C. Massey](#)

Joe McConville

Privates

[Duncan Lamont](#)

Alexander William Craig

Kenneth MacLean

Willie MacRae of Ullapool

[Pte Joe McConnell](#)

[For Dad: Romain Delanghe](#)

[Sapper A.J.B. Monroe](#)

Civilians

[Flight of the Eaglets \(MacRoberts Lament\)](#)

[Frimley](#)

[Granny Manson of Kilblean](#)

[Jane Allen Buchan](#)

[Mrs. MacDonald of Uig](#)

Salute to Mr. Winston Churchill

Winston Churchill, in full Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, (November 30, 1874 – January 24, 1965) British statesman, orator, and author who as prime minister (1940–45, 1951–55) rallied the British people during World War II and led his country from the brink of defeat to victory.

After a sensational rise to prominence in national politics before World War I, Churchill acquired a reputation for erratic judgment in the war itself and in the decade that followed. Politically suspect in consequence, he was a lonely figure until his response to Adolf Hitler's challenge brought him to leadership of a national coalition in 1940. With Franklin D. Roosevelt and Joseph Stalin he then shaped Allied strategy in World War II, and after the breakdown of the alliance he alerted the West to the expansionist threat of the Soviet Union. He led the Conservative Party back to office in 1951 and remained prime minister until 1955, when ill health forced his resignation.



The tune, ***Salute to Mr. Winston Churchill*** was composed by Pipe Major A. Lewis of the 10th Highland Light Infantry in 1947 and published in the Second Edcath Collection of Pipe Music.



The image displays a musical score for a march titled "Salute to Mr. Winston Churchill" by PM A. Lewis. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 6/8 time signature. It consists of ten staves of music, organized into five systems of two staves each. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The second staff concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The third staff starts with a first ending bracket. The fourth staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The fifth staff begins with a second ending bracket. The sixth staff concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The seventh staff starts with a first ending bracket. The eighth staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The ninth staff begins with a first ending bracket. The tenth and final staff concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The music features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, characteristic of a march.

General Montgomery



Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery (November 17, 1887 – March 24, 1976) was one of the most prominent and successful British commanders of the Second World War (1939-45). Affectionately known as 'Monty', he commanded the Allies in North Africa and in the subsequent invasions of Italy and Normandy.

Montgomery first saw action in the First World War as a junior officer of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. At Méteren, near the Belgian border at Bailleul, he was shot through the right lung by a sniper, during the First Battle of Ypres. On returning to the Western Front as a general staff officer, he took part in the Battle of Arras in April–May 1917. He also took part in the Battle of Passchendaele in late 1917 before finishing the war as chief of staff of the 47th (2nd London) Division.

In the inter-war years he commanded the 17th (Service) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers and, later, the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment before becoming commander of the 9th Infantry Brigade and then General officer commanding (GOC), 8th Infantry Division.

During the Western Desert campaign of the Second World War, Montgomery commanded the British Eighth Army from August 1942, through the Second Battle of El Alamein and on to the final Allied victory in Tunisia in May 1943. He subsequently commanded the British Eighth Army during the Allied invasion of Sicily and the Allied invasion of Italy and was in command of all Allied ground forces during the Battle of Normandy (Operation Overlord), from D-Day on 6 June 1944 until 1 September 1944. He then continued in command of the 21st Army Group for the rest of the North West Europe campaign, including the failed attempt to cross the Rhine during Operation Market Garden.

When German armored forces broke through the US lines in Belgium during the Battle of the Bulge, Montgomery received command of the northern shoulder of the Bulge. This included temporary command of the US First Army and the US Ninth Army, which held up the German advance to the north of the Bulge while the US Third Army under Lieutenant General George Patton relieved Bastogne from the south.

Montgomery's 21st Army Group, including the US Ninth Army and the First Allied Airborne Army, crossed the Rhine in Operation Plunder in March 1945, two weeks after the US First Army had crossed the Rhine in the Battle of Remagen. By the end of the war, troops under Montgomery's command had taken part in the encirclement of the Ruhr Pocket, liberated the Netherlands, and captured much of north-west Germany. On 4 May 1945, Montgomery accepted the surrender of the German forces in north-western Europe at Lüneburg Heath, south of Hamburg, after the surrender of Berlin to the USSR on 2 May.

After the war he became Commander-in-Chief of the British Army of the Rhine (BAOR) in Germany and then Chief of the Imperial General Staff (1946–1948). From 1948 to 1951, he served as Chairman of the Commanders-in-Chief Committee of the Western Union. He then served as NATO's Deputy Supreme Allied Commander Europe until his retirement in 1958.

The tune, **General Montgomery** was composed by Pipe Major Donald Shaw Ramsay. Ramsay was born in Avonbridge, Scotland, near Falkirk, and taught by Sandy Forrest of Torphichan and Bathgate Pipe Band, a pupil of John MacDougall-Gillies. He competed as an amateur and as a professional with promising success. But he did not pursue solo competition after the outbreak of the Second World War when he joined the Highland Light Infantry. He passed the pipe-majors' course at the Castle under Willie Ross and subsequently became Pipe Major of the 10th H.L.I. out of Wick, part of the 15th Scottish Infantry Division. At age 20, he was the youngest Pipe Major ever appointed in the British Army. He saw action on the continent and proved himself a dynamic leader even at a young age.



After the war, he became piper to the Duke of Hamilton, then in 1947 he joined the Edinburgh Police Force. In 1949 he took over from Duncan Cameron as Pipe Major of the Edinburgh Police Pipe Band. In 1957 he was severely wounded in a shooting in the line of duty. He spent some months in hospital recuperating, and though he returned to policing. In 1964, Ramsay was convinced by Frank Thomson, owner of the Invergordon Distillery, to return to Scotland to become Pipe Major of the fledging Invergordon Distillery Pipe Band.

He compiled two significant collections of bagpipe music published by Hugh MacPherson: *The Edcath Collections, Books 1 and 2* in 1953 and 1958 respectively, the former also containing drum scores for many of the tunes. In 1953 Ramsay and James Robertson published *The Master Method for Highland Bagpipe*, a collection of tunes and a tutor component for both light music and piobaireachd.

He died on July 14, 1998 and was buried at Grand Sable Cemetery in Polmont, Scotland.



The image displays a musical score for a march titled "General Montgomery" by PM Donald Shaw Ramsay. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. It consists of ten staves of music, organized into five systems of two staves each. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The music is characterized by a steady eighth-note accompaniment with occasional sixteenth-note patterns. The score includes repeat signs with first and second endings, indicated by "1" and "2" above the staff lines. The piece concludes with a final double bar line.

Viscount Montgomery

Another tune by Pipe Major Donald Shaw Ramsay honoring General Montgomery is *Viscount Montgomery*.

Viscount Montgomery

March

PM Donald Shaw Ramsay

The musical score for 'Viscount Montgomery' is presented in ten staves of music. It is written in the key of D major (two sharps) and 6/8 time. The piece begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The melody is characterized by a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, typical of a march. The score includes various musical notations such as stems, beams, and slurs. There are first and second ending brackets with repeat signs at the end of the piece. The notation is clear and legible, suitable for a music book or sheet music.

General Montgomery's Men



The strathspey, **General Montgomery's Men** was composed by William J. Watt. William Joseph Watt was born in Aberdeenshire in 1894. He began learning the pipes at age 13 in the 7th Gordon Highlanders. He served in WW1 from 1914 to 1918 then immigrated to Canada in 1922. He settled in Winnipeg and worked for the CNR Transcona Shops until his retirement in 1959.

William Watt was a prolific composer and many of his tunes are published in the Gordon Highlanders Volumes 1 & 2, John Wilson's Book 3 and Iain MacDonald's Book "Along the Road".

The tune was composed in 1943 to commemorate the victories of the then General Sir Bernard Montgomery and the men of the 8th Army.

General Montgomery's Men

Strathspey

William J. Watt



Welcome to Lord Maclean's 50th Anniversary

Charles Hector Fitzroy Maclean, Baron Maclean, KT, GCVO, KBE, PC (May 5, 1916 – February 8, 1990) was Lord Chamberlain to Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom from 1971 to 1984. He became the 27th Clan Chief of Clan Maclean of Duart in 1936 at the death of his grandfather.

He saw active service in World War II while serving in the 3rd Battalion Scots Guards. He fought in France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany. After the war ended he became a sheep and cattle farmer in Scotland. He was Lord Lieutenant of Argyllshire from 1954 to 1975.

He was created a life peer as Baron Maclean, of Duart and Morven in the County of Argyll in 1971. His first ceremonial assignment as Lord Chamberlain was the 1972 funeral of the Duke of Windsor. He was Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1984 and 1985.

He died on 8 February 1990 at Hampton Court Palace.



The tune, ***Welcome to Lord Maclean's 50th Anniversary as Chief of the Caln Maclean*** was composed by Allan C. Beaton in 1966 to commemorate Lord Maclean's 50th anniversary as Chief of the Clan Maclean. Beaton's father served under Rothiemurchus (Captain 'Bones') in the Lovat Scouts during the Great War and Allan had been taken 'under the wing' of Rothiemurchus as a member of the Inverness Piping Society during the 1950s when he was working in Inverness for a civil engineering firm responsible for many of the hydro-electric projects in the Highlands prior to being relocated by this company to London .

In 1986 Allan Beaton left London to return home to Skye. He had been with the Scottish Piping Society of London for 30 years, 21 of them as President.

The image displays a musical score for a single melodic line in treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The score is organized into ten staves. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The second and third staves continue the melody. The fourth staff contains a first ending bracket. The fifth staff contains a second ending bracket. The sixth and seventh staves continue the melody. The eighth staff contains a first ending bracket. The ninth and tenth staves contain a second ending bracket. The notation includes various note values such as eighth, quarter, and half notes, as well as rests and repeat signs.

A Farewell to Lord Louis Mountbatten



Albert Victor Nicholas Louis Francis Mountbatten, 1st Earl Mountbatten of Burma (June 25, 1900 – August 27, 1979) was a British statesman, naval officer, colonial administrator and close relative of the British royal family. Mountbatten, who was of German descent, was born in the United Kingdom to the prominent Battenberg family. He was a maternal uncle of Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, and a second cousin of King George VI. He joined the Royal Navy during the First World War and was appointed Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia Command, in the Second World War. He later served as the last viceroy of British India and briefly as the first governor-general of the Dominion of India.

Following the outbreak of the Second World War, Mountbatten commanded the destroyer HMS *Kelly* and the 5th Destroyer Flotilla. He saw considerable action in Norway, in the English Channel, and in the Mediterranean. In August 1941, he received command of the aircraft carrier HMS *Illustrious*. He was appointed chief of Combined Operations and a member of the Chiefs of Staff Committee in early 1942, and organized the raids on St Nazaire and Dieppe. In August 1943, Mountbatten became Supreme Allied Commander South East Asia Command and oversaw the recapture of Burma and Singapore from the Japanese by the end of 1945. For his service during the war, Mountbatten was created viscount in 1946 and earl the following year.

In March 1947, Mountbatten was appointed Viceroy of India and oversaw the Partition of India into India and Pakistan. He then served as the first Governor-General of India until June 1948. In 1952, Mountbatten was appointed commander-in-chief of the British Mediterranean Fleet and NATO Commander Allied Forces Mediterranean. From 1955 to 1959, he was First Sea Lord, a position that had been held by his father, Prince Louis of Battenberg, some forty years earlier. Thereafter he served as chief of the Defense Staff until 1965, making him the longest-serving professional head of the British Armed Forces to date. During this period Mountbatten also served as chairman of the NATO Military Committee for a year.

In August 1979, Mountbatten was assassinated by a bomb planted aboard his fishing boat in Mullaghmore, County Sligo, Ireland, by members of the Provisional Irish Republican Army. He received a ceremonial funeral at Westminster Abbey and was buried in Romsey Abbey in Hampshire.



The tune, ***A Farewell to Lord Louis Mountbatten*** was composed by Pipe Major Alex A. Sim. Sim was a 20-year-old carpenter from Turriff when he took part in one of the Second World War's most significant battles. A soldier with 5th/7th Battalion, he later participated in the invasion of Italy and the Allied drive north into Austria. He ended the war looking after Nazi prisoners at British internment camp 373 at Wolfsberg, Austria.

On his return to the UK in 1947, Alex went on to serve in the TA for 20 years before becoming an army cadet officer. In later life, he was a volunteer at The Gordon Highlanders museum in Aberdeen.

Sim died in January 2022 at the age of 99.

A Farewell to Lord Louis Mountbatten Slow March

PM Alex A. Sim

The image displays a musical score for a slow march. It consists of five staves of music, all written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff also features a first ending bracket. The fourth staff begins with a first ending bracket. The fifth staff starts with a second ending bracket. The music is characterized by a steady, slow tempo and a simple, melodic line.

The Liverpool Scottish Salute to 'Tiny' Barber

Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Muir Barber KBE, CB, DSO & Bar (June 27, 1897 – May 5, 1964) was a senior British Army officer who fought in both World War I and World War II where he commanded the 15th (Scottish) Infantry Division during their actions across Northwest Europe, from August 1944 until Victory in Europe Day in May 1945. Barber was reputed to be the tallest officer in the British Army (at 6 ft 9 in), and thus earned the ironic nickname "Tiny".

During World War I, Barber served with the British Army's Liverpool Scottish in France and Belgium. On March 29, 1918, he was commissioned as a second lieutenant into the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, continuing to serve in France and Belgium with the 1st Battalion until the end of the war.

In 1940, during the Second World War, he was with the 51st (Highland) Infantry Division of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) in France, where he commanded the 4th Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order (DSO) and mentioned in dispatches.^[9]

From March 1941 Barber returned to the General Staff as a GSO1, until taking command, in October, of the 46th (Highland) Infantry Brigade, leading it through the Battle of Normandy in the summer of 1944. From August 3, 1944 Barber, when he was promoted to acting major-general, he commanded the 15th (Scottish) Infantry Division for the remainder of the campaign in north-west Europe until the end of World War II in Europe in May 1945.

The tune, ***The Liverpool Scottish Salute to 'Tiny' Barber*** was composed by Pipe Major Evan Macrae. Macrae was born on the Black Isle on 21 February 1922 and brought up at Armadale in Skye while his father was engaged with the Forestry Commission. In military and teaching circles, he was one of the most recognizable and popular pipers of his generation.

In 1942, he sailed with the 1st Camerons to India and was engaged in the Burma Campaign as Pipe Major of the battalion. His well-known march 'Over the Chindwin' commemorates the crossing of the River Chindwin by the 79th in December 1944 during the advance after the battle of Kohima. He also took part in the Aden campaign. Pipe-major Evan Macrae led the 51st Highland Division's Victory Parade at Bremerhaven on 12 May 1945, where his physique and deportment led to widespread attention. Images of him soon appeared on postcards and tea towels and on a range of ceramic items where he is represented with a feather bonnet on his head.

Following his WW2 service, Evan Macrae served in the Suez Canal zone emergency from 1951. He lived in Dover in the late 1950s, while the Cameron Highlanders were based at the castle there. He worked in Edinburgh and Liverpool where he was Pipe Major of the Liverpool Scottish and retired as one of the longest continuously-serving Pipe Majors in the history of the British Army.



The Liverpool Scottish Salute to 'Tiny' Barber

PM Evan Macrae



Lieutenant General Sir Derek Lang, KCB, DSO, MC

Lieutenant-General Sir Derek Boileau Lang KCB DSO MC was born in Guildford, Surrey, England, on October 7, 1913, the son of Derek Lang. He was educated at Wellington College, Berkshire and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. From there he was commissioned as a second lieutenant into the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders on August 31, 1933. He served initially with the regiment's 1st Battalion before, promoted on August 31, 1936 to lieutenant, he served with the 2nd Battalion, Cameron Highlanders in Palestine during the Arab revolt. In February 1938 he was sent to Scotland where he became adjutant to the regiment's 4th Battalion, a Territorial Army unit serving as part of the 51st (Highland) Division, then commanded by Major General Victor Fortune.

Still adjutant upon the outbreak of World War II in September 1939, Lang was sent to France, along with the rest of the 51st Division, in January 1940, where it formed part of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF). However, Lang became a prisoner of war in June after the German Army invaded France. The 51st Division had been separated from the rest of the BEF earlier in the year, and, after hard fighting, retreated to Saint-Valery-en-Caux, where most of the division surrendered on June 12, 1940, Lang being among 10,000 to surrender that day.

After escaping and making his way to Palestine (for which he was awarded the Military Cross), he served with the 2nd Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, and served with the battalion until August 1941. He returned to the United Kingdom and, eventually, went on to be Commanding officer (CO) of the 5th Battalion, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders from July 1944. The battalion was a TA unit formed in 1939 as a second line duplicate of the 4th Battalion and now formed part of the 152nd Brigade, commanded by Brigadier James Cassels, of Major General Tom Rennie's 51st (Highland) Division. Both the original brigade and division had been captured, as had Lang himself, in France in June 1940 but had been reformed that August by redesignating the 9th (Highland) Infantry Division and, after having served in North Africa and Sicily, were now fighting in Normandy in the aftermath of the D-Day landings. Lang was to command the 5th Cameron Highlanders throughout the rest of the campaign in Northwest Europe until Victory in Europe Day (VE Day) in May 1945. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Order for his leadership of the battalion in 1944.

In 1958 he became commanding officer of the 153rd Highland Brigade. He was made Chief of Staff at Scottish Command in 1960, then General Officer Commanding 51st (Highland) Division in March 1962 before moving on to a posting as Director of Army Training in 1964. He was appointed General Officer Commanding-in-Chief at Scottish Command and Governor of Edinburgh Castle in 1966 and retired from the British Army in 1969.

After retiring from the Army he was Secretary of Stirling University from 1970 to 1973.

He died at Kirknewton in Midlothian on 7 April 2001.



The tune, *Lieutenant General Sir Derek Lang, KCB, DSO, MC* was composed by Pipe Major John MacLellan when General Lang retired in October 1969. John A. MacLellan was born in Dunfermline, Fife, in July, 1921. He attended Fort Augustus Abbey School and joined the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders as a boy piper in 1936. His potential became apparent quickly, and in 1941 at age 19 he was named Pipe Major of the 9th Battalion, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders: the youngest man ever named pipe major in the British Army to that point.



He would subsequently serve as pipe major with the 1st Seaforth Highlanders, the Lowland Brigade, and the 11th Seaforths. He was promoted to Warrant Officer 1 with his appointment in 1954 as RSM of the 1st and 11th Seaforths and served in Germany, Egypt, and Gibraltar.

In 1946 he attended the Pipe Major's course under Willie Ross and graduated with a Distinguished Certificate. He would later be sent for piobaireachd instruction to John MacDonald of Inverness, then the Piobaireachd Society's official instructor.

Prizes began to fall to him immediately after the war, when he won the marches at the Argyllshire Gathering in 1947 and the Former Winners' MSR the following year. He won the Gold Medal at Oban in 1957 ("In Praise of Morag"), the Gold Medal at Inverness in 1959 ("MacLeod of Raasay's Salute"), the Open Piobaireachd at Oban in 1948 ("The Vaunting"), and 1958 ("The Lament for Colin Roy MacKenzie"), the Clasp at Inverness in 1958 ("The Daughter's Lament") and 1963 ("The Salute on the Birth of Rory Mor MacLeod"), as well as the Former Winners' March, Strathspey and Reel at Oban (1948, 1958, 1963, 1964) and at Inverness (1948, 1958, 1963). The Scottish Piping Society of London also felt his competing prowess as he won Bratach Gorm there along with five wins in the Former Winners' March, Strathspey and Reel. By the time he retired from competing in 1968 he had compiled one of the most successful competitive careers on record. His most notable competitive achievement was to win the four major former winners' events at Oban and Inverness in 1958 – a feat not accomplished before or since.



During the 1960s and 1970s he published six books of bagpipe music, many containing his own compositions and arrangements. He also turned to piobaireachd composition. At this he excelled, and he is thought by many to be the best composer of piobaireachd during the latter 20th century.

From 1978 to 1981 he and his wife Christine (known as 'Bunty') changed the face of piping periodicals by publishing the popular and influential "International Piper" magazine. John MacLellan also became a pioneer of piping summer schools, travelling to set up and teach schools in South Africa, Australia, the United States, Canada and New Zealand.

As early as 1962 he had proposed the idea of amalgamating the Army School, the College of Piping and the Piobaireachd Society under one umbrella to form the Institute of Piping. While the actual amalgamation did not happen, the Institute of Piping was born from this ambitious plan.

Shortly after retiring from competition, he was offered membership in the Piobaireachd Society, and this work would form a significant part of his piping contribution during the rest of his life. He soon became Honorary Secretary of the Music Committee, one of the most influential and important appointments in piping, responsible for all aspects of publication, set tunes and judging.

John MacLellan died at his home in April of 1991 at the age of 70.

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Lieutenant General Sir Derek Lang, KCB, DSO, MC" by PM John MacLellan. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a time signature of 6/8. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The second and third staves continue the melody. The fourth and fifth staves are grouped by a first ending bracket labeled "1". The sixth and seventh staves are grouped by a second ending bracket labeled "2". The eighth and ninth staves are grouped by a first ending bracket labeled "1". The tenth and final staff is grouped by a second ending bracket labeled "2". The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

General Douglas Wimberley's Farewell to the 51st Highland Division

Major-General Douglas Neil Wimberley, CB, DSO, MC (August 15, 1896 – August 26, 1983), known as 'Tartan Tam', commanded the 51st (Highland) Division for two years, from 1941 to 1943, notably at the Second Battle of El Alamein, before leading it across North Africa and in the Allied campaign in Sicily.

In late March 1942 the division moved from Scotland down to Aldershot in South-Eastern Command, then commanded by Lieutenant-General Bernard Montgomery. Wimberley's rank of major-general was made temporary on May 21, 1942, and, towards the end of June, the 51st Division left the United Kingdom, destined for North Africa. In October and November, the division figured prominently in the "break-in" and "crumbling phase" of the Battle of El Alamein and actions round Kidney Ridge. Known, trusted and respected by Montgomery, Wimberley led the 51st Division across North Africa and almost continuously throughout the Tunisian Campaign, fighting at Mareth, Medinine, Akarit and Enfidaville, and Adrano.

To Wimberley was entrusted the task of taking Buerat and opening the way to Tripoli, before supplies ran out over a tenuous chain of communication, so fast had the Eighth Army advanced. Shortly after the capture of Tripoli, Wimberley's division was visited by Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, and General Alan Brooke, now the Chief of the Imperial General Staff (CIGS), who, like Montgomery, had formerly been one of Wimberley's Staff College instructors. On February 4, 1943, when Churchill and Brooke arrived, Wimberley ordered a composite brigade of the 51st Division, all of whom were wearing kilts and were led by the massed pipers, to march past the Prime Minister and CIGS. Both men were moved to tears by the encounter.

The campaign in Tunisia came to an end on May 13, 1943, with the Allies capturing nearly 250,000 Axis soldiers, although Wimberley and the 51st Division was, by this time, in Algeria resting after six months of combat, absorbing reinforcements, and, later, training in combined operations in preparation for the Allied invasion of Sicily. On June 24, 1943 Wimberley was mentioned in dispatches for his services in North Africa.

The tune, ***General Douglas Wimberley's Farewell to the 51st Highland Division*** was composed by Pipe Major Walter 'Cherry' Anderson of the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.



The image displays a musical score for a single melodic line in treble clef. The key signature consists of two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 6/8. The score is organized into ten systems, each containing a single staff. The first system begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The second system concludes with a repeat sign. The third system features a first ending bracket. The fourth system ends with a repeat sign. The fifth system includes a second ending bracket. The sixth system also concludes with a repeat sign. The seventh system features a second ending bracket. The eighth system ends with a repeat sign. The ninth system includes a first ending bracket. The final system concludes with a repeat sign. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and repeat signs.

Major General Sir John Swinton

Major-General Sir John Swinton of Kimmerghame, KCVO, OBE, DL (April 24, 1925 – October 4, 2018) served as Major-General commanding the Household Division and General Officer Commanding London District from 1976 until his retirement in 1979.

Swinton was commissioned into the Scots Guards on March 24, 1944, and was twice wounded towards the end of the Second World War. He was promoted to lieutenant on November 8, 1947. He served in Malaya during the Indonesia–Malaysia confrontation and was mentioned in dispatches. Swinton was promoted to captain on April 21, 1952. Between 1953 and 1954, he was aide-de-camp to Field-Marshal Sir William Slim, governor-general of Australia.



He was successively promoted to major on April 21, 1959, to lieutenant-colonel on April 1, 1966, commanding the Scots Guards (1970–71), to full colonel on June 30, 1970, and to brigadier on December 31, 1971. He was promoted to major-general and appointed Major-General commanding the Household Division and General Officer Commanding London District in 1976. In 1977, he was appointed Brigadier of the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland (The Royal Company of Archers). He retired from the Army in 1979.



The tune, **Major General Sir John Swinton** was composed by Pipe Major Angus MacDonald.

Born in Cardonald, Glasgow, Angus MacDonald had his first lessons from his father, former Cameron Highlander Alexander ('Alick') MacDonald, who, in his day, was a well-known Glasgow Police pipe-band piper. Aged 11, Angus enrolled at Queen Victoria school, Dunblane, which modelled its organization and disciplines on military lines. He became boy pipe major in the school pipe band and an able Highland dancer.

In 1953, aged 15, he enlisted in the 1st Battalion, Scots Guards, where he was tutored by some of the finest Army pipers of the day, including Pipe Major Alexander MacDonald, the Queen's personal piper. His 27-year military career took him to Europe, Asia and Africa, during which time he was promoted from Lance Corporal in 1957 to Pipe Major, and Queen's household piper in 1965.

From 1974, he also piped with the prestigious and much-travelled civilian British Caledonian Airways Pipe Band (now the Scottish Power Pipe Band). In 1993, in a new foreword to 'The Piper In Peace And War' by CA Malcolm, he wrote: 'Pipers from Scottish regiments have been, and still are, some of the best ambassadors this country has.'

In 1980, after several other postings, MacDonald was made senior instructor at the Army School of Bagpipe Music and personal piper to the General Officer Commanding and Governor, Edinburgh Castle.

MacDonald was also a leading figure on the Scottish solo competition circuit between 1960 and 1982, when he won almost all of piping's most prestigious laurels. In recent years, he acquired further stature as a judge at the highest levels of competition in solo piping.

He published two books of compositions and a third was in preparation at the time of his death. He also helped to compile and edit the popular Scots Guards collection of tunes.

Angus MacDonald, piper, born October 20, 1938; died, June 25, 1999.

The image displays a musical score for a march titled "Major General Sir John Swinton" by PM Angus MacDonald. The score is written in a single system with ten staves, all in treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The music consists of a continuous melodic line with a strong rhythmic pattern, primarily using eighth and sixteenth notes. There are repeat signs at the beginning and end of the piece, and a first ending bracket labeled "1" is present in the seventh staff. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings typical of a march score.

General McNaughton

General **Andrew George Latta McNaughton** PC CH CB CMG DSO CD (February 25, 1887 – July 11, 1966) was a Canadian electrical engineer, scientist, army officer, cabinet minister, and diplomat.

McNaughton joined the Canadian Militia in 1909. He took the 4th Battery of the Canadian Expeditionary Force overseas with the outbreak of the First World War in the summer of 1914 and arrived in France in February 1915. In March 1916 he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and went to England to take command of the newly arrived 11 (Howitzer) Brigade of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, taking it to France in July. In February 1917 he was appointed the Counter Battery Staff Officer of the Canadian Corps. Lieutenant-General Sir Julian Byng, the commander of the Canadian Corps from 1916–1917, personally selected McNaughton, saying that while McNaughton was a relatively young man, he had already heard much about his work, hence his promotion from the command of a brigade to senior position with the corps command. On the day before the Armistice with Germany in November 1918, at 31 years old, he was promoted to brigadier general and appointed General Officer Commanding (GOC) Canadian Corps Artillery. During the war, he was wounded twice and received multiple decorations.



As the best known Canadian soldier, McNaughton was the natural choice to lead the Canadian Expeditionary Force to Europe. McNaughton commanded the newly raised 1st Canadian Infantry Division during the early part of the Second World War, and led the division overseas, first to the United Kingdom in December 1939 and later to France in June 1940, only to be withdrawn back to England in the final stages of the Battle of France.

McNaughton continued his career in the peacetime Army, first as Deputy Chief and then Chief of the Defense Staff until 1935 when he assumed the presidency of the National Research Council. At the outbreak of war in 1939, McNaughton was given command of the 1st Canadian Infantry Division, a post he relinquished in 1943. Returning to Canada, he made a brief foray into politics as Minister of National Defense, 1944-1945.

Leaving politics and the military, McNaughton enjoyed a long and distinguished career as a diplomat, serving as Canada's Delegate to the United Nations, 1948-1949, Canadian chair of the International Joint Commission, 1950-1962, and Canada's representative on the Canadian-American Permanent Joint Board of Defense, 1950-1959.

A noted research scientist, McNaughton became a world authority on atomic energy and a United Nations spokesman for the West in dealings with the Soviet Union. He died at Montebello, Québec, on July 11, 1966.

The tune, **General McNaughton** was composed by Pipe Major D. Hendry of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada in honor of General McNaughton.

The image displays a musical score for the hymn 'General McNaughton'. It consists of five staves of music, all written in treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The melody is characterized by a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the lower voice and a more active melody in the upper voice. The score includes repeat signs and first/second endings. The first ending leads back to the beginning of the piece, while the second ending concludes with a final cadence.



Maj Gen Spry's Welcome to 3rd Can. Div.

Major General Daniel Charles Spry CBE DSO CD (February 4, 1913 – April 2, 1989) was a senior Canadian Army officer who commanded the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division during Operation Veritable in World War II.

The 3rd Canadian Division is a formation of the Canadian Army responsible for the command and mobilization of all army units in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, as well as all units extending westwards from the city of Thunder Bay.

It was first created as a formation of the Canadian Corps during the First World War. It was stood down following the war and was later reactivated as the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division during the Second World War. The second iteration served with distinction from 1941 to 1945, taking part in the D-Day landings of June 6, 1944. A duplicate of the 3rd Canadian Division was formed in 1945 to serve on occupation duty in Germany and was disbanded the following year.

In 1943, Spry commanded the 1st Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment and then the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade, in Italy. In 1944, he commanded the 12th Canadian Infantry Brigade. Later, in 1944, he took charge of the 3rd Canadian Division, in northwest Europe, until the end of the Rhineland Campaign. The commander of II Canadian Corps, Guy Simonds, was dissatisfied with Spry's performance during the assaults on heavily defended woodland near Moyland, southeast of Kleve and later on the Hochwald, saying that he "lacked quick tactical appreciation and robust drive in ... urgent tactical situations". In turn, Spry felt that neither Simonds nor Crerar fully understood the situation "at the sharp end of battle". Simonds was adamant that Spry should go but Crerar was more sympathetic and he campaigned for Spry's appointment to the Canadian Reinforcement Units in Britain, appreciating Spry's ability as a trainer of soldiers (endorsed by Simonds) and the value of having a battle experienced officer in that role. Spry was relieved of command of the 3rd Division at the end of Operation Blockbuster and he duly left for Britain to command the Canadian Reinforcement Units.

The quickstep, *MajGen Spry's Welcome to 3rd Can. Div* was composed by Pipe Major Samuel Scott.





Samuel Scott was born in Glasgow on October 6, 1905. His mother and father, Margaret MacLean Paul and William Scott of Glasgow, sailed for Canada two years later and settled in the Ottawa Valley. By the time Samuel was eight years old, he was taking bagpipe lessons and learning Gaelic mouth music from Pipe-Major Tait through the St. Andrew's Society in Ottawa. In 1920, he enlisted with the Non-Permanent Active Militia, joining the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa (Machine Gun).

When Germany invaded Poland in September of 1939, Scott was among the first senior noncommissioned officers of the Camerons to volunteer to fight for Canada as part of the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade with the Royal Regiment of Canada, the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry and the Essex Scottish. By September 15, 1939, the Camerons' Pipe-Major was Samuel Scott, who went to war at the remarkable age of thirty-four.

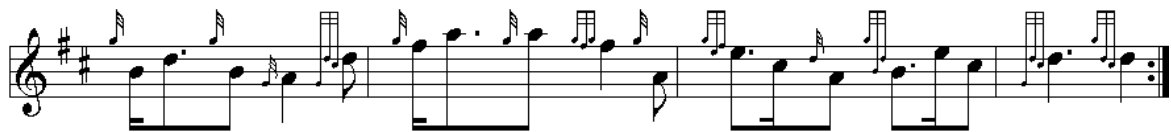
Scott was among the first Camerons to depart for the marshalling area for the invasion of France, accompanied by the Commanding Officer, one other senior noncommissioned officer and a private, as part of the colonel's command group. They were joined by the regiment and forged in the crucible of the Normandy landing, and then to the strains of "The March of the Cameron Men" and "Pibroch o' Donald Dhuibh" went straight into the heart of the Nazis at Carpiquet, Boulogne-Calais, Ghent and Nijmegen.

There can be no doubt that Samuel Scott's presence on the beaches of Normandy on D-Day, with his pipes playing as the Camerons waded through the sea, was the inspiration for the makers of the film, *The Longest Day*, in which Lord Lovat waves his swagger-stick in the air and shouts the command: "Piper – play the 'Black Bear'!"

By the winter of 1944, the pipes that Scott had taken to war had been exposed to shrapnel, the heat and dust on the road to Falaise and the relentless rain and fog along the polders of the Low Countries. The continuing decimation of humanity and the growing Honor Roll of the Camerons failed to discourage Pipe-Major Scott. In spite of these odds, the band paraded on December 16, 1944, in Nijmegen, playing a retreat with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada, for the pleasure of the 3rd Division Headquarters personnel.

With victory in Europe, Scott returned to his young family and his prewar profession as an auditor. He immediately commenced a teaching program to attract young pipers to the Camerons, and in the early 1960s, offered private tuition at his home in Manotick, Ontario.

Sadly, Samuel Scott gave up this life in a motor vehicle crash on January 3, 1972. He was on his way to pick up a shipment of new practice chanter that Kenny Murchison had sent to him from the United States. True to his kindness of heart, Samuel went first to the aid of the driver who struck his car, to inquire of her well-being. She was injured only slightly, but unfortunately, Samuel died before adequate medical assistance could be provided.



Major General R.F. Keller



Major General Rodney Frederick Leopold Keller CBE (October 2, 1900 – June 21, 1954) was a notable Canadian Army officer who rose to divisional-level command in the Second World War.

Keller entered the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario, in the last years of the First World War. Upon graduating, he joined the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, one of the regiments of the Canadian Permanent Force. Like many other promising Canadian officers of that era, he attended Staff College, Camberley in England.

When Canada went to war, Rod Keller was sent overseas as a brigade major. He rose to the command of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry in 1941 and was promoted Officer

Commanding the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade a few months later. Keller was made a major-general and, between September 8, 1942, and August 8, 1944, he served as General Officer Commanding the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division. Major-General Keller was popular with his troops, who appreciated his manners and outspoken language; however, a drinking problem and several breaches of security measures before D-Day cost him the support of both his superior officers and his own staff. Ernest Côté, the quartermaster of the 3rd Division, called Keller a "conventional tactician" who was "very much a spit and polish officer who cut quite a figure in his battledress. We always cut a spare uniform for him, ironed and ready to go just in case. He cared for the division and was sensitive to any slight on its reputation. He was a very proud man and on top of the division's training."

During the first month ashore in Normandy, it was noted he was "jumpy and high strung". The quartermaster of the 3rd Division, Côté was frustrated with Keller's chronic indecisiveness on D-Day and later stated in an interview that the responsibility of command seemed to be too much for him. Keller's immediate superiors in I British Corps and 2nd British Army considered him unfit to command the division, but Lieutenant General Guy Simonds, who was scheduled to command II Canadian Corps upon its activation in Normandy, held off on making a decision about his relief, even refusing a resignation by Keller who himself admitted to the strain. During the Battle for Caen, Keller handled Operation Windsor poorly, sending a reinforced brigade in to handle a divisional operation and delegating the planning to one of his brigadiers. Keller was also reportedly shell-shy by August, and rumours began to spread among the division that "Keller was yeller."

Despite the continued complaints from above and below, Simonds, and General Harry Crerar, another of his admirers, refused to relieve him. Fate intervened when he was wounded by friendly fire on August 8. US bombers accidentally carpet bombed his divisional headquarters during Operation Totalize. Keller received no further active military command. He died ten years later, in 1954, while visiting Normandy.

The quickstep, *Major General R.F. Keller* was composed by [Pipe Major Samuel Scott](#).

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 6/8 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece is titled "Major General R.F. Keller" and is a "Quickstep" by "PM Samuel Scott". The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 6/8 time signature. The music is in a 6/8 time signature. The score includes first and second endings, indicated by bracketed lines with "1" and "2" above them. The first ending is marked with a "1" above the staff, and the second ending is marked with a "2" above the staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Major General Tom Rennie

Major-General Thomas Gordon Rennie CB DSO MBE (January 3, 1900 – March 24, 1945) was the General Officer Commanding (GOC) of the 3rd Infantry Division during the Normandy landings in June 1944. He was injured on 13 June but recovered quickly and was given command of the 51st (Highland) Infantry Division, which he led for the rest of the campaign in Western Europe until he was killed in action during Operation Plunder, the Allied crossing of the River Rhine, in March 1945.

Educated at Loretto School and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Rennie was commissioned as a second lieutenant into the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) on July 16, 1919.

After attending the Staff College, Camberley from 1933 to 1934, he saw active service in the Second World War, was taken prisoner at Saint-Valery-en-Caux during the final stages of the Battle of France in June 1940, but then escaped nine days later.

He was made Commanding Officer (CO) of the 5th Battalion, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) in 1942, leading the battalion at the Second Battle of El Alamein in October 1942, and then becoming Commander of the 154th Infantry Brigade and leading that formation for the Allied invasion of Sicily in July 1943.

Towards the end of 1943 it was decided to withdraw the 51st Division, together with three other battle-experienced formations, back to Britain in order to strengthen the Anglo-Canadian 21st Army Group for the Allied invasion of Normandy, scheduled to take place in the spring of 1944. Rennie's brigade therefore arrived in England in late November. On 12 December Rennie was promoted to the acting rank of major-general and received a new appointment as the General Officer Commanding (GOC) of the 3rd Infantry Division. The 3rd Division was one of the original divisions of the Regular Army and had fought under Montgomery's command with the BEF in 1940. Since then it had not served overseas and had only seen service in the United Kingdom until being transferred in mid-1943 to the 21st Army Group, then commanded by General Sir Bernard Paget. As a result, by the time Rennie succeeded Major-General William Ramsden as GOC, he found the division, then training in combined operations in Scotland, to be extremely well trained but almost completely lacking in experience in battle. In April 1944 the division was sent to Southern England to begin its final preparations for the invasion of Normandy, where it was to be one of the assaulting formations for the initial stages of the invasion.

He was then made General Officer Commanding 51st (Highland) Infantry Division but in March 1945, after crossing the Rhine, he was killed by mortar fire.



Major General Tom Rennie

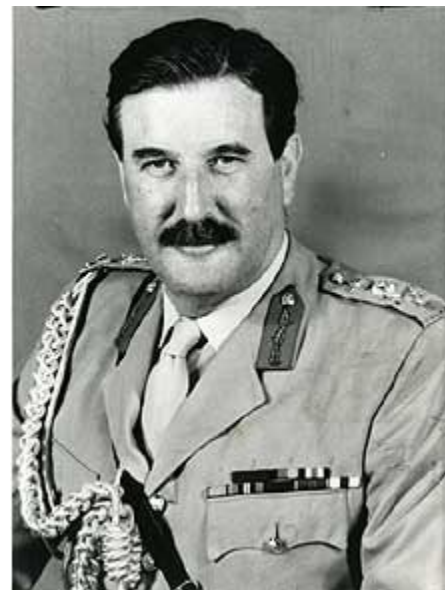
Slow March



General Sir Michael Gow's Farewell to Edinburgh Castle

General Sir James Michael Gow, GCB (June 3, 1924 – March 26, 2013) served in the Second World War and reached high office in the 1980s, commanding the British Army of the Rhine.

Gow was educated at Winchester College. Although his family lacked a military background, during the Second World War Gow volunteered for the British Army and enlisted into the Scots Guards in 1942. While at Caterham Barracks, the Scots Guards regimental depot, he was informed by his drill sergeant that he resembled a bag of manure tied up with pink string. However, he was soon commissioned as a second lieutenant on June 5, 1943, shortly after his nineteenth birthday. He served with the regiment's 3rd (Tank) Battalion, then part of the 6th Guards Tank Brigade. Serving in the campaign in Northwest Europe, including during the Battle of Normandy, Gow, after being injured in Belgium in October and taking six months to recover, was one of the first British officers into the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in April 1945, shortly before Victory in Europe Day in May.



Gow remained in the army after the war and became Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, in 1964, later commanding the 4th Guards Brigade in 1967 before becoming a brigadier on the General Staff of Headquarters British Army of the Rhine in 1971. He was appointed General Officer Commanding 4th Division in 1973 and Director of Army Training in 1975.

Gow then moved on to be General Officer Commanding Scotland and Governor of Edinburgh Castle in 1979 and Commander-in-Chief of the British Army of the Rhine and the Northern Army Group in 1980. He was appointed Commandant of the Royal College of Defense Studies in 1984 and retired from the army in 1986. He was Aide-de-Camp General to The Queen from 1981 to 1984.

He died on March 26, 2013.

The tune ***General Sir Michael Gow's Farewell to Edinburgh Castle*** was composed by [Pipe Major Angus MacDonald](#).

The image displays a musical score for a march, consisting of eight staves of music. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music is characterized by a steady, rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, typical of a march. The melody is primarily composed of eighth notes, with occasional sixteenth-note runs and rests. The score is presented in a single system, with each staff containing a line of music. The notation includes stems, beams, and various note heads, all rendered in black ink on a white background. The overall structure is that of a single melodic line for a marching band or similar ensemble.

Brigadier Malcolm D. Erskine, C.B.E., D.S.O.



Malcolm David Erskine, gained the rank of Brigadier in the service of the Scots Guards. He is mentioned in dispatches, decorated with the award of the Companion, Distinguished Service Order (DSO) in 1943, and was invested as a Commander, Order of the British Empire (CBE) in 1949 posthumously. He died on October 27, 1949 at age 46; having disappeared on a flight over the Malayan jungle.



The tune, *Brigadier Malcolm D. Erskine, C.B.E., D.S.O.* was composed by Pipe Major John S. Roe (1920-1944) of the Scots Guards.



1st Bn Scots Guards Lydd, Kent 1957 – Pipe Major J S Roe B.E.M

The image displays a musical score for a march, written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The score is organized into ten staves, with some staves grouped by brackets. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The second staff contains a first ending bracket labeled '2 of 2'. The third staff features two triplet markings over groups of three notes. The fourth staff concludes with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The fifth staff begins with a repeat sign. The sixth staff concludes with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The seventh staff begins with a first ending bracket labeled '1'. The eighth staff concludes with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The ninth staff begins with a first ending bracket labeled '2'. The tenth staff concludes with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The music consists of a single melodic line with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Brigadier Tony Lithgow MC

Brigadier Anthony Oliver Lawrence Lithgow received an Emergency Commission into the Black Watch in 1941. He served with the 1st Battalion throughout the remainder of the war, for many months as adjutant. As well as his Military Cross, he was also awarded the Chevalier of the Order of Leopold II and the Belgian Croix de Guerre with Palm.

He later commanded the 1st Battalion in Germany between 1964 and 1966 and completed his Army career as Scottish Division Brigadier. He was a skillful cricketeer and was always an immensely popular and effective regimental officer.

His son, Colonel Nigel Lithgow CBE, followed him into the Regiment.

The tune, ***Brigadier Tony Lithgow MC*** composed by Corporal George V. Coutts, was played amidst great emotion some time after the Brigadier's death when his elder daughter Sarah was led by her brother Nigel up the aisle for her wedding.



The image displays a musical score for a march in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The score is written on seven staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in pairs or groups of four. The melody is simple and rhythmic, typical of a march. The score includes repeat signs at the beginning and end of the piece, and first and second endings are indicated by bracketed lines above the sixth and seventh staves, respectively. The first ending leads back to the beginning of the piece, and the second ending leads to a final cadence.

Brigadier Alasdair Maclean CBE

Brigadier Alasdair Maclean CBE was commissioned in 1920 in the Cameron Highlanders. He served in Ireland and India and for a time, was ADC to two Viceroy's, Lord Reading and Lord Halifax. He was appointed to the staff of 15 Indian Corps, which was deployed in the Arakan, Burma and the Dutch East Indies. He commanded the 1st Battalion in Japan and Malaya. Returning to the UK in 1948, he was posted to the staff of the 51st Highland Division and later at HQ Scottish Command. In his last appointment in the Army, he was Director of the Edinburgh Military Tattoo and when he retired in 1952, he continued to be the Producer and Advisor of the Tattoo. He was also the 6th Chief of Pennycross.



The tune, ***Brigadier Alasdair Maclean CBE*** was composed by Pipe Major William 'Willie' Ross (1878-1966) MBE. Ross was born on June 14, 1878 at Ardchuilc in Glen Strathfarrar, the second son of Alexander Ross and Mary Collie. He was taught by his maternal uncle Aeneas Rose, piper to the Duke of Atholl, but also received tuition from both his parents, in addition to taking lessons at Blair Castle during the school holidays.

At the age of 18 he joined the Scots Guards, and fought with the 1st Battalion in the Boer War from 1899 to 1902. In 1905 he became Pipe major of the 2nd Battalion, at the age of 24. His younger brother Alexander was also a piper, and became Pipe Major of the 1st Battalion in 1911.

In 1919, Ross was made Instructor at the Army School of Bagpipe Music and Highland Drumming at Edinburgh Castle, where he taught hundreds of pupils, including almost all the top players produced by the army. Among his most famous students was John D. Burgess, who he taught as a private pupil from a young age. Burgess won both gold medals at the age of 16, and went on to become one of the most successful competitive pipers of the 20th century.

Ross was also Pipe Major of the Lovat Scouts between 1921 and 1933.



The image displays a musical score for a march in G major and 2/4 time. The score is written on ten staves, each containing a single melodic line. The music begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is characterized by a steady eighth-note rhythm with frequent beamed eighth notes, creating a lively and rhythmic feel. The score includes several first and second endings, indicated by bracketed lines and the numbers '1' and '2' above the staves. The first ending appears at the end of the third, fifth, seventh, and ninth staves, while the second ending appears at the end of the fourth, sixth, and eighth staves. The piece concludes with a final double bar line and repeat dots.

General George Patton – US Army



George Smith Patton Jr. (November 11, 1885 – December 21, 1945) commanded the Seventh United States Army in the Mediterranean Theater of World War II, and the Third United States Army in France and Germany after the Allied invasion of Normandy in June 1944.

Patton led U.S. troops into the Mediterranean theater with an invasion of Casablanca during Operation Torch in 1942, and soon established himself as an effective commander by rapidly rehabilitating the demoralized II Corps. He commanded the U.S. Seventh Army during the Allied invasion of Sicily, where he was the first Allied commander to reach Messina. There he was embroiled in controversy after he slapped two shell-shocked soldiers, and was temporarily removed from battlefield command. He was assigned a key role in Operation Fortitude, the Allies' military deception campaign for Operation Overlord. At the start of the Western Allied invasion of France, Patton was given command of the Third Army, which conducted a highly successful rapid armored drive across France. Under his decisive leadership, the Third Army took the lead in relieving beleaguered American troops at Bastogne during the Battle of the Bulge, after which his forces drove deep into Nazi Germany by the end of the war.

During the Allied occupation of Germany, Patton was named military governor of Bavaria, but was relieved for making aggressive statements towards the Soviet Union and trivializing denazification. He commanded the United States Fifteenth Army for slightly more than two months. Severely injured in an auto accident, he died in Germany twelve days later, on December 21, 1945.

Patton's colorful image, hard-driving personality, and success as a commander were at times overshadowed by his controversial public statements. His philosophy of leading from the front, and his ability to inspire troops with attention-getting, vulgarity-laden speeches, such as his famous address to the Third Army, was received favorably by his troops, but much less so by a sharply divided Allied high command. His sending the doomed Task Force Baum to liberate his son-in-law, Lieutenant Colonel John K. Waters, from a prisoner-of-war camp further damaged his standing with his superiors. His emphasis on rapid and aggressive offensive action proved effective, and he was regarded highly by his opponents in the German High Command. An award-winning biographical film released in 1970, *Patton*, helped popularize his image.

The tune, ***General George Patton—US Army*** was composed by Sgt. William Gregor MacIntosh, 4th Battalion Seaforth highlanders, while a Prisoner of War in Germany. MacIntosh was liberated by Patton's troops on April 13, 1945, and Sgt. MacIntosh dedicated the tune to the liberating general.

The image displays a musical score for a march. It consists of eight staves of music, each beginning with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 2/4 time signature. The music is written in a rhythmic, march-like style with various note values and rests. The score is organized into two systems of four staves each. The first system contains the first four staves, and the second system contains the remaining four staves. The music concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the eighth staff.

General Douglas MacArthur



Douglas MacArthur (January 26, 1880 – April 5, 1964) served as General of the Army for the United States, as well as a field marshal to the Philippine Army. He had served with distinction in World War I, was Chief of Staff of the United States Army during the 1930s, and he played a prominent role in the Pacific theater during World War II. MacArthur was nominated for the Medal of Honor three times, and received it for his service in the Philippines campaign. This made him along with his father Arthur MacArthur Jr. the first father and son to be awarded the medal. He was one of only five men to rise to the rank of General of the Army in the U.S. Army, and the only one conferred the rank of field marshal in the Philippine Army.

Raised in a military family in the American Old West, MacArthur was valedictorian at the West Texas Military Academy where he finished high school, and First Captain at the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated top of the class of 1903. During the 1914 United States occupation of Veracruz, he conducted a reconnaissance mission, for which he was nominated for the Medal of Honor. In 1917, he was promoted from major to colonel and became chief of staff of the 42nd (Rainbow) Division. In the fighting on the Western Front during World War I, he rose to the rank of brigadier general, was again nominated for a Medal of Honor, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross twice and the Silver Star seven times.

MacArthur was recalled to active duty in 1941 as commander of United States Army Forces in the Far East. A series of disasters followed, starting with the destruction of his air forces on December 8, 1941 and the Japanese invasion of the Philippines. MacArthur's forces were soon compelled to withdraw to Bataan, where they held out until May 1942. In March 1942, MacArthur, his family and his staff left nearby Corregidor Island in PT boats and escaped to Australia, where MacArthur became supreme commander, Southwest Pacific Area. Upon his arrival, MacArthur gave a speech in which he promised "I shall return" to the Philippines. After more than two years of fighting, he fulfilled that promise. For his defense of the Philippines, MacArthur was awarded the Medal of Honor. He officially accepted the surrender of Japan on September 2, 1945 aboard the USS *Missouri*, which was anchored in Tokyo Bay, and he oversaw the occupation of Japan from 1945 to 1951. As the effective ruler of Japan, he oversaw sweeping economic, political and social changes. He led the United Nations Command in the Korean War with initial success; however, the invasion of North Korea provoked the Chinese, causing a series of major defeats. MacArthur was contentiously removed from command by President Harry S. Truman on April 11, 1951. He later became chairman of the board of Remington Rand. He died in Washington, D.C., on April 5, 1964 at the age of 84.

The tune, ***General Douglas MacArthur*** was composed by Marine Master Sgt. Dennis Bailey.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 6/8 time, key of D major. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 6/8 time signature. The music is characterized by a steady eighth-note pulse, often with a sixteenth-note triplet or a dotted eighth note. The melody is simple and rhythmic, typical of a march. The score includes repeat signs and first/second endings. The first ending is marked with a '1' and the second ending with a '2'. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Colonel Hamish Taylor MBE

Colonel Hamish Taylor was a Kintyre gentleman and served as temporary commander of the 8th Argylls in North Africa from 1943 to November 1944 when he was removed from command through ill-health and detached to lead the School of Mountain Warfare in Italy; a position he held almost until the end of war. He was attached to the Italian co-belligent army in April 1945.

Colonel Hamish Taylor

March

PM P.C. McCallum

The image displays a musical score for a march titled 'Colonel Hamish Taylor'. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff includes a first ending bracket. The fourth staff continues the melody. The fifth staff includes a second ending bracket. The sixth staff continues the melody. The seventh staff continues the melody. The eighth staff includes a first ending bracket. The ninth staff continues the melody. The tenth staff includes a second ending bracket. The score is a single melodic line for a marching band.

Colonel Purdon's Farewell to Sarawak

Major-General Corran William Brooke Purdon CBE MC (May 4, 1921 – June 27, 2018) Purdon was born in Cobh, near Cork, Ireland, during the Irish War of Independence. His father worked for the army as a medical officer and his mother was a homemaker. In the early 1920s the family moved to India. In 1926, after his father completed his tour with the Indian Army, the family moved to Belfast. Purdon was educated firstly in India, then at Campbell College in Belfast and, finally, at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst.

He was commissioned into the Royal Ulster Rifles in 1939 at the start of the Second World War. He was attached to No. 12 Commando and saw action with that unit in the raid on St Nazaire, for which he was awarded the Military Cross. He was subsequently imprisoned in Colditz Castle for a year. He became commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, Royal Ulster Rifles in 1962 and in that role was deployed to Borneo during the Indonesia –Malaysia confrontation. He went on to be Commander, Sultan of Oman's Armed Forces and Director of Operations during the Dhofar Rebellion in 1967, Commandant, School of Infantry in 1970 and General Officer Commanding North West District in 1972. His last appointment was as General Officer Commanding, Near East Land Forces in 1974 before retiring in 1976.



After retiring from the British Army, Purdon was appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Royal Hong Kong Police in 1978, and worked for it until his retirement in 1981 at the age of 60.

Purdon died in his sleep of natural causes at his home in the early hours on June 27, 2018 at the age of 97 with his family at his side.

The tune ***Colonel Purdon Farewell to Sarawak*** was composed by Pipe Major Andrew Wilson, BEM of the Royal Ulster Rifles/Queen's U.O.T.C.

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Colonel Purdon Farewell to Sarawak" in G major and 6/8 time. The score is written on ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several repeat signs (double bar lines with dots) throughout the score. The first ending is marked with a "1" above the staff, and the second ending is marked with a "2" above the staff. The piece concludes with a final double bar line.

Farewell to Colonel R.D. MacLagan, CBE, MC



R.D. MacLagan was commissioned into the Seaforth Highlanders in 1933 and retired in 1960 to become Regimental Secretary of the newly formed Queen's Own Highlanders until 1978.



The tune, ***Farewell to Colonel R.D. MacLagan, CBE, MC*** was composed by Pipe Major Andrew A. Venters to mark the retirement of Col. MacLagan from the appointment of Commandant after 17 years with the Regimental Cades.

Champion bagpiper PM A.A. Venters is a former Pipe Major of the Queens Own Highlanders (now the Highlanders), and retired Schools Piping Instructor in the Highlands, Scotland.



The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Farewell to Colonel R.D. MacLagan, CBE, MC" by PM Andrew Venters. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 6/8 time signature. It consists of ten staves of music, organized into five systems of two staves each. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and repeat signs. First and second endings are indicated by bracketed lines with "1" and "2" above them. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Colonel Roger Rowley



Major General Roger Rowley, DSO, ED, CD, GCLJ, GOMLJ (June 12, 1914 - February 14, 2007) was a Canadian Army officer who was awarded a Distinguished Service Order for his role in liberating Boulogne during September 1944, and a Bar five weeks later for the capture of Breskens on the Scheldt estuary .

In the early years of the war, Captain (and later Major) Rowley served with the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa when they deployed overseas with the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division. This included the regiment's part in the raid on Iceland in 1940. Troops were sent to the northern island country to destroy facilities that might have been of use to German forces if they were to invade the island. The raid was a success.

The Vickers machine gun was, along with 4.2-inch mortars, the primary weapon of the CH of O as it performed its duties as the Support Battalion to the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division.

Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, Rowley commanded the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders, during the Allied campaign in North West Europe during 1944. The SD&G formed part of 3rd Canadian Infantry Division, whose participation secured the liberation of the Channel ports of Boulogne and Calais. The Canadians launched their attack on Boulogne on September 17, 1944. The battle raged for six days until the remaining German prisoners surrendered on September 22. Rowley's DSO citation praised his speed and daring after the heavy bombing of the château outside the town, as well as his action under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire as the battalion attacked the citadel: *"This officer's leadership, dash, bravery and unlimited energy were an inspiration to his officers and men, and his action was one of the principal factors in the capture of Boulogne."*

On October 22, 1944, Rowley was ordered to capture the port of Breskens on the Scheldt estuary. The infantry assault was postponed due to heavy losses among the tank support. Less than two hours later a signal, said to have been ordered by Winston Churchill, insisted there could be no delay. Rowley's infantry assaulted along the sea wall and by noon they held the harbor. Rowley's citation for his DSO Bar, signed by Montgomery, declared that despite the shortage of time: *"Lt-Col Rowley planned and ordered the new attack with such brilliance and led it with such determination that the garrison was quickly overcome and Breskens was captured."*

After the German surrender, Rowley was posted to the Far East to command an infantry training battalion. After the Japanese surrender, he attended the Staff College, Camberley before joining the Canadian Army staff in Washington, DC. He served in Canada's NATO army until the late 1960s.

After the war, Rowley served at the National Defense Headquarters in Ottawa as Director of Military Training. He commanded the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group in Germany, then spent a year at the Imperial Defence College in London before becoming commandant at the staff college at Kingston.



The tune, **Colonel Roger Rowley** was composed by Pipe Major Sam Scott. Samuel Scott was born in Glasgow on October 6, 1905. His mother and father, Margaret MacLean Paul and William Scott of Glasgow, sailed for Canada two years later and settled in the Ottawa Valley. By the time Samuel was eight years old, he was taking bagpipe lessons and learning Gaelic mouth music from Pipe-Major Tait through the St. Andrew's Society in Ottawa. In 1920, he enlisted with the Non-Permanent Active Militia, joining the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa (Machine Gun).

When Germany invaded Poland in September of 1939, Scott was among the first senior noncommissioned officers of the Camerons to volunteer to fight for Canada as part of the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade with the Royal Regiment of Canada, the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry and the Essex Scottish. By September 15, 1939, the Camerons' Pipe-Major was Samuel Scott, who went to war at the remarkable age of thirty-four.

Pipe-Major Scott's exemplary character, soldiering skills, musicianship, and fatherly manner helped to raise and maintain the morale of the Camerons throughout their training in Iceland and England, and later in battle in northwest Europe. The rigors of combat training and action under enemy fire inspired Pipe-Major Scott to compose several tunes while overseas.

Scott was among the first Camerons to depart for the marshalling area for the invasion of France, accompanied by the Commanding Officer, one other senior noncommissioned officer and a private, as part of the colonel's command group. They were joined by the regiment and forged in the crucible of the Normandy landing, and then to the strains of "The March of the Cameron Men" and "Pibroch o' Donald Dhuibh" went straight into the heart of the Nazis at Carpiquet, Boulogne-Calais, Ghent and Nijmegen.

There can be no doubt that Samuel Scott's presence on the beaches of Normandy on D-Day, with his pipes playing as the Camerons waded through the sea, was the inspiration for the makers of the film, *The Longest Day*, in which Lord Lovat waves his swagger-stick in the air and shouts the command: "Piper – play the 'Black Bear'!"

With victory in Europe, Scott returned to his young family and his prewar profession as an auditor. He immediately commenced a teaching program to attract young pipers to the Camerons, and in the early 1960s, Samuel offered private tuition at his home in Manotick, Ontario.

Scott died on January 3, 1972.



The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 6/8. The piece begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several first and second endings throughout the piece, marked with '1' and '2' above the staff. The score concludes with a final double bar line.

Colonel Robertson Macleod's Farewell to Tulliallan

Roderick Robertson-Mcleod enlisted in the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders in 1938 and was captured as a prisoner of war at St. Valery, France in 1940. In the same year he had been awarded the MC. Later, he was an officer of the Royal Guard at Balmoral Castle when King George VI and Queen Elizabeth stayed there for the first time after the war. Colonel Robertson-Macleod transferred to the King's Own Scottish Borderers and served in Korea where he was awarded the DSO. After leaving the Army, he became a Commandant of the Scottish Police College Tulliallan from 1966 o 1979.

The tune, **Colonel Robertson Macleod's Farewell to Tulliallan** was composed by [Pipe Major Evan Macrae](#) of the Cameron Highlanders to mark the Colonel's retirement.

Colonel Robertson MacLeod's Farewell to Tulliallan

March

PM Evan Macrae

The image displays a musical score for a march. It consists of six staves of music, each beginning with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 4/4. The music is written in a single melodic line. The first staff starts with a repeat sign. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Colonel A. Hamilton Grant

Colonel A. Hamilton Grant was Base Commander of the 110 Canadian Army Basic Training Center in Vernon, British Columbia when the composer of the tune, **Colonel A. Hamilton Grant**, Pipe Major William Barrie, was stationed there as piping instructor from 1941-1944.

During both World Wars, Vernon was an important training ground for Canadian troops. The military camp, #110 Canadian Army Basic Training Centre, trained thousands of soldiers from 1940-45. The 19th Infantry Brigade made its headquarters here, comprising of 3rd Battalion Irish Fusiliers (Vancouver Regiment), Winnipeg Light Infantry, Prince Albert Volunteers, 26th Field Company Royal Canadian Engineers, 25th Field Ambulance and various support units. Some 6 km to the east of the camp on the edge of the Coldstream Ranch was the Battle Drill School. This camp trained Canadian soldiers in advanced fighting skills from 1942-45. It was the first FIBUA (Fighting in Built up Areas) training center in the world. To this day, unexploded artillery and mortar shells used in training are still turned up by the frost and development of the surrounding hills. Internment camps were also located in Vernon during the World Wars; in WWI for Ukrainian Canadians (this camp is now the site of a high school) and in WWII for people of Japanese descent (mostly from Vancouver). After WWII, the camp was mothballed. In 1949 it was reopened and became an Army Cadet Training Centre for the Royal Canadian Army Cadets.



William “Willie” Barrie had a massive impact on Canadian piping, particularly on the west coast Vancouver area. Up until his death in 2002, he was a tireless teacher of piobaireachd and one of the last direct links to the “Cameron” style of playing. A pupil of the great Robert Reid for many years, Barrie was only two generations of teaching removed from the famous Sandy Cameron, who taught John MacDougall Gillies, who in turn taught Reid. With his son, James, they produced Ancient Piobaireachd, two recordings of piobaireachd in the Cameron style, which remain some of the best examples of that approach to ceol mor.



The musical score consists of eight staves of music, all in treble clef, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 6/8 time signature. The music is a march, characterized by its rhythmic patterns and melodic lines. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings. There are repeat signs with first and second endings indicated by '1' and '2 of 2' or '2 of 4'. The first ending is marked with a '1' above the staff, and the second ending is marked with '2 of 2' or '2 of 4' above the staff. The music concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Colonel Fergusson

Brigadier Bernard Edward Fergusson, Baron Ballantrae, KT, GCMG, GCVO, DSO, OBE (May 6, 1911 – November 28, 1980) was commissioned as a second lieutenant into the Black Watch on August 27, 1931. He was promoted to lieutenant on August 27, 1934. He served with the 2nd Battalion of his regiment in the British Mandate of Palestine during the Arab revolt and later became aide-de-camp (ADC) to Major General Archibald Wavell, then General Officer Commanding of the 2nd Infantry Division in England, on March 11, 1937. In October 1937, he was on secondment to the Green Howards. Fergusson was promoted to captain on August 27, 1939, only a few days before the outbreak of the Second World War.

In 1940, Fergusson was serving as a brigade major for the 46th Infantry Brigade before becoming a general staff officer in the Middle East. In October 1943 he was promoted to acting brigadier and given command of the 16th Infantry Brigade, which was converted into a Chindit formation for operations in the deep jungles of Burma miles behind Japanese lines. He commanded this brigade throughout the Chindit operations of 1944 before becoming Director of Combined Operations from 1945 to 1946. He ended the war as a major (war-substantive lieutenant-colonel).

After the war, Fergusson held various positions, including command of the 1st Battalion, Black Watch.

In 1946, having failed to be elected to Parliament, Fergusson returned to Palestine during the Palestine Emergency as a brigadier and joined the Palestine Police Force. At first he commanded the "Police Mobile Force", a unit of 2,000 armed PPF personnel trained as light infantry and used as a quick reaction force against Zionist paramilitary groups. By the end of 1946 the unit was disbanded, by the order of the PPF commandant, Col. William Nicol Gray. Fergusson took command of a police school that was to be created in Jenin, but soon he was appointed by Gray as "special assistant to the commandant of police".

He was the last British-born governor-general of New Zealand.

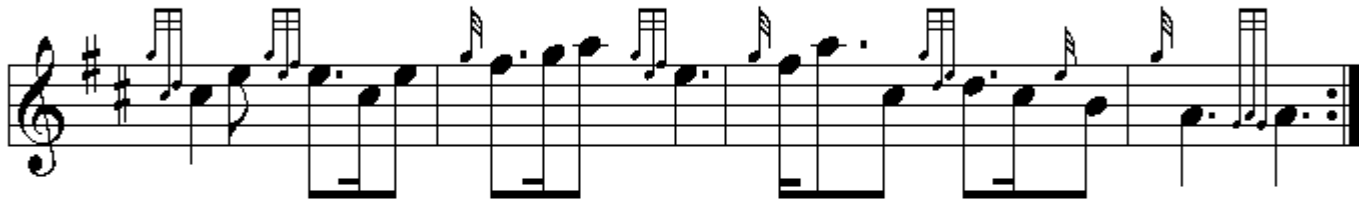
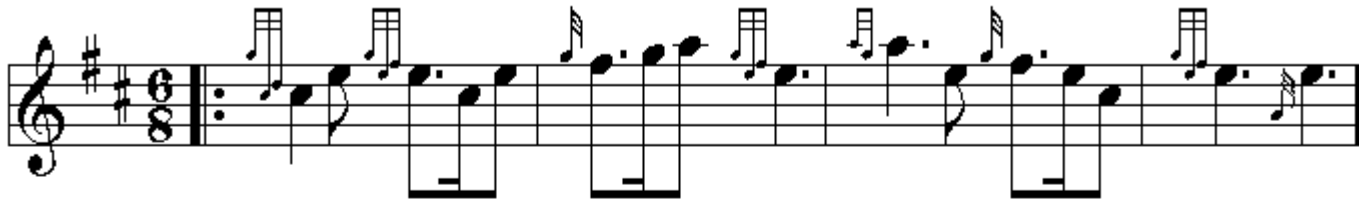
The tune was composed by Pipe Major James Jenkinson of the 1st Battalion on Col. Fergusson's departure and was designated the march for the Command Company during its short existence. The composer, who came from Dunfermline, lost an eye in action at Tobruk.



Colonel Ferguson

March

PM James Jenkinson



Colonel G. A. Rusk, DSO



Colonel George Archer Rusk was first commissioned in 1915. He served with The Black Watch during the First World War and was awarded the Military Cross. In the 1930s, he served with the 2nd Battalion in Palestine. In 1940 he was appointed to command the Shetland Garrison. He returned to command the 2nd Battalion in 1941 and it was he who led the Battalion at the breakout from Tobruk in November of that year. He was wounded during the action and later received the Distinguished Service Order.

Rusk was also a Trustee of The Black Watch from 1948-1982. He died October 9, 1982 in Auchterarder, Perthshire.

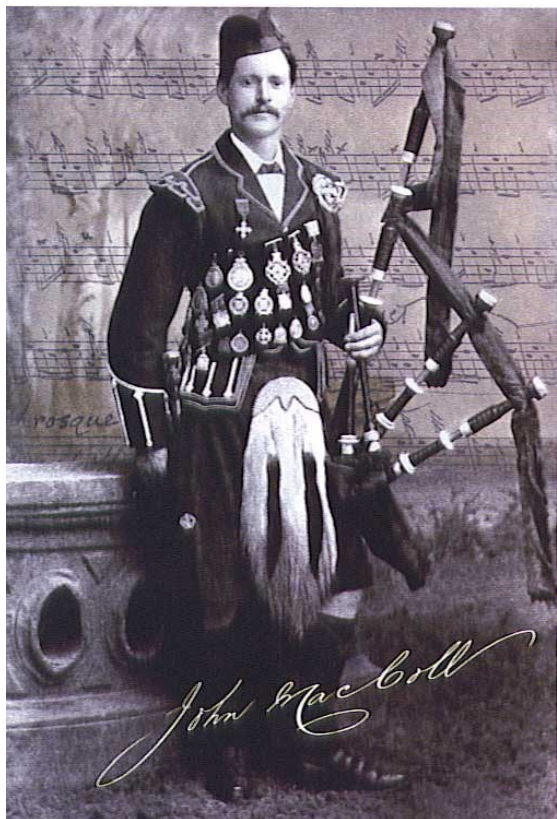


Lt. Col Rusk, C.O., 2nd Battalion (1941-1943) giving Order at Tobruk

The image displays a musical score for a march, consisting of eight staves of music. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The music is characterized by a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in pairs or fours. The notation includes various note values, rests, and repeat signs. The piece begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The overall style is that of a traditional military march.

Colonel J.A.S. MacLean

The tune, **Colonel J.A.S. MacLean** was composed by Pipe Major John MacColl in 1942.



MacColl (1860 – 1943) was born in Kentallen in Duror. His greatness stems from more than just his bagpipe music. The 4th son of Dugald MacColl, a tailor and an excellent piper from Kentallen, he distinguished himself from his piping brothers by a desire not just to do well, but to be the best. He would excel not just at composing, but as a piper, a fiddler, a Highland dancer and an athlete.

Instruction came initially from his father, and then from the famous pipe music editor and player Donald MacPhee (1841-1880) and finally from Pipe-Major Ronald MacKenzie of the Black Watch (1842-1916), who won the Prize Pipe at Inverness in 1873 and the Gold Medal there in 1875. His initial forays into competitive piping starting when he was 17 in 1877 were not particularly successful. He was competing against piping immortals like Robert Meldrum and John MacDougall Gillies and success was not immediate. But in 1880 he became piper to MacDonald of Dunach and was able to devote his life to piping. He won the Gold Medal at Oban the next year, the Prize Pipe at Inverness in 1883, the Former Winners' Gold Medal at Inverness in 1884, the Clasp at Inverness in 1900 and first prize at the Paris Exhibition in 1902.

He served as pipe-major of the 3rd Battalion of the Black Watch and after that with the Scottish Horse. He trained pipers and taught piobaireachd for the Piobaireachd Society.

Around the turn of the century he, Willie Lawrie and G. S. McLennan revolutionized the composition of light music, and in particular took the competition march form to a level that has not been equalled.

His piobaireachd playing received mixed reactions. He won the major prizes, but never dominated the piobaireachd lists as he could in the light music, where he was considered the best march player of the time. Some thought his piobaireachd playing lacked the expressive feeling of his light music, but John MacDonald of Inverness called one of his performances of "I Got a Kiss of the King's Hand" at Birnam Games "one of the most harmonious performances I have ever listened to." He composed three piobaireachd, two of which (*Lament for Donald MacPhee* and *N.M. MacDonald's Lament*) won composing contests, and the third of which has been lost.

In 1908 he gave up the games circuit and joined the Glasgow firm of R. G. Lawrie as the manager of their new bagpipe making branch. John MacDougall Gillies was similarly in charge of Henderson's pipe making shop, and as a result, some of the greatest sets of pipes ever made came from these two firms during this time. MacColl retired from Lawrie's in 1936. During those first few decades of the 1900s, he and MacDougall Gillies – who died in 1925 – helped build the Glasgow piping community into a center of piping excellence that has continued to this day.

John MacColl died on June 8, 1943.

The image displays a musical score for a march titled "Colonel J.A.S. MacLean" by PM John MacColl. The score is written in a single system with ten staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The music is characterized by a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in pairs or fours. The score includes first and second endings, indicated by bracketed lines and the numbers 1 and 2. The notation is clear and legible, with a consistent layout across all staves.

Colonel John G. Bourne CVO, ED, CD

John Gilbert Bourne was born in Montreal on March 25 1918, and educated at Selwyn House and Westmount High School. At McGill University he became a keen skier and a member of the Quebec junior golf team.

In 1937, Bourne was commissioned in the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, and after mobilization was sent with them to England in 1940. He was sent back to Canada as an instructor in 1942, then volunteered for the 2nd Canadian Parachute Battalion, which became the Canadian component of the First Special Service Force formed at Helena, Montana, under an American, Colonel Robert T Frederick. Although the Canadians took a sterner view of discipline, the officers and men of both armies successfully intermingled.



Highly trained in mountain warfare and other "commando" skills, the force was intended to take part in operations in snow-covered areas in Europe, the objectives being the Romanian oil-fields and hydro-electric plants in northern Italy and Norway. Operation Plough (conceived by an Englishman, Geoffrey Pyke) caught the imagination of both Winston Churchill and Lord Louis Mountbatten, but foundered on such practicalities as lack of airlift. Nevertheless it was kept in being for use in the Mediterranean theatre.

Shortly after joining, Bourne was appointed to command the 2nd battalion of its 3rd Regiment, which took part in the unopposed landing on the supposedly Japanese-held island of Kiska in the Aleutian Islands.

After the war, he rejoined the militia battalion of the Black Watch and was appointed Colonel of the regiment in 1968. With the disbandment of its regular battalions in 1973, he became its honorary Colonel, which brought an enduring friendship with its Colonel-in-Chief, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.



In civilian life, Bourne was the president of a major construction company and was engaged actively in charitable works. For 17 years, he served on the National Council of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme and was responsible for organizing the program in Quebec and for enabling 15,000 young people of the province to participate. To raise such interest in a fundamentally British scheme during a time of anti-English-Canadian political upheaval in the province was a considerable feat.

In 1985, he was appointed CVO. Bourne died December 8, 2002.

The tune, ***Colonel John G. Bourne, CVO, ED, CD*** was composed in 1986 by Pipe Major Andrew Kerr of the Black Watch of Canada. The Black Watch School of Piping and Drumming is a non profit organization help funded by both The St. Andrew's Society of Montreal and The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada Pipes and Drums.

The image displays a musical score for a march titled "Colonel John G. Bourne" by Andrew Kerr. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The music is characterized by a steady eighth-note rhythm. The score includes several first and second endings, indicated by bracketed lines with "1" and "2" above them. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Colonel Renison

John Douglas Willoughby Renison was commissioned 2nd Lt. 10th (Liverpool Scottish) Bn. in 1927 and posted to Y Coy. He became Lt in 1929 and Captain in 1935. He was appointed O.C. of Z (M.G) Coy before transferring in 1937 to Liverpool Scottish Bn. QOCH. T.A. Promoted to Major in 1938, he was posted to various positions during WW2 including the East Yorks Regt where he took part in the D-Day landings, served in Normandy and was their C.O. when the battalion captured and held a vital bridge at Schaddenhof, earning for the regiment the Battle Honor 'Schaddenhof'. He was awarded the DSO in 1945. After the war he re-raised the 1st Bn. Liverpool Scottish as a Motorized Infantry Bn. Promoted to Lt-Col. and later to Brigade Colonel in 1950. J

He died in 1992 aged 83



The tune, **Colonel Renison** was composed by Pipe Major Chris Eyre of the Liverpool Scottish Regimental Association Pipe Band.

The Liverpool Scottish has a distinguished history since its inception in 1900. The 1st Battalion suffered heavy losses during the World War I, and throughout the World War II it fielded two battalions, and remained at battalion strength until 1967, when it became a Company of the 1/51 Highland Volunteers.



The image displays a musical score for a march titled "Colonel Renison" by PM Chris Eyre. The score is written for a single melodic line and consists of eight staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The music is characterized by a steady, rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, typical of a march. The score begins with a repeat sign and a double bar line, indicating the start of the piece. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The piece concludes with a final double bar line and repeat sign.

Lt. Col. R.D. Maclagan, CBE, MC

The tune, **Lt. Col R.D. Maclagan, CBE, MC** was composed by Pipe Major Ian Morrison of the 1st Battalion QOH when [Colonel Maclagan](#), as Commandant of the 1st Cadet Battalion Queen's Own Highlanders (ACF) brought a contingent of cadets to visit the first Battalion in Osnabruck, West Germany.

Morrison a native of the isle of Lewis, was undoubtedly one of the best pipers of his generation, or, indeed of any generation. He was taught by Pipe Majors Kenneth MacLeod, Donald MacLeod, John Allan and John MacLellan MBE. As a soldier in the Queen's Own Highlanders he studied on the Advanced Pipe Major's course from October 1968-April 1969 under MacLellan.

When he won the Gold Medal at the 1969 Northern Meeting (playing *Lament for the Viscount of Dundee*) he was the first winner to have enlisted and spent all his service in the Queen's Own Highlanders. He was appointed Pipe Major of the regiment in 1975. In 1980 he was appointed Pipe Major of the Scottish Division School of Music at Aberdeen. He won most of the major piping awards including the Northern Meeting Clasp in 1990, the Former Winners' MSR in 1972, and the Open Piobaireachd at Oban in 1976.

Ian Morrison died in 2020.

Lt Col R.D. Maclagan, CBE, MC

Retreat

PM Ian M. Morrison

Lieutenant Colonel D.J.S. Murray



Lt Col David John Skelton Murray (left): soldier and piper. Born: September 14, 1921, in Kuldana, British India (now Pakistan). Died, January 8, 2017, in Petersfield, Hampshire, aged 95.

Murray was the last surviving officer of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders to have fought at the Battle of Kohima, which in the spring of 1944 stopped the Japanese invading India. He would also be, from around 1956, the man in charge of the massed pipe bands at Edinburgh Military Tattoo, and would go on to serve in Malaya, Austria, and the Middle East.

Murray's task at Kohima, as a 22-year-old Lieutenant, was to command a platoon bringing three -inch mortars up steep jungle-clad slopes near India's border with Burma to help regain the Naga Village from the enemy. The Nagas, local former headhunters, joined the British and Indians in resisting the Japanese onslaught, and carried the

Cameron's ammunition. Murray would be Mentioned in Dispatches at the end of the advance by General "Bill" Slim's 14th Army that won back Burma.

His army postings after Kohima took him, with the 1st Camerons, in 1946 to Japan, where he served as part of the Allied occupation force and was appointed Adjutant of the battalion. It was there that he met his first wife, Hilary Leigh, who was serving with the Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps.

Murray served with the Malay Regiment during the Malayan Emergency from 1948, and his language skills – he acquired fluency in Malay – were prized. He attended Staff College, Camberley, in 1954, and was then appointed Brigade Major of 154 Brigade at Stirling. At this stage in his career he became a respected judge at piping competitions and brought some outstanding pipers to serve with the Camerons.

In 1963 Murray was appointed to command the 4th/5th Camerons, a Territorial Army battalion in Inverness-shire and Nairn. Other postings included Spital, Austria, where he was able to use his German. He also knew French, and was to learn Arabic before taking command of the training regiment of the Abu Dhabi Defense Force in 1967. In Abu Dhabi he established the military college of the United Arab Emirates at Al Ayn.

Murray learned the pipes while attending George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and received tuition from Pipe Major Robert Reid in Glasgow and Pipe Major Willie Ross at Edinburgh Castle.

Murray began winning piping competitions from the 1950s, when he entered for the Royal Scottish Pipers Society amateur competition. He later became Piping Convener of the Northern Meeting, was President of the Piobaireachd Society, and supported the Army School of Piping.

Himself an admired amateur piper, he had achieved what he called his "dream job", as deputy producer of the Edinburgh Tattoo. For many of those who thrilled at the skirl of the pipes from the 1950s to the 1970s, it will have been David Murray's voice they remember, introducing the bands and the tunes.

The tune, *Lieutenant Colonel D.J.S. Murray* was originally a march composed by Lieutenant J. Allan. It is arranged here by [Pipe Major Angus MacDonald](#).

Lieutenant Colonel D.J.S. Murray

Reel

PM Angus MacDonald

The image displays a musical score for the reel "Lieutenant Colonel D.J.S. Murray". The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The music is a continuous sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, characteristic of a reel. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, such as dotted rhythms and sixteenth-note runs, and concludes with a double bar line.

Lieutenant Colonel A.S.A. Galloway

Col. A. Strome Carmichael-Galloway, ED, CD, FRHSC was a battle-hardened infantry officer, a prolific if unsubtle writer and a co-founder of the Monarchist League of Canada; with his bristling moustache, he was one of the Canadian Army's "characters", noted for legendary coolness under fire as well as for the maintenance of social standards and the care of his men.

Galloway's battlefield initiation had occurred in 1943 when he was sent with other Canadian officers to gain experience with the British First Army in Tunisia. Attached to the 2nd London Irish Rifles, he was commanding a company when his CO saw paratroopers from the Hermann Goering Division advancing on a large farm, and ordered him to seize it.

Rising to his feet, Galloway yelled "Fix bayonets", then roared "Charge" as he led his men across an open field under tracer fire, by which only one man was hit. They found no Germans on reaching the stables and living quarters of "Stuka Farm". But minutes later the enemy was hurling stick grenades through the windows; and for several hours the London Irish occupied one room while the Germans battled with them from next door. When the Germans finally retired, Galloway discovered that, in the chaos of the battle, the Allied leadership was preparing to take the farm again; he judiciously withdrew several hundred yards to the safety of a slit trench containing cactus.

Andrew Strome Ayers Carmichael Galloway was born at Humboldt, Saskatchewan, on November 29 1915. His family later moved to St Thomas, Ontario, where in 1932 he joined the Elgin militia regiment on 50 cents a day. He was commissioned two years later.

Galloway worked as a newspaper sub-editor, and enjoyed saluting the King with drawn sword during the Royal tour of the Dominion in 1939 shortly before being called up; he transferred to the RCR shortly before the outbreak of war. After being advised to take a pair of gumboots with him, he was dispatched to Britain in 1940. There he started the practice, which he maintained long after the war, of having his collars laundered in Britain.

On returning to the RCR following his two months with the London Irish, Galloway led his company on to the beaches of Sicily on July 10 1943. While escorting some German prisoners to the rear, he stopped for a moment to chat with another officer when enemy mortar bombs began exploding near the road. As his prisoners dived for cover Galloway laid into them with his stick shouting: "Get out of that ditch, you bastards - they're your mortars."

In December 1943 the Royal Canadian Regiment was engaged in the costly advance from the Moro River in Italy to the coastal town of Ortona. As they launched two companies in an attack a mile southwest of the port, the artillery barrage which preceded it began falling, due to faulty maps, on a flanking battalion. The guns then ceased firing, and the advancing RCR found themselves face to face with entrenched enemy paratroopers whom the barrage had left unscathed. Murderous cross-fire cost them all their officers. Galloway took over command.



Throughout the following night, with its strength reduced to 178 officers and men, the regiment held its position under mortar fire and sniping. Then, bringing forward every man who could be spared from his support platoons, Galloway formed three companies of 65 men each, who advanced the next day behind an intense barrage to find the opposing German 1st Parachute Regiment had withdrawn back into Ortona.

From his arrival in Italy until the end of the war, Galloway took part in 25 of the 27 actions in Italy and northwest Europe for which his regiment was awarded battle honours, commanding it for short periods at Ortona, in the Gothic Line battles and during the winter fighting west of Ravenna. Although wounded at Motta Montecorvino in September 1943, he was away from the battalion for only five weeks.

He died in 2009.

The tune, **Lieutenant Colonel A.S.A. Galloway** was composed by Pipe-Major Roland “Ronnie” Hill of the 4th Battalion Seaforth Highlanders. Hill was “brought out” to Canada in the 1950s to become Pipe-Major of the 4th Battalion Canadian Guards of Ipperwash, Ontario.

When the 4th Battalion disbanded Ronnie Hill became Command Inspector of Pipe Bands for Ontario, where one of his responsibilities was the trade testing of pipers and drummers in the various active pipe bands in Ontario. Hill coordinated the Massed Band Concerts at the Canadian National Exhibition in the 1960s, responsible for the music and coordination of militia pipe bands for those concerts. He was originally from Invergordon, Scotland, and died in 1976.

Lieutenant Colonel A.S.A. Galloway Retreat PM Roland Hill

The image displays a musical score for the tune 'Lieutenant Colonel A.S.A. Galloway'. The score is written on five staves of music, all in treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The first staff begins with a repeat sign. The second and third staves continue the melody. The fourth staff includes a first ending bracket labeled '1' above it. The fifth staff includes a second ending bracket labeled '2' above it. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests, creating a rhythmic and melodic line.

Lieutenant Colonel B.E. Fergusson DSO, OBE

The following tune was composed by an unknown author when [B. E. Fergusson](#) was a Lieutenant Colonel.

Lieutenant Colonel B.E. Fergusson DSO, OBE

March

The image displays a musical score for a march in G major and 2/4 time. The score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 2/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are repeat signs with first and second endings indicated by '1' and '2' above the staves. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Lieutenant Colonel A.R. Cram, TD

After a varied career starting as an under-age member of the Home Guard in 1942 and later in several Black Watch units, Lieutenant Colonel A.R. 'Sandy' Cram became a Territorial Army officer, serving in the 51st Highland Volunteers, seconded to Tayforth Universities Officer Training Corps, which he commanded.

The tune, *Lieutenant Colonel A.R. Cram, TD* was composed by Pipe Major R.G.S. Small of the Black Watch. Small became Pipe Major after finishing his national service during which he was a piper in the 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel A.R. Cram, TD

March

PM R.G.S. Small

The image displays a musical score for a march. It consists of four staves of music, all written in treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The first staff begins with a repeat sign. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed eighth notes. The melody is simple and rhythmic, typical of a march. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Lieutenant Colonel Andrew T. Law, DSO

Lieutenant Colonel Andrew T. Law was the commanding officer of the Queen's Own Highlanders of Canada from 1943-1944.

The regiment mobilized The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada, CASF for active service on September 1, 1939. It was redesignated as the 1st Battalion, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada, CASF on November 7, 1940. It embarked for Great Britain on December 12, 1940. The battalion took part in Operation Jubilee, the Dieppe Raid, on August 19, 1942. The Camerons landed in occupied Europe as part of Operation Jubilee, the raid on the French port of Dieppe. The South Saskatchewan Regiment were to land in the first wave of the attack on Green Beach to secure the beach at Pourville, the right flank of the operation. The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada would then land in the second wave and move inland along the eastern bank of the Scie River to meet up with the tanks of the Calgary Regiment coming from Dieppe and capture the airfield at Saint-Aubin-sur-Scie. The Camerons and the Calgary tanks would then clear the Hitler Battery and attack the suspected German divisional headquarters at Arques-la-Bataille.

The Camerons hit the Green Beach an hour after the South Saskatchewan Regiment, some 30 minutes late, as the commanding officer had not believed that the South Saskatchewan Regiment would be able to clear the beach and village in the allotted time. As they landed the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Gostling, was killed by a sniper and the unit was taken over by the second-in-command, Major A. T. "Andy" Law.

The majority of the force was mistakenly landed to the west of the river, so Law decided to alter the plan. Those that had landed to the east were told to join the South Saskatchewan Regiment, while the majority to the west advanced up the valley with Major Law. They were harassed on their journey by fire from Quatre Vents Farm and decided to seek shelter in the woods, through which, they reached the high ground above Bas d'Hautot. There they saw that the enemy already held the bridge at Petite Appeville in some strength (by a heavily reinforced anti-tank company from the 571st Infantry Regiment). Law's group could not now realistically take the bridge, nor could they bypass it, for the road from Ouville was now swarming with enemy reinforcements. Meanwhile, the rest of the Camerons had joined up with the South Saskatchewan Regiment but despite closing in on Quatre Vents Farm and the radar station they were halted by enemy fire.

Major Law and Lieutenant-Colonel Merritt (Commanding Officer of the South Saskatchewan Regiment) set up a combined headquarters in the Grand Central Hotel, and prepared their battalions to stand and fight for a full hour against a rapidly increasing enemy, who had their line of withdrawal (the beach) enfiladed with fire from innumerable guns. The Camerons fought desperately to keep their foothold on the high ground to the west, while the South Saskatchewan Regiment grimly held on to a piece of high ground to the east. Slowly the Germans collapsed the pocket smaller and smaller, until they dominated the entire beach and the slopes east of Pourville. By this time, few of the Camerons and South Saskatchewan Regiment were unwounded. At 1100 hours the landing craft began to arrive, taking grievous losses on the approach into the beach. More men were killed and wounded as they tried to board the landing craft under the enemy's withering fire. Almost miraculously five landing craft and one tank landing craft managed to rescue men from the shallows and cleared the beach with full loads. By 1130 hours the situation had become impossible and no further extractions were attempted.

The tune, ***Lieutenant Colonel Andrew T. Law, DSO*** was composed by Pipe Major William J. MacLeod (1914-2008).

As a young boy in the late-1920s, MacLeod received tuition on the pipes from his father, Donald MacLeod, which he absorbed eagerly, going on to win top awards both as an amateur and professional player.

On September 2, 1939, the day prior to the outbreak of World War II, MacLeod joined the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada in Winnipeg. During the time he was stationed overseas, he attended the British Army School of Piping held at Edinburgh Castle where he received training from Pipe-Major Willie Ross. His roommate and fellow classmate on that course was to become another piping legend of our time, Pipe-Major Donald MacLeod.

MacLeod participated in numerous engagements during the war, and was "Mentioned in Dispatches" for his effort on one occasion, and had the added duties as Pipe-Major, maintaining the regimental pipe band.

In April 1947, Bill MacLeod moved to Pine Falls, Manitoba, to work with the Manitoba Paper Company. He was a leader of the Prairie Pipe Band Association; Pipe-Major of the City of Winnipeg Massed Pipes & Drums; a respected and often requested piping judge; and Instructor and Director at both the Fort San Summer School of the Arts in Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, and the piping school at the International Peace Gardens in the Turtle Mountains of Manitoba.



Lieutenant Colonel Andrew T. Law, DSO

PM William J. MacLeod

Lieutenant Colonel H.K.P. Chavasse, MBE

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry 'Hal' Kendal Perceval Chavasse (1933-2022), MBE, of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, was a respected farmer and forestry manager in his native west Waterford, where he was for many years a diligent organizer and treasurer of the annual Dungarvan Show. He retired from the position – which was voluntary – in 2019 having been literally the voice of the show, announcing the events every year from the late 1980s until he stepped down three years ago.

Before turning his hand to farming the family farm at Cappagh House near Dungarvan, Chavasse had a long and distinguished military career which culminated in his appointment as British military attaché firstly in Mexico, covering also Panama (1977-1980), and then in Columbia (1980-1983).



The tune, ***Lieutenant Colonel H.K.P. Chavasse, MBE*** was composed by Pipe Major Norman Dodds. Dodds started piping at the early age of 5 tutored by his father. Afterwards he received tuition from Norman McCutcheon until the age of 20 and won all of the major titles in Ireland at juvenile and senior level.

He has many solo piping victories to his credit including winner of the All Ireland senior solos on six occasions, winner of the Seven Towers solos for 5 years running, and the Co. Down solos and the Donaghmore solos four years running.



The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Jig" by Norman Dodds. The score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. The key signature consists of two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 6/8. The music is organized into eight horizontal staves, each containing a sequence of notes and rests. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several repeat signs (double bar lines with dots) and first/second endings indicated by brackets and arrows. The piece concludes with a final double bar line and repeat sign.

Lt. Col. W.D. Faulkner, MC



Lieutenant Colonel Walter Douglas Faulkner (August 16, 1898—May 14, 1940) joined the Irish Guards from Sandhurst early in 1917 and went to France in September of that year, where he served with the 2nd Battalion for the rest of the War, being awarded the M.C. in 1918. After a distinguished military career, which included the adjutancy of his battalion and the appointment of Commandant at the Guards Depot, he was, in August 1938, given command of the 1st Battalion, Irish Guards, who were at that time serving in Palestine. It was then that his powers of leadership, which were always so apparent, were given full scope. He was a magnificent commanding officer during those troublous and difficult times. Always calm and with excellent judgment, he inspired complete confidence in all who worked with him, and the added reputation which the Irish Guards gained in Palestine was in no small measure due to the skill and leadership of their commanding officer.

He died on 14 May 1940 at age 41, at Narvik, Norway, killed in action during World War II when German aircraft attacked the troop transport ship 'MS Chrobay in Vestfjorden Fjord. He was buried at Narvik Civil Cemetery, Narvik, Norway.

Lt. Col. W.D. Faulkner M.C.

Slow March

PM R.J. Batt

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The music is a slow march, characterized by a steady, dignified tempo. The melody is primarily composed of quarter and eighth notes, with some rests. The second and third staves continue the melody, and the fourth staff concludes the piece with a final cadence. The notation includes various musical symbols such as stems, beams, and note heads.

Irish Guards

Lieutenant Colonel B. C. Bradford

Brigadier Bill Bradford, DSO, MBE, MC was educated at Eton, the fourth generation to attend the school. He went straight into the Army, was commissioned into the regiment on September 1, 1932, and was posted to the 1st Battalion in India. He was adjutant of the 1st Battalion at the outbreak of war. In October 1939 he sailed with his battalion, 1st Black Watch, to France. They were moved into the 51st Highland Division the following spring and by May 1940 were fighting near the Maginot Line. They were then moved to the Somme to defend the new front line. The 51st fought magnificently from 4th - 12th June 1940 - but, each night, had to retreat as the French gave way to their east - on 12th June, exhausted and surrounded, they surrendered at St. Valery-en-Caux on the Picardy coast and were marched off in a north-easterly direction towards Germany.



A week later Bradford escaped, changed out of uniform, and walked, first to the coast to try to get a boat to cross the channel and, when that didn't work, headed south. Twice he was thrown out of Spain and in Marseilles he helped set up the famous Pat-Line to get allied soldiers out of France. As part of that effort he moved to Algiers. This was a bad move as Britain had just sunk the French Navy at Oran and Mers-el-Kebir in Algeria. He was treated very badly by the Vichy Authorities. After seven months in North Africa, using some of his time spy and communicating information home in coded messages within his letters to his parent, he eventually escaped by sailing a small boat from Algiers to Gibraltar - a 700 mile journey - not bad for someone with hardly any sailing experience. His escape took a year and two days; he travelled nearly 5,000 miles as a fugitive and he escaped once from the Germans and six times from the French. He was awarded MBE for his escape.

On returning to the UK he joined the re-formed 51st Highland Division as a Brigade Major, they sailed to Egypt and fought the entire North African Campaign from El-Alamein to Tunis, then the Sicilian Campaign before returning to the UK in the autumn of 1943. He was awarded MC for his significant part in this long campaign in which he participate in every major action.

Bradford was posted to General Staff to help planning for D-Day. He became the Liaison Officer to US General Omar Bradley, commander of the US First Army Group and held this position until 24th July 1944. On D-Day he landed at Omaha Beach with the Americans.

In July he took command of 5th Bn. Black Watch at Caen in Normandy and led them for the rest of the North European Campaign. Over the next nine months he was wounded twice and won two DSOs, one of these was an immediate award for astonishing bravery and leadership.

After the war Bradford continued in the Army - commanding 16th Parachute Bn., then 2nd Bn. The Black Watch, and finally 153 Highland Brigade. He retired from the Army in 1959. He died in 1996.

The tune, **Lieutenant Colonel B.C. Bradford** was composed by Pipe Major Sandy Hain as a tribute to his Black Watch comrades killed or wounded during the Battle of the Hook.

Pipe Major Sandy Hain has placed an indelible stamp on piping excellence in northeast Ohio since arriving here in 1958. Born in Leslie, Fife, Scotland, the eldest of nine children.

The Hain Family has figured prominently in the piping circles. Sandy's Grandfather was a piper. His Father was a Piper in the Black Watch during World War 1. He was also the founder of Cupar and District Pipe Band. His Brother Robert was a piper in the 1st Bn. Black Watch. His Sister Jean was Pipe Major of the World Champion Lochgelly Ladies Pipe Band.



Sandy had his first pipe lessons at the age of 4 and began serious studies at 8 years of age with the Thornton Pipe Band. He joined The Black Watch Cadet Force at 14 and at 17 enlisted in the British Army. He joined the 1st Battalion, Black Watch Pipes and Drums under Pipe Major James Jenkinson. He attended the Piobaireachd Society's Pipe Major's Course at Edinburgh Castle where his instructor was Pipe Major Willie Ross. He was appointed Pipe Major of the Depot Black Watch and later Pipe Major of the 2nd Bn. Black Watch, a post that he held until the Battalion was disbanded in 1957. The combined 1st and 2nd Black Watch Bands toured North America and this led Pipe Major Hain coming to live in the United States after retiring from the Army. He was an accomplished accordionist and in 1966, he formed a Scottish Dance Band, Sandy Hain and The Clansmen and they played at Celtic Gatherings of every description imaginable for 42 years.

Sandy Hain died March 28, 2018.

Lieutenant Colonel B. C. Bradford March PM Sandy Hain

Musical notation for the march 'Lieutenant Colonel B. C. Bradford'. The notation is written on four staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a double bar line. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and a final fermata. The notation is clear and legible, suitable for a pipe band score.

Lieutenant Colonel D. Polson Hall

The tune, *Lieutenant Colonel D. Polson Hall* was composed by Pipe Major Robert Urquhart Brown when he was Pipe Major of the 5th/7th Gordons and Hall was second in command of that Battalion. They both went to Egypt in 1942 and were subsequently posted to the Middle East Infantry Training Depot where Bob Brown composed this tune.

Brown (left in photo) was born on May 1, 1906 and began piping at the age of 10 under the tutelage of William Fraser. He was employed as a piper and ghillie at the Balmoral Estate and in 1928 he was sent, along with Bob Nicol (right in photo—the two being known as the Bobs of Balmoral), to John MacDonald MBE (Inverness) for lessons. According to Brown, this was the most important event in his piping life. “I owe my knowledge” he once said, “to John MacDonald who made me the piobaireachd enthusiast that I am”. Certainly it is partly through his long and close association with John MacDonald that he came to be looked on as a great authority. But this was also due to his own clear and reasoned expositions on his subject, and his unflinching ability to produce great music whenever he played. Bob Brown and Bob Nicol were taught together, practiced together and worked together on Balmoral Estate.



Known for his fluidity of style, Brown won the Gold Medal for Piobaireachd at the Northern Meeting-Inverness in 1928 and at the Argyllshire Gathering-Oban in 1931.

His main occupation was as a fishing ghillie on the Balmoral estate but also worked on the hill. At the outbreak of the Second World War Brown was pipe major of the 5/7th Gordon Highlanders, originally a territorial battalion. Bob Nicol was his pipe-sergeant. Brown saw action at the famous Battle of El Alamein in 1942. He returned to the UK in 1944 as pipe-major of the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

His fame and standing increased during the 1960s with pipers beating a path to the door of his cottage at Balmoral and again when he began to take his knowledge to different parts of the world. For several years he was the instructor at the Invermark Summer School in New York State and visited South Africa.

While he was on his way to an engagement in Australia in 1972 Brown suffered from thrombosis in the leg which proved to be troublesome but initially seemed to respond to treatment. However, after judging in Hobart, Tasmania at the Australian Championships, he was forced to abandon his tour and return to Scotland where he died a few days after arriving at his home.

R U Brown Gold Medal for Piobaireachd Playing is now regarded as one of the premier piping events in the Southern Hemisphere.

The image displays a musical score for a march titled "Lieutenant Colonel D. Polson Hall" by PM Robert U. Brown. The score is written in a single system with ten staves, all in treble clef. The key signature consists of two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 2/4. The music is characterized by a steady, rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, typical of a march. The score includes several repeat signs and first/second endings. Specifically, there are first endings marked with a "1" and second endings marked with "2 of 2" and "2 of 4". The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings, though the latter are not explicitly labeled with letters.

Lieutenant Colonel Thornburn, MC, DSO



Col Douglas Glendinning Thorburn was the commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion HLI. He received the Military Cross (MC) in WWI, *"for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He conducted a daylight patrol with considerable skill. By his coolness and intelligence he was able to gain most valuable information, and succeeded in withdrawing his men without casualty."*

In the Second World War, he received the Officer of the Order of the British Empire (OBE), *"for excellent work in dealing with administrative and traffic difficulties both in ATHENS and at Forward H.Q. As Officer 1/c [of] one of the beaches during re-embarkation, his organization, untiring energy and cheerful efficiency in dealing with the troops of various units was responsible for the success of the operation."*

He received the Distinguished Service Order (DSO) in 1942. *"During the night attack on Bir-en-Temar on the 5th June 1942 the Commanding Officer led the Battalion to its objective which was captured. At daylight when all Companies were under intense machine gun fire and artillery shelling, Colonel Thorburn with a complete disregard for his personal safety visited his forward Companies.*

He continued throughout the remainder of the day energetically getting mortars and Anti-Tank guns into action wherever they were required and spotting enemy action without a thought of taking cover, even though enemy tanks were firing in his direction from within five hundred yards.

Colonel Thorburn was wounded in the head whilst standing on a tank, acting as an O.P., but in spite of his wound continued to command for the remainder of the time, till he realized that nothing further would be gained by keeping his Battalion in this exposed position and he reluctantly gave the order to retire.

He directed operations up to the final withdrawal, and was one of the last men to leave the position. By his leadership, stamina and untiring energy he was an inspiration and example to all ranks."

He was killed in action in Sicily in 1943.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The music is in common time (C) and features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The score includes two first endings (marked with a '1' in a box) and two second endings (marked with a '2' in a box). The first ending appears on the fourth and eighth staves, and the second ending appears on the fifth and ninth staves. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Lieutenant Colonel E.P. 'Tommy' Thompson DSO

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Payson Thompson of The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada, at 23 years of age the youngest Commanding Officer in the Canadian Army. Thompson was born January 8, 1921 in Winnipeg, Manitoba and enlisted September 2, 1939.

During the Canadian infantry brigade crossing of the South Beveland canal during the Dieppe raid, he wounded himself acting as brigade commander. It was for his leadership in the crossing-vital to the success of capturing the peninsula and freeing the port of Antwerp-that he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order by Field Marshall Montgomery.

He was killed in action at Calcar Ridge on February 26, 1945.



23 February 1945. Field Marshall Sir B. L. Montgomery invests Lieutenant Colonel E. P. Thompson with the Distinguished Service Order in recognition of his service as acting Brigade Commander during the October fighting on South Beveland. Two days later Thompson was killed in action. (Credit DND)

The tune,
**Lieutenant
Colonel E.P.
'Tommy'
Thompson DSO**
was composed by
[Pipe Major William
MacLeod.](#)

Lieutenant Colonel E.P. 'Tommy' Thompson DSO

PM William MacLeod



Lieutenant Colonel Freddie Burnaby-Atkins



Within five days of Frederick 'Freddy' Burnaby-Atkins's arrival in north France in 1940 the Germans launched a savage attack on the Maginot Line where he had been posted. Burnaby-Atkins, a young officer with the Black Watch, had been seconded to the 1st Battalion the Highland Division when he and the battalion were subjected to four weeks of constant bombardment on land and from the air. The German advance was unremitting and each night he and his colleagues had to retreat further towards the coast.

The Highland Division showed immense courage and staved off the German advance; their bravery in fighting off the German blitzkrieg around the town of Abbeville was particularly memorable. In so doing, future historians have suggested, they delayed the German arrival at the coast and thus made the withdrawal from Dunkirk possible.

For Burnaby-Atkins there was no evacuation and he was captured by the Germans and had to suffer a long march as a prisoner of war – surviving on minimum rations – to a camp in Bavaria. He was held there until March

1941, when he was moved to another camp at Posen in Poland. There he spent much of his time, along with fellow inmates, planning to escape. Their plan was simple and straightforward. Within one of the huts the men could lift the floorboards and proceeded to set up relays to dig a tunnel beyond the perimeter wire. The soil from the digging was concealed in their trousers and dribbled out during walks around the camp.

In September 1941, along with two other officers, Burnaby-Atkins escaped and with the help of forged papers, maps and a compass walked by night for ten days. They successfully made their way south to the Swiss border but despite their courageous efforts Burnaby-Atkins and one of his friends were recaptured only a few hundred yards from the Swiss frontier.

Burnaby-Atkins was to spend the rest of the war in a variety of prison camps and was finally liberated from Moosburg, Bavaria. He was to remain devoted to the Black Watch and stayed closely in touch with many former colleagues coming north for reunions in Perth and elsewhere. He was a most active and enthusiastic chairman of the Black Watch London Association for more than 50 years.

After the Second World War he served with the Black Watch in Palestine and then, for two years, in India. It was the traumatic period of the handing over of the jewel in the imperial crown to the Indians. Burnaby-Atkins was aide-de-camp and later comptroller to two strong Viceroy: Field Marshal Lord Wavell and Lord Mountbatten. He then rejoined the Black Watch, serving in the UK, Germany and in British Guiana. He served as Comptroller of the Household for three years in New Zealand to the Governor-General Sir Bernard Fergusson before acting as defense attaché in Morocco.

On retiring from the army in 1970, he was appointed Private Secretary to Princess Margaret where he had to use much tact and diplomacy throughout his four years at Kensington Palace.

He died June 16, 2012.

The tune, *Lieutenant Colonel Freddie Burnaby-Atkins* was composed by [Pipe Major Sandy Haim](#) to mark the subject's 90th birthday in 2010.

The image displays a musical score for a march, consisting of four staves of music. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a time signature of 6/8. The music is characterized by a steady, rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, typical of a march. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a double bar line. The second and fourth staves end with repeat signs and double bar lines. The overall structure suggests a short, repetitive piece of music.

Lieutenant Colonel C.N. Thomson's Farewell to the 5th Black Watch

Lieutenant Colonel C.N. 'Chick' Thomson, CBE, DSO, ED, DL, LLD was a pre-war Territorial Army officer who joined the 4th/5th Battalion in 1926. Mobilized with the 4th Battalion in 1939, he served with the British Expeditionary Force in France. Later, he joined the 5th Battalion as officer commanding A Company. He fought through the North African campaign, taking command of the Battalion in December 1942 and led them to Cape Bon, Sicily and Normandy. ON July 25, 1944, he left to command the 10th Battalion; the Regiment gained 10 battle honors during this period. After the war, Thomson was promoted to colonel in the 153 Brigade and was responsible for training and cadets. He later became chairman for Scotland on the Council of Territorial Army Associations.

Lieutenant Colonel C.N. Thomson's Farewell to the 5th Black Watch

Slow Air

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Lieutenant Colonel C.N. Thomson's Farewell to the 5th Black Watch". The score is written on a single treble clef staff in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. It consists of four lines of music. The first line begins with a repeat sign and contains 12 measures. The second line contains 12 measures. The third line contains 12 measures. The fourth line contains 12 measures and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The melody is characterized by a slow, steady pace with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Young Hamish

The tune *Young Hamish* was composed by [Pipe Major John McLellan](#) of Dunoon when [Hamish Taylor](#) was a young officer.

Young Hamish

Retreat

PM John McLellan

The musical score for 'Young Hamish' is presented in four staves. It is written in the key of D major (two sharps) and 3/4 time. The piece is a single melodic line with a bass line below. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a single melodic line with a bass line below. The piece is marked as a 'Retreat' and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The melody is characterized by a steady eighth-note rhythm with occasional sixteenth-note pairs and rests.

Glen Feulan

The tune, **Glen Feulan** was composed about 1954 for Lieutenant Colonel Michael Hardinge Houssemayne Du Boulay MC. Du Boulay (September 12, 1912—April 29, 1938) gained the rank of officer in 1934 in the Ghawali Rifles, Indian Rifles. He fought in the Second World War where he was mentioned in dispatches. He commanded the 5th/6th Gordons from 1951 to 1954.

He requested that the tune be named for his wife's home.

Glen Feulan

March

R. D. Adams

2 of 4

2 of 4

Lord Dalhousie's Farewell



Major Simon Ramsay KT, GCVO, CBE, MC, LLD, 16th Earl of Dalhousie, joined the 4th/5th Battalion The Black Watch in 1936. He moved to the 7th Battalion in 1942 and fought with them in North Africa, earning the Military Cross at Corradini, 60 miles from Tripoli where he was captured. Escaping from prisoner of war camp in Italy, he trained commandoes until rejoining the Regiment in time for the invasion of Normandy. After the war, he was Governor-General of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Chancellor of Dundee University. In 1965, he was appointed Honorary Colonel of St. Andrews and Dundee Universities Officer

Training Corps, where he was a much-loved personality. On his relinquishing the appointment in 1973, this tune was written for the occasion by Pipe Major Bert Barron.



Bert Barron was one the great characters of piping. He served with the Black Watch in World War II and continued his service in the territorial army. He was a native of the north part of Dundee, but lived in St. Andrews, Scotland, for most of his life.

Barron was a prodigious and giving teacher. He imparted his piping knowledge throughout his life as an instructor with the St. Andrews University Officer Training Corps Pipe Band and at the private Strathallan School in Perth. Though he never achieved any of the greatest awards in solo piping, he did win, among many prizes, the Open Piobaireachd at the Cowal Gathering and the gold medal for piobaireachd at the Braemar Gathering.

Bert Barron was awarded the British Empire Medal for services to piping and his country in 1974.

Lord Dalhousie's Farewell

Slow March

PM Bert Barron

A musical score for the slow march 'Lord Dalhousie's Farewell'. It consists of four staves of music in treble clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and dynamic markings.

Major 'Conger' Ross's Farewell to the 1st Gordons

Lieutenant Colonel G. N. Ross served from 1928 to 1955 and left the 1st Battalion Gordons as Major and Second in Command in Germany in August 1950. The composer dedicated this tune to him thirty one years later in 1981.

Major 'Conger' Ross's Farewell to the 1st Gordons March

A.F. MacDonald

The image displays a musical score for a march. It consists of eight staves of music, all written in a single treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The music is a march, characterized by its rhythmic patterns and melodic lines. The score begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The melody is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a final cadence.

Major John MacRae, DSO, of Feorlinn

John Donald Christopher S. MacRae, DSO commanded the Right Flank of the 2nd Battalion Scots Guard at the first Battle of Alamein and was killed in action on July 19, 1942.

Major John MacRae, DSO, of Feorlinn

Pipe Sgt. A. MacLennan

The image displays a musical score for a pipe tune. It consists of eight staves of music, each beginning with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 2/4. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. The score is presented in a standard musical notation style, with a repeat sign at the beginning of each staff and a final double bar line at the end of the eighth staff.

Major C. M. Usher, OBE

Colonel Charles Milne Usher (September 6, 1891—January 21, 1981), D.S.O., O.B.E., Chevalier Legion d'Honneur, Croix de Guerre with Palm, Citoyen d'honneur of the Town of Caen, commanded the 1st Battalion of the Gordons and, for his work at Dunkirk, when he organized the defense of a line vital for the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force, he was awarded the DSO. He returned to the Continent again with the troops invading Normandy.

Usher was also a keen piper and was taught by both George S. and his father John McLennan. GS promised Charles Usher a tune once he received his promotion to Major and it is probably the last tune that GS composed.



George Stewart McLennan was born on February 9, 1883 in Edinburgh, the eighth of their nine children (one of whom died in infancy). Many of his ancestors on both sides of the family were prominent pipers. Among his half-siblings was Gold Medal winner Donald Ross McLennan. George suffered from polio as a child, and could not walk until the age of four and a half.

McLennan began receiving piping tuition from his father at the age of four, and later received tuition from his uncle Pipe Major John Stewart, and in Highland dancing from his cousin William McLennan. He made rapid

progression, winning the Amateur National Championship at the age of nine, and was invited by Queen Victoria to play for her at Balmoral Castle.

His father enlisted him in the Gordon Highlanders in October 1899 in order to prevent him from joining the Merchant Navy, and he became Pipe major of the 1st Battalion in 1905, one of the youngest ever in the British Army.

McLennan was successful in solo competitions, and won the Gold Medal at the Argyllshire Gathering in Oban in 1904 and at the Northern Meeting in Inverness in 1905, and the Clasp at Inverness for former winners of the Gold Medal in 1909, 1920 and 1921. McLennan had a close friendship and competitive rivalry with Willie Ross, and he travelled to competitions and shared prize money with William Lawrie.

He married Nona Lucking on April 3, 1912, and together they had two sons, George (1914–1996) and John (1916–1940), who both became pipers with the Gordon Highlanders.

McLennan was posted at the depot in Aberdeen until 1918, when he was sent to the Western Front to succeed Pipe Major Tom Henderson who had been killed. In May 1918 he collapsed and required fluid to be drained from his lungs in a field hospital. When the war ended he was posted back to Aberdeen, and after he was discharged in 1922 he started working in Aberdeen as a bagpipe maker. At the time there were several other prominent musicians in the city, including fiddler James Scott Skinner.

He died on May 13, 1929 of lung cancer after a long period of ill health.

The image displays a musical score for a march, arranged in eight staves. The music is written in a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The melody is characterized by a steady eighth-note rhythm, often with beamed eighth notes. The piece concludes with a final cadence marked by a double bar line and repeat dots.

Major A. T. Philipson, MBE



Major Anthony Thirlwall Philipson MBE served in the Scots Guard from 1940 to 1946; he was taken POW at Salerno in September 1943. Afterwards he became a schoolmaster before rejoining the Regiment and serving with the 1st Battalion in Egypt from 1952 to 1954.

As Commander Junior Guardsmen's Company at the Guards Depot, it was largely his vision and inspiration that pioneered the training of 15 & 16 year-olds throughout the Army. Initially he took the boys from all the Corps of Drums of the Foot Guards Battalions to Pirbright giving them and the thousands who followed the wider prospects of promotion. He was proud that so many ex Juniors became senior Warrant Officers. In his final post he served as the Regiment with notable success as Recruiting Officer for some 10 years.

The tune, *Major A.T. Philipson, MBE* was composed by [Pipe Major Angus MacDonald](#).



The image displays a musical score for a march, composed of eight staves of music. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The music is characterized by a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The melody is simple and repetitive, typical of a march. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the eighth staff.

Major Charles MacTaggart MC

Captain (Temporary Major) Charles Hopkins MacTaggart served with the 23rd Armored Brigade in the Mediterranean. He was awarded the Military Cross on June 21, 1945.



The tune, ***Major Charles MacTaggart MC*** was composed by Pipe Major John McLellan of Dunoon. Pipe Major John McLellan DCM of Dunoon (1875-1949), became Pipe Major with the 8th Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders in 1919, just after World War I ended, following James Wilson and, before Wilson, Willie Lawrie in the role. Before the 8th Argylls, McLellan was a piper the High Light Infantry in the Boer War, during which he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallantry in battle. “DCM” often deservedly accompanies his name, and also distinguishes him from other prominent John Mac/McLellans in piping.

In addition to composing music, McLellan was a recognized poet, and would often add lyrics to his compositions which entered the public domain in 2019, 70 years after his death.



The image displays a musical score for a march, consisting of ten staves of music. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The music features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with frequent beamed eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The score includes various musical notations such as stems, beams, and note heads. There are several repeat signs and first/second endings indicated by brackets and numbers 1 and 2. The music is arranged in a single melodic line across ten staves, with some staves containing rests. The overall style is characteristic of a traditional Scottish or Irish march.

Major Pollock-McCall

Major Robert George 'Wuz' Pollock-McCall (March 22, 1912—October 26, 1999) was commissioned into The Black Watch in 1932. He served with both the 1st and 2nd Battalions in India and Palestine. During the 2nd World War, he saw service with the 6th Battalion in France and Italy. After the war, he served with the 6/7th Battalion retiring in 1954.

The tune, **Major Pollock-McCall** was composed by Pipe Major Alexander McDonald. Alexander ('Alick') MacDonal, in his day, was a well-known Glasgow Police pipe-band piper and Queen's personal piper from 1945 to 1966.

The position was established in 1843 when Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visited the Marquess of Breadalbane at Taymouth Castle a year earlier and discovered the Marquess had his own personal piper. The Queen was taken with the idea of having one for herself, writing to her mother, the Dowager Duchess of Kent:

We have heard nothing but bagpipes since we have been in the beautiful Highlands and I have become so fond of it that I mean to have a Piper, who can if you like it, pipe every night at Frogmore.

The office has been held continuously since then (apart from a brief interruption during World War II)



The image displays a musical score for a march titled "Major Pollok-McCall" by PM Alexander McDonald. The score is written in treble clef, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 6/8 time signature. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The second and third staves continue the melody. The fourth and fifth staves are grouped by a first ending bracket, with a first ending bracket above the fourth staff and a second ending bracket below the fifth staff. The sixth and seventh staves continue the melody. The eighth and ninth staves are grouped by a first ending bracket, with a first ending bracket above the eighth staff and a second ending bracket below the ninth staff. The tenth staff concludes the piece with a final cadence.

The White Sands of Mersa Matruh

Mersa Matruh (*Mersa*, anchorage) was a small port 120 miles east of the wire, halfway between Cyrenica and El Alamein. A railhead connected the town to Alexandria. The harbor was 1.5 miles long and enclosed a small, deep-water anchorage. The coastal town was like a small Tobruk. Mersa Matruh had been fortified in 1940 before the Italian invasion of Egypt in 1940 and was further strengthened during the build-up for Operation Crusader and was the last coastal fortress in Allied possession.

The tune, ***The White Sands of Mersa Matruh*** was composed around 1936 by Major David Horace Abercromby Kemble, of the Scots Guards who was killed in action on April 6, 1945 (aged 31) while commanding F Company Scots Guards by a burst of Spandau fire in the final push against German lines to the East of the Rhine near Bremen. He earned the Military Cross with the African Rifles in Ethiopia in 1941. He is buried at the Sage War Cemetery in Germany.

GRAVES CONCENTRATION REPORT FORM

The following ^{has} been concentrated here:—
 (Name of Cemetery) OLDENBURG (SAGE) British Cemetery
 (Full Map Reference) GSG 4346 1/250,000 Sh 153 MR W317825

Cem 239
 3AOK/GR/Co /239 Report No.
 BAGR/GR/COX/239

(1) Serial No.	(2) Regt. or Corps	(3) Army No.	(4) Name & Initials	(5) Rank	(6) Date of Death	(7) K/A, D/W or Died	(8) Plot	(9) Row	(10) Grave	(11) Date of Reburial	Previous location of grave	
											Place & Map Ref.	Report Number *
1	Pioneer Corps	13046490	STEEL, K.J.	Sgt	13.9.45	Died	VI	F	13	22.8.47	LITKEN RD Cemetery (Jewish BAGR/TCM Sh N1 MR V718375 Section)	20583
2	2-Br. SCOTS Gds	2702895	GRAY, W.	L/Cpl	6.4.45	K/A	X	B	1	22.8.47	Isolated Ransel Sh N2, MR V759351	BAGR/TCM/11797
3	2-Br. " "	53962	KEMBLE, D.H.A.	Major	6.4.45	K/A	X	B	2	22.8.47	Isolated Ransel Sh N2, MR V759351	BAGR/TCM/11797
4	2-Br. " "	14688135	ROBERTSON, D. G.	Gdsm	6.4.45	K/A	X	B	3	22.8.47	"	"
5	1st Coldstream Gds	385596	LOVE, J.	Sgt	6.4.45	K/A	X	B	4	22.8.47	" V763351	1061
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												

Censored 30/9/47

Date 29 Sep 47

(Signed) M. J. O'Brien
 Rank & Appointment 1st Lt. Col.

* Where a grave has not already been registered, a Registration Report on A.F.W. 5372 will be prepared, and attached to this FORM.

PSS. 4241B. 10-46. 50M

The image displays a musical score for a march titled "The White Sands of Mersa Matruh" by Maj. David H.A. Kemble. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a time signature of 2/4. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The music features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplet markings. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Major Manson's Farewell to Clachantrushal

Donald Manson (right) was the commanding officer of H Company, 5th Seaforth Highlanders when it was raised. It was one of the first battalions to be wounded in France.

The tune, *Major Mason's Farewell to Clachantrushal* was composed by Pipe Major John MacLean of Lewis when MacLean was a POW. MacLean was born April 23, 1900 in the solitary house on the small tidal island of Kirkibost, North Uist, where his father, Angus, was the herdsman.

He joined the 1st Btn. Gordon Highlanders in 1918 (his army record states that, like his father, he was a farm servant) and was posted to Turkey. He left them in 1921.

After five years in and around Glasgow involved in various unskilled work, he joined the Scots Guards in 1926. By 1928 he was Pipe Corporal in the 1st Btn. under Pipe Major John D. MacDonald from Melness in Sutherland.

In 1933 he was promoted to Pipe Major of the 2nd Btn Highland Light Infantry (74th Highlanders). This promotion effectively finished his competing career. He saw out the next five years' in active service in India and the North West Frontier with a year in Palestine and Egypt.

In 1943, he returned home with the HLI as Home Defense forces and to prepare for the Normandy landings. By the Normandy invasion, he was no longer Pipe Major of the 2nd Battalion but Company Sergeant Major of HQ Company, 1st Battalion HLI, part of Montgomery's 21 Army Group. He returned home in 1946, as Regimental Sergeant Major of the 71st Primary Training Centre and Depot at Maryhill Barracks, Glasgow. There he kept his pipes going and was known as "Pipey".

Maclean left the army in 1948 with 25 years outstanding service behind him, and became an employee of the Bank of Scotland. For the rest of his life, he was a judge at both solo and RSPBA competitions. He also taught individually and was tutor to the Glasgow Academy cadets' pipe band for many years.

He died at home in 1971 the day before his 71st birthday.



The image displays a musical score for a march in G major and 2/4 time. The score is written on ten staves, each containing a single melodic line. The music begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The first staff starts with a repeat sign and a double bar line. The melody is characterized by eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several first and second endings marked with '1' and '2' above the staff lines. The piece concludes with a final double bar line and repeat sign.

Major George Morrison, DSO

Major George Morrison, served with the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders throughout 1939-1945, earning the DSO at Thomashof, Goch in Germany in 1945.



The tune, **Major George Morrison, DSO** was composed by Pipe Major Calum Alan Campbell when Morrison left the 1st Battalion in 1960. Calum Alan Campbell was a brilliant player and a very good composer. He was born on September 19, 1931 at the military station Jhansi at Ranikhet, India. His father was, at the time, serving with the 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders..

On reaching the age of 16 he enlisted in his father's regiment as a boy soldier. Based at Fort George he would have received tuition from the finest of players of the day including Pipe Major Donald MacLeod who had formed a pipe band there. The Seaforth Highlanders were posted during the 1950s to Malaya for service there during the emergency and Calum was with them.

In 1955 a vacancy for a Pipe Major existed in the Gordon Highlanders and Calum left his regiment of choice and was appointed to the position. The Gordon Highlanders were then on active service stationed in the Troodos area of Cyprus during the four-year-long EOKA conflict.

Calum Campbell died on December 18, 1987.

Major George Morrison, DSO

March

PM Calum A. Campbell

Major James Duff-Henderson, MBE

Always known as “Duff”, Major Duff-Henderson enlisted into The Black Watch in 1942 and then volunteered for the Lovat Scouts for the rest of the war. During WWII, from 1940 to 1942, the Lovat Scouts provided the garrison in the Faroe Islands. They were then sent to Canada in 1943; following their training in mountain warfare, they were sent to Italy and arrived in Naples in July 1944. Here they were involved in the Italian Campaign until the German surrender in May 1945.

He rejoined the Regiment after the war and rose quickly through the ranks serving in Korea and in Kenya during the Mau Mau campaign. He became the regimental sergeant major of St. Andrews University OTC (now Tayforth) and had a similar post in the Colonial Police in Mauritius.

Commissioned in 1964, he rejoined the 1st Battalion and retired as quartermaster of the Scottish Infantry Depot at Glencorse. Thereafter, he was camp commander of Clitybraggon Camp, Comrie until his final retirement.

Major James Duff-Henderson, MBE

March

Sgt. Colin Gotterson

The image displays a musical score for a march, arranged in four staves. The music is written in a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8. The score begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The melody is characterized by a steady eighth-note rhythm, typical of a march. The notation includes various note values, rests, and repeat signs, indicating the structure of the piece. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Captain Ian Molteno



Major Donald Ian Molteno (March 23, 1918—February 16, 1945 KIA), 1st Battalion, The Black Watch, was a Prefect, in the VI Form and the Boxing Team, and a Sergeant in the O.T.C. He was a keen ornithologist, and the study of bird life always remained for him a never-failing source of interest. From School he went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, but left at the beginning of the war to join the Army, and was commissioned into the Black Watch. In North Africa he fought in the battle of El Alamein and took part in the advance as far as Wadi Zem Zem, where he was severely wounded and lost his right eye, a misfortune which he accepted with cheerful courage. Soon returning to duty, he served as an Instructor at a battle school in Egypt and in a similar capacity for a year in England, and in July 1944 was chosen to receive a commission in the Regular Army. At the beginning of 1945 he returned to active service during the invasion campaign, but on February 16, only a few days later, was killed in action near the town of Goch, when the slit trench in which he was sheltering sustained a direct hit.

The tune, ***Captain Ian Molteno*** was composed by Pipe Major Alan Watters of the Black Watch. He was one of the pipers at the battle of El-Alamein and served most of his time in the desert. After the war, he did a trade apprenticeship and became a book binder. He then emigrated to South Africa and played a massive role in the establishment of piping there. He taught hundreds of school boys at the Christian Brothers College and at Pretoria Boys High School. He also played in, and was P/M of, the Pretoria Highlanders for years.



Captain Ian Molteno

Retreat

PM Alan Watters

The musical score consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a single melodic line with a bass line indicated by a bracket below the staff. The melody features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. A repeat sign is present at the beginning of the first staff. The second and third staves continue the melody with similar rhythmic patterns. The fourth and fifth staves are marked with first and second endings, respectively, indicated by bracketed lines above the staves and the numbers '1' and '2' at the start of each section. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Captain P. Leng, MC



General Sir Peter John Hall Leng, KCB MBE MC was born in 1925 in Sunderland and went Bradfield College, Berkshire. He was commissioned into the Scots Guards in 1944. He was awarded a Military Cross in April 1945 for his actions in Visselhövede in Germany. Leng, as Platoon officer, led forward a section and captured over 60 German prisoners. He was then wounded in May during the advance on Hamburg.

After the war he was appointed Military Assistant to the Chief of Defense Staff, Lord Mountbatten of Burma. He returned to the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards as its second in command in 1965, and was transferred to the Royal Anglian Regiment in 1964 as Commanding Officer of the 3rd battalion of the Regiment in Berlin within the British Army of the Rhine. His battalion later moved to Aden where the security situation was deteriorating. After promotion to the rank of Brigadier, he commanded the 24th Airmobile Brigade. He moved to the Ministry of Defense in 1971 as deputy military secretary, and was appointed to Command of the British Army forces in Northern Ireland in 1973. When he left, bombings and other violence had dropped to a fifth of the level of when he arrived.

In 1975 he became Director of Military Operations at the Ministry of Defense and in 1978 he was asked to command the 1st (British) Corps in Germany. He won praise from NATO command and successfully executed Exercise Spearpoint. He became Master-General of the Ordnance in 1981. He retired from the Army in 1983 and became chairman of the Racecourse Association, during which time he was instrumental in securing the live broadcasting of races in betting shop.

He died February 11, 2009.

The musical score is written in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 6/8 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The second staff has a "2 of 2" marking above it. The third staff begins with a repeat sign. The fourth staff ends with a repeat sign. The fifth staff begins with a repeat sign. The sixth staff ends with a repeat sign. The seventh staff begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The eighth staff ends with a repeat sign. The ninth staff begins with a repeat sign and a second ending bracket. The tenth staff ends with a repeat sign.

Robert Runcie, MC

Robert Alexander Kennedy Runcie, Baron Runcie, MC, PC (October 2, 1921 – July 11, 2000) spent his early life in Great Crosby, Lancashire, to middle-class and rather non-religious parents. He initially attended St Luke's Church, Crosby (where he was confirmed in 1936), before switching to the Anglo-Catholic St Faith's Church about a mile down the road. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' Boys' School, Crosby, before going up to Brasenose College, Oxford.



During the Second World War he was commissioned as a second lieutenant into the Scots Guards on November 21, 1942. He served with the regiment's 3rd (Tank) Battalion, then part of the 6th Guards Tank Brigade, as a tank commander, landing in Normandy with his unit as part of Operation Overlord in July 1944, a few weeks after the D-Day landings on June 6, and fought with the battalion throughout the entire North West Europe Campaign until Victory in Europe Day (VE Day) in May 1945. Towards the end of the war, he earned the Military Cross (MC) for two feats of bravery in March 1945: he rescued one of his men from a crippled tank under heavy enemy fire, and the next day took his own tank into an exceptionally exposed position in order to knock out three anti-tank guns. As a result, he is unique among modern Archbishops of Canterbury in having fought for his country. In May 1945, he was among the first British soldiers to enter the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp.

After the surrender of Nazi Germany, Runcie served with the occupying forces in Cologne and then with the boundary commission dealing with the future status of the Free Territory of Trieste.

On his return to Oxford, he surprised many by taking first-class honors in Greats. He was a member of both Conservative and socialist societies at Oxford, and through that he had his first dealings with the young Margaret Thatcher (then Margaret Roberts), a relationship which was to prove pivotal during his archiepiscopate.

Runcie died in 2000.

The tune, **Robert Runcie, MC** was composed by [Pipe Major Angus MacDonald](#).



The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef. It is in the key of D major (two sharps) and 3/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a bass line of quarter notes. The second staff features a first ending bracket labeled '2 of 2'. The third staff begins with a repeat sign. The fourth staff includes a first ending bracket labeled '1'.

John F. Kennedy

John Fitzgerald Kennedy planned to attend Yale Law School after auditing courses on business law at Stanford, but canceled when American entry into World War II seemed imminent. In 1940, Kennedy attempted to enter the army's Officer Candidate School. Despite months of training, he was medically disqualified due to his chronic lower back problems. On September 24, 1941, Kennedy, with the help of the director of the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) and the former naval attaché to Joe Sr., Alan Kirk, joined the United States Naval Reserve. He was commissioned an ensign on October 26, 1941, and joined the staff of the Office of Naval Intelligence in Washington, D.C.

In January 1942, Kennedy was assigned to the ONI field office at Headquarters, Sixth Naval District, in Charleston, South Carolina. His hope was to be the commander of a PT (patrol torpedo) boat, but his health problems seemed almost certain to prevent him from active duty. Kennedy's father intervened by providing misleading medical records and convincing PT officers that his presence would bring publicity to the fleet. Kennedy completed six months of training at the Naval Reserve Officer Training School in Chicago and at the Motor Torpedo Boat Squadrons Training Center in Melville, Rhode Island. His first command was *PT-101* from December 7, 1942, until February 23, 1943. Unhappy to be assigned to the Panama Canal, far from the fighting, Kennedy appealed to U.S. Senator David Walsh of Massachusetts, who arranged for him to be assigned to the South Pacific.

Promoted to Lieutenant Junior Grade (JG) Kennedy entered combat with an assignment to Motor Torpedo Boat Squadron Two based in the Solomon Islands in the South Pacific in 1943. Commanding the Patrol Torpedo Craft (PT) USS PT 109, Lieutenant, Junior Grade, John Kennedy and his crew participated in the early campaigns in the Allies' long struggle to roll back the Japanese from their conquests throughout the island chains of the Pacific Ocean. The role of the small but fast PT boats was to attack the Japanese shipping known as the "Tokyo Express" that supplied Japanese troops in the islands, and to support the US Army and Marine Corps attacking the Japanese on shore.

On August 2, 1943, as PT 109 was running silent to avoid detection it was struck by the Japanese destroyer *Amagiri*. Traveling at 40 knots, the destroyer cut PT 109 in two. The entire crew was thrown into the dark waters. Kennedy towed injured crew member McMahon 4 miles to a small island to the southeast. All eleven survivors made it to the island after having spent a total of fifteen hours in the water. After four days on the island, with the help of a message on a coconut carried by local islanders to an Australian spying on the Japanese they were finally rescued on August 8th.

The tune, ***John F. Kennedy*** was composed by Pipe Major William Gilmour (1940-2021) of the Black Watch of Canada. Gilmour was a Glasgow man, but spent many years teaching in East Ayrshire schools where he taught numerous young students. His teaching supported all of the local pipe bands: Muirkirk, Cumnock, Mauchline, Kilmarnock, Troon Black Rock, and Ayr, and he himself played in Kilmarnock and Troon Black Rock, and was for a time the pipe major of Muirkirk. He was very proud to teach for many years at the College of Piping and was rarely seen without his College tie.



John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas on Friday, November 22, 1963. The pipes and drums and military band of The Black Watch were on tour in the United States at the time; they had performed on the South Lawn of the White House a few days before the assassination. At the requests of the Kennedy family, pipers marched and played in the President's funeral procession in Washington, from the White House to the Cathedral.

John F. Kennedy

Hornpipe

PM William Gilmour

The image displays a musical score for a hornpipe titled "John F. Kennedy" by William Gilmour. The score is written in treble clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. It consists of eight staves of music. The melody is characterized by a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, typical of a hornpipe. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a "3" above it in the third staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Drum Major Arthur Simmonds



Arthur E. Simmonds, a Monte Cassino Veteran, died on the 11th of November 2014 in his 91st year and was probably the oldest active Drum Major in the UK or even further afield. He was a founder member of The Black Watch Association Pipe Band and served with the band for 45 years most of the time as Drum Major. His last parade with the band took place when he led them at the RAF Association, National Servicemen's Annual Parade at the National Arboretum in October 2014, a month before he died

Simmonds was born on the 12th of June 1924 in Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent and was one of eleven children. He attended the local primary and secondary schools and left aged 14 to work in one of the pottery manufacturers which were eventually taken over by Royal Doulton.

In 1941 aged 17, Arthur tried to join the Royal Navy but became impatient as there was a waiting list. He then decided to join The Black Watch and enlisted into the Regiment at Hanley Recruiting office.

After completing his basic training at Queens Barracks in Perth, Arthur was posted to the Young Soldiers' Battalion which was stationed at Barrow-in-Furness. By the time he was 18 Arthur found himself on board a troop ship with the 6th Battalion which was sailing down the Clyde en route for Algiers to take part in Operation TORCH. After the fighting in North Africa ceased the Battalion soon found itself in Italy and Arthur took part in all of the major battles including Monte Casino, where he and three others had a narrow escape from the Germans by hiding in a cellar. He received shrapnel wounds to his face and head as a result of a German grenade being lobbed into the cellar. For most of his time in Italy he was employed as a Company Runner which could be both demanding and dangerous. On the 15th December 1944 the battalion was then redeployed to Greece sailing from Taranto in Italy and landing at Piraeus, in Greece. Service in Greece continued until August 1945 when the battalion was disbanded after VJ Day.

On return to the UK, Arthur was posted to the Argylls and went on a further overseas tour of active service, this time in Palestine on peace keeping duties. On leaving the army in 1947 he returned to the Potteries and took up his old career in the potteries where remained until he retired in 1987.

Pipe Major Bryon Brotherton of the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards composed *Drum Major Arthur* in Simmonds' memory.



The image displays a musical score for a march titled "Drum Major Arthur Sommonds". The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The music is characterized by a steady, rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets. The second staff continues the melody, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots. The third and fourth staves continue the piece, maintaining the same rhythmic and melodic structure. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings, typical of a drum major's part in a marching band.

Drum Major Nobby Clarke, 4/5 BW

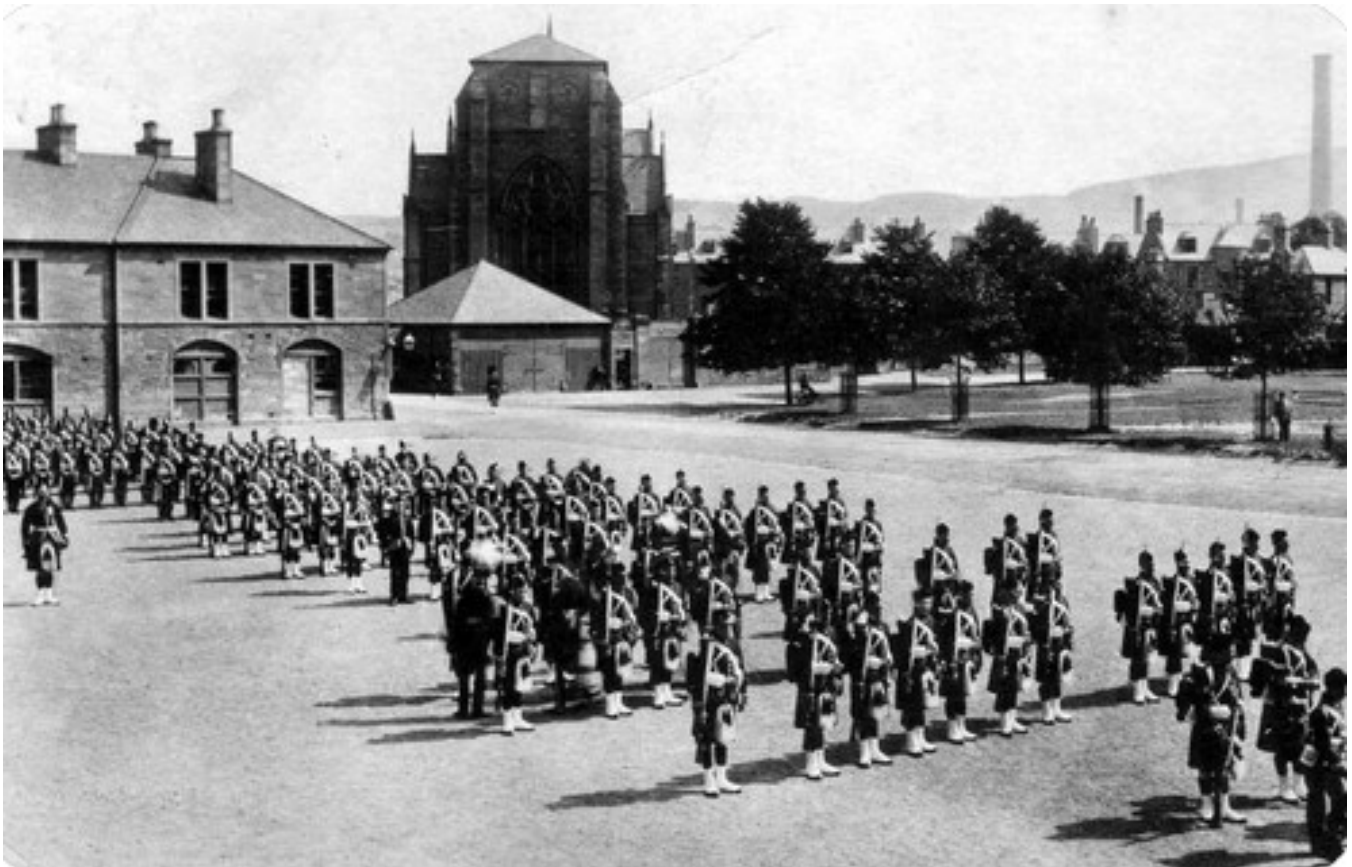
Nobby Clarke, whose real name was Alexander Clarke, joined The Black Watch at Queen's Barracks in boy's service before the 2nd World War.

The Queen's Barracks was in Perth, Perthshire, Scotland. The barracks were established in the north west of the city as a home for cavalry regiments in 1793.

Clarke fought with the regiment in the North Africa campaign including at Tobruk and later in France and Germany. After the war he joined the 4/5th (Angus and Dundee) Territorial Battalion.



Nobby Clarke serving Red Hackle Day lunches, January 1956



The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 2/4 time. It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature of 2/4. The piece is marked with a repeat sign at the beginning. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several repeat signs throughout the score, including first and second endings. The first ending is marked with a '1' and a repeat sign, leading back to an earlier section. The second ending is marked with a '2' and a repeat sign, leading to a different section. The score concludes with a final double bar line.



Pipe Major A. Gordon Asher

Gordon Asher, former Pipe Major of the 5th Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, famous from the War Years as the bearded piper of El Alamein. The tune in his honor was composed by [Pipe Major John A. MacLellan](#) in 1965.

Pipe Major A. Gordon Asher

March

PM John MacLellan

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff has a repeat sign. The fourth staff continues. The fifth staff has a repeat sign. The sixth staff continues. The seventh staff has a repeat sign. The eighth staff continues. The ninth staff has a first ending bracket. The tenth staff has a second ending bracket.

Pipe Major Bill MacLeod of Pine Falls

As a young boy in the late-1920s, William James MacLeod received tuition on the pipes from his father, Donald MacLeod, which he absorbed eagerly, going on to win top awards both as an amateur and professional player.

On September 2, 1939, the day prior to the outbreak of World War II, MacLeod joined the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada in Winnipeg. During the time he was stationed overseas, he attended the British Army School of Piping held at Edinburgh Castle where he received training from Pipe-Major Willie Ross. His roommate and fellow classmate on that course was to become another piping legend of our time, Pipe-Major Donald MacLeod.

Bill MacLeod participated in numerous engagements during the war, and was "Mentioned in Dispatches" for his effort on one occasion, and had the added duties as Pipe-Major, maintaining the regimental pipe band.

In April 1947, Bill MacLeod moved to Pine Falls, Manitoba, to work with the Manitoba Paper Company. He became a journeyman electrician and remained with the company until his retirement in 1979. The Pine Falls piping pupils of Bill MacLeod began their tuition in September 1965 and in the fall of 1968 with a young corps of pipers and drummers, the Pine Falls Pipe Band was formed. In 1972, with the approval of the city of Stirling, Scotland, the title was changed to the Stirling Pipe Band in recognition of Ian Rodger, a native of Stirling, and an early supporter of the Band.

MacLeod was a leader of the Prairie Pipe Band Association; Pipe-Major of the City of Winnipeg Massed Pipes & Drums; a respected and often requested piping judge; and Instructor and Director at both the Fort San Summer School of the Arts in Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, and the piping school at the International Peace Gardens in the Turtle Mountains of Manitoba.

Bill MacLeod was also a composer. His talent in this area goes widely unrecognized, but he had many tunes published in both Canada and overseas. Notably, several of his tunes are in the Gordon Highlanders Book 2. He continued to compose tunes up until just a few months prior to his death.

MacLeod proudly led the band one last time in 2002 at the age of 88 as it performed at a handful of venues around Pine Falls to celebrate the town's 75th anniversary. The highlight was a short parade to the Pine Falls cenotaph where Bill proudly displayed his grown-up band.

He died in 2008.

The tune, *Pipe Major Bill MacLeod of Pine Falls* was composed in honor of his retirement to Pine Falls, Manitoba.



Pipe Major Bill MacLeod of Pine Falls

Cpl. D. W. Will

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff includes a first ending bracket. The fourth staff continues the melody. The fifth staff includes a second ending bracket. The sixth staff continues the melody. The seventh staff concludes the piece with a final cadence. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests, along with dynamic markings like accents.

Pipe Major Donald MacLean

This larger-than-life piping character was known variously as “Big Donald MacLean” and “Donald MacLean of Lewis,” as recalled in Donald MacLeod’s popular 6/8 march. References in piping books to “Pipe Major Donald MacLean” are generally to him.

Born in 1908, his interest in the pipes began in 1916 when his older brother Murdo took up the instrument to help in the recovery of a lung wound suffered in the Great War. Donald borrowed his brother’s chanter and soon both were being taught by Peter Stewart of Barabhas.

He joined the Seaforth Highlanders at age 18 in 1926 and was posted to Aldershot, where he came under the strong influence of Pipe Major, D. R. MacLennan, half-brother of the famous G. S. In 1931, while a Corporal with the 1st Seaforths, he earned his Pipe Major’s Standard Certificate at the Army School of Piping under Willie Ross and became pipe major of the 2nd Battalion Seaforths in 1936 – the youngest pipe major in the British army at that time. His piping pedigree would also include piobaireachd studies with Angus MacPherson, son of Calum Piobaire. Donald MacLeod started him on piobaireachd during the war as a way to strengthen his fingers for light music playing. Big Donald became later became particularly well known as a march player.

On June 12, 1940, he, along with the likes of Donald MacLeod, John Wilson, George McIntyre and many other pipers in the 51st Highland Division, were captured in France at St. Valery. He would spend the next five years as a prisoner of war in Germany and Poland. It was during this time that he wrote his famous competition march “[Major David Manson at Clachantrushal](#)” on a practice chanter borrowed from fellow piper Alex Craig. David Manson was a retired officer of the Canadian army who worked as a Glasgow silversmith. He had visited Donald’s home before the war and gave him a set of engraved silver pipes. “Clachantrushal” refers to a monolith – said to be the largest standing stone in Scotland – that stands near the home.

At war’s end he took over the Scottish Command School of Piping, then moved to the Highland Brigade training school, finally retiring from the army in 1948 after 22 years. Though he was famous in military piping circles, he was little known outside of that realm. He was renowned for his powerful fingers and robust instrument, which only he could blow. He won the Gold Medal at Oban in 1951 and at Inverness in 1953 and later become a regular adjudicator at the games and major gatherings.

He was an excellent Highland dancer, and he taught piping and dancing in Skye for some years before being offered the job of managing instruments at the R. G. Lawrie company in Glasgow. Ads for this company during the 1950s and 1960s feature Donald MacLean’s iconic photo, unmistakable because he played with his right hand on top.

On August 29, 1964, after attending the Cowal games, he collapsed on the street in the town of Innellan near Dunoon. Resuscitation efforts failed and he died before the ambulance arrived. He was 56.





The tune, ***Pipe Major Donald MacLean*** was composed by Pipe Major Peter Roderick MacLeod. (1879-1965).

Born in Aird Uig on the island of Lewis on December 13, 1879, Peter R. MacLeod came to Glasgow around 1900, where he worked as a shipwright at Connells Shipbuilders a few miles west along the River Clyde, and at Fairfields in Govan.

He joined the Territorial Army in the early 1900s. This could have been the 3rd Lowland Rifle Volunteers. In 1903 he was under the leadership of Pipe Major Edwin J. McPherson who was appointed the Pipe Major of the newly formed band. Pipe Major McPherson was described as a man of fine physique, a splendid piper, and an unusually competent instructor. He soon raised the Battalion Pipe Band to a high level of efficiency, and in 1906 he had the satisfaction of winning the Argyll Shield at Cowal in the first 'World Championship' competition open to every band in Scotland.

The Territorial Army was reformed in 1908 when some units were joined together to form the 7th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Peter MacLeod is listed as a piper in the regiment at this time under Pipe Major McPherson. Mobilized in 1914, the regiment was sent to Catterick camp in Yorkshire. In 1915, the regiment was sent out to Gallipoli along with the 8th Cameronians another Territorial regiment. After heavy losses in battle the regiments were joined together for a while and other units were formed as the war progressed. After Gallipoli, the Cameronians served in Egypt, Sinai, and on the Western Front. Peter MacLeod was with them in Egypt and Gallipoli and was discharged in 1919 after the war.

He continued working as a shipwright until about 1927 when he was involved in an industrial accident while helping fit a deck hatch. His right leg became entangled in the gearing of a winch, necessitating amputation. He would not work again until 1941 when he returned to the shipyards working on until his retirement in 1955. He was fitted with an artificial leg but was in pain from the injury for much of his life.

In total Peter MacLeod had three sons and three daughters, three pipers and three pianists. His sons Hector, Iain and young Peter all played the pipes, and his daughters Dora, Georgina and Christina played the piano. Peter's wife also played the piano, so you can start to see what a musical family the MacLeods were and how they became the source of so many pipe tunes.

It is believed there were over 200. His sons Hector and Peter also composed, young Peter's work being well known.

Despite his pain and uncomfortable existence, he never stopped writing and lived until he was 87. Peter MacLeod died at the Erskine Old Soldiers Hospital near Renfrew on June 16, 1965.

The image displays a musical score for a march titled "Pipe Major Donald MacLean". The score is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music, organized into five systems of two staves each. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The second staff concludes with a first ending bracket. The third staff starts with a first ending bracket. The fourth staff begins with a second ending bracket. The fifth staff ends with a first ending bracket. The sixth staff starts with a second ending bracket. The seventh staff concludes with a first ending bracket. The eighth staff begins with a first ending bracket. The ninth staff ends with a first ending bracket. The tenth staff starts with a second ending bracket and concludes with a first ending bracket. The music is characterized by a steady eighth-note rhythm and a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Pipe Major Donald Shaw Ramsay, B.E.M



Donald Shaw Ramsay (left) was born in Avonbridge, Scotland, near Falkirk, and taught by Sandy Forrest of Torphichan and Bathgate Pipe Band, a pupil of John MacDougall-Gillies. He competed as an amateur and as a professional with promising success. But he did not pursue solo competition after the outbreak of the Second World War when he joined the Highland Light Infantry. He passed the pipe-majors' course at the Castle under Willie Ross and subsequently became Pipe Major of the 10th H.L.I. out of Wick, part of the 15th Scottish Infantry Division. At age 20, he was the youngest Pipe Major ever appointed in the British Army. He saw action on the continent and proved himself a dynamic leader even at a young age.

After the war, he became piper to the Duke of Hamilton, then in 1947 he joined the Edinburgh Police Force. In 1949 he took over from Duncan Cameron as Pipe Major of the Edinburgh Police Pipe Band. In 1957 he was severely wounded in a shooting in the line of duty. He spent some months in hospital recuperating, and though he returned to policing. In 1964, Ramsay was convinced by Frank Thomson, owner of the Invergordon Distillery, to return to Scotland to become Pipe Major of the fledgling Invergordon Distillery Pipe Band.

He compiled two significant collections of bagpipe music published by Hugh MacPherson: *The Edcath Collections, Books 1 and 2* in 1953 and 1958 respectively, the former also containing drum scores for many of the tunes. In 1953 Ramsay and James Robertson published *The Master Method for Highland Bagpipe*, a collection of tunes and a tutor component for both light music and piobaireachd.

He died on July 14, 1998 and was buried at Grand Sable Cemetery in Polmont, Scotland.

The tune, ***Pipe Major Donald Shaw Ramsay, B.E.M.*** was composed by George S. Cockburn (right). Cockburn was born in Craigmillar in Edinburgh in 1897. He was tutored in piping by his father and on leaving school began work at Murray's Brewery in Craigmillar. At the outbreak of war in 1914, although only 17, he volunteered and was enlisted into the 9th Battalion Royal Scots – "The Dandy 9th" as they were known. Having served throughout the war in France and Belgium he returned to Murray's after hostilities ceased where he ultimately became Transport Manager.

He became a member of the Highland Piping Society in Edinburgh and over the years won all the Society's trophies. He was a gifted pibroch player and second to none at playing for Highland dancing. He attended the various Highland Gatherings, Oban being his favorite, and won numerous medals in the competitions. During the Second World War he was Pipe Major of the Edinburgh Home Guard Pipe Band.

Cockburn composed a great many tunes over the years but, sadly for us all, most were handed to fellow pipers without titles and have probably since been either lost or credited to other composers.



The image displays a musical score for a march. It consists of ten staves of music, each beginning with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 6/8. The music is written in a single melodic line. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests. There are first and second endings indicated by bracketed lines and the numbers 1 and 2. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Pipe Major George Ackroyd

George Ackroyd (1902-1973), right, enlisted in 1916 as a boy piper and was posted with his father to Nigg in the 3rd Battalion and became Pipe Major of the 2nd Battalion from 1925 till 1930 and then the Depot from 1930 – 1938. He was 3rd in the Gold medal Inverness 1931. .

Discharged after 21 years of service, he emigrated to South Africa in 1938 to start the pipe band for the Transvaal Scottish. Mobilized with the 2nd Battalion Transvaal Scottish in 1940, he was captured at Tobruk and spent the rest of the war in a prisoner of war camp.

He returned to the Transvaal Scottish after the war and was renowned as a painstaking , thorough, strict teacher with a strong personality.

After retiring from the Goldfields Mining Company, he ran a club in Brankpan; it had its own pipe band which he built up to competition standard.

He died on May 24, 1973 at the age of 73.



The tune, ***Pipe Major George Ackroyd*** was composed by a fellow competitor at Oban and Inverness, Pipe Major John Wilson (1906-1979). They were prisoners of war together.

Wilson (left) was born in Edinburgh in 1906 and began learning the pipes in 1915 from Pipe Major Robert Thomson of the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders at Edinburgh Castle. He progressed quickly and in 1917 was sent for tuition to Roderick Campbell, who won the Gold Medal at Oban in 1908 and was one of the leading composers and teachers of the day.

On the eve of Armistice Day in 1918 he was enjoying the usual playful explorations of a 12-year-old when he found and accidentally ignited the detonator of a stray hand grenade and blew off the major parts of the thumb and first two fingers of his left hand. Only short stumps remained extending from the knuckle of his hand. The majority of young pipers might have abandoned the pipes, but no so the young John Wilson, who displayed the perseverance that would be a guiding trait throughout his life. He went back to the practice chanter and relearn his fingering. By 1921 he was winning the major amateur prizes again.

In 1924, still in his teens, he began capturing the top prizes. He won the Marches at Oban that year, and the following year the Gold Medal at Inverness. In 1927 he won the Gold Medal at Oban and the Strathspeys and Reels at Oban and Inverness.

He volunteered for service in World War II and was appointed Pipe Major of the 4th Battalion Cameron Highlanders, the Inverness-shire Territorials

The image displays a musical score for a march titled "Pipe Major George Ackroyd" by John Wilson. The score is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The music is characterized by a steady eighth-note pulse with occasional sixteenth-note patterns. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the eighth staff.

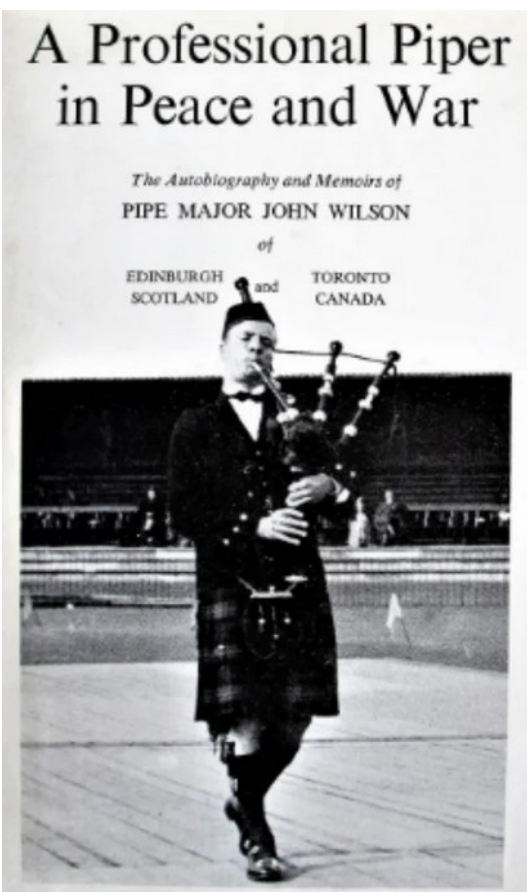
In June of 1940 his life changed forever when he and the unit, including General Fortune, was captured by the German army at St. Valery, France. He would spend the next five years in prisoner-of-war camps, cut off from friends, family and piping, until liberated by U.S. forces in April of 1945.

He would not compete again until 1948, and the next year his life would bring about great change again when, on the prompting of his friend George Duncan, he decided to immigrate to Canada.

John settled first in Hamilton, Ontario, joining the pipe band of the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders under Pipe Major J. K. Cairns. Cairns retired the next year, and Wilson was named Pipe Major. After an eventful trip to Scotland in 1951, John decided pipe majoring was not for him and he left the band and moved with his wife to Toronto.

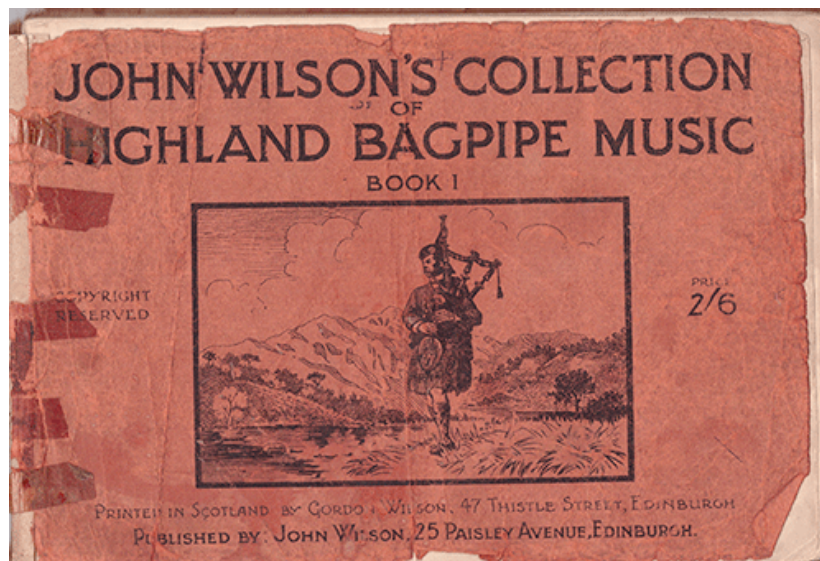
He had been competing at the Games since he arrived, and shortly after arriving in Toronto he began offering Saturday piping classes at Fort York Armory. These lessons, along with private teaching in his home, would dramatically change the face of piping in Ontario over the next 25 years. His exacting standards as a teacher and judge raised the level of technique and instruments in Ontario to unparalleled heights. It was without doubt due to the influence of John Wilson that Ontario pipers earned reputations in Scotland in the 1970s and 1980s for impeccable technique, flawless performances and strong, steady pipes.

During these years his health was an ongoing issue. He suffered a heart attack in 1955 and in 1963 cancer was discovered in his left lung and the lung was removed. Despite these difficulties he judged and taught relentlessly, and even returned to the Boards at the Brockville games in 1972 at the age of 66, earning seconds in the Strathspey and Reel and the Jig against the leading Ontario players of the time.



John Wilson cut a larger-than-life figure through all his days. His quick wit and unrelenting determination to say and stand up for what he thought did not endear him to all, but certainly earned him respect and a reputation for integrity given to few others. His 1978 book, *A Professional Piper in Peace and War*, is an engaging, forthright and often humorous autobiography that remains an important record of the Scottish piping scene during the early part of the 20th century.

He died from lung cancer in Toronto on November 6, 1979.



Pipe Major John MacLean

John MacLean was born April 23, 1900 in the solitary house on the small tidal island of Kirkibost, North Uist, where his father, Angus, was the herdsman. His letters from the Normandy campaign during the Second World War show that he had a very good education in various schools in Uist as his father moved from one township to another depending on where there was work – Clachan Sands, Claddach Illeray and Locheport.

He joined the 1st Btn. Gordon Highlanders in 1918 (his army record states that, like his father, he was a farm servant) and was posted to Turkey.; he left the Gordons in 1921.

After five years in and around Glasgow involved in various unskilled work, he joined the Scots Guards in 1926. By 1928 he was Pipe Corporal in the 1st Btn. under Pipe Major John D. MacDonald from Melness in Sutherland and by 1929 he was Pipe Sergeant of the 1st Scots Guards. In 1933 MacLean was promoted to Pipe Major of the 2nd Btn Highland Light Infantry (74th Highlanders).; effectively finishing his highly-successful competing career.

He saw out the next five years' in active service in India and the North West Frontier with a year in Palestine and Egypt. He was also involved in Sudan and Eritrea against the Italians after war broke out. In 1943, he returned home with the HLI as Home Defense forces and to prepare for the Normandy landings. Stationed in various parts of northern Scotland, his letters show that, when home on leave, he was kept busy playing for ceilidhs in North Uist.

By the Normandy Invasion, he was no longer Pipe Major of the 2nd Battalion but Company Sergeant Major of HQ Company, 1st Battalion HLI, part of Montgomery's 21 Army Group. The 1st HLI (71 Highlanders) were part of the 53rd (Welsh) Division throughout the European Campaign. By June 28, the 1st HLI concentrated around Beny-sur-Mer. He was promoted to Regimental Sergeant Major of the 5th HLI, BAOR (British Army of the Rhine). A letter to him, and others who had performed "outstanding service and shown great devotion to duty, during the campaign in North West Europe" was signed by Field Marshal Montgomery.

Maclean returned home in 1946, as Regimental Sergeant Major of the 71st Primary Training Centre and Depot at Maryhill Barracks, Glasgow. There he kept his pipes going and was known as "Pipey". He left the army in 1948 with 25 years outstanding service behind him, and became an employee of the Bank of Scotland. For the rest of his life, he was a judge at both solo and RSPBA competitions. He also taught individually and was tutor to the Glasgow Academy cadets' pipe band for many years.



He suffered from a stroke in the mid-1960s but this did not prevent him judging. In 1970 he was diagnosed with cancer and bore the last months of his life with his usual quiet, uncomplaining dignity. He died peacefully at home in 1971, the day before his 71st birthday, surrounded by his family.

The tune, *Pipe Major John MacLean* was composed by his son, Archie. Archie MacLean studied at the Glasgow School of Art and was Principal Teacher of Art until he retire. He was a successful competitive piper in the 70's and 80's and is now an established artist.



The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff also features a first ending bracket. The fourth staff is the start of a new section, marked with a first ending bracket. The fifth staff continues this section. The sixth staff has a second ending bracket. The seventh staff continues the melody. The eighth staff has a first ending bracket. The ninth staff continues the melody. The tenth staff has a second ending bracket. The score concludes with a double bar line.

Pipe Major Joe McConville



Joseph McConville was born and raised in Castlewella, County Down, Northern Ireland. When he was 12, he moved to the U.S.A., settling in Brooklyn, N.Y. He then moved to Rutherford, N.J.; Harrison, N.J.; resided in Caldwell, N.J., for 20 years, and then to West Caldwell, N.J.

During World War II, he served as a corporal in the Marine Corps. He was stationed in Japan and participated in the surrender of the Japanese. After the war, he was active in Marine Corps 6th Division social engagements with his wife, Marion.

Prior to his retirement, he was the maintenance manager at Hoffmann-LaRoche, where he worked for 30 years. He was a member of the Shillelagh Club and The Harrison/East Newark Elks Lodge, and an honorary member of The Emerald Society and the New Jersey State Police.

His passion was the bagpipes. He played in the Kearny Caledonian Pipe Band and the Essex County Emerald Society Police and Fire Pipe Band, and was an honorary member of the New Jersey State Police Pipe Band, The Pipes and Drums of the Blue and Gold. was one of the first instructors to teach the state police the bagpipes and also taught private lessons. After 9/11, he spent many days volunteering to play at fallen heroes' funerals.

Joseph McConville died on May 4, 2015.



The tune, ***Pipe Major Joe McConville*** was composed by his good friend, Harry Stevenson

Stevenson began piping around his 12th birthday. His father was Pipe Sergeant in the East Belfast Pipe Band and was his principal tutor, a very thorough and patient teacher. In his long piping career, he only played in three bands: East Belfast 1957-59, Armstrong Memorial 1960-1975, and his local Boys Brigade – 77th Belfast Company. He then returned to Armstrong as their Pipe Major for 4 years (1978-81) when he finally stopped band playing.

His litany of accomplishments include winning All Ireland in 1966; winning Grade 2 at the Worlds in Hazelhead Park Aberdeen in 1970; taking the band to 6th place in the Scottish Championships in 1980; winning the Ulster Senior in 1964; third in the Open Strathspey & Reel at the Aboyne Games in 1967; and first at the 1969 Ayresshire, Dumfriesshire & Galloway Branch solos.

An RSPBA judge and frequent lecturer, his collection of music—published and unpublished—contributed greatly to the efforts of this anthology.

The image displays a musical score for the piece "Pipe Major Joe McConville" by Harry Stevenson. The score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, 3/4 time, and a key signature of two sharps (D major). The music is organized into eight horizontal staves. The first staff begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The notation includes a variety of rhythmic values such as eighth, sixteenth, and dotted notes, as well as rests. There are several instances of beamed eighth notes and sixteenth notes, and some notes are grouped with slurs. The piece concludes with a final double bar line and repeat sign on the eighth staff.

Alexander MacDonald's Favorite

The tune, *Alexander MacDonald's Favorite* was composed by Pipe Major Alexander MacDonald . MacDonald was born in Dunfermline and was a miner before enlisting in the Highland Cyclist Battalion during WWI. He later served with The Black Watch. In 1920 he enlisted as a regular soldier and was posted to the 2nd Battalion. He served briefly as Pipe Major in 1930 and was then posted to the 1st Battalion in India in 1932. He went to France with the Battalion after being taken prisoner at St. Valery-en-Caux in June 1940, was interned at Camp 9C (Mulhausen).

Stalag IX-C was a German prisoner-of-war camp for Allied soldiers in World War II. Although its headquarters were located near Bad Sulza, between Erfurt and Leipzig in Thuringia, its sub-camps – *Arbeitskommando* – were spread over a wide area, particularly those holding prisoners working in the potassium mines, south of Mühlhausen.

The camp was opened in February 1940 to hold Polish soldiers from the German invasion of Poland which started World War II in 1939. In June 1940 many Belgian and French troops taken prisoner during the Battle of France arrived. In late 1940, soldiers from the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and Gordon Highlanders, captured at Dunkirk, were marched to the camp. In April 1941 prisoners from Yugoslavia came into camp. In 1943 British and Commonwealth soldiers came from the battles in Italy and North Africa. In September and October 1944 British and Canadian airborne troops, taken prisoner during "Operation Market Garden" at Arnhem, arrived. Finally in late December 1944 Americans arrived that were captured in the Battle of the Bulge. On 29 March 1945 the camp was evacuated and the POWs were forced to march eastwards in advance of the American offensive. For some the march lasted four weeks before being freed by U.S. Army units. Those left in the camp were freed by troops of U.S. 3rd Army.



The image displays a musical score for a march titled "Alexander MacDonald's Favorite". The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a double bar line. The second and third staves continue the main melody. The fourth and fifth staves are marked with a first ending bracket and a "1" above the staff. The sixth and seventh staves are marked with a second ending bracket and a "2" above the staff. The eighth and ninth staves are marked with a first ending bracket and a "1" above the staff. The tenth and final staff is marked with a second ending bracket and a "2" above the staff. The music features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, characteristic of a march.

Piper George MacIntyre, 8th Argylls

George MacIntyre played in the Campbeltown Pipe Band before joining the 8th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in 1938. He was captured in France and taken to a Prisoner of War camp in Germany. It was during his imprisonment there that he wrote The Hills of Argyll. The tune, **Piper George MacIntyre, 8th Argylls** was composed by [Pipe Major Alexander MacDonald](#). The two would have met while enduring together the long years of incarceration as prisoners of war.

Piper George MacIntyre, 8th Argylls

March

PM Alexander MacDonald

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is highly rhythmic, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. There are first and second endings marked with '1' and '2' respectively. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Myra Hatten

Charles MacLeod Williamson worked for Edinburgh Corporation Transport for many years at Longstone. He used to clean the buses at the terminal. His broom handle was where many of his tunes were given their first trial. Some would not even be played on the chanter first. They would make their way from his mind to the handle, to the manuscript fully formed.

At a young age 14, he played with the Edinburgh Special Constabulary Pipe Band of which Charlie was a member along with his brother Tommy Williamson. He served as a piper in both the Seaforths and the Camerons in WW2.

He is best known for his jigs and 6/8 marches as they were the ones that were chosen by others to be published and were the only ones that most would be able to play because of the intricate finger work required for many of his tunes. A couple of his compositions appear in collections but were not actually the way Williamson composed them; grace notes were left out, and phrasing was reinterpreted by the authors.

The tune, **Myra Hutton** is named after the girlfriend of a piper friend who served with Williamson.



The musical score is presented in eight staves, each containing a single melodic line. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 2/4. The music features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, often beamed in pairs. Each staff begins with a repeat sign (double bar line with two dots) and ends with a final bar line. The melody is a traditional jig, characterized by its lively, dance-like quality.

The Tercentenary Toast

Tim “Teem” Ainslie was born on September 14, 1920, at Fishwick Mains, he worked with his father on the farm until 1939, when at 18 years he enlisted in his father’s regiment, The Black Watch.

After a short period of home service in Perth he was drafted to the 2nd Battalion in Jerusalem. He saw service in the Canal Zone, Crete and Palestine before being shipped to the beleaguered port of Tobruk in North Africa. During the subsequent actions Tim was severely wounded and lay dying on the battlefield for 14 hours before being recovered to Egypt. His parents received notification that Tim was on the dangerously ill list. He did, however, recover and rejoined the 2nd Battalion in India where he joined the pipe-major’s [Roy of Tobruk] piping cadre and thus began a devotion to piping that would never leave him.

They were then chosen to take part in General Wingate’s “Chindit” (Long Range Penetration) Expedition, conditions were appalling, hundreds of miles of marching in extreme heat, monsoon rains and disease, well behind Japanese lines and supported entirely by air. It was to become one of the hardest campaigns in the regiment’s history. In one of the final actions, marching towards Mogaung, he took turns with the only other surviving piper to play at the head of a depleted but still proud Battalion, on a set of pipes that had been dropped by parachute for the purpose.

Three times hospitalized with malaria and having remarkably spent a period of almost five years overseas, he finally returned to UK for some leave and home service. During this time he attended a piping course at the Army School of Piping in Edinburgh Castle under the instruction of Pipe-Major Willie Ross, receiving a recommendation to attend the Pipe-Majors’ Course. He marched with the massed Pipes & Drums of the Scottish Command at the Victory Parade in London, the salute taken by HM King George VI. His service ended in India where he paraded with the Pipes & Drums for the arrival of Lord Mountbatten as last Viceroy. Demobbed in May 1947, his conduct sheet read “Military Conduct: Exemplary.” He was awarded the 1939-45, Africa and Burma Stars, and the Defense and War Service Medals.

On leaving the Army he joined his uncle Tom Ainslie’s ATC Pipe Band in Duns and soon became Pipe-Major. His weekly lessons in Berwickshire High School and Swinton Primary School produced hundreds of pipers in the borders.

As well as the band he also founded the Merse Pipers’ Society in the borders and that is his legacy. The society is a piping forum for all enthusiasts, with the clear aims of fostering and promoting piping in the Merse (south east lowland) area, the emphasis always on youth. The organization has hosted many famous piping personalities such as Lt. Col. DJS Murray, Capt. John MacLellan MBE, Capt. DR McLennan and Pipe-Major Angus MacDonald MBE to name a few, and has helped to develop countless young pipers. Now in its 30th year it continues to thrive.

Ainslie became a legend in the Royal British Legion, winning the Veteran’s event at their Annual Competition a record six times. Further accolades followed as The Royal Scottish Pipe Band Association made him Chieftain at the Scottish Pipe Band Championships in Duns in 1993.

His hard work with the Duns Pipe Band and with the local community was rewarded when, in the New Year’s Honors List of 1984 he was awarded the British Empire Medal.

He died in 2006.

In an attempt to appease the Scottish Borderers for having sent most of his pupils to The Black Watch, Pipe Major Tim Ainslie composed *The Tercentenary Toast* on the tercentenary of The King's Own Scottish Borderers.

The Tercentenary Toast

Slow Air

PM Tim Ainslie

The musical score is written on four staves in a treble clef. The key signature consists of two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 6/8. The piece begins with a repeat sign. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

CSM John Williams, HQ Coy

John Williams joined The Black Watch in 1940 when he was 19 and served in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, and Northwest Europe. He was demobilized in 1946 with the rank of Sergeant and joined the London Scottish in 1947; serving with them until 1961 when he retired with the rank of Command Sergeant Major.

C.S.M. John Williams , H.Q. Coy March



Archie Campbell of the 51st Highland Division

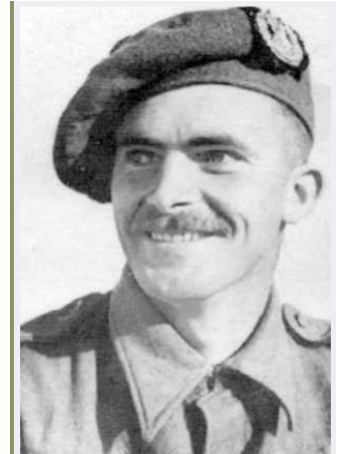
Company Sergeant Major Archibald Campbell, M.M. was born in Forres, Morayshire. His father was a farm worker and a maltman at Arbol Farm. Archie was a regular soldier from the age of 20 and is said to have taken part in the Spanish Civil War between 1936-39; he was already in the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders when war broke out.

During the North Africa campaign, he was awarded the Military Medal for gallantry during the 1st Battle of El Alamein. He was captured with his unit but with two others he escaped and captured a German gun post. He received his medal from King George VI at Buckingham Palace in April 1943.

The 2nd Camerons moved into Italy in February 1944 in time for the attack on the German Gustav Line. The Germans were retreating to the north in Italy but while doing so were building strong defensive positions across Italy to hold back the Allied advance.

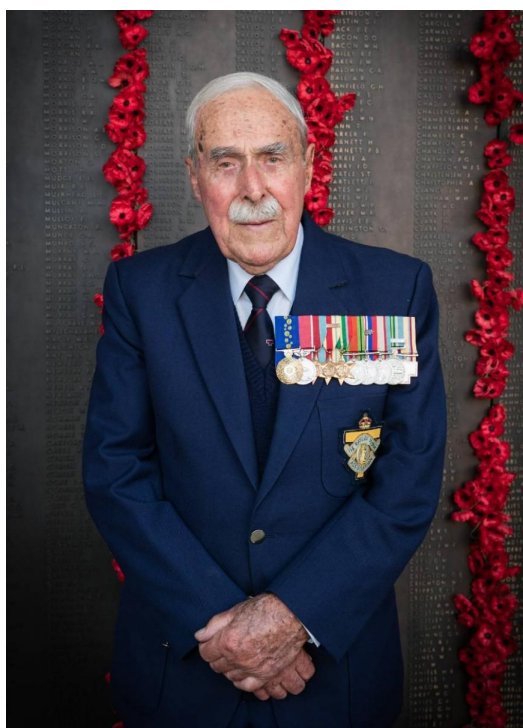
The Gustav Line was one of these positions, commanded by the monastery of Monte Cassino situated high on a hill and heavily defended. The Camerons lost 250 casualties in a month of bitter fighting in trying to break through the Gustav Line. Archie Campbell was one of these casualties. He was killed on March 9, 1944; shot by a sniper while talking to his men. He was 31.

The tune, ***Archie Campbell of the 51st Highland Division*** was composed by [Pipe Major John. A. MacLellan.](#)



The image displays a musical score for a hornpipe in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The music features a complex, rhythmic melody with frequent sixteenth-note patterns and dotted rhythms. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The second system includes a second ending bracket. The third system contains a first ending bracket. The fourth system includes a second ending bracket. The fifth system concludes with a first ending bracket. The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 2/4. The piece is characterized by its intricate melodic lines and consistent rhythmic drive.

Bob Semple O.A.M., B.E.M.



Bob Semple was born May 4, 1920 in Essendon, Victoria, Australia; the suburb in which he lived his entire life. His uncle was among the Anzacs killed during the Gallipoli landings on 25 April 1915, and he was determined to join up when the Second World War broke out. He was just 19, and had to get his parents' permission.

He joined the Royal Australian Artillery, was sent to the Middle East and found himself at Tobruk. For eight long months in 1941, 14,000 Australian and other Allied troops held the strategic Libyan port in what was to be one of the longest sieges in British military history.

He recalled the psychological and physical toll that holding Tobruk exacted on the defenders, particularly the incessant attacks from Stuka dive-bombers. An enduring and sad memory he carried was of the tragedy involving ten of his mates who were all killed when an artillery shell hit a truck in which they were travelling.

He also served in Lebanon and at Al Alamein and later in New Guinea.

When he returned to Melbourne on leave in 1944 he married his sweetheart, Isabel Buchanan, at his local church in Essendon. He ended the war in North Borneo having attained the rank of Sergeant and was discharged on November 13, 1945.

Semple became Drum Major of the Hawthorn City Pipe Band and chieftain of Pipe Bands Australia. He performed in Red Square in Moscow and at the Royal Edinburgh Military Tattoo in Scotland four times. He also became President of the Victorian Rats of Tobruk Association.

He returned three times to the desert, where he played the lament at the war cemetery at El Alamein, and visited the graves of his mates who are buried side-by-side in the desert sand. Looking back, he wondered how he managed to survive it all.

Bob Semple OAM BEM, one of the last Rats of Tobruk, died on January 16, 2020 at the age of 99.

The tune, **Bob Semple, O.A.M., B.E.M** was composed by Pipe Major Iain Bell in March 2020 as a tribute to the ANZAC Rats of Tobruk.

Bell began playing pipes at age 10 with Ballydonaghy Pipe Band. His tune writing emerged at the age 13, after he had experienced a few years in a pipe band, but his serious composing began in the 1990s when he had returned to the band scene after taking a 20 year break due to work. Bell's composing achieved recognition after winning a competition by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission/RSPBA (NI) for a slow air titled *Private Richard Maybin* and won, with the tune being played at the National Aboretum for the Somme centenary on Pte. Maybin's actual restored WW1 bagpipe.

The image displays a musical score for a march, written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The score consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The music is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in pairs. The score includes several first and second endings, indicated by bracketed lines above the staves. The first ending is marked with a '1' and a repeat sign, and the second ending is marked with a '2 of 2'. The second ending appears in the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth staves. The music concludes with a final cadence on the eighth staff.

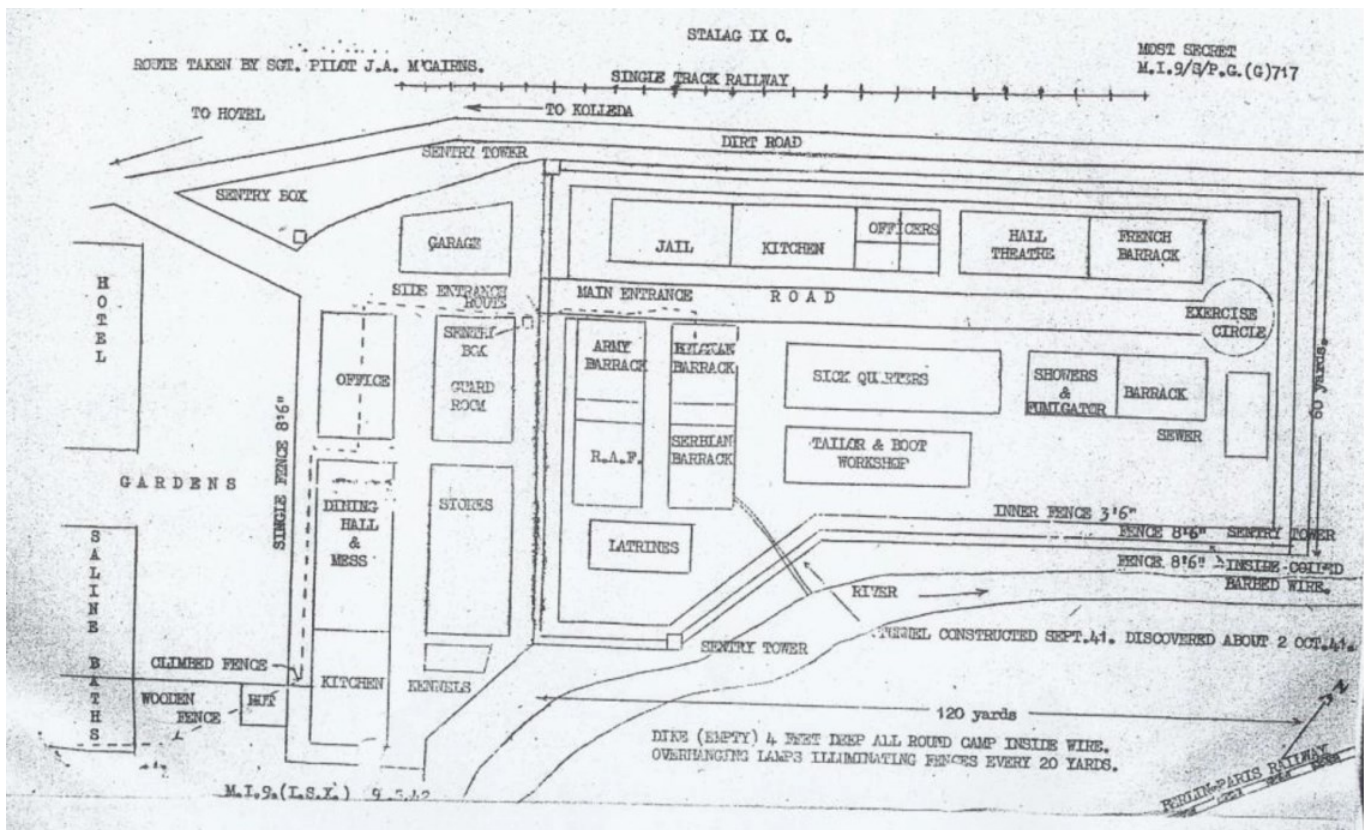
Company Quartermaster Sergeant James Robertson, 42nd

Color Sergeant James Robertson held the appointment of Company Quartermaster Sergeant in The Black Watch. Before that, he was the composer's predecessor as Pipe Major of the 1st Battalion, having originally enlisted as a boy piper in 1925. Captured by the Germans at St. Valery-en-Caux in 1940, he was incarcerated with [Pipe Major MacDonald](#) is prisoner of war [Camp 9C](#) (Muhlhausen), southwest of Leipzig. No doubt they were great friends and mutually admiring comrades.

Stalag 9c had its HQ at Bad Sulza. Bad Sulza was opened in February 1941 and was a small crowded camp run by the German Wehrmacht, containing a variety of Nationals including French, Belgians, Yugoslavs, British Army and RAF in the main, about 800 in total. The British Army prisoners made up the biggest force of British prisoners and were mainly survivors of Dunkirk, many disabled, with a lot of amputees and neither they nor the RAF were sent out of the camp on work parties although the majority of the other nationalities were. They worked on nearby farms and in factories and the nearby salt mines, returning to the camp each evening. Nineteen blind Prisoners and hundreds of ill and wounded were awaiting repatriation but this was extremely slow.

There were over 100 RAF prisoners at Stalag IXc, arriving in three batches from Dulag Luft as the other Stalag Lufts (Luftwaffe run camps for captured Allied airmen) over flowed as the number of downed airmen started to increase beyond the German camps capacity as Bomber Command increased its offensive drive against German occupied Europe.

Later in the war, the camps strength would swell to 47,405, split up into 1700 labour detachments, about 40 being all British. At this time, Bad Sulza still held mostly French and Serbian Prisoners with three branch camps. The main one on the outskirts of Muhlhausen for British and American Prisoners, one at Langen Salza for Russians and the third at Molsdorf for Italians.



The image displays a musical score for a march, consisting of ten staves of music. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are two first endings (marked '1') and two second endings (marked '2') indicated by bracketed lines above the staves. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Corporal Andrew Stoddart from Portree

Another tune by Pipe Major MacDonald is thought to be named after Corporal Andrew A. Stoddart who was interred with the composer at Camp 9C.

Corporal Andrew Stoddart from Portree

March

PM Alexander McDonald

The image displays a musical score for the march 'Corporal Andrew Stoddart from Portree'. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff also features a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The fourth staff is the first ending, marked with a '1' above the staff. The fifth staff is the second ending, marked with a '2' above the staff. The sixth staff continues the melody. The seventh staff features a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The eighth staff is the first ending, marked with a '1' above the staff. The ninth staff is the second ending, marked with a '2' above the staff. The tenth staff concludes the piece with a final note and a repeat sign.

Cpl C. Massey



The tune, **Cpl. C. Masey** was composed by Pipe Major John Massey (left) for his eldest brother Charles (right) who was killed in action at Bonningharte, Holland, three weeks before the end of World War 2.

Joe Massey joined the Scots Guards after leaving school, one of three brothers who served with the regiment. He learnt his piping with the 2nd Battalion and also studied at Buckingham Palace under Alec MacDonald, the then Sovereign's Piper.

For a while he played with the Clan MacLeod Pipe Band. Later he became Pipe Sergeant of the Clan Cruachan Pipe Band. He then joined the Cameron Highlanders 1st Battalion the Liverpool Scottish until its disbandment in 1967.

He then became Pipe Major of the Liverpool Irish and was that regiment's last Pipe Major. The Irish then became the 103 Light Air Defense Regiment, and Joe was asked to form a new band and became its 1st Pipe Major.

Massey then moved to Ayr, where he was P/Sgt of the Killoch Colliery Pipe Band and was called upon during this time to judge the Killoch Junior Solo Piping competition. He then played with British Caledonian Airways Pipe Band for several years before retiring to Anglesey. He now lives in Formby and is currently helping to train the Merseyside Cadet Pipe Band at Altcar.



The image displays a musical score for a march, consisting of eight staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 2/4. The music is written in a single melodic line. The score begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The first ending leads to a second ending bracket. The second ending leads to a final repeat sign. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The overall style is characteristic of a traditional march.

Duncan Lamont



Duncan Lamont (1894–1973) was born and raised at Pennycross, Pennyghael, Ross of Mull, and was a postman and piper. He came from a family of seven sisters and three other brothers. He was a son of the Anne McDonald (1860–1936) and John Lamont (1855–1939), a well-known piper and fiddler whose services were sought both far and wide at all social functions in the district.

Lamont received his early tuition from his father while still at school. On leaving school he went as an apprentice gardener to Gruline, Mull, and there he came under the guidance of Angus Livingstone, who took him in hand and gave him considerable help. From Gruline, Lamont went to the mainland and during the First World War enlisted in the 5th Scottish Rifles. During the war he became batman to Brigadier General Ronald Cheape of Tioran and had the distinction of playing the General's Infantry Brigade over the Old Bridge into Cologne. After demobilization, he returned to Mull and entered the services of General Cheape as gardener and piper.

Lamont was one of the guiding forces when the Pennyghael Pipe Band was formed and under his tuition the band played at Tioran Games, Tobermory Games and many other functions around Argyllshire. In 1935, Lamont joined the pipe band of the 8th Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, T.A. He proceeded to France with the Battalion at the outbreak of the Second World War and just before Dunkirk was sent down to the base on special duty. As he was due to return to the unit in a matter of days he naturally left his own set of pipes behind at the H.Q. Company while at the base. The evacuation of Dunkirk came on with all its attendant chaos, the result of which was that Duncan was not only separated from his unit but also his pipes. Lamont was evacuated to England and went home on leave. He was reunited with his set of pipes when his friend Roddy Beaton, Bunessan, handed them back to him!

Lamont first competed at the Alloa Games in 1914 and continued competitive piping from then on.

The reel was composed in 1942 when Pipe Major Donald MacLeod and Duncan Lamont, who was then serving in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, were attending a month's course with P/M William Ross MBE at Edinburgh Castle. Duncan Lamont was bold enough to say to PM Willie Ross: *'That's not the way you used to play Bonnie Anne 20 years ago'*.

Donald MacLeod composed the tune, ***Duncan Lamont*** that evening to mark this effrontery. Next day, however, Ross was after a tune for his latest book and MacLeod offered him 'Duncan Lamont'...Willie accepted it grudgingly with the remark: *'Could you not find a better name for it?'*

The image displays a musical score for a reel, arranged in eight horizontal staves. The music is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature of 2/4. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, creating a rhythmic and melodic pattern typical of a reel. The score begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign, indicating the start of the piece. The music concludes with a final double bar line and repeat sign on the eighth staff.

Pte Joe McConnell

Private Joseph William McConnell served in the 2/24 Australian Infantry Battalion 10th and was killed in action November 10, 1943 in Papua New Guinea. He is buried at the Lae War Cemetery, Lae, Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea.

The 2/24th Battalion was a unit of the all-volunteer Second Australian Imperial Force (2nd AIF). It was formed in July 1940 from primarily Victorian volunteers and was known as "Wangaratta's Own" because of the time the battalion spent in the town during its formative period prior to deployment overseas. It served in North Africa in 1941–1942 as part of the 26th Brigade, which was assigned to the 7th Division, before being reassigned to the 9th Division. In early 1943, the battalion returned to Australia and later took part in campaigns against the Japanese in New Guinea in 1943–1944 and Borneo in 1945, before being disbanded in 1946. The 2/24th suffered the highest number of battle casualties of any 2nd AIF infantry battalion.



The tune, ***PTE Joe McConnell*** was composed by Murray Blair (right). Blair grew up on the south-west coast of Victoria, Australia, and was taught by his father Donald Blair. At age 17, he moved to Melbourne for academic studies and also joined the Victoria Police Pipe Band where he remained from 1991 to 1999. In 1999, he left the band due to suffering from focal dystonia, however he still remains closely associated with the band and won the RU Brown Silver Medal for Piobaireachd in 2003.

Professionally, he is an audio engineer and television sound recordist with BBC training and he has worked with major broadcasters around the world including BBC, ITV and ABC. With an audio engineering and piping background combined, Murray developed the Blair Digital Chanter, Blair Bagpipe Tuner, the Bagpipe Tuner App for iPhone/iPad Bagpipe Tuner and the Blair Pro Pipe Band tuner.



A musical score for the piece "PTE Joe McConnell" by Murray Blair. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The piece begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The melody is characterized by a steady eighth-note rhythm, often with beamed eighth notes. The score consists of six staves of music, with the final staff ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

For Dad: Romain Delanghe

Private Romain Delanghe served with the Pictou Highlanders in Canada from 1943 to January 1944 where he completed all his basic training and was then mobilized over Christmas 1944 for overseas service. Upon mobilization, he was initially assigned to the Canadian Seaforth Highlanders and then transferred to the Essex and Kent Canadian Scottish Light Infantry, which was part of the Dieppe 2nd Canadian Division.

He fought in the Netherlands from early March 1945 until the war's end. The fighting in the Netherlands was intense and the First Canadian Army was the main force involved in liberating the country.

Since Delanghe spoke Flemish, he could converse readily with the local Dutch population; he was often called forward with the company commander to speak with the Dutch underground to gather information on the strength and location of German forces. Because he was born in the area, Delanghe was able to tell if the people were Dutch or German by minor variations in their accents and their pronunciation of certain words.



The tune, ***For Dad: Romain Delanghe*** was composed by his son, George Delanghe. George Delanghe studied music at the Royal Conservatory of Music in Chatham, Ontario, Canada. There, he focused on guitar and later studied violin, mandolin, banjo, Irish bouzouki, flute, tin whistle, harp, and bagpipe.

He had a folk lore music store in Prince George in the 1990's; building harps, bodhrans and other folk instruments and doing instrument repair. He played in various folk bands and transposed music for interest. Together with the late Pipe Major Raymon de Lange from Borulo, Netherlands, they published over 70 books of bagpipe music including 50 which de Lang composed himself.

Delanghe also worked with Dr. Keith MacDonald on a church piper series and has transposed music to the highland bagpipes for the compositions of Albert Brumley and Robert Burns.

For Dad

Romain Delanghe

George Delanghe

The image displays a musical score for the piece 'For Dad'. The score is written on a single staff in treble clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The piece begins with a repeat sign. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, often beamed in pairs. The score consists of six lines of music, with the final line ending in a double bar line and repeat dots. The overall style is simple and melodic, suitable for a school or church performance.

Sapper A.J.B.Munro

On September 27, 1986, at Highley on the Severn Valley Railway, ex-LMS Stanier Class 8F locomotive No. 8233 (British Railways No. 48773), which was built to War Department order as WD 307 in 1940, was dedicated as the official Memorial to all British military railway men who gave their lives on active service in World War II. At the dedication service, conducted by the Very Reverend Peter Haynes, Dean of Hereford, commemorative plaques on the locomotive recording its operation by the Corps of Royal Engineers in Persia (Iran) and Egypt were unveiled.

Locomotive No. 307 was first placed in operation on the London Midland and Scottish Railway (LMS) as No. 8233 until reclaimed by the War Department in late 1941 for operation by the Corps of Royal Engineers on the wartime supply route to Russia from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea. Later, renumbered 70307 and subsequently 500, the locomotive remained in operation with the Corps of Royal Engineers until 1957, initially in Egypt before repatriation to the UK in 1952, when it served on the Longmoor Military Railway. Acquired by British Railways as No. 48773 in 1957, the locomotive was purchased for preservation by the Stanier 8F Locomotive Society when steam traction ended on the national railway network in 1968, and was placed in operation on the Severn Valley Railway in its former guise of LMS 8233, changed to British Railways 48773 in 1992.

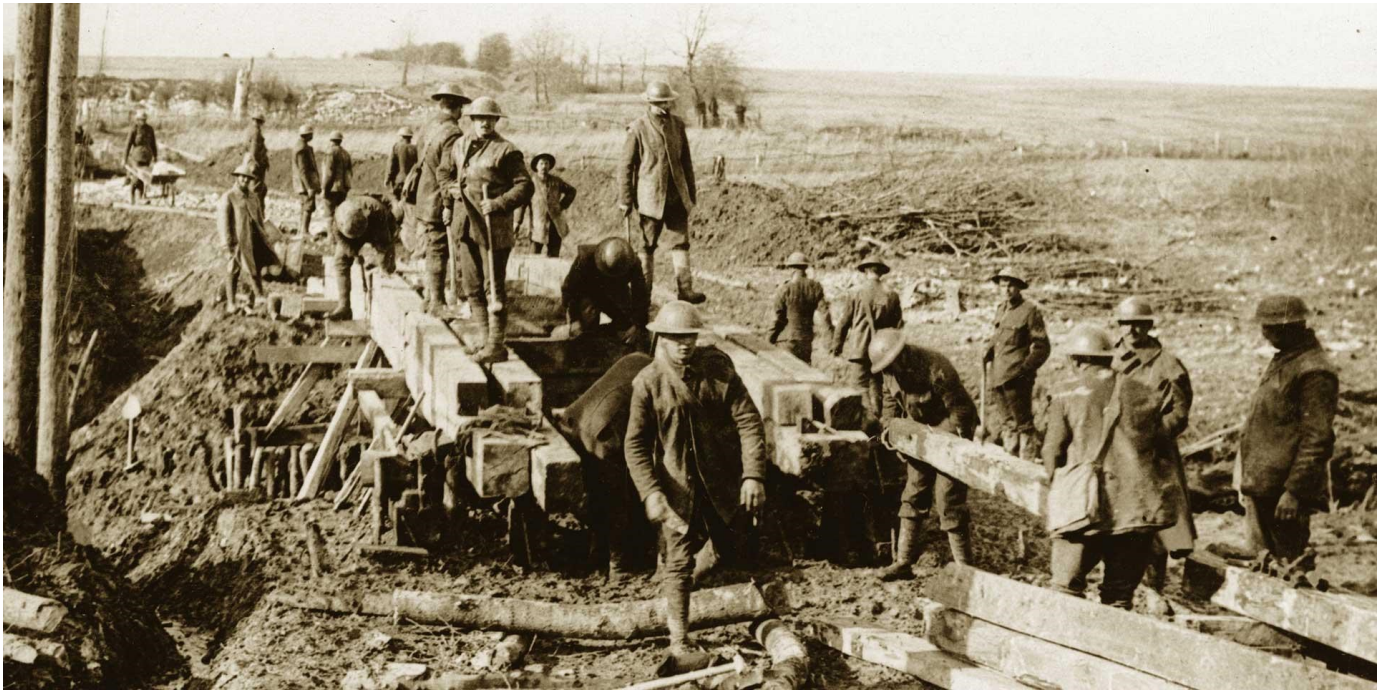
The gallant sacrifice of the men of the Royal Engineers Railway Transportation units who lost their lives in the War and its immediate aftermath is further commemorated by a Roll of Honor which was compiled from information held by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

Among those listed, on the roll of honor is Sapper Alexander James Byng Munro 157 Rly. Construction Coy. RE. The Corps of Royal Engineers, usually called the Royal Engineers (RE), and commonly known as the *Sappers* provided military engineering and other technical support to the British Armed Forces.

Although he survived the war, Munro never regained full health and died in 1947. He is buried in Carlisle Cemetery.

Sapper A.J.B. Munro was the composer's Aunt's first husband. Pipe Major Stephen J. Beattie, Pipe Major of the Black Watch Association.





Flight of the Eaglets (MacRobert's Lament)

The tune, *Flight of the Eaglets (MacRobert's Lament)* was composed by Pipe Major William Ross in honor of the three sons of Lady MacRobert, all of whom lost their lives in war.

Rachel, Lady MacRobert, née Workman (March 23, 1884 – September 1, 1954) was a geologist, cattle breeder and an active feminist. Born in Massachusetts to an influential family, she was educated in England and Scotland. She was elected to Fellowship of the Geological Society of London, one of the first three women admitted. Her scientific studies included petrology and mineralogy in Sweden and her first academic paper was published in 1911. She married Sir Alexander MacRobert, a wealthy self-made Scottish millionaire, and had three sons with him. He was endowed with a knighthood in 1910 and a baronetcy in 1922 but died later that year. Lady MacRobert's sons all pre-deceased her: the eldest in a flying accident in 1938, and the other two died in action during the Second World War serving with the Royal Air Force. On the death of her husband she became a director of the British India Corporation, the conglomerate he had founded.



To commemorate her sons, Rachel paid for a Short Stirling bomber named "MacRobert's Reply", and four Hawker Hurricanes.

In 1943 she created the MacRobert Trust, a charity that continues to support the RAF among other institutions. It created the MacRobert Award for engineering, today awarded by the Royal Academy of Engineering.

Flight of the Eaglets (MacRobert's Lament)

PM William Ross



Frimley

The tune, **Frimley** was composed by Dr. William MacPhail, son of the Free Church Minister of Kilmartin, Argyllshire,. MacPhail was a keen piper and known for his hospitality during World War 2.

McPhail learned the pipes during his youth at George Watson's College, Edinburgh. While attached to a sanatorium at Frimley, he loved to be surrounded by other enthusiasts. It began when, attending various Scottish functions in London, Dr. McPhail met some pipers and invited them down for a spot of practice at his place. At first, invitations were confined to his piping friends, but during the war, as many as 20 at once would assemble. Pipers from Aldershot helped to swell the numbers at times. Over 1000 pipers are estimated to have visited Frimley at one time or another.

The patients came to look forward to the weekends. Mostly boys, they got to know a lot of the tunes and whistled them after they left. No band probably ever mustered more Pipe Majors. Notably were PM Alec MacDonald, the King's Piper; PM J.B. Robertson Scots Guard; PM Angus Macauley, and PM Lewis F. Beaton.

After the death of Pipe Major Lewis Beaton, Dr. McPhail was appointed President of the Scottish Piping Society of London.

Frimley

March

Dr. William M. McPhail

Granny Manson of Kilblean

Isabel “Granny” Manson was the widow of Captain Alexander Manson MBE, a Gordon Highlander who was badly wounded in the First World War. Their son, who became a Gordon in the Second World War, was killed in action in 1942 as a Flight Lieutenant; having transferred to the Royal Air Force. He wore his Gordon kilt from time to time with his RAF uniform. Isabel Manson MBE, played a key role in the Women’s Land Army in Aberdeenshire during the war.

The tune, **Granny Mason of Kilblean** was composed by Pipe Major Ian Blair as tribute to widow Mason who had done so much to help the Old Meldrum Royal British Legion Pipe Band.

Granny Manson of Kilblean

March

PM Ian Blair

The musical score for 'Granny Manson of Kilblean' is a march in 4/4 time, D major. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplet markings. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns. The third staff introduces some triplet markings and a fermata over a note. The fourth staff continues the melody with various rhythmic values. The fifth staff features a fermata over a note and a final cadence. The sixth staff concludes the piece with a final cadence and a repeat sign.

Jane Allan Buchan

The tune, **Jane Allan Buchan** was composed by James Allan of the Gordon Highlanders during the period 1941 to 1943 when he was a prisoner of war. The tune is dedicated to his sister who was the wife of a fisherman in Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. Allan was the cousin of Pipe Major G.S. Allan of the Royal Scots.

Jane Allan Buchan

March

James Allan

The image displays a musical score for the march 'Jane Allan Buchan' by James Allan. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (D major) and a time signature of 6/8. It consists of nine staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff includes a first ending bracket. The fourth staff continues the melody. The fifth staff includes a second ending bracket. The sixth staff continues the melody. The seventh staff includes a first ending bracket. The eighth staff continues the melody. The ninth staff concludes the piece with a final cadence. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format.

Mrs. MacDonald of Uig

The tune, *Mrs. MacDonald of Uig* was composed by Pipe Major Donald MacLeod and named after Mrs. MacDonald, wife of Dr. Allan MacDonald, of Uig; the distinguished Gaelic scholar and authority of Highland music. The tune was first played at “Wings for Victory” week in Inverness, 1942.

Donald MacLeod is widely regarded as one of the greatest pipers of the 20th century, both in terms of his competition prowess and as an outstanding composer and arranger of memorable pipe tunes.

He was born in Stornoway in 1916 and initially taught the pipes by his father, Donald “Doyle” MacLeod, pipe major of the Lewis Pipe Band, before going on to be tutored by two of the greatest piping teachers of their time, Pipe Major Willie Ross and, for some 27 years, John MacDonald of Inverness.

In 1937 he enlisted in the 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, where his pipe major was the famous D R MacLennan. Donald became pipe major after just four years and during the Second World War saw action in France with the 51st Highland Division and was taken prisoner by the Germans at St Valery. He managed to escape during a forced march and was picked up by the Resistance and placed with some other Scots escapees. The only Gaelic speaker among them, the story goes, he responded in Gaelic when challenged and was presumed to be eastern European. He made it back home, returning to France and eventually piping the 7th Seaforths across the Rhine – against the orders of his CO.

During the post-war years, while still in the Army, he became a force to be reckoned with on the competition circuit. Between the late 1940s and early 1960s, he won the prestigious gold medals for piobaireachd at Inverness and Oban and eight clasps from the Northern Meeting, as well as eight silver stars, the top march, strathspey and reel award.

Apart from being in demand as a virtuoso recitalist, he taught widely in North America as well as in Scotland. In his later years he pioneered the use of recordings for teaching, producing more than 40 piobaireachd tutorial tapes covering some 230 piobaireachd, a labor of love completed only a few months before his death in 1982.

Donald made a memorable farewell appearance in 1977, sharing the bill with his old friend and piping colleague Duncan Johnstone at the annual Glasgow recital of the Scottish Pipers Association. He was made an MBE the following year for services to piping and is remembered fondly as a patient, encouraging and kindly figure.



The image displays a musical score for the march "Mrs. MacDonald of Uig" by PM Donald MacLeod. The score is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The music is characterized by a steady eighth-note rhythm with frequent beamed eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The score includes several first and second endings, indicated by bracketed lines with "1" and "2" above them. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

