

FOLKWAYS RECORDS, NY fw 8810

THE  
*and other*  
BLACK  
*pipe and drum tunes*  
WATCH



Rosenhouse

# THE BLACK WATCH

AMERICAN TUNES	SANDY DUFF	THE HIGHLAND CRADLE SONG	BRIG O' DON	SANDY CAMEROON
ROAD TO THE ISLE	LADY DOROTHY OF STUART	YANKEE DOODLE DANDY	THE BLUEBELLS OF SCOTLAND	PEABROOK OF DONALD DHU
MAJ. NORMAN ORR EWING	KIRKWALL BAY	CHILLIE CALLUM PIP SOLO Sword Dance	42ND BLACK WATCH	STIRLINGSHIRE MILITIA Pipe Solo
MAJ. USHER	LEAVING PORT ASKAIG	SCOTLAND THE BRAVE (Bonnie Lassie)	DR. MCLEOD OF ALLENWICK	BALMORAL HIGHLANDERS Pipe Solo and Drum
LADS WITH THEIR PLAIDS (Rose Among The Heather)	KIRKWALL BAY (Repeated)		TULLOCH GORM	

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES INSIDE COVER

Royal Canadian Infantry Corps.

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# THE BLACK WATCH and other pipe and drum tunes

The 200th Anniversary

## SCOTTISH FESTIVAL AND GRAND BALL

In honor of the Founding of the

*Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New York*

1756-1956

Armory of the 107th Infantry Regiment

66th Street and Park Avenue

New York City

November 16, 1956

*The Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New York was established in 1756 for the relief of the natives of Scotland and their descendants who may be in want or distress, and to promote social intercourse among its members.*

# THE BLACK WATCH

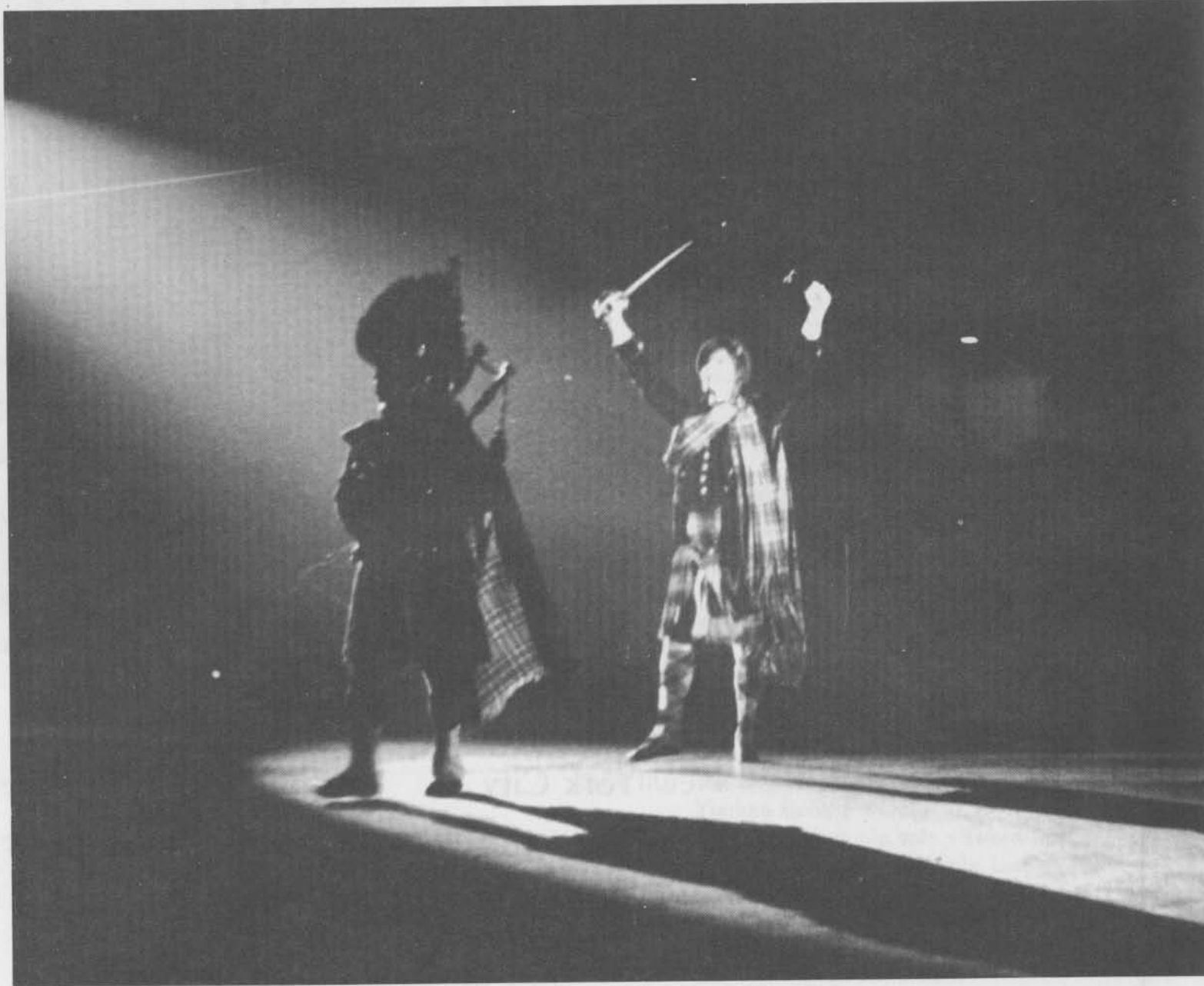


PHOTO BY CHARLES GELLIS

This record was made possible by the kind cooperation of Mr. James J. Whyte

# The Black Watch of Canada

(Royal Highland Regiment)

Royal Canadian Infantry Corps



National Defence Photograph—Canada

Allied Regiment: The Black Watch  
(Royal Highland Regiment)

Regimental March: "Highland Laddie"

Motto: NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT

Tartan: Forty-second Regiment Black Watch

BATTLE HONORS: "South Africa, 1899-1900," "Ypres, 1915, '17," "Gravenstafel," "St. Julien," "Festubert, 1915," "Mount Sorrel," "Somme, 1916," "Pozières," "Flers-Courcelette," "Thiepval," "Ancre Heights," "Ancre, 1916," "Arras, 1917, '18," "Vimy, 1917," "Ariëux," "Scarpe, 1917, '18," "Hill 70," "Passchendaele," "Amiens," "Drocourt-Queant," "Hindenburg Line," "Canal du Nord," "Pursuit to Mons," "France and Flanders, 1915-18."

The Regiment was organized on January 31, 1862 as the "5th Battalion Volunteer Militia Rifles, Canada" and redesignated on November 7, 1862 as "The Royal Light Infantry of Montreal." Its chief successive redesignations have been: "5th Battalion, 'Royal Fusiliers' Montreal," January 14, 1876; "5th Battalion, 'Royal Scots Fusiliers,'" February 27, 1880; "5th Battalion, 'Royal Scots of Canada,'" February 29, 1884; "5th Regiment

'Royal Scots of Canada,'" May 8, 1900; "5th Regiment 'Royal Scots of Canada, Highlanders,'" May 2, 1904; "5th Regiment 'Royal Highlanders of Canada,'" October 1, 1906; "The Royal Highlanders of Canada," April 1, 1920; "The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) of Canada," January 1, 1930; "The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada," July 1, 1935. The unit was reorganized as a two-battalion regiment on August 1, 1906 and



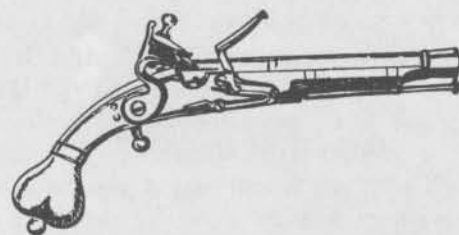
reverted to the one-battalion organization on March 31, 1946. Personnel of the unit served in the provisional battalion at Cornwall in 1866 and in support of the forces engaged at Eccles Hill in 1870. The unit supplied 85 volunteers to the Canadian Contingents in the South African War, 1899-1902.

During the First World War, 1914-19 the Regiment raised the 13th, 42nd and 73rd Battalions, C.E.F., which served respectively with the 1st, 3rd and 4th Canadian Divisions in France and Flanders. Three members of the 13th and one of the 42nd won the Victoria Cross: Lance-Corporal F. Fisher, 13th Battalion, on April 23, 1915; Private T. Dinesen, 42nd Battalion, on August 12, 1918; Corporal H. J. Good and Private J. B. Croak, 13th Battalion, on August 8, 1918.

In the Second World War, 1939-45 the 1st Battalion of the Regiment was mobilized in Montreal, P.Q., on September 1, 1939 and subsequently trained at Toronto, Ont., and Valcartier, P.Q. On June 21, 1940 it proceeded to Newfoundland where it performed garrison duties until August 13, 1940 when it returned to Canada enroute to the United Kingdom, where it arrived on September 4, 1940. A detachment participated in the Dieppe Raid, August 19, 1942. On July 6, 1944 the Regiment landed in Normandy as a unit of the 5th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Infantry Division. It lost very heavily in the holding attack at Verrieres Ridge on July 25, 1944. It took part in all subsequent operations of 2 Cdn Inf Div. It was heavily engaged again during the clearing of the Scheldt Estuary in October 1944, and subsequently in the Battle of the Rhineland, including the costly fighting around Calcar on February 26, 1945.

VE Day found it in the vicinity of Oldenburg. The regiment's battle casualties amounted to 1812, of which 476 were fatal. The active battalion was disbanded on November 30, 1945. On August 26, 1939 details from the 2nd Battalion were placed on active service for protective duties; they were disbanded on December 31, 1940. On March 18, 1942 the 2nd Battalion was mobilized and served in Canada until August 15, 1943 when it was disbanded. The 3rd (Reserve) and 4th (Reserve) Battalions were also formed for service in Canada in the Reserve Army.

On May 4, 1951 "E" and "F" Companies of the Regiment were authorized for active service with the 1st and 2nd Canadian Highland Battalions. The 1st Canadian Highland Battalion served in Germany with the 27th Canadian Infantry Brigade from November 1951 to November 1953. The 2nd Canadian Highland Battalion sailed for Korea in October 1953 for service with the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade. On October 16, 1953 these two battalions were redesignated respectively 1st Battalion and 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada. The Regiment thus acquired two Active Force battalions. The Militia unit became the 3rd Battalion.



# The United States

## Second Army

In the fortified French cathedral city of Toul, the United States Second Army was brought into being on October 10, 1918, by General Order 175, issued by General John J. Pershing. This order ranged the Second Army alongside the already existing First Army as part of the American Expeditionary Force in World War I.

During World War II, Second Army served as a training army, and during the four and a quarter years of the war prepared 11 corps, 55 divisions, and 2,000 smaller units of all arms and services for overseas service. Post-war, Second Army was set up as a seven state territorial army, with headquarters in Baltimore, Maryland, and later moved to nearby Fort George G. Meade.

The Second Army inherited their pipe and drum corps from the 5th Infantry Division, when this unit was deactivated in July, 1954. The "Kilties," as they are affectionately known, are part of the Second Army Band, and as such they have taken part in hundreds of military and civilian parades and ceremonies. The members of the "Kilties" are outfitted with authentic Scottish pipe



—U. S. Army photograph  
SP/3 Walter R. Berry, Pipe Sergeant



—U. S. Army photograph  
Drummer with the 2nd Army Pipe Band and Drum Corps is Pfc. Bernard B. DeAlbe Jr. whose hometown is Warwick, Va.



equipment, and their kilts are in the famous Wallace tartan. Sergeant Rea G. Newhall, of Beverly, Mass., is the Drum Major of the Pipe and Drum Corps.

# The Black Watch of Canada

(Royal Highland Regiment)



HENRY MANDLER AND ROBERT STROME RECORDING  
PHOTO BY CHARLES GELLIS

## SIDE I, Band 1: AMERICAN TUNES

## SIDE I, Bands 2 and 3: BLACK WATCH TUNES -

Road To The Isle  
Maj. Norman Orr Ewing  
Maj. Usher  
Lads With Their Plaids  
(Rose Among The Heather)  
Sandy Duff  
Lady Dorothy of Stuart  
Kirkwall Bay  
Leaving Port Askaig  
Kirkwall Bay (repeated)

## SIDE II:

The Highland Cradle Song  
Yankee Doodle Dandy  
Chillie Callum pip solo - Sword Dance  
Scotland The Brave (Bonnie Lassie)  
Brig O' Don  
The Bluebells of Scotland  
42nd Black Watch  
Dr. McLeod of Allenwick  
Tulloch Gorm  
Sandy Cameroon  
Peabrook of Donald Dhu  
Stirlingshire Militia pipe solo  
Balmoral Highlanders pipe solo and drum