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- WIPERS
 (HERMAN DAREWSKI) 11th April 1926
- 2. MARTHA
 (FRIEDRICH VON FLOTOW)
 16th November 1927
- 3. SKATERS' WALTZ
 (EMIL WALDTEUFEL) 13th March 1928
- 4. RUDDIGORE SELECTION
 (ARTHUR SULLIVAN) 7th April 1932
- 5. THE DISTANT SHORE
 (ARTHUR SULLIVAN) 21st April 1926
- 6. JEWELS OF THE MADONNA (ERMANNO WOLF-FERRARI) 12th March 1941
- 7. ON THE MARCH
 (WOLDSCHACH ARR. WORCH)
 29th November 1933
- 8. IL TROVATORE
 (GIUSEPPE VERDI ARR. CHARLES FRANKLIN)
 28th June 1934

- 9. THE LOVE DANCE (MADAME SHERRY) (CARL HOSCHNA) 12th March 1941
- 10. PARADE OF THE TIN SOLDIERS
 (LEON JESSEL) 29th January 1931
- II. NO NO NANETTE

 (VINCENT YOUMANS ARR. DAN GODFREY)

 14th March 1939
- 12. IN A CLOCK STORE
 (CHARLES J. ORTH) 11th August 1938
- 13. PUSZTA

 (FEINER & MIHALY ARR. GORDON MACKENZIE)

 13th March 1939
- 14. DOROTHY
 (ALFRED CELLIER) 1st April 1931
- 15. MARCHE HÉROÏQUE DE SZABADY (JULES MASSENET ARR. DAN GODFREY) 26th February 1935

Tracks I, 2 and 5 conducted by Captain Robert George Evans, psm Remainder conducted by Major James Causley Windram, LRAM, psm

ECHOES OF EMPIRE

This selection of music has been arranged as a typical bandstand programme from the period, beginning with Wipers, a lively quick march by Herman Darewski which takes its title from the British soldiers' popular pronunciation of the Belgian town of Ypres, scene of some of the greatest fighting and destruction during the First World War.

Next comes music from Martha, the best known of Friedrich von Flotow's thirty operas, followed by Emil Waldteufel's ever popular waltz, The Skaters, written in 1882. Selections from Gilbert and Sullivan's operettas were always a popular feature on the bandstand, and here we have music from Ruddigore, which delves into witchcraft, ghosts and curses. We remain with Gilbert and Sullivan for the song The Distant Shore, played here as a cornet solo by Sergeant G. Morgan, followed by the beautiful Intermezzo from Jewels of the Madonna by Wolf-Ferrari, which features the flute.

Medleys of popular marches were always welcome, and On the March includes extracts from: Florentina, The Band Comes, Smart Soldiers, Kärntner Lieder March, Soldier's Life, With Bombs and Grenade, Smart Soldiers, Brucker Lager March, San Lorenzo, Shoeblack, Dixieland, Petersburg March and Our Guards.

Giuseppe Verdi's opera IL Trovatore (The Troubadour) was first performed in 1853 and remains one of the composer's best loved works. This selection includes the evocative Miserere and the equally popular Anvil Chorus. Another delightful intermezzo The Love Dance (also known as Every Little Moment) is taken from Madame Sherry, a musical composed in 1910 by Karl Hoschna. Parade of the Tin Soldiers by Leon Jessel is a descriptive march that portrays an army of model soldiers coming to life, but as one falls at the end of the music, the whole parade topples with him.

From musical comedy we have a selection of popular songs from the 1930 show No, No, Nannette which includes two evergreen classics: Tea for Two and I Want to Be Happy. In a Clock Store (Charles J. Orth) is a descriptive novelty item which brings the title to life, and it is followed by an exciting Hungarian style dance entitled Puszta (Feiner and Mihaly arr. Gordon Mackenzie).

We return to the opera house for a selection from Dorothy, composed by Alfred Cellier in 1886, and this bandstand concert comes to an end in grand style with Jules Massenet's Marche héroïque de Szabady.

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THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS

From the earliest days the Coldstream Guards had drummers and a "Band of Music" from 1685. This comprised eight civilian musicians who were hired by the month by officers of the Regiment to provide music for the Changing of the Guard at St James' Palace. When, in 1785, the musicians were asked to perform at an aquatic excursion to Greenwich, they declined on the grounds that the performance was "incompatible with their several respectable and private engagements." This was too much for the officers, who asked the Duke of York, Colonel of the Regiment, for a regular attested band. He agreed and from Hanover in Germany sent twelve musicians under the direction of Music Major C.F. Eley. The instrumentation consisted of two oboes, four clarinets, two bassoons, two horns, one trumpet and a serpent. The date of the Band's formation was May 16th, 1785. The Band has been in continuous existence since then, mostly under German bandmasters in the nineteenth century.

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In 1896 John Mackenzie Rogan took over as Director of Music, and it was he who ushered the Band into the twentieth century. He was the first bandmaster to achieve commissioned rank and was the outstanding military musician of his day. By 1900 the size of the Band had grown to fifty-one musicians, and during the years before World War I the Band reached new heights of excellence in concert and on record. Their first recording took place in a London hotel in 1898.

The Coldstream Guards Band became the first band to visit North America when it traveled to Canada in 1903, one of two western tours around that time. In 1916, with other regimental bands, the Band performed in concert for the troops in northern France and, after the end of the First World War, in Paris and Rome in 1919. The following year when Robert Evans took over as Director of Music, the Band had a strength of sixty-six. In 1930 James Causley Windram became the Director of Music, and under his baton the Band broadcast regularly on BBC radio. A more unusual engagement was to don uniforms of the Napoleonic period for the pre-war film "The Scarlet Pimpernel." In 1936 the Band was present at St. James' Palace for the proclamation of King Edward VIII and, following his abdication, for that of King George VI. At the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 the familiar scarlet tunics were replaced by khaki, and during the War the Band did important work encouraging the morale of troops and civilians throughout the United Kingdom.

It was on Sunday, June 18, 1944 that the greatest tragedy in the history of the Band occurred. The Band was playing in the Guards Chapel, during Sunday morning service in Wellington Barracks, London, when it was struck by a German VI flying bomb. Over 120 people were killed including the Director of Music, Major Windram, and five musicians. Despite this disaster the Band continued to function until the new Director of Music, Captain Douglas Alexander Pope, was appointed. One of his first duties was to follow the Allied forces to Europe after D-Day.

After the war the Band continued as it had done before with the usual round of state, court and ceremonial duties, plus the many varied private engagements both at home and abroad. It was in 1960 that the Band went to North America for a three month coast to coast tour; this was the first of what became a regular ten yearly event. The Band toured North America again in 1970, 1981 and 1991. The Band has also toured regularly in Japan. In 1984 the Band moved into the newly completed Wellington Barracks, its first official accommodation since the Band was formed. The Band was flown into Sarajevo in 1996 after the relief of a two year siege to entertain and lift the spirits of the local population. The Coldstream Band continues to play in concert, when not involved in public duties and state ceremonial in London, and in June 2015, 200 years exactly after they deployed to Paris after the Allied victory at Waterloo, they entertained large crowds in Brussels at the 200th anniversary celebrations of the great battle, including the Waterloo Ball and the opening of a new visitor centre on the battlefield.

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