



A  
HISTORY  
OF  
PIPING  
IN  
GLENGARRY

OFY Project August 1975.

## GLENGARRY PIPERS

The bagpipe, upholder of Scottish tradition is as much at home in Glengarry county as it is in Scotland. The famed "Glengarry Highland Games" is the focus of all Scottish events held annually in Glengarry. On Highland Games weekend, the small village of Maxville with a population of only 800 swells to hold over 20,000 visitors, who come to see the North American Pipe Band Championships. These visitors don't just come to the Highland Games once in their lifetime. After coming once, they're hooked! They make it a point to come back every year and join in with the Scottish spirit (or spirits), the kilts, the highland dancing, the massed bands and the warm Glengarry friendliness.

Glengarry is a county rich in history and heritage. It boasts two museums and many historic churches such as St. Elmo, St. Raphaels and the Round Church in Dalhousie. It is the home of Ralph Connor and Dorothy Dumbrille - two writers who captured much of Glengarry's character in their novels.

Contemporary piping in Glengarry received its beginning with the birth of the Highland Games in 1948. Prior to this, Glengarry had many pipers who were well known in their areas and were called upon to play at the many funerals, weddings, socials and picnics. Not to be forgotten was the importance of the 59th regiment pipe band who recruited soldiers for the 1st World War. The pipes provided the spirit which called many Glengarry boys to war.

In this pamphlet, we have attempted to compile a history of piping in Glengarry. We looked at the various pipers who lived in different corners of the county - Dunvegan, Dalkeith, McCrimmon,

Maxville, Martintown, Apple Hill, and Alexandria.

Each piper was instrumental in keeping the highland spirit alive in this county. As a tribute to these guardians of Scottish culture and tradition we dedicate this book to the "GLENGARRY PIPERS".

#### EARLY BAGPIPES

To most persons, the bagpipe is associated with the skirl of an instrument bound to Bonnie Scotland. The bagpipe is an instrument of great antiquity and is one of the most ancient instruments known to man. Since the earliest times, people have used some form of reed pipes.

As far back as 4,000 years B.C. there were pipes. The pipes are believed to have originated in Central Asia and about 2,000 years ago they were introduced to Scotland. There were bagpipes in ancient Egypt and Persia about 1500 B.C.; from there they found their way to Greece and Rome. In fact, they have been found in the coffins of Egyptian mummies. The name "bagpipe" was derived from the reed pipe having a bag added to provide a continuous sound. The bagpipe was in use a thousand years before Christ and it is mentioned in the Bible in the book of Genesis. The Romans used it as an instrument of war and it has been said that Nero played the bagpipes, not the fiddle as Rome burned. One theory suggests that the Romans brought the pipes to Britain and the Scots picked them up from there. Another theory is that the pipes could have been brought to Britain from Ireland; however, yet another story maintains that the English were the first to have the bagpipes; the Irish then took them up and



added a drone; then the Scots got hold of them and perfected them! Whatever the story is, the bagpipes have been familiar to every country in Europe in one form or another.

Bagpipes began their quest for world recognition somewhere in Persia or India and from there they spread to all parts of the middle and near eastern countries. In Europe, most countries had their own special form of bagpipes. In France the bagpipes were known as the Musette, in Germany they were known as the Duddlebach and in Spain as the Gaita. In France, during the reign of Louis XIV, the rage was for young ladies to play Musettes encased in white silk and pink ribbons. Today, the extent of bagpipe recognition spans the globe and includes countries from Australia to Tibet, to Uganda, to Switzerland, to Canada and others.

The pipes are finding themselves in Sarawak and the Arctic Circle; even the last Dalai Lama of Tibet ordered four sets of pipes. There are also stories that tell of orders for gold mounted pipes by the Indian Rajahs. There is mention of pipes in the works of Dante, Chaucer, Rabelais, Cervantes, Shakespeare, Milton, Beaumarchais, and Victor Hugo.

When one speaks of bagpipes they automatically think of the Great Highland Bagpipe. Pipes and military history are irrevocably linked to one another. Pipes have changed the course of battles and have been present at such great battles as Quatre Bas, Waterloo, Fontenoy, Balaklava, the Somme, El Alamein, Quebec, and Normandy. Over the centuries, the pipes have led soldiers into battle and because of this, they have become recognized as instruments of war. There was a ban

placed upon pipes after the defeat of Bonnie Prince Charlie at Culloden. The English claimed it was a dangerous weapon which tended to inspire the highlanders and turn them into demons and savages subject to intense combat. A World War 1 story entitled the "Ladies from Hell", concerns highland pipers leading an assault on German positions. The Germans heard this horrible squealing coming towards them so they popped out of their trenches to see what was making such a dreadful noise. When they saw these figures approaching them in skirts, they didn't know to think and so fled in terror. Over the years, the bagpipes have inspired soldiers, struck fear in the hearts of their enemies, welcomed the visitor, lamented the dead and soothed the troubled.

Pipers in Scotland provided an extra dimension to clan life and as the clans emigrated, so did the piping tradition they had developed.

The present day bagpipe developed up to the year 1650 from which time it has remained relatively unchanged except for tone and pitch. The highland bagpipe consists of a pipe chanter, bass drone, two tenor drones, a blowpipe, five stocks, and a pipebag. A set of cords is used to keep the drones together and a cover is placed over the bag. The wood used to make the stocks, the drones, the chanter and the blowpipe is African blackwood. The drones are usually mounted with some precious metal such as gold or silver, but can also be mounted with plastic or ivory. The bags are made of animal hides and skins such as sheepskin.

The following types of music can be played on the highland bagpipe a) piobaireachd b) competition type marches, strathspeys and

reels c) jigs and hornpipes d) marching airs and dancing tunes e) slow marches and slow airs f) just recently, everything from Jesus Christ Superstar to Cat Stevens' Morning Has Broken and the popular Amazing Grace.

Today, there are full fledged colleges of piping and the instrument has been introduced in both the Canadian and Scottish school systems. There are more people playing and learning pipes than ever before and this is most evident in the countries the Scots have emigrated to: Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United States. Canada is proving to be a serious contender for Scotland's world supremacy in piping. In fact, there are more pipe bands in Ontario than in the whole of Scotland. To visiting Scots, parts of this country are more Scottish than Scotland itself. Piping is just beginning to be recognized by vast numbers of people. After 6,000 years it's about time!





## EARLY GLENGARRY

Glengarry is one of Canada's oldest Scottish districts. The Legislature of Upper Canada confirmed the title in 1792, and the county is named after the lovely glen in Inverness-shire, Scotland, through which the river Garry flows.

The history of Scottish settlers in Glengarry dates back to 1763, when some soldiers from General Wolfe's Army came to settle near Lancaster. In 1784, many Loyalists came to Glengarry from the New England states.

In 1786, 500 settlers from Scotland came to St. Raphaels with Bishop Macdonell. They had been forced off their tenant farms by Scottish landlords who wanted to use the land to raise sheep.

A group of forty families led by Capt. Alexander MacLeod set out from Inverness in June, 1793. After two attempts at the long trip, they arrived in Charlottetown in November and spent the winter there. They arrived in Glengarry in the spring of 1794, where they were given grants of land on what is now the Laggan-Dalkeith road.

For many settlers coming to the country, Canada was a Godsend. Finally, they had land which they could call their own. They had harsh winters, long hours and hard work ahead of them before the land would be cleared and comfortable homes built. However, these early Glengarrians were strong willed and managed to persevere. Much of Glengarry is today populated by descendants of these early Scots.

Various settlements in the area were named after districts in Scotland such as Fassifern, Dunvegan and Laggan. Many post offices and adjoining villages derived their names from local surroundings such as

Glen Roy, Glen Sanfield, Glen Robertson, and MacCrimmon. Alexandria, formerly known as Priest's Mills, was named after the first Bishop of Upper Canada, Alexander Macdonell, who built a mill there in about 1819.

By 1830, <sup>1890</sup>Maxville, Dominionville, Athol and Loch Garry were thriving communities with schools, churches, saw-mills, sash and door factories, blacksmith shops, tinsmiths, and brick yards. Maxville was named for the many "Macs" in the area and grew with the building of the Railway. Prior to the railway, Domionville, St. Elmo and a now vanished centre, Notfield were of greater importance.

An 1852 census of the clans revealed the following statistics:

Macdonell and MacDonald	3,328
MacMillan	545
MacDougald	541
MacRaes	456
MacLeod	437
Grant	415
Cameron	399
MacGillis	359
Kennedy	333
MacLennan	322
Campbell	304
MacIntosh	242
MacGillivray	243
MacKinnon	242
MacPherson	125
Fraser	176
MacPhee	157
MacIntyre	140
Ross	139
Chisholm	133
MacGregor	114
Ferguson	110
MacLaren	102
MacKenzie	99
Morrison	99
MacCormick	83
MacMartin	72
MacKay	72
MacArthur	70
MacLachlan	68
Cattanach	50



The social life of early settlers was very unique. In the evenings, the people would gather together to talk over old times and sing old Scottish songs. Fun times were always associated with work, taking the form of bees. The main bees were the logging bee and the raising bee for the erection of houses and barns. These bees usually ended with a dance, as there was usually a fiddler or piper on hand.

Other gatherings took the form of <sup>fulling</sup> quilting bees, at which the home-spun cloth or a blanket would be shrunk after it had been woven. The cloth or blanket was washed in strong soap suds, then handed to young people seated at long tables. Each person grasped the cloth opposite him or her and brought it down upon the table with a forward movement, then took hold again and repeated the process until the cloth or blanket had made a few rounds of the table; always to the tune of a Gaelic song.

There was also the husking bee, when men and maidens stripped the husks from the ears of corn, at which all had a sociable time. There were also paring bees, which consisted of apples being pared and strung on cords to be hung up and dried. Gaelic songs had an important part in every gathering along with the local musicians, whose pipes or fiddles would cause the toes to tap, eyes to sparkle and arms to swing!

## PIPING BEFORE 1900

Prior to the 20th century, the focus was on individual pipers, rather than on pipe bands. The knowledge of piping was passed down from parent to child or brought over from the Old Country. Pipers were classed by community, rather than by organized groups. The piping events of the 19th century are a tapestry of stories and legends, coloured by the traditions of the people of that time.

The Scottish settlers who came to Lancaster after the Jacobite Rebellion received a warm welcome from pipers, and in 1792, when Colonel Gray entertained John Graves Simcoe, pipers in fine Highland dress came out in boats to meet and pipe him ashore.

The earliest Highland Games recorded in the county were held in Williamstown, sometime during October of 1858. Glengarry athletes competed in hammer-throwing, putting the stone and other field events. There was a competition for prize poem and prize essay. The registration fee was twenty-five cents, and there was a special reduced fare from Montreal to Lancaster on the Grand Trunk Railway. Admission prices ranged from ten cents for children, to twenty-five cents for adults. Ten cents extra was charged for carriages or persons on horseback. Men in highland dress were admitted free.

It has also been said that the members of the 52nd Glengarry militia held some form of Highland Games for the troops on Squaw Island, at the mouth of the Raisin River as early as 1837.

The oldest known set of bagpipes in Glengarry were played in the Battle of Waterloo (1815). After the war was over, the owner of the pipes came to Stewart's Glen. When he returned to the British Isles,

he left his pipes behind with Little Donald Stewart. They were later donated to the Dunvegan Museum by Donald Stewart's son, Alec D. Stewart of Montreal.

In an era when travel was difficult and people rarely ventured out of their own home community, O'Kane Cameron stands out as an exceptional piper whose talents were known throughout Glengarry and neighbouring counties. He lived in Lochiel, although he and other pipers held their meetings in the hall in Greenfield. O'Kane Cameron played at many weddings and fairs in the county. If there was a gathering of Scottish settlers anywhere in the area, chances are that he would be a featured entertainer. One story tells of his employer finding Cameron resting from his work in the garden. The employer asked if he could have a smoke from O'Kane's pipe, so O'Kane gave it to him. Before taking a smoke, his employer took out a handkerchief and wiped the stem clean. After he was finished, he returned the pipe to Cameron, who promptly broke off the stem before putting it in his mouth!

The exploits of other pipers in the 19th century are sketchy, and it is sometimes hard to distinguish the fact from the fiction. Those who were pipers in this area include Kenny "the piper" Mac Donald from Martintown, one of the earliest known pipers in that section of the county; Donald Mac Donald, who played at local gatherings in Glen Norman; and Donald A. Mac Lennan, who entertained at Orange Walks in the Dalkeith area.

One of the earliest known pipers in the Lancaster area was Dr. Malcolm Munro, who originally came from Scotland. He was the village



blacksmith, then later became a veterinarian. While still in the old 1 1 country he was a gold medalist at a world jamboree of piping. As a young lad, the little finger of his left hand was bitten by a fish, causing it to grow crooked. This, he maintained, allowed him to play grace notes better than most other pipers. When he came to Glengarry, he entertained at local events and ceremonies.

The description of a highland wedding in 1860 is perhaps the best illustration of the form piping took in this era . The friends of the bride and groom, Catherine McGregor and Black Duncan McGregor, met at the bride's home west of Athol. After the ceremony was performed by Reverend Daniel Gordon, and the wedding supper served, the floor was cleared for dancing. Music for the reels was provided by Allan (Cooper) McDonald, Duncan Robertson, and John R. MacNaughton, who all took turns playing the bagpipes. Even Reverend Gordon tried his hand at them, and the dancing continued long into the wee hours of the morning.

Alex Henry Mac Kenzie, a native son of Glengarry, played for the Prince of Wales in Vancouver at the turn of the century. Duncan McGregor, a talented piper from St. Elmo also left this area for the greener pastures of British Columbia.

One of the most colourful story-legends concerns the "Red" Piper of Alexandria. His name was Duncan Mac Donald, and he was a piper in the British army serving in India. When he returned to his home in Scotland, he found that his family had moved during the highland clearances. He followed them, first to Australia and later to Canada. After several months at sea, he landed at Black River, South Lancast-

er. He made inquiries as to the location of his family and eventually reached their home on the Glen Robertson road at suppertime on evening. He arrived at their doorstep playing the Scottish Emigrants' Lament "Loch Haber No More" on his war pipes. There was many a party to celebrate his return to friends and neighbours in the "New" Glen-garry. In 1892, he met a tragic death, falling off McPhee's Bridge and drowning in the DeLisle River.

The Scottish settlers lacked the organization and training of pipers today. Playing by ear would be the mainstay of most pipers of the first decades of the 20th century, but would eventually change to learning by note. The impromptu piping at highland gatherings, Orange Walks and weddings would also be modified as people's attitudes to piping changed with time. The era of piping merely for personal enjoyment was to disappear in the not - to - distant future, as pipers emerged in organized fashion in the Twentieth Century.

## 1900 TO 1920

During the first two decades of the twentieth century much improvement in the field of organized teaching and playing of the bagpipes took place.

An insurance group, the Sons of Scotland, sponsored the building of a community hall in McCrimmon. It was begun in 1903, and had its official opening on October 9, 1904. The hall was used for community events, annual picnics, St. Andrew's night suppers and concerts. It provided the Scottish settlers of the surrounding district with a common meeting place. At least two members of this Sons of Scotland camp, Duncan Neil MacLeod and Peter McSweyn, played bagpipes at the various gatherings.

The first teacher of bagpipe music in Glengarry may well have been Neil MacVean. Originally, he had come from Scotland, where he had a long history of distinguished service in Her Majesty, Queen Victoria's forces; going on two campaigns to Egypt and India, with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and seeing action in the Boer War. His years spent in the British colonies were highlighted by his being a Pipe Major in the Tasmanian army, the organizer of the first Ladies' pipe band in Tasmania, a gold medalist piper in Tasmania, and guard of Honour for the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada and third son of Queen Victoria. Shortly after the turn of the century, he emigrated to Sudbury during the mining rush. Several years later, he and his wife, who was a highland dancer, moved to the Fourth of Kenyon in Glengarry. Here, he taught for some years.



One of his pupils was Angus Duncan ( Angus Katie ) MacDonald of Alexandria, who later succeeded Mr. MacVean as the foremost bagpipe instructor in the area.

Roy MacDonell of the Fourth of Kenyon learned to play the pipes while still very young from Mr. MacVean and he also learned to dance from Mrs. MacVean. Roy went along as a dancer when the pipe band of the 154th went out recruiting soldiers in the first World War. When Roy's pipes were destroyed in a fire years later, Mr. MacVean's daughter presented Roy with her father's pipes.

One winter, William Truax of Monkland took lessons from Mr. MacVean. At fourteen years of age, a respiratory disease had cost William one lung. His father felt that piping would be good exercise for his remaining lung, so he bundled Willy up and took him to Greenfield by horse and cutter for lessons.

MacVean also taught Archie Hughie William and Angus MacDorell of Greenfield, and Duncan MacKinnon of Alexandria. One pupil, Donald Chisholm, came to take lessons in Greenfield, travelling from the eighth concession in Cornwall township.

From Lochiel township, two different families of MacDonalds kept friends and neighbours entertained in their respective corners of the county. " Uistearn " MacDonald, with his sons Myles, Dan and Donald played both pipes and violins at highland gatherings in the rural areas surrounding Alexandria.

Hughie " Big " Allan MacDonald was a farmer from Glen Sandfield. An old man from Scotland, who brought his chanter and pipe music with him to Canada, taught Hughie Allan to play the bagpipes and the

violin. Over the next years, Hughie Allan played at concerts given by the Gaelic Society in Alexandria, and at socials, dances and parties in Dalhousie, Glen Robertson and Glen Sandfield. He was given a commemorative medal for playing " Welcome Royal Charlie " for the Prince of Wales in Alexandria.

One story tells of him staying at a friend's home after a late concert. As he prepared to lie down, his host asked him if he was lousy. A very disgruntled Hughie replied, " Not yet, I'm not! "

Some nights when he would be coming home late after playing at a social the children would be leaning out the windows, listening for their father's pipes signalling his return. Although he learned to play by note, he never taught his sons or daughters to play either pipes or violin. He thought that if music was in them, they would learn by themselves. All of them proved to musically inclined, as he had expected, and his son Johnny Hughie played with the 59th, Duncan with the Black Watch of Montreal, and Ambrose with the Brockville Rifle Pipe Band.

Several men from Scottish settlements like Glen Sandfield, Kirk Hill, and Dalkeith were musically gifted and learned to play the bagpipes by ear, since no teacher was available. These pipers included Gilbert Brodie, " Black " Jack MacMillan of Glen Sandfield, and Willie Dewar of Kirk Hill.

" Little " Archie MacKinnon was a carpenter from Dalkeith who carried his pipes with him when he did work in the surrounding communities. He often played his pipes for the families he worked for, after the work was done in the evenings. Gregor MacKinnon, originally



from Glengarry, moved out West to Alberta in 1906 or 1907. He was one of the first white men in the area, and discovered the Indians were very interested in his pipes. Murchison MacLennan, also of Dalkeith, took piping lessons and because he was a natural musician, played piano as well. One summer, he played at seventeen socials all over Glengarry, from Dalkeith to Martintown.

Hugh Dewar of Glen Sandfield began his piping days in Glengarry, then moved to Ottawa where he played in the 21st Battalion in 1913. He later played in the 253rd Queen's University Band overseas.

Two local musicians, who often accompanied pipers at Orange Walks, were Daniel John and his son Fred MacGregor of Athol. Daniel John played the bass drum and his son learned to play the snare drum at a very young age.

Donald Mac MacInnes of the Sixth of Kenyon, like some other pipers in the county, played both pipes and bass drum. He often played with the pipe band from Stewart's Glen. He later moved to Kenora, where he attempted to form a pipe band with some fellow pipers.

As a teenager, Donald W. MacLeod started to play the drum while a member of the McCrimmon Loyal Orange Lodge No. 771. He played the fife, accordion, piano, fiddle, and finally the bagpipes. He picked up tunes from his uncle, Fred Neil F. McCrimmon, his cousin Jimmie McCrimmon, and Big Colin Campbell. He piped at weddings and Orange Walks. The ride to concerts in horse and buggy was a rough one, but Donnie often played his pipes along the way to liven up the journey.

In 1910, George Montgomery, who would later play an integral part in piping with the S.D.&G's, was out in Vancouver on a harvest



excursion. He met an old country Scotsman, Donald Mc Iver, who taught him how to play the pipes. Later, Montgomery went to the Klondike and worked for the Yukon Gold Company. Shortly after his return to Eastern Ontario, he enlisted with the 154th battalion at the outbreak of the war.

Piping competitions were rare in those days, but one held in Alexandria during World War I sparked quite a controversy. The competition was won by Joe Aikman, who was not from this area. The dispute arose over the second place finish. It was awarded to Ernest Montgomery of Avonmore, but it was the concensus of the audience that Alexandria's own Angus Katie MacDonald should have placed second.

Any history of piping without mention of the Stewarts of Stewart's Glen would be incomplete. Stewart's Glen (near Dunvegan), was a small settlement of inter-related families. They learned to play the pipes by ear, or taught one another. The eldest piper was known as Little Donald Stewart or "Donald Piper", a farmer from the Glen. He may have received some training from a Scottish piper who spent a winter in his home. Johnny Alex Stewart, with his brother Norman Lauchlin, owned a blacksmith shop in Dunvegan. He was to become the Pipe Major of the 59th and later the S,D& G's, and is perhaps the best known piper to ever live in Glengarry. Whether he was playing with the army band, helping out the Munro Brothers of Apple Hill, or leading his own group from Stewart's Glen, Johnny Alex was instrumental in keeping the piping alive over the years. The other members of this group were Donald John Stewart, another farmer from the Glen, "Red" Alex Stewart, whose uncle "Donald Piper"

taught him to play and Murdoch John MacRae. Being of Scottish ancestry, all spoke Gaelic as their mother tongue. Most of them were farmers, and their only excursions away from home were usually with the band. They entertained at local gatherings: fairs, Orange Walks, socials, weddings and concerts.

Notfield was the home of Jimmy John R. McNaughton. His family ran a grist mill and the Post Office. He learned to play the bagpipes by ear at a very early age, but later learned to read and write music and sometimes composed his own tunes. He made chanters and violins. Sometimes, he would buy silver spoons in Montreal, melt them down, and make silver trimmings for his pipes and silver dirks. He also fashioned brooches for local highland dancers' costumes. Sometimes, he entertained by himself, but more often than not, he would be joined by the Munros, or the pipers from Stewart's Glen.

Alex MacRae of Maxville learned to play the pipes from Pipe Major Donald MacLean of the Royal Highland Pipe Band of Montreal, who was visiting his family's farm. One morning, shortly after MacLean had arrived, he and Alec took two milking stools and sat under an oak tree in a field. Here, MacLean proceeded to teach Alex how to play the chanter. By noon, Alex knew how to play "Cock of the North" and by supper, he could play "Highland Laddie". A few nights later on borrowed pipes and in a borrowed kilt, he played with MacLean at the opening of the new Presbyterian church in Monkland. Alex's father sent \$100.00 to Scotland for pipes on July 10th, 1908, and they arrived on December 8, 1908. Since no one around knew how to tune them, Alex played them as they were. Little wonder his mother and sister



suggested he do his practicing in the barn! In the summer of 1909, Johnny Alex Stewart and Murdoch John MacRae came and tuned the pipes.

Johnny Alex Stewart and Murdoch MacRae organized a pipe band with the 59th regiment in 1902. The band from Stewart's Glen formed the nucleus of this new band, which eventually brought Glengarry's colourful assortment of pipers together. The Alexandria Company of the 59th regiment was under the command of Colonel A.G.F. MacDonald. In 1904, the dress for the pipe band was authorized. They wore Clan Ranald kilts with white shell jackets, and Glengarry caps. That same year, the band played for King Edward in Kingston.

In 1910, the members of the band were Pipe Major Johnny Alex Stewart, Murdoch John MacRae, " Little " Donald Stewart, " Red " Alex Stewart, and Donald John Stewart, all of Stewart's Glen; Pipe Sargent Jimmy John R. McNaughton of Notfield; Angus Katie MacDonald of Alexandria and Alex MacRae of Maxville. The drummers were Tommy Gamble, Bob Taylor and Bill Hunter, all of Montreal. The band only played six tunes, Highland Laddie, Cock of the North, Barren Rocks of Aden, Donald Coming Home from the War, Lord Lovat's Lament and the Glengarry Highlanders. They played at Petawawa army camp for two weeks, and, on their return, played at the last fair held in Cornwall. In October, of that year, they played for Sir Wilfred Laurier in Alexandria. Alex MacRae recalls this event accurately as the first time he ever rode in an automobile. The band also spent a week playing for Sir Harry Lauder in Cornwall, Montreal, Vankleek Hill, and Ottawa. The money they earned went towards outfitting the band.

Summer camp in 1911 and 1912 was held in Barryfield near Kingston



under Colonel A.G.F. MacDonald and Captain Gillis. The number of pipers had increased, and new members included Angus Cameron, Donald Chisholm, Duncan MacKinnon, Johnny Hughie MacDonald and Donald W. MacLeod. The drum corps had added Bill Campbell, Bill Sawyers and Alex Gardiner from the 5th Royal Highlanders in Montreal. After camp was over, the band played for lawn socials, Old Boys' re-unions, an Orange Walk at Lost River, Quebec, and Fall fairs at Crysler, Vankleek Hill, Avonmore, Maxville and Williamstown.

Pipe Major Johnny Alex Stewart's favorite tune and the most frequently played by the band was "Cock of the North". As a signal to play it, he would turn to the band members and yell "the Bird". This was very confusing for new members, who had to wait until the rest of the band played to find out what "the Bird" meant!

In 1913, the camp was situated in Pembroke, and in 1914, the band spent their time playing to recruit soldiers. They played for four months in the hall in Maxville. Donald John Kippen, a piper from Maxville, and his brother Stanley, who played the drum, were very active recruiting in Maxville throughout the War Years.

In 1915, the band was disbanded, although some members became part of the 154th regiment in Cornwall. Donald Chisholm, Murchison MacLennan, and John MacKinnon of Dalkeith joined the 154th. The regiment went on a walking tour of the county, through Alexandria, Glen Sandfield, Glen Robertson and other settlements, recruiting soldiers. Pipe Major Tait, who had served in the British Highland Regiments, was placed in charge of the band. John McMartin, M.P., outfitted the Pipe Band, and Mr. A.M. Chisholm provided money for the

purchase of sporrans. The unit was on patrol duty on the Cornwall Canals system until 1916, when it went overseas. Once overseas, it was disbanded and its members sent to other regiments. Several members distinguished themselves through invaluable service to their country.

George Montgomery piped his regiment over Vimy Ridge, and served in the front lines in Flanders Fields.

Archie MacDonell of Greenfield was the youngest piper in the Canadian army when he enlisted in the 154th Regiment. Once overseas, he was sent to the 2nd Battalion Canadian Expeditionary Force in France, and later transferred to the 16th Battalion Canadian Scottish. During one battle, he was playing his bagpipes when his whole company was wiped out. Undaunted, he continued to play, and the German company surrendered to him, believing him to be part of a much larger force. He received the military medal awarded for bravery in battle of Cambrai, October 1918.

The battalion that Duncan MacKinnon was assigned to was ordered to advance with a new weapon: the tank. A piper was needed to lead the troops into battle, but the one who volunteered was killed by enemy fire as soon as he stood on the tank. Duncan MacKinnon then climbed aboard the tank and led his battalion to enemy lines. Before he was shot and carried back behind the lines. Both he and his pipes bore the scars of bullet-holes for many years following this incident.

Donald W. MacLeod joined the pipe band of the 42nd Regiment Black Watch, Canadian Expeditionary Force in January, 1915. On June 10, 1915 the regiment and in particular his battalion over a 1,000 strong,



embarked on the overseas journey for the battlefield from Montreal Harbour. The march of over ten miles to the front line in Belgium was a very difficult time for the pipers, as they were obliged to play at intervals along the way, while loaded down with a rifle, a bayonet, a large pack, 120 rounds of ammunition and an army coat and rubber sheet. Finally, the equipment was deposited in the back of a transport truck, and the pipers could play their marches. The pipe band doubled as stretcher-bearers and took part in the battles of Mt. Sorrel, the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Amiens and followed the retreat of the German army. Donald W. MacLeod marched into Mons with the pipe band on November 11, 1918 - Armistice Day. Eventually, the regiment demobilized and he returned home to Canada, where he joined the Black Watch Pipe Band in Montreal.

The two years left in the second decade of the 20th century were highlighted by pipers playing at Victory Parades and Armistice celebrations. The bagpipe had proved to be an effective instrument of war; but in the next two decades it would prove to be a worthy instrument of peace as it lifted the spirits of Glengarrians everywhere.

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## THE MUNRO PIPE BAND

The Munro family of Munro's Mills were well known throughout the county for their musical ability. Headed by their father, they used to put on complete concerts around the area in places like Maxville and Avonmore. Phillip Ross Munro and his eldest son Sandy both played the violin. As well, Sandy and Willy another son played the pipes. The girls played the piano and the whole family sang. One special attraction was when Willy dressed as Harry Lauder and entertained with Scottish songs. The boys had taught themselves to play the pipes and Hughie Donald, another brother was a snare drummer.

Since Johnny the youngest had not learned another instrument he was selected to play the bass drum. He used to borrow one from Pearl Stewart ( Mrs. John Arkinstall ) of Maxville but eventually he bought a second hand one at a sale at Dunbar. It was so large that he couldn't lift the drum. Even when his brothers cut it in half the drum was still too large for Johnny to carry it. His friend Freddy MacKinnon would strap the drum on his back and Johnny would march behind beating on the big bass drum.

The brothers became the Munro Pipe Band of Apple Hill and travelled to many fairs and lawn socials in the area. When the family first went entertaining they travelled in a large Democrat wagon pulled by horses. This was replaced by a truck fitted with seats in the back. The boys sat in the back of the truck and sometimes played as they travelled down the road. On long trips, an overnight one, they rented a seven-seater taxi from John Pilon of Maxville.

Ormstown, Huntington, Newington, Maxville, Riceville,

and Dundee were other places the family band played. On one occasion or another, they would ask extra players from outside the family.

George Stirling from Apple Hill was a frequent drummer while Johnny Alex and Donald Stewart and Jimmy John B. McNaughton from Dominionville were guest pipers.

An instance of the influence of the pipes occurred when Sandy and Johnny were entertaining at an Ayrshire picnic in Lancaster. They went to visit some people Sandy knew and while there they were asked to play their pipes to entertain a very old lady who was seated on the veranda hidden behind vines. The lady was lame and hadn't walked for years. As the pipers played, she got so emotional and carried away with the music that she stood up and walked to the edge of the veranda where Sandy and Johnny were playing. Although we don't know whether or not the lady continued to walk, this story illustrates the strong ties the people of the area held in their hearts for Scotland and the deep affection for its music.

The Munro Pipe Band was temporarily suspended during W.W.1 when Willy joined the 154th Regiment. He was in the Forestry Battalion and did not leave Canada. Hughie was also active in W.W.1. He was stationed in England and put in the Provost Corps with the army. After the war the band was reactivated, playing at many local events and gatherings.

A new generation of Munro's grew up to fill the ranks. Both of Sandy's sons, Hughie and Allan were pipers. Willy's sons, Arnold and Glen became pipers while his other son Wallace learned the drums. With the beginning of W.W.11, the band's activities were again suspended.



Willy and his nephew Hughie joined the S.D.&G. Highlanders Pipe Band. Willy received a commemorative medal when he was chosen to be part of a small group of Canadians who played before King George VI and his wife at Buckingham Palace on the Lord Mayor's Day. Hughie played in the S.D.&G. reserve pipe band under the direction of Pipe Major George Montgomery. He was killed in action while in France in 1944.

After the second war, the family did not perform together often as a group. Several members, however, were active in the S.D.&G. Highlanders Pipe Band and then the Glengarry Pipe Band when it was formed. Today Pipe Sargent Arnold Munro with the Glengarry Pipe Band carries on the piping traditions of his family.

#### 1920 TO 1945

The 1920's found Glengarry still listening to many of the same pipers as they had listened to in pre-war days: the Stewarts of Stewart's Glen, the Munros of Apple Hill, and the remaining members of the now-defunct 59th Pipe Band.

In 1922, with the reorganization of the militia, the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders became officially recognized as a regiment. This was the first time the battalions wore the MacDonald<sup>ELL</sup> of Glengarry tartan. It was a foregone conclusion that Johnny Alex Stewart, who had served as Pipe Major of the 59th, would be Pipe Major of the new regiment.

At the time of the presentation of the colours to the S.D.&G's, the pipe band, under the direction of Johnny Alex Stewart, had been practicing for weeks to make it a grand show. The day finally dawned,



but when the band began to play, it was not sweet music that came from the ranks, but rather the most horrible noise ever heard in the three United Counties! Johnny Alex turned to the band and uttered some forgotten curse of the devils!

The Highlanders were the most active pipe band in the area. Every fall, they went to Barriefield army camp to play for the soldiers. The members of the band changed from year to year. Some of those attending were Johnny Alex Stewart, " Red " Alex Stewart, Donald John Stewart, Murdoch John MacRae, Angus Katie MacDonald, Angus Cameron, Willie Munro, Jimmy John R. MacNaughton, Edward Dewar of Glen Sandfield, Lawrence McGillvary and George Montgomery of Cornwall, Donald Chisholm of Cornwall Township, and Willy Truax of Monkland.

One day at Barriefield camp, a piper laid his pipes down on a hill. The pipes had just been seasoned with honey. Later, while he was playing, ants started coming out of every hole in the pipes. The pipes had been laid on an anthill!

As always, there were socials to play at, Scotsmen to entertain, and gatherings to attend. The Orange Lodge was active, and Orangemen everywhere gathered to celebrate the glorious Twelfth at Glen Sandfield in 1925. About 3,500 visitors from the surrounding areas of Riceville, Vankleek Hill, Vars, Dunvegan, Maxville, Pine Grove, and others congregated to join in the festivities, which included speeches, highland dancing, and, of course, pipe music.

The circumstances surrounding the purchase of bagpipes, or the history of the pipes themselves are often both unusual and interesting. Murdoch John MacRae's pipes were made especially for the New York

World's Fair in 1895. They were intricately designed and silver mounted. Many pipers sent money to Scotland to buy a set, like Murchison MacLennan, who bought his for 35 dollars in 1906. Duncan MacKinnon found his pipes in a Montreal pawn shop. He convinced the owner that they were worthless and bought a beautiful, silver mounted set for five dollars. In the 1920's, Donald Angus Fletcher, who lived east of Dunvegan, bought his pipes at the C.W.Lindsay store in Ottawa for 52 dollars. They were mounted in ivory and German silver. He still plays them today in a London-based band.

Some pipers had pipes of more sentimental than monetary value. Donald W. MacLeod sent his first set of pipes away to Henderson's in Glasgow to have the drones replaced. This set was very expensive. At about the same time, he was given his army pipes because of his service during the war. He then sold his first set to "Red" Alex Stewart when they were repaired, because his army set, while not as expensive, meant much more to him. He had dragged them from trench to trench and played in many battles during World War I, so he found he was unable to part with them.

Some of the other pipers in the area were Dr. J.T.Hope, who served as a judge of piping at Alexandria Agricultural Fair; Al Roberts of Eamers Corners, MacDonald MacNeil of Martintown and Norman Neil McIntosh of Lochiel. They didn't belong to any one band, but often played with fellow pipers at events in the '20's and '30's. James Angus McCrimmon, known as Johnny Penny, came from Caledonia township on the Glengarry-Prescott border. After his farm work was done, he would go to his room and practice on his chanter. He often



played for neighbouring families.

In the last years of the 1920's and 1930's, Angus Katie's pupils came to the limelight, His pupils included Peter and Douglas MacMillan and Lawrence Cameron of Lochiel, Bill MacLeod of Laggan, Angus Cameron of Alexandria, and Peter Donald MacInnes and Peter Norman MacInnes of the 6th of Kenyon.

Angus Katie MacDonald was a seventh generation piper, whose family had been the best-known pipers in the Alexandria area. He had bought his pipes from a Mr. MacLennan and they were a unique set, being mounted in ivory with the drones carved from black ebony. He played in all three area bands: the 59th, the 154th, and the S.D. & G Highlanders. He was looked upon as one of the best pipers Glengarry has ever known.

Angus Cameron, a piper of note in the area, first lived in Alexandria, and then later moved to Cornwall. He played with the Black Watch in Montreal before settling in Kirkland Lake.

Peter Norman MacInnes was teaching school in the area, when Douglas MacMillan of Lochiel, a pupil of Angus Katie, suggested that he take piping lessons. Being a natural musician, he learned quickly, and was soon playing his bagpipes at local socials and Orange Walks. His piping in the county was not extensive as he moved to Kirkland Lake. He continued his piping in that region.

Peter Donald MacInnes remembers the first time he heard the pipes: "Little" Archie MacKinnon was doing some carpentry work at his home and had brought his pipes with him. Peter was soon taking lessons from Angus Katie on a set of pipes purchased from Edward Dewar of



Glen Sandfield. He spent nineteen years playing with the S.D.&G.'s at the many gatherings, socials and most of all, army camps. He was one of Glengarry's most dedicated pipers, and was instrumental in the organizing of the first Highland Games in 1948.

Peter D. MacInnes, Roy MacDonell, Donald Kippen and John MacKinnon formed a small pipe band in Greenfield. They played at fire-fighters' parades, at socials, all day long picnics in Lochiel and Glen Nevis, and picked up five dollars a night playing for political rallies.

Saturday night was box lacrosse night in Alexandria and the Greenfield band, lead by Angus Katie and accompanied by Angus Cameron and bass drummer Paulie Lauzon, often entertained the crowds that sometimes exceeded 1,500 in number. In the winter, they played for hockey games. They became known as "the Highland Society of Alexandria", and for a time were very popular in the area. Other pupils of Angus Katie, plus Johnny Alex Stewart and the Stewart's Glen Pipers frequently joined them. The band played for the arrival of the King and Queen in Alexandria. The Queen asked the band to come closer after they had played but they remained frozen in their tracks.

Dunvegan, always a hub for Scottish musical events, had its pipers from Stewart's Glen. In addition, Donald Angus Fletcher played the pipes and his brother John played the drums. In the Finch area Scottish Canadians were entertained by a band composed of W.S. Sutherland, Mr. Matisse, Mr. Carruthers, and Mr. Murphy.

The reserve army arranged a yearly trip to Banff for the "Highland Gathering and Scottish Music Festival", sponsored by the Cale-

donia Society. The representative was selected at the Alexandria Fair, usually according to their seniority in the S,D & G's regiment. Jimmy John R. McNaughton, Johnny Alex Stewart, Angus Cameron, and Angus Katie MacDonald all attended the Festival when their year came. The year that Peter D. MacInnes was selected to attend was in the heart of the Depression, so the regiment could not afford to send him. Steve MacKinnon, who would later teach piping in Maxville, attended the Festival representing Montreal's CNR band. One year, Reverend Charles Gordon (author Ralph Connor), also from Glengarry, preached a service at the Devil's Cauldron during 1930's Festival.

Neil MacVean, who had judged both dancing and piping at many Caledonia Society gatherings, highland games and at Alexandria Fair in 1931, was asked to judge in Banff in 1933. Unfortunately, he had just had a cerebral hemorrhage which left him paralyzed and unable to attend. He died two years later in 1935.

George Montgomery re-enlisted with the S,D & G's in 1932, and in 1936, he succeeded Johnny Alex Stewart as Pipe Major. That same year, he travelled to Europe as a member of the Canadian Composite Pipe Band, and played the pipes at the unveiling of the War Memorial at Vimy Ridge in France on August 4th. Before he had arrived in France, he was a guest at Buckingham Palace for a reception held by the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester on July 29th. He taught bagpipe lessons throughout the 1930's, and his first pupil was Ray Firth of Cornwall.

The Depression forced the pipe band to abandon many planned trips to Scottish events in New York state and in other areas. They attended Barriefield army camp every year, although Connaught Ranges in Ottawa



was used in the late '30's. The events that pipers played at in the 1930's are too numerous to mention them all. These are some of the highlights.

On Monday, February 3rd, 1930, the Highland Society of Glengarry presented a Burns night in Alexander Hall in Alexandria. It was a celebration of the 171st anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns. It was highlighted by a Grand March of pipers Angus D.(Katie) Mac Donald, Johnny Alex Stewart, Peter D. MacInnes, Donald Kippen and Roy MacDonell, and drummers Paulie Lauzon and John MacKinnon.

Also in 1930, a cairn was erected at St. Raphaels in honor of the first Bishop Macdonell of Upper Canada to celebrate its 100th anniversary. Colonel A.J. Gillis directed the pipe band composed of Roy Mac Donell, Donald Kippen; Peter D. MacInnes, Angus Katie MacDonald and John MacKinnon on drums.

Centennial Week in 1934, in Cornwall was celebrated by a week of parades and concerts. Jimmy John R. McNaughton served as Pipe Major of a band that included George Montgomery, Ray Farn, Lawrence and John McGillvary, Jack McLaren, Bill Atterbury, Len "Spots" Bergeron and Joe Summerville of Cornwall. These pipers were ably supported by Willy Truax, Willie Munro, and the Highland Society regulars: Angus Katie, Angus Cameron, Peter D. Mac Innes and Donald Kippen.

Roy MacDonell was not present because that was the week he married Lenore Woods of St. Andrews. The S,D & G Highlanders played at his wedding, piping from the top of the hill leading into St. Andrews. Their carefully selected music included "Highland Laddie" and "Mc Donald's awa' to the War".



In 1935, clans from many centres gathered at Williamstown to attend the Caledonia Games. The games were a huge success, with a generous amount of piping and dancing competitions.

All too soon, the laughter and good times of the '20's and '30's faded away, and Canada plunged into yet another World War. This time, Glengarry was well represented by their regiment: The S,D & G Highlanders.

The pipe band of the S,D & G's was originally placed under the command of Pipe Major Jimmy Douglas, a piper from the Old Country. He, however, did not go overseas. Lawrence McGillvary of Cornwall took the band overseas to England. Bert Sutherland of Cornwall also served as Pipe Major. There were few Glengarrians in the band, Willie Munro and Hughie Munro of Apple Hill being the only ones in 1941, when they won the Antigonish Trophy.

In 1944, the pipes were silent, as the regiment hung on to the village of Hubert Folie, in the corridor south of Caen in France. The pipers were unable to play because the soldiers couldn't hear the whine of the shells and mortars in time to duck. The pipers were under the command of Pipe Major Bob Wishart of British Columbia, and they included Joe Summerville of Cornwall and Bill Dewar of Lancaster. Hugh Munro of Apple Hill was later killed in action.

Two Glengarry pipers, Duncan MacDonald and Roddie McLean played with the Black Watch overseas in World War II. Duncan (Duncie Picket) MacDonald took lessons in the Army School of Piping in Scotland from Pipe Major Willie Ross. He was chosen to play before the Queen. Angus Katie and Angus Cameron also played with the Black Watch for a

short time. Donald Angus Fletcher was a member of the RCAF pipe band during World War II.

At the end of the war, piping reached a low point in Glengarry. The best known pipers were no longer young; and many had moved away to other areas during the turmoil of the war years. The time was ripe for a new era in piping; a new generation of pipers to carry on the traditions of their forefathers.

#### 1945 TO 1975

During the years between 1945 and 1975, the playing of the bagpipes was greatly revived, spreading throughout the Glengarry area. This era also marked the birth of the Glengarry Highland Games in 1948 and later the Glengarry Pipe Band and the Glengarry School of Piping and Drumming.

In 1950, one of Glengarry's most well-known pipers, Johnny Alex Stewart, died. An impressive tribute was paid to him at the fourth annual Highland Games. While the vast assemblage observed silence, the band of the 48th Highlanders played the lament "Flowers of the Forest" in his memory. Pipe Major Stewart had served with the S,D & G Highlanders for more than fifty years, during 36 years of which he was Pipe Major. A poem composed in his honor appeared in the Glengarry News ,July 29th, 1951:

In a march, strathspey or reel  
he hath made hearers feel  
the pounding of surf on Scotland's shore  
or the echoes in the hills  
or the laughter of the rills  
In that dear land they would see no more

he had piped them to their play  
when their youthful hearts were gay  
he had piped them when their grieving hearts were sore  
See them gather around  
on this hallowed ground  
gie their loving friend a well deserved prayer

DM

The number of Glengarry pipers did not diminish; instead they flourished, under the direction of instructors like Steve MacKinnon, Mac Acheson, Sandy Boyd, George Montgomery and Connie Kippen Blaney, who taught many young people in the Kirk Hill, Maxville, Alexandria, and Cornwall areas.

Steve MacKinnon from Montreal, was pipe major of the CNR Pipe band. At a Glengarry Ball in Montreal he introduced himself to the two guest pipers Peter Mac Innes and Johnny Alex Stewart. A lasting friendship began which resulted in Mr. MacKinnon coming to Glengarry on weekends for almost five years to teach piping at the Maxville Community Hall and Alexandria Armouries. In addition, in 1942-43 Colonel Franklin commanding officer of the S,D & G regiment started classes in Alexandria High School. About ten students attended.

The following excerpt mentioning Mr. MacKinnon is taken from the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders, page 304

"...the Council donated during the years 1942-44 about \$3,500 towards obtaining an instructor and equipment to train young pipers in the Cornwall and Maxville area. Thirteen sets of bagpipes, 30 practice chanters, instructional books, music, etc., were secured and the project was put in the capable hands of Pipe Major Stephen MacKinnon (CNR Band, Montreal). He was assisted by piper Peter Mac Innes of the Regiment. Some twenty fully trained pipers were developed, including Miss Connie Kippen of Maxville, now possibly the best lady piper in North America....."

Mac Acheson was formerly from Asbestos, Quebec where he had played



in a pipe band. He retired to the Dalkeith area where he gave piping lessons free of charge. His group of pupils played at local socials and events. Mac was also known to tutor area youngsters in mathematics, as well as piping!

George Montgomery was pipe major of the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders Pipe Band for thirteen years. He also played with the Branch 297 Royal Canadian Legion Pipe Band and taught the pipes to youngsters for over forty years. In 1957, Mr. Montgomery played at the Cornwall Armouries to welcome John Diefenbaker. He was a regular entertainer at dance recitals held by the Dixon School of Dancing, competitions at the Glengarry Highland Games, socials and the Glen-Stor-Dun Lodge. His niece, Mrs. Evelyn MacRae said that "everywhere he went he took the pipes in the back of the car."

Three of Steve MacKinnon's senior pupils were Connie Kippen and Herbert Ferguson of Maxville and Beverly Campbell of Dunvegan. They competed together at most of the highland games in Ontario. All three of them were usually award winners wherever they competed- Montreal, Toronto, Boston, Fergus, Syracuse, Embro and later Maxville. Connie, in particular, became known for her piping ability, and Glengarry's most famous highland lass earned the reputation of being one of the very best lady pipers in North America.

Throughout history the MacCrimmons were the hereditary pipers to the MacLeod Chiefs. Robert McCrimmon, who had learned his piping from Angus Katie MacDonald, relived this tradition when he played for Dame Flora MacLeod when she visited Glengarry county, Bobby now plays with the Clan MacFarlane Pipe Band, of St. Catherines Ont., winners of the

North American Championships and the Champions Supreme Shield.

In 1970 a new program was implemented by the S.D.&G. County Board of Education which made the high schools in Glengarry the first in the province and probably the country to offer piping as part of school's curriculum. Pipe Major J.T. MacKenzie was hired by the board to be instructor. His long piping experience as a professional player and instructor made him the ideal choice.

Pipe Major MacKenzie had previously graduated from the Army School of Piping in Edinburgh Scotland to become the Pipe Major of the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards. Piping has been his whole life and he played before the Queen as well as with the British forces in Europe and Egypt during W.W.II. He also played in Malaya during the communist insurrections. He came to Canada to become the Pipe Major of the R.C.A.F. Pipe Band Rockcliffe. He was at this time the head of the piping for the entire Canadian forces. Pipe Major MacKenzie became the Chief Instructor of the Glengarry School of Piping and Drumming when it was organized in 1967, and on his retirement from the R.C.A.F. he and his family settled in Maxville. In 1970 he began a new career as a school teacher, teaching in Glengarry District High School, Alexandria, Char-Lan High School, Williamstown, and Maxville High School, Maxville. When Maxville High School closed in 1974, Pipe Major MacKenzie moved to the new school Tagwi, near Avonmore with his students. He also teaches in Laggan Public School and he conducts night school classes in Vankleek Hill sponsored by the Prescott-Russell County Board of Education.

## THE GLENGARRY HIGHLAND GAMES

### Hark The Pipes Are Calling

Hark, the pipes are calling,  
Echoes of history falling,  
Far from the Highlands falling  
Over Maxville today.

Hark the pipes are calling,  
Over the fair ground falling,  
Spirit of Scotland falling  
Over Maxville today.

Hark, the pipes are calling,  
Hundreds of pipers calling,  
March, reel, and strathspey calling,  
To Maxville, away.

Anonymous

CIAD MILE FAILTHE ! A hundred thousand welcomes! That's the greeting that welcomes each of the thousands of visitors to Maxville every Highland Games day.

The first highland games held on July 31st, 1948 were billed as a revival of the colourful Calendonian games held in the county in an earlier era.

The idea came when Peter MacInnes was attending the Embro Highland games in 1947. Here was an area with not half the Scottish heritage and background that Glengarry had, staging a successful Highland Games. Think what Glengarrians could do with Scottish blood flowing so thickly in their veins!

Mr. W. A. MacPherson of St. Thomas provided the practical organization and the Kenyon Agricultural Society agreed to be co-sponsors with the Maxville Chamber of Commerce.

Headed by Peter MacInnes as President and Major Angus McDonald, chairman, a group was formed with members J. D. MacRae, Secretary;



Patrick J. Ryan, Assistant to secretary; Osie Villeneuve, Grounds Committee; Rev. N. F. Sharkey and Dr. D. M. Gamble, Sports; A. S. MacDonald and Archibald MacDougald, Trophies; E. A. MacDonald, Advertising and C. L. MacGregor, Membership and Decorating. The committee did their homework well and a tremendous crowd of around 20,000 people descended on the village to hear the first games opened by the Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King.

The games hosted eight pipe bands that first year. They were:

- 1) S.D.&G. Highlanders
- 2) Argyle and Sutherland Regiment of Hamilton
- 3) Argyle Veterans, Hamilton
- 4) Black Watch, Montreal
- 5) Brockville Rifles Band
- 6) Cameron Highlanders, Ottawa
- 7) General Motors Highland Band, Oshawa
- 8) John McMartin Legion Band, Cornwall

Eight bands was an enormous number and en masse, a spectacular sight to see in 1948. But now the piping revival has spread across the continent as evidenced by the 41 pipe bands at the 1975 Highland Games.

Throughout the years , the crowds have remained faithful, many of them first time visitors to such a Scottish spectacular but there are many others who attend each year without fail. These faithful followers are one of the reasons the games is such a success. Although the organizers have been extremely blessed with good weather, in 1954 and 1974 there were downpours. But rain didn't dampen the spirit of the thousands who attended anyway, and so the games were a success despite the weather.

In its relatively long history there have been certain traditions observed at the games. The massed display of pipe bands is one of the most colourful and impressive ones. Each year since their beginning, the games have been officially opened by a well-known honoured guest. The Hon. John G. Diefenbaker is the only person to hold the distinction of having opened the gathering twice, in 1957 and in 1975. Since their formation in 1961, the Glengarry Pipe Band based in Maxville has performed as duty band every year.

Although some things remain the same, improvements are constantly being made. In 1961, the Grade A band competition was known as the Canadian Pipe Band Championship, but the following year the title was extended to the North American Pipe Band Championships. This is the prestigious title that is played for each year by the increasing number of competent Grade 1 bands. The 1975 winners, Clan McFarlane Pipe Band from St. Catharines won the McDonald trophy, symbolic of the Championship title and in addition took home the top prize money of one thousand dollars. A far cry from the two hundred dollars the Argyle Vets received when they won the March, Strathspey and Reel contest in 1948.

The Glengarry Highland Games has a history of success and continuing improvements and without a doubt there will be many more years of pipes at Maxville. The vision of a few men in 1948 has grown into one of the largest and most renowned highland gatherings in North America.

An innovation in 1963 was the pre-games concert held the Friday evening before the Big Day. The shows have always reflected a variety of varied talents and guest bands.



# Featured Entertainers At The Pre-Games Concert

- 1963 - All girls Sprigs O'Heather Band, Moose Jaw, Sask.
- 1964 - All girl Ceildh Pipe Band, New Glasgow, N. S.
- 1965 - All girl Sprigs O'Heather Band, Moose Jaw, Sask.  
-MacDougall Girls' Band, New Victoria, Cape Breton Island
- 1966 - Knightswood Community Association Juvenile Pipe Band and  
Scottish Country Dancers, Glasgow, Scotland
- 1967 - Woodstock Pipe Band,  
- Kiwanis Boys Pipe Band, Vancouver, B. C.
- 1968 - History of Pipes featuring Holy Family Defenders Bugle and  
Drum Band, Rockland, Mass.  
- Glengarry Pipe Band, Maxville, Ont.  
- Rockcliffe Pipe Band, Ottawa, Ont.  
- Canadian Guards Band, Cap Petawawa, ont.
- 1969 - Knightswood Community Pipe Band and Scottish dancers  
and singers, Glasgow, Scotland
- 1970 - Military Tattoo, Fort Henry Guard, Kingston  
- Fraser Highlanders, la compagnie Franche de la Marine, Montreal  
- Glengarry Pipe Band, Maxville
- 1971 - Governor General's Foot Guards, Ottawa  
- Canadian Grenadier Guards, Montreal  
- Glengarry Pipe Band, Maxville
- 1972 - Glengarry Concert Party
- 1973 - Angus MacKinnon and his Scots Canadians  
- Glengarry Pipe Band, Maxville
- 1974 - Donny Gilchrist and his Canadians  
- Glengarry Pipe Band and Concert Party  
- Sylvester MacDonald and the Clansmen, Cornwall, Ont.
- 1975 - Glengarry Pipe Band and Concert Party  
- Sylvester MacDonald and the Clansmen, Cornwall, Ont.

Glengarry Games 1967

by Douglas Stewart

It all begins in the very early morning.  
Through the Summer light a sound is rising.  
Turning to the window on first waking  
I think it is bees in the garden swarming  
Or cicadas ringing in the trees.

And then remembering with pleasure where I am  
I know with wonder what it is this strange sound



Muted by distance into a single harmony.

How stirring the rant of many pipes playing different tunes  
Clashing together in an onslaught of melodies.  
From the hazy fields on the edge of town  
They keep a continual swarming hum  
A cheerful din in the early morning sun  
In the open window where I dress for the day.

Through the village streets in plaid and ribbons  
People are walking the way of the droning pipes.  
With every block the sound grows louder  
Out of the great hum single melodies emerging  
And then on a sudden turning  
The field before you in the wide sunlight  
And the people coming in  
In all the famous colours of their clans

Now nearer see them striding, leaping, dancing  
Hear them piping, talking, singing  
In their own way in their own colours living  
Clan Cameron, Clan MacCrimmon, Clan Ranald  
The MacGregors, the MacDonalds and the Frasers  
Buchanan, Menzies, Grant, MacRae, MacKenzie  
The redhaired and the blackhaired  
Slender and broad bending the Summer grass down.  
Hear there the Strathspey, Rant and Pibroch  
Skirling shrill from the chanter  
Like raucous sparrows against the mellow drone  
Marshalling the mighty ranks of the tartan army  
Quickening the sword-dance and the Flings.

Look the flaunt of the young women's longswinging hair  
Lithe legs leaping the silver swords.  
See the stride of the pipers in column  
The bright plaids swinging  
On waists and shoulders bred from the settlers  
Bare arms tanned from the harvest fields.  
See the big men bending to the caber  
Stripped to the waist before the outstretched log.  
See people happy in the doing of ancient pastimes  
All day through fields their great-grandfathers cleared  
As the music drifts to the green edge of the forest  
That circles these clearings today  
That remember the broadaxe's ring  
From the stillness of the same fields and forests.

A hundred years from now  
O may these many-coloured plaids be gleaming  
These plaintive tunes of Scotland stirring  
Hearts of Canada not yet beating.

For this music has gracenotes whose meanings are hid  
Far beyond the overtones your senses can reach  
In the warm air this day in Glengarry.

# THE GLENGARRY HIGHLAND GAMES 1948-1975

## PRESIDENT:

1948-Peter MacInnes 1  
 1949-D. Stewart MacIntosh 2  
 1950-Clarence L. MacGregor 3  
 1951-Ken Barton 4  
 1952-Donald D. MacKinnon 5  
 1953-Hubert Quart 6  
 1954-John Jamieson 7  
 1955-John Jamieson 8  
 1956-John Jamieson 9  
 1957-D. N. MacRae 10  
 1958-D. N. MacRae 11  
 1959-Cecil MacRae 12  
 1960-Cecil MacRae 13  
 1961-Dr. D.M. Gamble 14  
 1962-Dr. D. M. Gamble 15  
 1963-Wm. R. MacEwen 16  
 1964-Wm. R. Mac Ewen 17  
 1965-Leslie Clark 18

## OFFICIALLY OPENED BY:

Rt. Hon. W.L. MacKenzie King  
 Prime Minister of Canada  
 L. Col. W.J. Franklin, M.C., V.D.  
 Hon. Leslie Miscampbell Frost  
 Rt. Hon. James Garfield Gardiner,  
 B.A., L.L.D., Federal Minister of  
 Agriculture  
 Premier Angus L. MacDonald of  
 Nova Scotia  
 John Fisher  
 Ont. Hydro Chairman Robert H. Saunders  
 Miss Canada 1954, Barbara Markham  
 Grand Chief Dave Grundie, Sons of  
 Scotland, Montreal.  
 Elmer Ferguson, Sports Columnist,  
 Montreal Herald.  
 Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker  
 Prime Minister of Canada.  
 Grant Campbell (Conservative M.P.  
 for Stormont)  
 W.A. MacPherson (editor of Piper and  
 Dancer), St. Thomas.  
 J. King Gordon (son of Ralph Connor)  
 Dame Flora MacLeod (chief of Clan  
 MacLeod)  
 General Sir Gordon MacMillan, Chief  
 of Clan MacMillan.  
 Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson  
 Prime Minister of Canada.  
 Angus H. McDonell, Games Chairman.  
 Mrs. Kathleen Whitton Ryan.



1966-Leslie Clark	19	Mr. T. C. Douglas, M.P.
1967-Hugh Smith	20	Miss Kathy MacEwen, Maxville Centennial Queen.
1968-Hugh Smith	21	Hon. Robert Stanfield.
1969-Rod MacLennan	22	David MacDonald Stewart, President of MacDonald Tobacco Inc., Montreal.
1970-Rod MacLennan	23	G.B. Alexander Hutchison, President of St. Andrews Society of Montreal.
1971-Walter Blaney	24	Geo. MacMillan, son of Sir Gordon MacMillan, chief of Clan MacMillan.
1972-Walter Blaney	25	Geo. J. McIlraith, P.C., Q.C.
1973-Gary Smith	26	Jean Beliveau
1974-Gary Smith	27	Justice Kenneth Charles MacKay, Montreal.
1975-Donald E. MacMaster	28	Hon. John Diefenbaker.
1976-Donald E. MacMaster		<i>Mr. Alice MacNab of MacNab.</i>

#### NIGHT PIPES IN MAXVILLE

by Douglas Stewart

Across dark roofs I hear the pipes  
 From night encampments on the festival field  
 Where pipers pace slow circles of sound  
 Around fires that flame half-faces bronze.  
 Sounds that drift the dark air so strange  
 And wild with the memory of mountains  
 Of ancient wars on misty plains  
 Of clan gatherings on solstice mornings  
 Of lonely laments along a twilight loch  
 Of illuminated castles and night departures to the sea  
 Of the clearances and families leaving the glens  
 Of emigrants, ships and deserted crofts  
 Of banishment and rebels' death  
 Of skirling battle notes that change  
 To plaintive pibroch in the fading light  
 Of marriages and feasts  
 Of leaving home of never more returning  
 Of the graveside's quiet yearning  
 Of all things familiar to the Highland heart  
 The pipes can say it fairer far than words  
 Though born of the same heart's burning.



WINNERS OF THE GRADE ONE COMPETITION (1948-1975)

- 1948 - Argyle Vets, Hamilton.
- 1949 - 48th Highlanders of Canada, Toronto.
- 1950 - C.N.R. Band, Montreal
- 1951 - C.N.R. Band, Montreal.
- 1952 - C.N.R. Band, Montreal.
- 1953 - C.N.R. Band, Montreal.
- 1954 - 48th Highlanders of Canada, Toronto.
- 1955 - 401 RCAF Pipe Band, Montreal.
- 1956 - 48th Highlanders of Canada, Toronto.
- 1957 - 401 RCAF Pipe Band, Montreal.
- 1958 - 48th Highlanders of Canada, Toronto.
- 1959 - Caber Feidh Pipe Band, Toronto.
- 1960 - Caber Feidh Pipe Band, Toronto.
- 1961 - Worcester Kilties Pipe Band, Worcester, Mass.
- 1962 - Worcester Kilties Pipe Band, Worcester, Mass.
- 1963 - Worcester Kilties Pipe Band, Worcester, Mass.
- 1964 - City of Toronto, Toronto.
- 1965 - Worcester Kilties Pipe Band, Worcester, Mass.
- 1966 - City of Toronto, Toronto.
- 1967 - City of Toronto, Toronto.
- 1968 - Clan Mac Farlane, St. Catherines.
- 1969 - Clan Mac Farlane, St. Catherines.
- 1970 - Clan Mac Farlane, St. Catherines.
- 1971 - Worcester Kilties Pipe Band, Worcester, Mass.
- 1972-75 - Clan Mac Farlane, St. Catherines.

## THE GLENGARRY PIPE BAND

The Glengarry Pipe Band is the only existing pipe band in Glengarry county today. Unlike many small town bands, it has grown into a huge organization with methods of replenishing its ranks, putting on concerts, running tours and competitions; all this without a financial sponsor. The Glengarry Pipe Band is widely known as far as concerts go, but it has also achieved a high standard of playing excellence evidenced by the fact that the Glengarry Pipe Band is at present the Canadian Open Grade 4 Champions, the Intercontinental Grade 4 Champions, as well as tying for the North American Grade 4 Championships. The band has travelled to the distant shores of Scotland twice. It has played all over Ontario and in Quebec, as well as going south to the United States.

Two Scotsmen, and many more Scottish Canadians control the band in Maxville, where practices are held every Saturday. Pipe Major J.T. MacKenzie of the Scots Guards and Royal Canadian Air Force Pipe Bands takes care of instructing the band, while Pipe Major David Danskin, also of the Royal Canadian Air Force Pipe Band is the Pipe Major of the band. Drum Major John Kerr formerly of the Royal Scots, Shotts and Dykehead, General Motors and Royal Canadian Air Force Pipe Bands helps by teaching the drum corps of the band. Jim MacLeod of the R.C.A.F. Pipe Band teaches the beginners in the drumming school. Pipe Major Ken MacDonald a champion bass drummer as well as a good piper looks after the bass and tenor drum instruction. Pipe Major MacDonald is the Pipe Major of the Camp Argyle Pipe Band in Ottawa and he was formerly of the R.C.A.F.

Because the first Highland Games was such a success in 1948, there was a suggestion that there should be an area band to complement the Games. The Games committee in 1961 asked the Clar MacLeod if they would organize a band. John D. MacLeod, also known as Big John, had recently moved from Toronto where he had been the bass drummer in the Toronto Irish Pipe Band, became the President of the new group. John Jamieson was the first secretary and Rae Ferguson was the first bass drummer of the Glengarry Pipe Band. There were 35 members in the original band. The next step was a campaign organized to raise money for uniforms. The total amount of money needed for the uniforms at that time was 6,000 dollars. Gordon Kippen was the band's first pipe major. In 1963 it was decided to form a girls' band under the direction of Connie Blaney. In 1964, they entered competition at Maxville and won after beating a strongly favoured band from Moose Jaw Saskatchewan. Although the band was relatively successful, it still lacked a successful system of recruitment. In 1967 Morlin Campbell succeeded John MacLeod as President of the band and he began his term of office by heading a movement to start a school of piping and drumming instruction. The purpose of the school would be to provide expert instruction in the art of piping and drumming and thus insure a strong well-trained band for the future.

The Band made ambitious plans to tour Scotland in the summer of 1969. At first it seemed impossible to raise enough money. Only KLM the Royal Dutch Airlines would take a chance on the small band from a rural area. They chartered a small plane sitting 150 which was soon filled; the airline had to supply a larger plane which was also soon



filled; there was a waiting list besides! The trip lasted three weeks and the band covered 3,900 miles. There were at this time about 20 uniformed members of the band. The band went to the Cowal Highland Games in Scotland and placed in the top ten in their Grade. The girls band also competed at Cowal. Bass drummer Dawn Campbell's name was chosen out of a hat to play with the Rose Fletcher Pipe Band of Manchester England, who had just lost the services of their own bass drummer due to an accident. Not only did the Rose Fletcher Band win its competition, but the drum corps placed first, even with their newly acquired bass drummer from Canada! The Glengarry Band played in Dunbar, Leven, Dundee, Montrose, Aberfeldy, Stonehaven, Kingussie, Aberdeen, Pitlochry and of course, the capital Edinburgh.

The Dutch stewardess had never heard pipes before and was quite impressed to hear them played miles above the Atlantic while the Glengarry girls danced in the aisles. On this trip, Elizabeth McLennan was in charge of the band. In Scotland, the band had made many friends that would be revisited on the second band trip to Scotland.

During the time between the two trips, the band played to raise money for the second trip to Scotland. One occasion saw the band, accompanied by the MacCulloch dancers, present the halftime show and opening ceremonies for the Montreal Alouettes first game of the 1971 football season.

In 1972, the band planned another tour to Scotland for the month of August. This time, they were even more ambitious and chartered two airplanes, one that went to Prestwick in Scotland and the other which went to Heathrow airport in London. There were about 35 in the pipe

band and the complete concert party including dancers and singers numbered 50. The band was under the direction of Pipe Major David Danskin. While in Scotland, the band completed a full schedule, more ambitious than the first trip. They divided their stay in Glasgow, Dundee, and Edinburgh. They began with a concert, and then a civic reception from the Lord Provost of Glasgow. The reception was in the band's honour and the city presented the band with a plaque.. Another concert took place in the highlands in a small town, Kingussie, which advertised the " World Famous Glengarry Pipe Band " as providing entertainment for the town. In Dundee, the band attended another civic reception in their honour held in the magnificent Camperdown Park.. The band travelled to Aberdeen for another civic reception and also a dinner. In Aberdeen, it was discovered that there was a connection between the Mayor and one of the dancers, and that the Mayor had relatives living in Glengarry. The band was also present at a music festival in Falkirk, along with many different ethnic groups from other countries. The highlight of all the concerts was the chance to play in the world renowned Princess Street Gardens in Edinburgh below the impressive form of the castle. This engagement had special significance to the Pipe Majors Danskin and MacKenzie, as it was their home town. There was a large crowd in attendance and the concert was a great success; so much so, that the organizers of concerts in the Gardens asked the band to do an extra return concert. At the second concert, the band was payed a special tribute by Her Majesty's Royal Scots Dragoon Guards of Amazing Grace fame, when their brass band played The Maple Leaf Forever and O Canada. The band was, once again, honoured



when they played in Dalkeith, Scotland. The town held a civic reception , ceremonial presentation, civic dinner and last, but certainly not least a ceilidh. The town was very interested in the fact that the band had members from Dalkeith, Canada in it, and a very strong friendship developed between the two namesakes. The band completed the tour after playing at Dunblane, Dunfermline, Musselborough and Dunbar . This trip was as profitable in making friends overseas as any foreign affairs office could ever hope to be !

The Glengarry Pipe Band has played all over Ontario and many parts of Quebec, as well as the occasional trip to the United States. Some of the places the band has played at, are Upper Canada Village, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Cornwall, Massena, and Valleyfield. The band is very definitely contributing to the renewal of interest in piping: not only in Glengarry, but anywhere it has played. It has received many honours including being duty band at the North American Championships held in Maxville every year. A highlight for the band came when a hundred pipers and drummers, who have at one time or another played with the band, were assembled at the opening ceremonies of the 1975 Highland Games. There were bandsmen from Clan MacFarlane, R.C.A.F., Cameron Highlanders, S.D.&G.'s, Campbell Pipe Band, Brockville and others. The standard of playing is quite high as has been revealed in various competitions. The band is in possession of many first and second place finishes.

Throughout the history of the band, there has been only four Pipe Majors - Gordon Kippen, Connie Blaney, Elizabeth McLennan, and David Danskin. In 1967, Mr. Grant McGillivray took over the important chore



of public relations for the band. After successfully performing this job for eight years he became the President of the Glengarry Pipe Band Association in 1975. He succeeded Mr. Morlin Campbell, who had been President of the band for the eight years previous and who had been instrumental in getting the band going. The present members of the executive are President, Grant McGillivray; 1st Vice, Athol Campbell; 2nd Vice, Peter MacInnes; Secretary, Verna MacGregor; Treasurer, Norma Cameron; Public Relations, A.D.D. McDonald; Quartermaster, Howard Pollock; Pipe Major, David Danskin and Chief Instructor, P.M. J. T. MacKenzie.

The band is outfitted in MacDonald of Clan Ranald (boys) and MacDonald of Glen Allendale kilts (girls). The boys wear Glengarry hats, the girls balmorals, and both wear black tunics. The band plays a special tune composed by P.M. MacKenzie called the "Glengarry Pipe Band".

The Glengarry Pipe Band is one assurance to the local people that the art of piping is here to stay in Glengarry.

Here is a partial list of players in the Glengarry Pipe Band from its inception to the present day. We have attempted to show the large turnover of members and thus the number of people that have been involved in the band.

#### Early Members

Allan J. MacDonald  
Elizabeth McLennan  
William McNaughton  
Micheal McPherson  
Bernice McPherson  
Marilyn Lascelle  
Bobby MacCrimmon  
Beverly McLennan  
David McKillican  
Carolee McIntosh

Warren McIntosh  
Melville McLeod  
Donald McMillan  
Donald McLennan  
Margaret Mutch  
Merril MacPhee  
William Cooper  
Robert Kippen  
Carol Kennedy

Donna McIntosh  
Arnold Munro  
Alex Munro  
Connie Blaney  
Jimmy MacLeod  
Donald Munro  
Rae Ferguson  
David MacDougall  
Gordon Kippen

### The 1969 Tour

Elizabeth McLennan  
Allan J. MacDonald  
Heather MacPherson  
Marg MacGillivray  
Allison MacMillan  
David Danskin Sr.  
David MacKillican  
Archie MacDonell  
Colleen Campbell  
David MacDougall  
Bill MacNaughton  
Gary McKillican  
Maureen MacPhee  
Fairley Munroe  
Jamie McMaster  
Betty Sabourin  
Gail Campbell  
Dawn Campbell  
Ruth McMaster  
Mary Cummings  
Barbara Mutch  
Arnold Munro  
Tim Legate

### The 1972 Tour

Heather MacPherson  
David Danskin Sr.  
David Danskin Jr.  
Winona MacGregor  
Denis Courville  
Shelley MacPhee  
Kathy MacDonald  
Billy Campbell  
Howard Pollock  
William Forbes  
John MacKenzie  
Norman MacLeod  
Sandy Campbell  
Donn MacMillan  
Ricky Labelle  
Marc Thebarger  
Bruce McLaren  
Henri Periard  
Ruth McMaster  
Dawn Campbell  
Ivan Cameron  
Karen McEwen  
Allan Blaney  
Andre Ricard  
Guy Cardinal  
Ann Kennedy  
John Wilson  
Kevin Abbey  
Rae Brodie  
Jim Forbes

### The 1975 Band

David Danskin Sr.  
David Danskin Jr.  
Colleen McCormick  
Winona MacGregor  
Debbie McMillan  
Sheila Chisholm  
Kathy MacDonald  
Eileen Franklin  
John MacKenzie  
Lee Ann Burton  
Ricky Houseman  
Francis Martin  
Sandy Campbell  
Sandy MacQueen  
Howard Pollock  
Lynn Campbell  
Beverly Blair  
Janet Kennedy  
Donn McMillan  
Ruth McMaster  
Bruce McLaren  
Chris Cameron  
Henri Periard  
Bruce Tenger  
Roger Martin  
Kevin Hough  
Ann Kennedy  
Arnold Munro  
Ray Brodie  
Thom Bell

### 1975 Glengarry Junior Pipe Band

Darlene MacLennan  
Francis McCormick  
Stewart MacDonald  
Janice MacKenzie  
Thwyla McDonald  
Darlene Guindon  
Lori MacGregor  
Ronnie Allison

Billy Allison  
Rory McDonald  
Bruce Malkin  
Beth Danskin  
Ann McIntosh  
Ian Kennedy  
Erin Blair  
Kathy Hay

## THE GLENGARRY SCHOOL OF PIPING AND DRUMMING

The Glengarry School of Piping and Drumming was formally established in 1967 to perpetuate and promote piping and drumming music in the area. Classes are held every Saturday throughout the fall, winter and spring. The Maxville Community Hall and the Maxville Senior Elementary School are used as classrooms. Two piping instructors and two drumming instructors are employed by the school.

Since 1961, when the Glengarry Pipe Band was organized, classes have always been held on Saturdays for band members, but in 1967 the school was actually established under a committee headed by Morlin Campbell. It was intended to train students in the art of piping and drumming and thereby insure that there would be experienced members in the future to play in the pipe band.

A meeting was held in July 1967, at the Maxville Fair Grounds and only six people attended. Nevertheless, Pipe Major J.T. MacKenzie of the RCAF Pipe Band agreed to come and teach anyone who came to take lessons. He enlisted the aid of Pipe Sargent Charles Bell of the RCAF (presently Pipe Major of the Ottawa Police Pipe Band) and John Kerr, Drum Major of the RCAF. At the first lesson, 65 students showed up to make the school a resounding success. John McLennan of Cornwall, assisted by his wife Barbara, took over administrative duties for the school.

Over the years the school has had a number of instructors including Dave Benyon, Andre Ricard, Campbell Pipe Band; John MacKenzie, Charles Bell, John Kerr, John Cronin, Jim MacLeod, RCAF Pipe Band; Trevour Ferrier, General Motors Pipe Band; David Danskin, Glengarry Pipe Band;



and Kenny MacDonald, Camp Argyle Pipe Band.

Mr. Campbell tells the story of one student of Polish nationality who had fought in the second World War. He had been captured by the Russians, who on learning he played the drum, put him in the Red Army Band. After the war he settled in Glengarry. When he heard about the school, he came to take lessons. However, being accustomed to brass band drumming, he couldn't adapt to the pipe band style drumming.

The school is still going strong today and the membership is ever increasing with such things as Bass and Tenor instructors being added to the teaching staff. Every year, the Glengarry School of Piping and Drumming stages competitions between its students, both pipers and drummers. They are usually held at Maxville Manor about the end of June. The committee, now headed by Athol Campbell, meets regularly through the year and has an annual general meeting at which new officers are chosen and the prizes awarded to the best pupils in the past year. This annual meeting is usually held in the fall.

The school has certainly fulfilled its objectives, since many of the pupils find their way into the local Glengarry Pipe Band. The fact that well trained pipers and drummers are an advantage, is easily proven by the band's record of successes in competition.

# SUMMARY OF PIPERS AND DRUMMERS ON PAGES 9 THROUGH 36

Acheson, Mac	Dalkeith	
Atterbury, Bill	Cornwall	
Bergeron, Len "Spots"	Cornwall	
Boyd, Sandy	Maxville	
Brodie, Gilbert	Glen Sandfield	
Cameron, Angus	Alexandria	
Cameron, Lawrence	Lochiel	
Cameron, O'Kane	Lochiel	(1810-1891)
Campbell, Beverly	Dunvegan	
Campbell, Bill	Montreal	
Chisholm, Donald	Cornwall	
Dewar, Bill	Lancaster	
Dewar, Edward	Glen Sandfield	
Dewar, Hugh	Glen Sandfield	
Dewar, Willie	Kirk Hill	
Douglas, Jimmy	Pipe Major of the S,D & G's.	
Ferguson, Herbert	Maxville	
Firn, Ray	Cornwall	
Fletcher, Donald Angus	Dunvegan	
Fletcher, John	Dunvegan	
Gamble, Tommy	Montreal	
Gardiner, Alex	Montreal	
Hope, Dr. J.T.	Lochiel	
Hunter, Bill	Montreal	
Kippen, Connie (Blaney)	Maxville	
Kippen, Donald	Greenfield	
Kippen, Donald John	Maxville	
Kippen, Stanley	Maxville	
Lauzon, Paulie	Alexandria	
MacCrimmon, Robert	McCrimmon	
MacDonald, Ambrose	Glen Sandfield	
MacDonald, Angus Duncan (Katie)	Alexandria	
MacDonald, Dan	Lochiel	
MacDonald, Donald	Lochiel	
MacDonald, Donald	Glen Norman	
MacDonald, Duncan (the Red piper)	Glen Robertson	
MacDonald, Duncan (Duncie Picket)	Glen Sandfield	
MacDonald, Hughie "big" Allan	Glen Sandfield	
MacDonald, Johnny Hughie	Glen Sandfield	
MacDonald, Kenny "the piper"	Martintown	
MacDonald, Myles	Lochiel	
MacDonald, Uisteann	Lochiel	
MacDonell, Angus	Greenfield	
MacDonell, Archie Hughie William	Greenfield	
MacDonell, Roy	4th of Kenyon	(1902-1973)
MacGregor, Daniel John	Athol	
MacGregor, Fred	Athol	
MacInnes, Donald Mac	6th of Kenyon	
MacInnes, Peter Donald	6th of Kenyon	

MacInnes, Peter Norman	6th of Kenyon	
MacIntosh, Norman Neil	Lochiel	
MacKenzie, Alex Henry	Glen Sandfield	
MacKenzie, John T.	Maxville	
MacKinnon, "little" Archie	Dalkeith	
MacKinnon, Duncan	Alexandria	
MacKinnon, Gregor	Dalkeith	
MacKinnon, John	Dalkeith	
MacKinnon, John	Greenfield	
MacKinnon, Stephen	Montreal	
MacLean, Roddie	Glengarry	
MacLennan, Donald A.	Dalkeith	
MacLennan, Murchison	Dalkeith	
MacLeod, Bill	Laggan	
MacLeod, Donald W.	McCrimmon	
MacLeod, Duncan Neil	McCrimmon	
MacMillan, Douglas	Lochiel	
MacMillan, "Black" Jack	Glen Sandfield	
MacMillan, Peter	Lochiel	
MacNeil, MacDonald	Martintown	
MacRae, Alex	Maxville	
MacRae, Murdoch John	Stewart's Glen	(1866-1948)
MacVean, Neil	4th of Kenyon	(1873-1935)
McCrimmon, James Angus	McCrimmon	(1892-1957)
McDonald, Allan (Cooper)	St. Elmo	
McGillvary, Lawrence	Cornwall	
McGillvary, John	Cornwall	
McGregor, Duncan	St. Etmo	
Mc Laren, Jack	Cornwall	
McNaughton, Jimmy John R.	Notfield	(1877-1955)
McNaughton, John R.	Notfield	
McSweyn, Peter	McCrimon	
Matisse, Mr.	Finch	
Montgomery, Ernest	Cornwall	
Montgomery, George	Cornwall	(1889-1969)
Munro, Allan	Apple Hill	
Munro, Arnold	Maxville...	
Munro, Glen	Apple Hill	
Munro, Hughie	Apple Hill	
Munro, Hughie Donald	Apple Hill	(1889-1971)
Munro, Johnny	Apple Hill	(1903- )
Munro, Dr. Malcolm	Lancaster	
Munro, Sandy	Apple Hill	(1886-1968)
Munro, Wallace	Apple Hill	
Munro, Willie	Apple Hill	(1895-1964)
Murphy, Mr.	Finch	
Roberts, Al	Eamers Corners	
Roberson, Duncan	Roxborough	
Sawyers, Bill	Montreal	
Sterling, George	Apple Hill	



Stewart, "Red " Alex	Stewart's Glen	(1886-1965)
Stewart, Donald John	Stewart's Glen	(1879-1973)
Stewart, Donald "piper"	Stewart's Glen	(1849-1921)
Stewart, Johnny Alex	Stewart's Glen	(1869-1950)
Summerville, Joe	Cornwall	
Sutherland, Bert	Cornwall	
Sutherland, W.S.	Finch	
Tait, Mr.	Pipe Major of the 154th.	
Taylor, Bob	Montreal	
Truax, William	Monkland	(1896-1956)
Wishart, Bob	Pipe Major of the S,D & G's.	

NEW WORLD ECHOES      by Douglas Stewart

Though so far gone  
 And so long away  
 Still piping, still singing  
 To this day.

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"THE HISTORY of PIPING in GLENGARRY" was written under the auspices of an Opportunities For Youth project. Four students were engaged in the project for a period of seven weeks.

In order to obtain the most complete story possible, much of the time was spent collecting data by talking to Glengarry Pipers and relatives of deceased pipers from all over the county. A portfolio of pictures of pipers and bands was collected for future use.

We are sure many more detailed stories of pipers exist; but we hope that by at least mentioning their names they will not be forgotten.

We would like to extend a sincere thankyou to the Glengarry Pipe Band and to all those we visited to get information; also to Douglas Stewart for permission to use poems from Mactalla and Glenquaich, the Glengarry News, the Standard Freeholder, Maxville Manor for the generous use of their copying machine, Maxville Senior Elementary School for the use of their facilities and the many other people who helped us in any way.

David Danskin  
Kathy Dore  
Winona MacGregor  
Rhonda MacInnes

August 1975.