

DISPLAY COMMITTEE

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<i>Producer</i>	Major C. J. WILSON, M.B.E., late R.E.
<i>Chief Commentator</i>	Lieut.-Colonel D. G. WASHTELL, M.A., R.A.E.C.
<i>Committee</i>	Colonel M. W. T. ROBERTS, O.B.E., B.A. Lieut.-Colonel D. F. EASTEN, M.C., R.A.S.C. Lieut.-Colonel R. M. JOBSON-SCOTT, R.A.O.C. Lieut.-Colonel H. R. P. RALPHS, O.B.E., R.E.M.E. Lieut.-Colonel T. A. COLE, R.A.P.C. Lieut.-Colonel D. G. WASHTELL, M.A., R.A.E.C.
<i>Secretary</i>	Captain W. S. CROOK, LAN. R. (P.W.V.)
<i>Director of Music</i>	WO I. C. BLACKBURN, A.R.C.M., Bandmaster, 2nd East Anglian Regiment (Duchess of Gloucester's Own).

OFFICERS TAKING THE SALUTE

THE Salute will be taken by the following Officers:

28th June

- 2.30 p.m. Brigadier D. N. H. TYACKE, O.B.E. (late S.C.L.I.)
Commander, 130 (West Country) Infantry Brigade,
EXETER.
- 9 p.m. Major-General M. C. CARTWRIGHT-TAYLOR, C.B.
Commander PLYMOUTH Group. Royal Marines,
DEVONPORT.

29th June

- 2.30 p.m. Brigadier J. N. THOMAS, D.S.O., M.C.
Commander PLYMOUTH Sub-District.
- 9 p.m. Major-General R. F. K. GOLDSMITH, C.B., C.B.E.
Colonel, The Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry.

During this performance The Mayor of Taunton will present a Scroll extending to The Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry the right of the Freedom of Taunton previously conferred on the Somerset Light Infantry.

30th June

- 2.30 p.m. Brigadier W. M. E. WHITE, O.B.E., B.A.
Commander, R.A.S.C. Training Brigade, ALDERSHOT.
- 9 p.m. Lieut.-Colonel J. A. GARTON, C.B.E., M.C.
Her Majesty's Vice-Lieutenant for the County of
Somerset.

MILITARY DISPLAYS

THIS Military Display follows the pattern set in the famous Searchlight Tattoos at Aldershot, Tidworth and York between the two Great Wars.

The first Display of this kind was the Tattoo held in the grounds of the Royal Pavilion, at Aldershot, in 1894, which was attended by Queen Victoria. These Displays are an elaboration of the daily ceremony which, since the 17th century, has marked the end of the active day in units of the British Army.

The word Tattoo is derived from the Dutch "Doe den tap toe". When British troops were serving in the Low Countries at the end of the 17th century, they were billeted in outlying villages. In order to recall them from the village inns and houses at nightfall, a drum call was used and this at the same time served as a signal to the inn-keepers to stop serving drinks and to "turn off the taps"—hence the Dutch "tap toe" which soon became corrupted into Tattoo. This custom of beating or sounding the call of Tattoo gradually spread to units at home. In time it became universal for the Army, wherever it might be serving, and developed into an evening routine and ritual. On special occasions it is extended to a full musical display.

PARTICIPATING UNITS

23rd Independent Field Squadron, Royal Engineers.
Junior Leaders Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals.
1st Battalion The Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry.
1st Battalion The Second East Anglian Regiment (The Duchess of
Gloucester's Own Royal Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire).
1st Battalion The Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales' Volunteers).
6th Training Battalion, Royal Army Service Corps.
18th (Amphibious) Company, Royal Army Service Corps.
Junior Leaders Battalion, Royal Army Service Corps.
Corps of Royal Military Police.
Army Physical Training Corps.
Royal Pioneer Corps.
Women's Royal Army Corps.

11th HUSSARS

The Arena Band. The Band of the 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own) will be providing Arena music throughout each performance. This famous Regiment was raised in 1715 by Colonel Honeywood as Honeywood's Light Dragoons.

In 1840, when Prince Albert journeyed from Dover to London to marry Queen Victoria, he was escorted by this Regiment of Light Dragoons. From that time Queen Victoria decreed that the Regiment be re-named "The 11th Hussars" and ordered that they should wear, in full dress, the crimson trousers of the livery of Saxony—from which Royal Family Prince Albert was descended. She further appointed Prince Albert as their Colonel. It is from the crimson trousers worn to this day by the Regiment that the famous nickname "The Cherry-pickers" has become universally used.

ORDER OF EVENTS

- I. FANFARE OF TRUMPETS.
- II. THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.
- III. MASSED CORPS OF DRUMS (DRUMS, BUGLES AND FIFES).
- IV. HISTORICAL ARMY UNIFORMS.
- V. MOUNTED DISPLAY (HORSES AND MOTOR CYCLES).
- VI. MASSED TRUMPET BANDS (DRUMS AND TRUMPETS).
- VII. BRIDGE BUILDING DISPLAY.
- VIII. DRILL DISPLAY.
- IX. PHYSICAL FITNESS DISPLAY.
- X. MASSED MILITARY BANDS.
- XI. MASSED PIPE BANDS (DRUMS AND BAGPIPES), WITH SCOTTISH DANCING.
- XII. AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT LANDING BY AN INFANTRY COMPANY GROUP.
- XIII. CEREMONY OF BEATING RETREAT (MASSED MILITARY BANDS AND CORPS OF DRUMS).
- XIV. FINALE.

(The approximate duration of all the events is 1½ hours)

MILITARY DISPLAY 1962

6th, 7th and 8th JUNE

DISPLAY

I. Fanfare of Trumpets

The Display opens with a Fanfare sounded by the Fanfare Trumpeters of the 1st Battalion The Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales' Volunteers). This Regiment was formed in Hong Kong, in 1958, by the amalgamation of the East Lancashire Regiment and the South Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales' Volunteers). To mark the occasion, All Ranks of both Regiments subscribed towards buying the set of silver fanfare trumpets now in use.

II. The National Anthem

The National Anthem will be sung by the Choir of the Junior Leaders Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals, from Denbury, near Newton Abbot. The Choir, 120 strong, appeared on television when singing in the presence of Her Majesty The Queen during the British Legion Festival of Remembrance at the Royal Albert Hall in November, 1960. They are due to tour the Continent soon to give concerts of national folk songs.

III. Massed Corps of Drums

The Corps of Drums of the following Regiments will give a display of marching and counter-marching:

- 1st Battalion The Second East Anglian Regiment (Duchess of Gloucester's Own).
- 1st Battalion The Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales' Volunteers).

The Second East Anglian Regiment has only recently come into being, through the amalgamation of the Royal Lincolnshire and the Northamptonshire Regiments, on 1st June, 1960, and is at present serving in Germany. The Northamptons returned from service in Aden, in February, 1960, and were joined by the Royal Lincolns from Germany to form the new battalion. H. R. H. The Duchess of Gloucester, who is their Colonel-in-Chief, inspected the new battalion for the first time on 12th July, 1960, at Watchet.

The Duchess of Gloucester's Own has therefore only a short history but it inherits a fine tradition from both its parent regiments. The Royal Lincolns were first raised in 1685 by John Greville, Earl of Bath, and gained fame as the 10th Regiment of Foot under Marlborough, in the Napoleonic Wars and in many other campaigns up to and during both World Wars. In 1946 King George VI granted the Regiment the title "Royal". The Northamptons were already the result of an amalgamation of the 48th Regiment of Foot, raised in 1741, and the 58th Regiment of Foot, raised in 1755. The Regiment first saw action at the battles of Louisberg and Quebec in 1759 and 1760, when Canada was won from the French.

The Corps of Drums of The Second East Anglian Regiment was drawn from the Northamptonshire Regiment and the Royal Lincolnshire Regiment. The Drums have been emblazoned very recently with the new Regimental Crest and Battle Honours.

On 1st July, 1958, the East and South Lancashire Regiments were amalgamated to form the present Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales' Volunteers), taking with them all their long history and traditions. In the years since its formation the Regiment has proved its military efficiency and its sporting abilities both at home and overseas, thus continuing the fine spirit and sense of duty of the two famous Regiments from which it was formed.

The East Lancashire Regiment was an amalgamation of the 30th and the 59th Regiments of Foot, the former being raised in 1698 by Lord Castleton and the latter in 1755 by Colonel Charles Montague. Both Regiments fought with great distinction in the American Wars of Independence and the Regimental Colours bear Battle Honours won in almost every major campaign from that time until the end of the Second World War.

The South Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales' Volunteers) was also formed from two famous Infantry Regiments of Foot—the 40th and the 82nd. These Regiments, too, fought with great valour in campaigns in the Peninsula in the early 19th century, at Waterloo, in the Crimea, in the South African War and again in both the World Wars of this century.

The Silver Drums of the 1st Battalion The Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales' Volunteers) are those purchased by the South Lancashire Regiment in memory of the fallen in the First World War. The Silver Bugles carried by the Buglers were presented to the East Lancashire Regiment by the towns of East Lancashire in recognition of the Regiment's service during the First World War.

IV. Historical Army Uniforms

Young soldiers of the Junior Leaders Battalion, Royal Army Service Corps, are seen dressed in historical uniforms as worn by famous British Regiments at the turn of the last century.

The history of the Royal Army Service Corps dates from 1794, when the Royal Waggoners were raised to provide the army both with transport and with a supply system. The Army Service Corps was formed in 1888, and in 1918 was given the title "Royal" in appreciation of its services throughout the world. In the Second World War the activities of the R.A.S.C. were expanded to include the operation of ships and amphibious vehicles as well as the loading and dispatching of supply aircraft.

Although the Junior Leaders Battalion of the Royal Army Service Corps was only formed as such in 1960, its origins go back to the 19th century when boys enlisted as trumpeters and clerks. In 1919 a special Company was formed in Aldershot to train artificers, and in 1938 an

Apprentice School was started in Jersey and re-formed in Aldershot in 1946. These were the forerunners of the Battalion which is now stationed at Norton Manor Camp, near Taunton. Here boys are trained to become the future Officers, Warrant Officers and senior N.C.O.'s of the Royal Army Service Corps.

V. Tent Pegging Display

This will be carried out by 158 Southern Command Provost Company, Royal Military Police.

In bygone days, when Cavalry Regiments of the British Army were mounted on horses, "tent pegging" was an essential part of their training in Skill at Arms. The taking of rings and pegs demands considerable physical fitness, and these exercises developed a high standard of accuracy in the use of the lance as a weapon.

A demonstration of these exercises will be given by a team from the Mounted Section of the Royal Military Police. Since, in these days of mechanization, the horse has been largely superseded by the motor cycle, the mounted team will be challenged by a team of motor-cyclists to find who are the more skilled in this sport. The teams consist of both Regular Soldiers and National Servicemen, most of whom have had no previous experience of horses or motor cycles before joining the Royal Military Police.

The history of the Royal Military Police commenced in 1855 when, in response to a recommendation of the Provost Marshal for additional men, cavalry regiments were called upon to supply N.C.O.s and men "of five or ten years service, sober habits, intelligent, active and capable of exercising a sound discretion" to form a permanent Corps of Mounted Police.

In December, 1946, H.M. King George VI granted the Corps the Honour of the Royal Prefix.

Since 1855 there have been very few campaigns or major operations of war in which the Corps has not served. Few soldiers in battle as they hurry over a bridge which is a target for enemy aircraft or artillery, give thought to the man of the R.M.P. whose duty it is to remain there for hours on end, controlling, directing and hastening the traffic.

VI. Massed Trumpet Bands

A display of marching and counter-marching will be given by the Corps of Drums and Trumpets of the Junior Leaders Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals (in scarlet) and of the Junior Leaders Battalion Royal Army Service Corps (in blue).

From the earliest days of Warfare, communications have played an essential part in enabling Commanders to direct their forces in battle. The scope of communications has continually increased and methods have become more and more complex.

The First World War saw the formation of Divisional Signal Companies within the framework of the Royal Engineers. By the end of that

War it became clear that a separate Corps of Signals was required. The new Corps was formed on 2nd July, 1920, and granted the title Royal Corps of Signals. Royal Signals have continued to develop methods of communication and have been responsible for British Army communications throughout the world ever since.

A Boys Company, Royal Signals, was also formed in 1920 and from this has developed the Junior Leaders Regiment of the Royal Corps of Signals, which has been stationed at Denbury, South Devon, since 1955. Here a comprehensive programme of academic, military and adventure training prepares these boys to take their place as future Officers, Warrant Officers and senior N.C.O.'s in the Royal Corps of Signals.

The Corps of Drums, Trumpets, Bugles and Pipes of the Junior Leaders Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals was assembled in its present form in 1959. Last year they played at the International Flag Parade in Holland before the famous annual Nijmegen Marches.

The band of the Junior Leaders Battalion, Royal Army Service Corps, was formed in October, 1954. Last year they won the Romney (Essex) Trumpet Band Competition, and marched through Taunton to Norton Manor Camp in April of this year on their arrival from Bordon, Hampshire.

VII. Bridge Building Display

This display, carried out by 23rd Independent Field Squadron, Royal Engineers, will show the "blowing" of a light bridge which links the banks of a "river", and the subsequent action which would be taken by the Royal Engineers in war. They will build a Bailey Bridge across the "river", working against the clock and trying to cut down the previous best time made in rehearsals or in actual performances. The current record time will be broadcast before each performance.

Engineers have formed an important part of all armies from the earliest times. They were responsible for all fortifications and defences and were raised as and when necessary. In the 17th century a standing army was formed and the Engineers were organized as a Corps. Since then they have been responsible for all types of military engineering and have fought with distinction in all the major campaigns.

The 23rd Independent Field Squadron, Royal Engineers, was formed in 1885, at Woolwich, as the first mounted unit of engineers (the 23rd Company Royal Sappers and Miners). It was nicknamed "Driver Troop" and has served in the Crimea, Indian Mutiny, China, South Africa (Siege of Ladysmith), Flanders in the First World War, Dunkirk, Tunisia and Italy in the Second World War, Palestine, Egypt, Libya and Cyprus.

VIII. Drill Display

This is a display of Foot and Arms drill by a detachment of the 1st Battalion The Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry, together with the Band and Bugles of the Regiment.

The Regiment was formed on the 6th October, 1959, by the amalgamation of The Somerset Light Infantry (Prince Albert's) and The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

It traces its history from June, 1685, when King James II commissioned Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, to raise a Regiment which subsequently became known as The Somerset Light Infantry (Prince Albert's).

In March, 1702, during the War of the Spanish Succession, a Regiment of Marines (Fox's) was raised which, in 1715, became the 32nd Regiment of Foot.

The War of the Austrian Succession brought about the formation in 1741 of the 57th (Price's Regiment) which was renumbered the 46th Regiment of Foot in 1748.

The 32nd and 46th experienced an earlier form of amalgamation in 1881, when they were united as The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Both Parent Regiments of The Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry have from their earliest days seen much service together in almost all parts of the globe. Since the Second World War they have served in Greece, Palestine, Africa, Malaya, Malta, Cyprus, The Caribbean and Germany. The Regiment sails for Gibraltar in August.

The Regiment, which has very recently returned from Germany, proudly bears above its Bugle Horn Badge the Mural Crown. This distinction was granted by Queen Victoria to The Somerset Light Infantry as "The Illustrious Garrison" in the heroic defence of, and sortie from, Jellalabad in 1842. Behind the badge the red backing represents the "Red Feathers" commemorating the skill and daring of the "Light Company" of the 46th Regiment of Foot at Paoli in 1777, during the American War of Independence.

Regiments of the Light Infantry are easily distinguished from other infantry regiments of the line by their bugle horn badge, their green tunics, the speed of their marching and their own arms drill. Light Infantry methods of movement and drill were first introduced by General Sir John Moore, hero of Corunna and the founder of modern infantry training and have been perfected during more than 150 years' campaigning.

EXTENSION OF FREEDOM CEREMONY

After the Thursday evening drill display His Worship the Mayor of Taunton, Alderman S. H. Payne, J.P., will present a Scroll to the Colonel of the Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry extending the right of the Freedom of Taunton to the Regiment. This right was first granted to the Somerset Light Infantry (Prince Albert's) by Alderman Payne, when he was previously Mayor of Taunton in 1946.

This Freedom gives the distinction to the Regiment of marching through the streets of the Borough of Taunton with bugles sounding, colours flying and bands playing. The Regiment has been granted permission to exercise this privilege on Friday, 30th June, 1961, when a representative detachment, with the Band and Bugles of the Regiment, will march through Taunton at noon.

IX. Physical Fitness

This display is by members of the Army Physical Training Corps and Women's Royal Army Corps attached to the Army School of Physical Training, Aldershot, and shows the use of Trampoline Equipment.

The Army Physical Training Corps originated in Aldershot in 1860, as the Army Gymnastic Staff. It was granted Corps status in 1940, and was honoured last year in having conferred upon it the Freedom of the Borough of Aldershot.

The aim of the Corps is to promote physical and recreational efficiency throughout the Army, its instructors being distributed throughout the Commonwealth and the world as a whole. Many famous sportsmen have been either Army Physical Training Corps Instructors or engaged on the Staff at the Army School of Physical Training. They include Jimmy Wilde, "Dusty" Miller, Jack Petersen, Billy Wright, Wally Barnes, Matt. Busby, Jack Lovelock and many others.

Although the Women's Royal Army Corps was formed as recently as 1949, women have been closely associated with the work of the Army in war-time for the best part of 300 years, first with the nursing and ambulance services and later in a wider range of duties. Today the W.R.A.C. forms an integral part of the British Army in peace-time and its members are employed in over a hundred different trades.

The Physical Training Wing of the Auxiliary Training Service (now Women's Royal Army Corps) moved to its present location in Aldershot in 1947, when it became part of the Army School of Physical Training.

X. Massed Military Bands

1st Battalion the Second East Anglian Regiment (The Duchess of Gloucester's Own Royal Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire).
(In blue).

1st Battalion The Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales' Volunteers).
(In scarlet).

XI. Massed Pipe Bands with Scottish Dancing

The pipes and drums for this item come from:

The Junior Leaders Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals.

6th Training Battalion, Royal Army Service Corps, from Yeovil.

A display of Scottish Dancing will be given by members of the Junior Leaders Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals and some lady dancers from South Devon.



XII. Infantry Assault Landing



This is a small Infantry Company Group of the 1st Battalion The Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales' Volunteers), with its supporting weapons, carrying out an amphibious landing. It uses DUKW'S of 18th (Amphibious) Company, Royal Army Service Corps, and engages an enemy.

The assault landing depicted is only one of the infinitely varied tasks which fall to infantry of the line.

The infantry is still the only arm capable of holding ground won in battle. Armour, artillery and engineers are there to support them by fire and to assist them in any operation of war, but it is always the infantry—and only the infantry—which is there from the beginning to the end. The foot soldier is, therefore, of the same paramount importance now as he has been throughout the entire history of warfare.

XIII. The Ceremony of Beating Retreat

The Band and Drums of the 2nd East Anglian Regiment (Duchess of Gloucester's Own) (in blue) and of the 1st Battalion The Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales' Volunteers) (in scarlet) will beat retreat.

In olden days it was the custom every evening for the Drummers of a Regiment to go round the town or village where the Regiment was billeted and beat their drums. This was a signal for the troops to return to their billets for the night.

When the billeting of troops gave way to accommodating them in permanent barracks, the custom of beating retreat was still maintained as part of the Army's ceremonial, and, as you will see, is still so maintained today.

XIV. The Finale

All units will enter the arena in turn to their Regimental Marches, forming the final scene.

The Choir of the Junior Leaders Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals, will sing "Abide with me" and the display will finish with buglers of the 1st Battalion The Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry sounding:

"Last Post"
and
"Lights Out"

and with the Choir singing "Land of Hope and Glory".

THE END