



U.S. COAST GUARD PIPE BAND NEWSLETTER - **UNIFORM EDITION**

Official Publication of the United States Coast Guard Pipe Band

www.uscgpipeband.org

* Active * Reserve * Retired * CG Veterans * Auxiliary *

Inside this Issue:

- History of the Kilt
- History of the Coast Guard Tartan
- Drum Major Uniform
- Tropical Blue Uniform
- Service Dress Blue Uniform
- Full Dress Blue Uniform
- Dinner Dress Blue Uniform
- Dinner Dress Blue Jacket
- Dinner Dress White Jacket
- Winter Dress Blue Uniform
- Biography - Mr. Steve Rogers
- Credit Where Credit is Due

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The Uniform Edition is Finally Here!

Greetings All,

It's finally here! Hot off the press and into your hands is one of our finest issues yet. This special Uniform Edition was conceived well over a year ago when my staff was still working on the Founder's Edition. The goal was to provide a detailed and practical guide to inform and update our members on the proper wear of the various U.S. Coast Guard Pipe Band uniforms. Truly, I think we've achieved our goal.

This 17 page issue, our largest ever, highlights not only all the authorized USCG Pipe Band uniforms, but the rich history of the kilt, its various uses, as well as the history of our own tartan. Also featured in this edition is the newly approved Winter Dress Blue uniform.

Publishing this edition was a team effort. However, I want to send out a special thanks to YNC John Eudy, Mr. Steve Rogers and Mrs. Betty Rogers for all their hard work.

Without further ado, I am truly proud to present the first ever Uniform Edition of the U.S. Coast Guard Pipe Band Newsletter. Please enjoy!

Yours Aye,
Michael Goodwin - Senior Editor

This information is intended for use by USCG Pipe Band personnel and serves as a quick reference for uniform standards. The images used in this publication are to aid in the proper wearing of USCGPB uniforms.

This material is in no way intended to replace Coast Guard policy. Personnel are to adhere to the latest official guidance as prescribed by appropriate authority.

Where applicable, chapter, section and paragraph have been cited from the CG Uniform Regulations, COMDTINST M1020.6 (series) and the USCG Pipe Band Uniform Regulations, USCGBININST M1020.6.

All uniform items shall be worn in accordance with applicable directives.



History of the Kilt: Introduction

Author Unknown - Reprinted from Wikipedia website

The History of the Kilt stretches back to at least the end of the 16th century. The kilt first appeared as the belted plaid or great kilt, a full length garment whose upper half could be worn as a cloak draped over the shoulder, or brought up over head as a cloak. The small kilt or walking kilt (similar to the 'modern' kilt) did not develop until the late 17th or early 18th century, and is essentially the bottom half of the great kilt.

The word kilt comes from the Scots word kilt meaning to tuck up the clothes around the body, although the 11th edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica (vol. 15, p.798) says the word is Scandinavian in origin. The Scots word derives from the Old Norse kjalta, from Norse settlers who wore a similar, pleated garment.

The Breacan an Fhéilidh (belted plaid) or Feileadh Mòr (great plaid) is likely to have evolved over the course of the 16th century from the earlier 'brat' or woolen cloak (also known as a plaid) which was worn over a tunic. This earlier cloak or brat may have been plain in colour or in various check or tartan designs, depending on the wealth of the wearer; this earlier fashion of clothing had not changed significantly from that worn by Celtic warriors in Roman times.

Over the course of the 16th century, with the increasing availability of wool, the cloak had grown to such a size that it began to be gathered up and belted. The belted plaid was originally a length of thick woolen cloth made up from two loom widths sewn together to give a total width of 54 to 60 inches, and up to 7 yards (6.4 m) in length. This garment, also known as the great kilt, was gathered up into pleats by hand and secured by a wide belt. The upper half could be worn as a cloak draped over the left shoulder, hung down over the belt and gathered up at the front, or brought up over the shoulders or head for protection against weather. It was worn over a léine (a full-sleeved garment stopping below the waist) and could also serve as a camping blanket.



A description from 1746 states:

“The garb is certainly very loose, and fits men inured to it to go through great fatigues, to make very quick marches, to bear out against the inclemency of the weather, to wade through rivers, and shelter in huts, woods, and rocks upon occasion; which men dressed in the low country garb could not possibly endure.”

For battle it was customary to take off the kilt beforehand and set it aside, the Highland charge being made wearing only the léine or war shirt.

The exact age of the great kilt is still under debate. Earlier carvings or illustrations prior to the 16th century appearing to show the kilt may show the léine croich, a knee-length shirt of leather, linen or canvas, heavily pleated and sometimes quilted as protection. The earliest written source that definitely describes the belted plaid or great kilt comes from 1594. The great

kilt is mostly associated with the Scottish highlands, but was also used in poor lowland rural areas. Widespread use of this type of kilt continued into the 19th century, and some still wear it today.



History of the Kilt: The Small or Walking Kilt

Author Unknown - Reprinted from Wikipedia website

Sometime in the late 17th or early 18th century the *fèileadh beag*, filibeg, or philabeg (the small kilt) using a single width of cloth hanging down below the belt came into use and became quite popular throughout the Highlands and northern Lowlands by 1746, though the great kilt also continued in use. The small kilt or philabeg is a clear development from the great kilt, i.e. it is essentially the bottom half of the great kilt.



A letter published in the *Edinburgh Magazine* in March 1785 by one Ivan Baillie argued that the garment people would today recognize as a kilt was invented around the 1720s by Thomas Rawlinson, a Quaker from Lancashire. Rawlinson was claimed to have designed it for the Highlanders who worked in his new charcoal production facility in the woods of northern Scotland. After the Jacobite campaign of 1715 the government was "opening" the Highlands to outside exploitation and Rawlinson was one of the businessmen who took advantage of the situation. It was thought that the traditional Highland kilt, the "belted plaid" which consisted of a large cloak, was inconvenient for tree cutters. He supposedly brought the Highland garment to a tailor, intent on making it more practical. The tailor responded by cutting it in two. Rawlinson took this back and then introduced the new kilt. Rawlinson liked the new creation so much that he began to wear it as well and was soon imitated by his Scottish colleagues, the Clan MacDonnell of Glengarry.

This story has become well known, due in part to the historian Hugh Trevor-Roper's work, but more recent evidence has shown this theory to be out of date as several illustrations have been found of Highlanders wearing only the bottom part of the belted plaid that date long before Rawlinson ever set foot in Scotland. There is some suggestion of its use in the 1690s, and it was definitely being worn by the early 18th century. It most likely came about as a natural evolution of the belted plaid and Rawlinson probably observed it and quickly deduced its usefulness in his situation and insisted on introducing it among his workers. So while it may well be the case that Rawlinson promoted the philabeg, he is no longer credited with inventing it.

The first instance we have of the pleats being sewn into the philabeg, creating a true tailored kilt, comes in 1792. This kilt, currently in the possession of the Scottish Tartans Authority, is the first garment that can truly be called a 'modern' kilt as we know it today. Up until this point, the kilt was folded, rather than pleated. This development served to speed the donning of the kilt and was brought into use by the Highland regiments serving in the British Army. The tailored military kilt and its formalized accessories then passed to the civilian market during the early 19th century and has remained popular ever since.





History of the Kilt: Proscription and Revival

Author Unknown - Reprinted from Wikipedia website

A characteristic of the Highland clan system was that clansmen felt loyalty only to God, their monarch, and their Chief. The Jacobite Risings demonstrated the dangers to central government of such warrior Highland clans, and, as part of a series of measures, the government of King George II imposed the "Dress Act" in 1746, outlawing all items of Highland dress including kilts (although an exception was made for the Highland Regiments) with the intent of suppressing highland culture. The penalties were severe; six months' imprisonment for the first offense and seven years' transportation for the second. The ban remained in effect for 35 years.

Thus, with the exception of the Army, the kilt went out of use in the Scottish Highlands, but during those years it became fashionable for Scottish romantics to wear kilts as a form of protest against the ban. This was an age that romanticized "primitive" peoples, which is how Highlanders were viewed. Most Lowlanders had viewed Highlanders with fear before 1745, but many identified with them after their power was broken. The kilt, along with other features of Gaelic culture, had become identified with Jacobitism, and now that this had ceased to be a real danger it was viewed with romantic nostalgia.



Once the ban was lifted in 1782, Highland landowners set up Highland Societies with aims including "Improvements" (which others would call the Highland clearances) and promoting "the general use of the ancient Highland dress". The Celtic Society of Edinburgh, chaired by Walter Scott, encouraged lowlanders to join this antiquarian enthusiasm. Also in Ireland, any form of Gaelic customs was outlawed by the Penal laws.

The kilt became identified with the whole of Scotland with the pageantry of the visit of King George IV to Scotland in 1822, even though 9 out of 10 Scots now lived in the Lowlands. Scott and the Highland societies organized a "gathering of the Gael" and established entirely new Scottish traditions, including Lowlanders wearing a stylized version of the traditional garment of the Highlanders. At this time many other traditions such as clan identification by tartan were developed (prior to this, tartans were identified with regions, not specific clans).



After that point the kilt gathered momentum as an emblem of Scottish culture as identified by antiquarians, romantics, and others, who spent much effort praising the "ancient" and natural qualities of the kilt. King George IV had appeared in a spectacular kilt, and his successor Queen Victoria dressed her boys in the kilt, widening its appeal. The kilt became part of the Scottish national identity and the wider Celtic identity.



History of the Kilt: Military Use

Author Unknown - Reprinted from Wikipedia website

From 1624 the Independent Companies of Highlanders had worn kilts as government troops, and with their formation into the Highland Regiment in 1739 their great kilt uniform was standardized with a new dark tartan.

Many Jacobite rebels adopted kilts as an informal uniform, with even their English supporters wearing tartan items during the Jacobite Rising of 1745. In the aftermath of that rebellion the Government decided to form more Highland Regiments for the army in order to direct the energies of Gaels, that "hardy and intrepid race of men". In doing so they formed effective new army regiments to send to fight in India, North America, and other locations while lowering the possibility of rebellion at home. Army uniforms were exempt from the ban on wearing kilts in the "Dress Act", and as a means of identification the regiments were given different tartans. These regiments opted for the modern kilts for dress uniforms, and while the great kilt remained as undress uniform this was phased out by the early 19th century.

Many Scottish units wore the kilt in combat during the First World War. In particular, the ferocious tactics of the Black Watch led to their acquiring the nickname "Ladies from Hell" from the German troops that faced them in the trenches. The Highland regiments of the Commonwealth armies entered the Second World War wearing the kilt, but it was rapidly recognized as impractical for modern warfare, and in the first year of the war was officially banned as combat dress. Nonetheless, individual exceptions continued, and it is believed the kilt was last widely worn in action at the evacuation of Dunkirk in May 1940. However, on D-Day, June 1944, Lord Lovat, commander of 1st Special Service Brigade, was accompanied by his personal piper Bill Millin, who wore a kilt - and played the bagpipes while German bullets whizzed around him.

The kerns of gaelic Ireland wore the long léine, or "saffron shirt" (often misinterpreted as a kilt in depictions) may have had connections with the predecessor of the modern kilt. This tradition has been continued in the pipe bands of the Republic of Ireland's defense forces.



2nd Lieutenant Donald Callander of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. At the evacuation of Dunkirk in May 1940 he was one of the last serving officers to fight in the kilt.

References:

- 1) Trevor-Roper, Hugh (1983), "The Highland Tradition of Scotland", in Hobsbawm, Eric; Ranger, Terence, *The Invention of Tradition*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 15–42, ISBN 0-521-24645-8.
- 2) Dunbar, John Telfer (1962), *History of Highland Dress: A Definitive Study of the History of Scottish Costume and Tartan, both Civil and Military, Including Weapons: With an Appendix on Early Scottish Dyes*, Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd, ISBN 0-7134-1894-X.
- 3) Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_kilt





History of the U.S. Coast Guard Tartan

Author Unknown - Reprinted from USCG Pipe Band website

The design of the United States Coast Guard Tartan was inspired by the family Tartan of Alexander Hamilton, the founder of the Revenue-Marine, and the 'father' of the modern day U.S. Coast Guard. Each color of the Tartan signifies the following:



Red: Symbolizes the courage and sacrifice of the men and women of the Coast Guard and its predecessor services, and their families, in war and peace for more than 200 years.

White: There are 10 threads of white representative of the original 10 Revenue Cutters commissioned by Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton in 1790. They were: the Massachusetts, Scammel, Active, Eagle, Diligence, Argus, Vigilant, Virginia, South Carolina and General Greene.

Blue: Symbolizes the seas and skies plied by cutters and aircraft of the Coast Guard as they carry out their missions to serve and protect.

The idea of a Tartan for the Coast Guard actually began in 1997 when JoAnne Pendleton and her Husband, CWO Mike Pendleton, saw the West Point Pipe Band playing at a Scottish festival in New Hampshire. CWO Pendleton remarked, "Wouldn't it be great if the Coast Guard had a Tartan? I'd love that." JoAnne decided then and there that she would take on the project and the USCG Kilt would be Mike's retirement gift in 1998.

While researching as to whether such a Tartan existed, Joanne called the Academy and someone at one of the offices begged her to proceed with the project as pipers at the Academy simply wore whatever kilt they could find. Further research showed that no Tartan existed for the U.S. Coast Guard.

In April 1999, Joanne went to Admiral James Loy, Commandant of the Coast Guard, with the idea. He strongly endorsed it and thus began the journey to making this idea a reality.

Such an undertaking could not be accomplished by one person; many people contributed. One of the largest contributors in making the Coast Guard Tartan become a reality was CDR 'Andy' Anderson, USCG (Ret). On May 1, 2002, then-Commandant of the Coast Guard, Admiral James Loy, approved the official U.S. Coast Guard Tartan. This set the wheels in motion. Material was ordered from Scottish woolen mills and Kilts were made. Alexis Malcolm was the Kilt Maker commissioned to make the first Coast Guard Kilts.

It is important to understand that one does not have to be Scottish to wear the Tartan, but you do have to be Active, Reserve, Auxiliary, Retired, CG Veteran or an immediate family member of the foregoing to make up our Coast Guard family. Each individual contributes to the Coast Guard Family and each member represents a thread... we do not stand alone. This is what makes our Coast Guard family so special.

This young country, being as diverse as it is, learned early that so many nations have much to offer. We adopt ideas and traditions from many countries. The use of a Tartan, recognizing a school, organization or branch of the military in the U.S. has become commonplace. Now, the U.S. Coast Guard has its own; to be used the way it was hundreds of years ago in Scotland as a way to identify one as a member in the Coast Guard 'Clan.'



DRUM MAJOR

Occasion for Wear:



Authorized Uniform Items

Full Dress Highland Doublet

A Full Dress Highland Doublet in Coast Guard Blue or White uniform cloth, with traditional Full Dress highland accoutrements, may be worn in lieu of the Service Dress Coat.

Baldric

A suitable Coast Guard Pipe Band Baldric displaying Coast Guard battle honors and other appropriate

Coast Guard devices and insignia may be worn. A sword may be worn with the Baldric.

Waist Belt

A traditional drum major's waist belt may be worn in lieu of the black leather Waist Belt.

Plaid

A full Plaid in Coast Guard Tartan with a Coast Guard pattern brooch and similar devices may be worn.

Feather Bonnet

A black feather bonnet with a combination cap insignia appropriate to the Drum Major's status (officer, enlisted or Auxiliary) and a Coast Guard blue hackle may be worn in lieu of the Glengarry.





Occasion for Wear: Worn year-round at all occasions where coat and tie are not required or expected.

Authorized Uniform Items

Glengarry

Nametag, Plastic

Shirt, Light Blue, Short Sleeve

Shoulder boards / Collar insignia
(as appropriate)

Shoes, Dress

Waist Belt, Plain Black Leather

Waist Belt Buckle

Hose, Navy Blue

Spats, White

Kilt, CG Tartan

Sporran

Sporran belt, Plain Black Leather

Flashes, Red Wool

Ribbons; full size insignia; miniature devices and full size badges will be worn as appropriate.



TROPICAL BLUE



Occasion for Wear: Worn year-round at all occasions where coat and tie are not required or expected.



Authorized Uniform Items

- Glengarry
- Nametag, Plastic
- Shirt, Light Blue, Short Sleeve
- Shoulder boards / Collar insignia (as appropriate)
- Shoes, Dress
- Waist Belt, Plain Black Leather
- Waist Belt Buckle
- Hose, Navy Blue
- Spats, White
- Kilt, CG Tartan
- Sporran
- Sporran belt, Plain Black Leather
- Flashes, Red Wool
- Ribbons; full size insignia; miniature devices and full size badges will be worn as appropriate.

The Woolly-Pully will be worn with insignia appropriate for the rank/ rate and status of the Band Member as prescribed by the Coast Guard/Auxiliary Uniform Regulations





Occasion for Wear: Worn year-round by all personnel for all business and social occasions where civilian equivalent is coat and tie.

Authorized Uniform Items

Glengarry

Coat, Service Dress Blue (modified)
(Drum Major may wear Doublet)

Nametag, Plastic

Tie, Standard Four-in-Hand (Men)

Shirt, Light Blue, Long Sleeve
(Short Sleeve - Optional)

Collar insignia Enlisted only

Shoes, Dress

Waist Belt, Plain Black Leather

Waist Belt Buckle

Hose, Navy Blue

Spats, White

Kilt, CG Tartan

Sporran

Sporran belt, Plain Black Leather

Flashes, Red Wool

Ribbons; full size insignia; miniature devices and full size badges will be worn as appropriate.



SERVICE DRESS BLUE - MALE





Occasion for Wear: Worn year-round by all personnel for all business and social occasions where civilian equivalent is coat and tie.



Authorized Uniform Items

Glengarry

Coat, Service Dress Blue (modified)
(Drum Major may wear Doublet)

Nametag, Plastic

Tie, CG Blue Tab Tie (Women)

Shirt, Light Blue, Long Sleeve
(Short Sleeve - Optional)

Collar insignia Enlisted only

Shoes, Dress

Waist Belt, Plain Black Leather

Waist Belt Buckle

Hose, Navy Blue

Spats, White

Kilt, CG Tartan

Sporran

Sporran belt, Plain Black Leather

Flashes, Red Wool

Ribbons; full size insignia; miniature devices and full size badges will be worn as appropriate.





Occasion for Wear: Worn year-round when participating in change of command ceremonies, official visits with honors, occasions of state, ceremonies, weddings, solemnities

Authorized Uniform Items

Glengarry

Coat, Service Dress Blue (modified)
(Drum Major may wear Doublet)

Tie, Standard Four-in-Hand (Men)

Tie, CG Blue Tab Tie (Women)

Shirt, Standard White, Long Sleeve

Shoes, Dress

Waist Belt, Plain Black Leather

Waist Belt Buckle

Hose, Navy Blue

Spats, White

Gloves, White
(Not worn when playing pipes or drums)

Kilt, CG Tartan

Sporran

Sporran belt, Plain Black Leather

Flashes, Red Wool

Large medals; ribbons (w/o medals);
insignia; and full size devices and
badges will be worn as appropriate.

Swords are not worn by officers with the
exception of the Drum Major.



FULL DRESS BLUE



Occasion for Wear: *Cold weather* - Official functions where civilians wear black tie such as dinners, dances, receptions, weddings, ceremonies, etc. (Not as Formal Evening Dinner Dress Jacket.)



Authorized Uniform Items

Glengarry

Coat, Service Dress Blue (modified)

Bow Tie, Black 1 (Men)

Tab Tie, Black 1 (Women)

Shirt, Standard White, Long Sleeve

Shoes, Dress

Shoes, Dinner Dress
(Ghillie Brogue - Optional)

Waist Belt, Plain Black Leather

Waist Belt Buckle

Hose, Navy Blue

Gloves, white
(Except when playing pipes or drums)

Kilt, CG Tartan

Sporran

Sporran belt, Plain Black Leather

Flashes, Red Wool

Fly Plaid - Optional

Small medals; miniature insignia and devices;
and small badges are worn as appropriate.

Spats are NOT worn.





Occasion for Wear: *Cold weather* - official evening functions when civilians wear black tie with tuxedos and almost any formal event such as formal dances, formal wedding, theater, receptions, etc.

Authorized Uniform Items

Glengarry

Dinner Dress Blue Jacket

Bow Tie, Black (Men)

Formal Dress Necktie, Black (Women)

Shirt, Soft Pleated Long Sleeve, White
(Male and Female)

Shoes, Dress
(Ghillie Brogue - Optional)

Hose, Navy Blue

Gloves, White
(Prescribing Official discretion)

Waist Belt, Plain Black Leather

Waist Belt Buckle

Kilt, CG Tartan

Sporran

Sporran belt, Plain Black Leather

Flashes, Red Wool

Prince Charlie Waist Coat
(Black or White - Optional)

Fly Plaid - Optional
(See USCGPB Uniform Regulations)

Small medals; miniature insignia and devices; and small badges are worn as appropriate



DINNER DRESS BLUE JACKET



DINNER DRESS WHITE JACKET

Occasion for Wear: *Warm weather* - official evening functions when civilians wear black tie with tuxedos and almost any formal event such as formal dances, formal wedding, theater, receptions, etc.



Authorized Uniform Items

- Glengarry
- Dinner Dress White Jacket
- Bow Tie, Black (Men)
- Formal Dress Necktie, Black (Women)
- Shirt, Soft Pleated Long Sleeve, White (Male and Female)
- Shoes, Dress (Ghillie Brogue - Optional)
- Hose, Navy Blue
- Gloves, White (Prescribing Official discretion)
- Waist Belt, Plain Black Leather
- Waist Belt Buckle
- Kilt, CG Tartan
- Sporran
- Sporran belt, Plain Black Leather
- Flashes, Red Wool
- Prince Charlie Waist Coat (White - Optional)
- Fly Plaid - Optional (See USCGPB Uniform Regulations)
- Small medals; miniature insignia and devices; and small badges are worn as appropriate





Occasion for Wear: Optional uniform worn in lieu of Service Dress Blue. May not be worn to functions that civilians would wear coat and tie. **Authorized from 1 November to 31 March.**

Authorized Uniform Items

Glengarry

Nametag, Plastic

Shirt, Dark Blue Dress, Long Sleeve

Collar Insignia

Tie, Standard Four-in-Hand
(Male and Female)

Shoes, Dress

Waist Belt, Plain Black Leather

Waist Belt Buckle

Hose, Navy Blue

Spats, White

Kilt, CG Tartan

Sporran

Sporran belt, Plain Black Leather

Flashes, Red wool

Ribbons; full size insignia; miniature devices and full size badges will be worn as appropriate.

Winter Dress Blue is authorized for individual wear, not for group wear, and can be worn at functions such as pipe/drum competitions, attending Highland Games, etc.



WINTER DRESS BLUE



Biography - Mr. Steve Rogers, USCG Auxiliary - Pipe Corporal / D7 Regional Coordinator

By Steve Rogers, USCG Auxiliary

Steve Rogers was born in Florida and has lived there nearly all his life. He attended two years of college in Texas before returning to Florida to finish his Bachelor's Degree. Steve's first career was water skiing, competing in all three events but later specializing in the slalom. He skied on the pro tour in 1988 and finished with a world ranking of 38th. Steve's second career was with the federal government; he recently retired as a GS-15 after 25 years of service.

Steve learned to play the bagpipes in 2000 and was asked by CDR "Andy" Anderson to join the U.S. Coast Guard Pipe Band in 2003 after he joined Flotilla 3-6 in Boca Raton. He has served in many roles within the Band, such as Pipe Corporal, Regional Coordinator, Quartermaster and member of the Board of Directors. He is currently a member of the St. Andrews Pipe Band of Miami where he performs as a piper or Drum Major as required.

Steve met his wife Betty at a parade where they were playing in different pipe bands, and soon decided to join her band. (Betty is a drummer with the USCGPB and is modeling the female uniform on page 11). Together they keep busy with the two pipe bands, Betty's rock band, personal hobbies, and nieces and nephews living nearby.

Credit Where Credit is Due

By J. McBain Eudy, YNC, USCG

This special edition of our USCGPB Newsletter would not be possible without the selfless efforts of Mr. Steve Rogers, who is featured in all but two of the previous uniform photos. Steve has worked tirelessly over the years on a variety of projects for the Band and, because of his humble nature, his best work was often done behind the scenes.

Please join me in thanking Mr. Steve Rogers for such hard work and dedication to our U.S. Coast Guard Pipe Band!

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<http://www.uscgpipeband.org>

The Mission of the U.S. Coast Guard Pipe Band is to promote greater public recognition and appreciation of the history, traditions, contributions, sacrifices, roles and missions of the men and women of the Coast Guard. Including, but not limited to, participation in Memorial Services, Military Balls, Highland Games, Military Parades, Commissioning, Change of Command, and Retirement Ceremonies, Funerals, or similar ceremonies and events in which any active, reserve or auxiliary component of the Coast Guard or U.S. Armed Forces are participating. We also support the public relations, recognition and recruiting activities of the U. S. Coast Guard and Coast Guard Auxiliary.

