



Changing the Guard At Buckingham Palace



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Official Guide

THE LIFE GUARDS



THE BLUES AND ROYALS



GRENADIER GUARDS



COLDSTREAM GUARDS



SCOTS GUARDS



IRISH GUARDS



WELSH GUARDS



Changing the Guard at Buckingham Palace

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There are countless veterans and widows of both World Wars who continue to need the help of the Army Benevolent Fund. All of them are getting older and need more care. In addition there are the many casualties from the operations in which the Army has been involved since 1945 - The Falklands, the Gulf, Northern Ireland and Bosnia are examples. All these soldiers, whether serving or retired and their families continue to need our help.

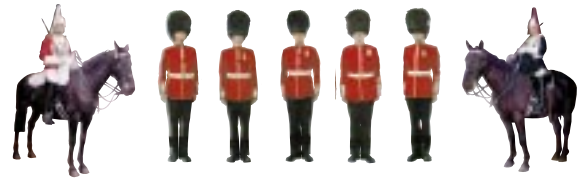
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Thank you.



**The Army Benevolent Fund,
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INTRODUCTION



Changing the Guard is one of the most colourful ceremonies you are ever likely to see. The responsibility of guarding the Sovereign by the Household Troops (as they were known at the time) dates back to the time of Henry VII (1485-1509). Changing the Guard is not just a ceremony, it is also a tradition that the most highly trained soldiers guard the King or Queen.

These are some of the best soldiers in the British Army and have fought in virtually every major area of conflict with great distinction since the 17th Century. They also take an active role in protecting their Sovereign; at night they patrol the grounds of both Buckingham Palace and St. James's Palace.

It is an honour and a privilege to introduce you to a part of Great Britain's grand heritage. We hope you enjoy Changing the Guard at Buckingham Palace and all it represents. If you are interested in learning more we recommend you visit both The Guards Museum and the Household Cavalry Museum (see pages 28 & 29). For a limited time each summer Buckingham Palace is open to the public and is well worth visiting.



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ILLUSTRATIONS

Page 2 from 'Buckingham Palace' from 'When we were very young' by A.A. Milne. All photographs were supplied by Public Relations Dept. London District and London District Central Services except: Cover - 'Big Ben at 11.30' - Sergeant I.F. Liptrot

Soldiers of the Household Division are renowned for the efficiency with which they carry out ceremonial duties. Yet, while upholding the traditions of the past, the Household Division has mastered the skills of modern soldiering and is equally at home driving tanks, armoured cars or parachuting. These men, resplendent in their uniforms, mounting Queen's Guard or Trooping the Colour in disciplined ranks, are the same men who perform operational duties worldwide.

The Household Division is made up of seven Regiments. These comprise: The Household Cavalry Regiment - The Life Guards and The Blues and Royals; and five Regiments of Foot Guards - The Grenadier Guards, The Coldstream Guards, The Scots Guards, The Irish Guards and The Welsh Guards. As soldiers they are second to none, respected throughout the world for their self-discipline, smartness and reliability.



**THE
HOUSEHOLD
DIVISION**

THE GRENADIER GUARDS

As the First Regiment of Foot Guards, the Regiment was formed at Bruges by King Charles II in 1656 whilst the King was in exile in Flanders. The Regiment's action in defeating the 'grenadiers' of the French Imperial Guard at the battle of Waterloo in 1815 was commemorated by the award of the title, Grenadiers, and the Regiment is to this day known as the **First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards.**

The Grenadier Guards, being the senior Regiment of the Foot Guards, historically take the right of the line in battle. They are identified by a white plume on the left hand side of their bearskin cap and the buttons of their red tunics are evenly spaced.



The Coldstream Guards were formed in 1650. Originally they were a Regiment from Cromwell's New Model Army, commanded by General Monck. The Regiment's name comes from the little town of Coldstream on the Scottish border from where General Monck and his men marched on London on 1st January 1660 with the intention of restoring the Monarchy.

The Regiment is recognised as being one of the oldest of our existing national Regiments. It has been awarded 117 Battle Honours and 13 of its members have been awarded the Victoria Cross and one George Cross.



THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS

The Coldstream Guards, who historically take the left of the line in battle, are identified by a red plume on the right of their bearskin cap and the buttons on their red tunics are spaced in pairs.





THE SCOTS GUARDS



The Scots Guards were formed in 1642 by Charles I as his personal bodyguard in Scotland and were then sent for service in Ireland. In 1642 a cousin of the Royal Household was appointed as first Colonel of the Regiment although The Sovereign has always been their Colonel-in-Chief since Edward VII's time. It has since been a tradition that a Royal Prince holds the appointment of Colonel of the Regiment. His Royal Highness The Duke of Kent presently holds that title.

They have a Corps of Drums and Pipes and Drums (the Pipes being Bagpipes). The Regiment historically take the centre of the line of battle and are identified by having no plume on their bearskin cap and the buttons on their red tunic are spaced in threes.



The Irish Guards, or 'Micks' as they are affectionately known, were formed in 1900 by Queen Victoria, to commemorate the bravery of the many Irish Regiments who fought in the South African War. They have a Corps of Drums and Pipes and Drums (the Pipes being Bagpipes).

In a tradition dating back to 1901, every year on St. Patrick's Day, a shamrock is presented to each Guardsman by a member of the Royal Family. This is currently carried out by HM Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. A unique feature of **The Irish Guards**, is that they are the only Regiment in the Household Division to have a mascot:

an Irish
Wolfhound.

The Regiment is identified by a St. Patrick's blue plume on the right hand side of their bearskin cap and the buttons on their red tunics are spaced in fours.



THE IRISH GUARDS



THE WELSH GUARDS



King George V ordered the formation of **The Welsh Guards** in 1915 and within days they mounted the King's Guard for the first time, 1st March 1915, St. David's Day.

Although the youngest of the five Foot Guards, they are no less famous having proven themselves in combat, particularly during the Second World War and in the more recent Falklands conflict.

The Welsh Guards had the honour of providing the Bearer party for Diana, Princess of Wales' funeral. The Bearer party consisted of 10 Guardsman, a Drill Sergeant and commanded by Captain Richard Williams MC. These men were drawn from The Prince of Wales's Company which is the senior of the 1st Battalion Welsh Guards.

The Regiment is identified by having a white-green-white plume on the left hand side of their bearskin cap and the buttons of their red tunics are spaced in fives.



THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY



The Household Cavalry consists of two Regiments: The Household Cavalry Regiment and The Household Cavalry Mounted Regiment. The first being the service Regiment, the latter, the ceremonial Regiment. Each Regiment has two squadrons, a Life Guards and a Blues and Royals squadron. They are the two most senior Regiments in the British Army, The Life Guards being the most senior of the two.



The Household Cavalry differs from most Regiments by alternating between traditional mounted soldiering and contemporary armoured warfare. In other words when on active duty, as opposed to ceremonial duty, the horse is replaced by an armoured vehicle, for example a tank.



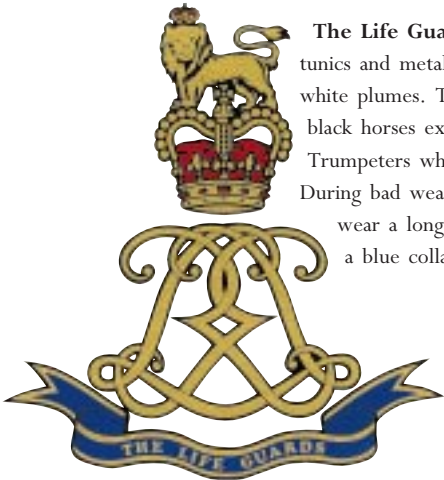
THE LIFE GUARDS

Although not the oldest, **The Life Guards** is the most senior Regiment of the British Army. They were formed by Prince Charles (later King Charles II) from loyal followers who travelled with him to Holland, when he was exiled at the end of the Civil War. As in Charles II's time, today the principle functions still remains: to guard and protect the Sovereign.

The Life Guards first saw action at the Battle of Maastricht in 1672. From this date **The**

Life Guards have gained many battle honours, the first in Dettingen, followed by many more including Waterloo, Marne, Brussels and El Alamein. Most of the Regiment was deployed in the Gulf War and has recently served with the UN in Bosnia.

The Life Guards wear scarlet tunics and metal helmets with white plumes. They always ride black horses except the Trumpeters who ride greys. During bad weather they may wear a long red cloak with a blue collar.



THE BLUES AND ROYALS

The Regiment was formed in 1699 and is descended of two Regiments, The Royal Horse Guards (The Blues) and The Royal Dragoons.

The Royal Horse Guards (The Blues), raised by Cromwell in 1652, has seen a great deal of action during its history. The Regiment served during the Peninsula Campaign and formed part of The Household Cavalry Brigade at Waterloo. The Duke of Wellington served as Colonel from 1813-1827, during which time (1820) the Regiment was elevated to become part of the Household Cavalry.

The Royal Dragoons trace their origins to the time of Charles II, at which time they formed part of the garrison in Tangiers, known as The Tangier Horse. The Regiment became Dragoons in 1683. They have many battle honours, in particular the Battle of Waterloo, where they performed with distinction by capturing the Napoleonic Eagle of the French 105th Infantry Regiment. The Regiment's cypher commemorates this event.

The Blues and Royals wear blue tunics and metal helmets with red plumes. They always ride black horses except the Trumpeters who ride greys. During poor weather they may wear a long blue cloak with a red collar.



Identifying the Regiments



Regiment	The Life Guards	The Blues & Royals	The Grenadier Guards
Plume	White - on helmet	red - on helmet	White - worn on the left
Buttons	None	None	Singly
Collar Badge	None	None	Grenade
Shoulder Badge	None	None	Royal Cypher
Tunics	Red	Blue	Red
Head wear	Metal helmet	Metal helmet	Bearskin cap
Armour	Yes	Yes	No
Horse	Dark colour	Dark colour	No
Weapon	Sword	Sword	Rifle

Regiment	The Coldstream Guards	The Scots Guards	The Irish Guards	The Welsh Guards
Plume	Red - worn on the right	None	Blue - worn on the right	White/Green/White - worn on the left
Buttons	Pairs	Threes	Fours	Fives
Collar Badge	Garter Star	Thistle	Shamrock	Leek
Shoulder Badge	Rose	Star of the Order of the Thistle	Star of th Order of St. Patrick	Leek
Tunics	Red	Red	Red	Red
Head wear	Bearskin cap	Bearskin cap	Bearskin cap	Bearskin cap
Armour	No	No	No	No
Horse	No	No	No	No
Weapon	Rifle	Rifle	Rifle	Rifle



Changing the Guard

11.30am The 'New Guard' arrives at Buckingham Palace through the right hand gates led by a Regimental Band and Corps of Drums, having come from Wellington Barracks, their base. The 'New Guard' will halt facing the 'Old Guard'.

The Officers at Buckingham Palace salute the Captain on Parade with their swords, before proceeding to the Guard Room where the keys to Buckingham Palace will be symbolically handed over. The Band will then play a selection of music, allowing the 'Old Guard' sentries to be replaced by the 'New Guard' sentries.

12.05pm The 'Old Guard' leaves Buckingham Palace led by the Band, departing through the centre gates and returning to Wellington Barracks (the home of the Guards Museum) where they will 'Fall Out' in front of their impressive barracks.

The 'New Guard', henceforth known as The Queen's Guard, split into two. One marches to St. James's Palace where they Fall Out*.

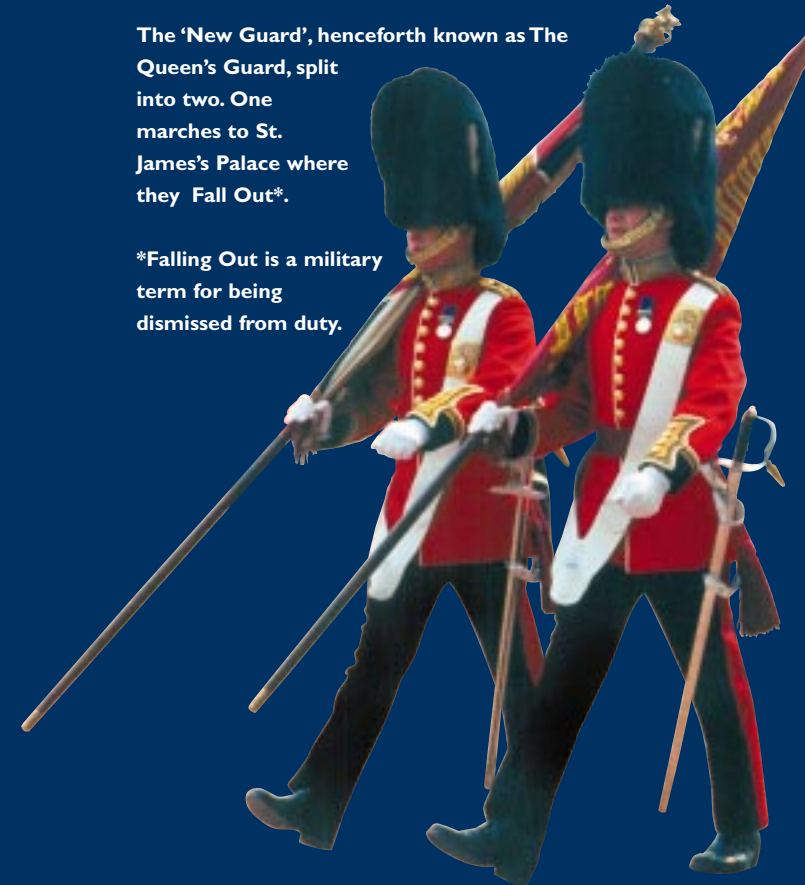
*Falling Out is a military term for being dismissed from duty.

Changing the Guard is a ceremony where the soldiers who have been mounting the Queen's Guard at Buckingham Palace (the 'Old Guard') are relieved by the 'New Guard'. When the Sovereign is in residence the Guard will consist of 3 officers and 40 men. Otherwise it will consist of 3 officers and 31 men. If the flag above the Palace is flying, the Queen is 'at home'. The Queen's Guard is divided into two detachments. One detachment is responsible for Buckingham Palace and the other is responsible for St. James's Palace (the official residence of HRH Prince of Wales).

11.00am A detachment of the 'Old Guard' parades at St. James's Palace and is inspected by the Captain of the Guard, ready to march to Buckingham Palace for the ceremony.

11.00am The main detachment of the 'Old Guard' parades in front of Buckingham Palace and is also inspected.

11.15am The St. James's Palace detachment of the 'Old Guard' marches to Buckingham Palace.



Other Ceremonials

11.00am Changing the Queen's Life Guard at Horse Guards Parade



The mounted Regiments change The Queen's Life Guard at the entrance to Horse Guards, daily at 11.00am (10.00am on Sundays only). There are two types of Queen's Life Guard. A Long Guard consisting of 17 men is mounted when The Queen is resident in London, otherwise a Short Guard made up of 12 men is mounted.

11.00am The Changing the Guard at Windsor Castle

Very similar to The Changing the Guard at Buckingham Palace, the Battalion of Foot Guards stationed at Windsor provide the daily Guard. For further information please call on 09064 123411. The parade takes place on alternate days from mid August to early April.



4.00pm The 4 o'clock Parade

Horse Guards is the official entrance to Buckingham Palace, therefore The Queen's Life Guard is mounted here and is inspected daily at 4 o'clock (see page 26).



10.00pm The Ceremony of the Keys at the Tower of London

For over 700 years, the Tower has been locked every night and no one allowed in or out without the password. Today this ceremony still takes place at 7 minutes to ten each night, when the Chief Yeoman Warder, escorted by the military Guard, marches from the Byward Tower to lock the heavy wooden gates to the fortress.



Beating Retreat

The Household Division Massed Bands undertake Beating Retreat in early June. There are only 2 performances that take place at 6.30pm on Horse Guards Parade.

Trooping the Colour or the Queen's Birthday Parade.



On the Sovereign's official birthday, a day chosen in June, Horse Guards Parade turns into one of the greatest spectacles in the British Calendar of events.

The State Opening of Parliament

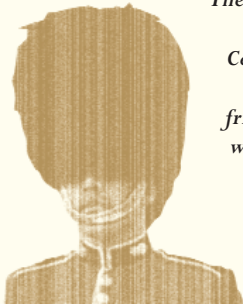
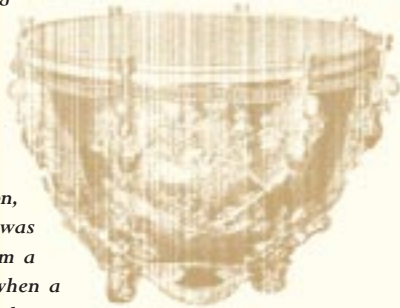
Her Majesty The Queen opens the start of the parliamentary year.

The Lords Mayor's procession

A very colourful and musical spectacle, comprising of floats, bands and ceremonial parades.

PAGEANTRY TALES

Music played during the ceremony has always been a mixture of traditional and popular music of the day. It is said that on one occasion, in 1920, the Band was playing a piece from a popular Operetta when a footman arrived with a message from King George V, addressed to the Director of Music. He excitedly read the note from his King only to find it said; 'His Majesty does not know what the band has just played, but it is never to be played again'!



The Bearskin Caps were introduced into military use in the 18th Century to make the soldiers look taller and therefore more frightening to their enemy. They were adapted for ceremonial use, by the three Regiments of Foot Guards in 1832 and have been used ever since. Some of the Bearskin Caps worn today date back to the 19th Century.

During Queen Victoria's reign she returned to the palace one afternoon via Horse Guards (the official entrance to Buckingham Palace) and found her Life Guard drunk on duty! The Queen was not amused. She decreed: From that day for 100 years every day there should be an inspection to ensure this never happens again. 100 years has now passed but even today you can see this inspection at 4 o'clock.



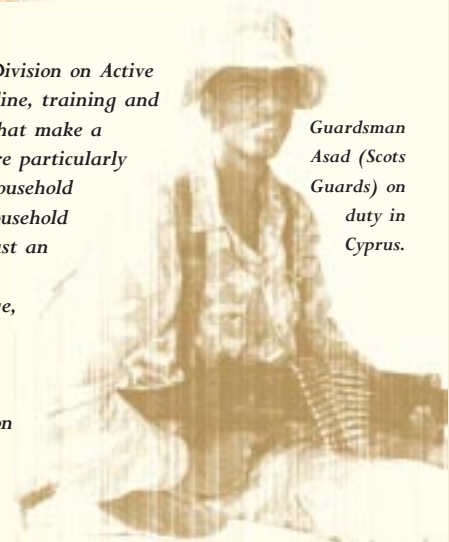
Animals are often retained as mascots by many Regiments of the British Army and the Guards are no exception. Today, The Irish Guards have Cuchulain, an Irish Wolfhound, occasionally seen leading them on Parade. They are the only Guards regiment to have a mascot although other Regiments have had them in the past.



In the 18th Century as well as Guarding the Monarch, the Guards protected those who lived in the City of London, acting as Police and Fire Fighters and standing sentry at the Bank of England and some of the larger theatres.

The Household Division on Active Duty: The discipline, training and high standards that make a British Soldier are particularly evident in the Household Division. The Household Division is not just an intricate part of Britain's Heritage, they are a vital part of Britain's modern army, having seen action in the Falklands, Cyprus, Egypt and recently as part of the

United Nations peace keeping force in Bosnia and Croatia. The Household Division's ceremonial wear is changed for modern camouflage, their horses exchanged for tanks and their swords updated by highly sophisticated weaponry. All leading to a highly skilled and experienced British Soldier.



Guardisman Asad (Scots Guards) on duty in Cyprus.



The Guards Museum collection relates to the five Regiments of Her Majesty's Foot Guards, **The Grenadiers, Coldstream, Scots, Irish and Welsh Guards.** The collection covers over 300 years of history, starting with the Scots Guards who trace their origins to 1642 and leads to present day activities with the UN force in Bosnia.

THE GUARDS MUSEUM

Guardsmen have fought in all major campaigns of the British Army (except India). Battle Honours proudly born on The Colours range from Tangiers 1680 to the Gulf War 1991. However, no battle honour is more famous than Waterloo where on 18th June 1815 the

Duke of Wellington defeated Napoleon. **The Guards Museum** presents the weapons, colours, trophies and personal belongings of these brave men and recreates many dramatic moments of History in which Guardsmen have taken part.

The Guards Museum is based at Wellington Barracks, Birdcage Walk close to

Buckingham Palace. Open from

10.00am until 4.00pm, daily including weekends and bank holidays. Closed for Christmas and some ceremonial days. For information call (020) 7414 3271.



The Household Cavalry Museum collection relates to **The Life Guards, Horse Grenadiers Guards, Royal Horse Guards (The Blues) and The Blues and Royals.** The collection covers over 300 years of history from the Sovereign's mounted bodyguard.



THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY MUSEUM

The collection contains uniforms, weapons, Standards (flags), Regimental Medals from the 17th Century and includes two silver kettledrums presented to the 2nd Life Guards by William IV, dated 1831 and said to be priceless! It also houses personal gifts from the

monarch; documents signed by Charles II and James II; and private letters, journals and war diaries.

The Household Cavalry Museum is based at Combermere Barracks, Windsor, a short drive away from Windsor Castle, where their is a Changing of the Guard ceremony at 11.30 am that is well worth attending (see pages 22 & 23). For more information and opening times contact 01753 755203/755112.



La relève de la Garde de Buckingham Palace

La division royale consiste en 7 régiments : 2 régiments de cavalerie et 5 d'infanterie. Ils ont l'honneur d'être l'escorte et les garde du corps des souverains. En outre, ces troupes sont entraînées et régulièrement déployées dans le monde lors d'opérations spéciales.

La Garde se compose de deux détachements. Le premier est responsable de Buckingham Palace, l'autre de St. James's Palace. Il y a donc une cérémonie à chaque Palais. Il est possible d'assister à la Relève principale de la garde devant Buckingham Palace.

A 11 heures Le détachement de St. James's Palace défile devant St. James Palace. Le Capitaine de la Garde inspecte le régiment.

A 11 heures Le détachement de Buckingham Palace défile devant Buckingham Palace avant d'être inspecté.

A 11:15 heures Le détachement de St. James's Palace rejoint le détachement de Buckingham Palace. Ensemble ils attendent l'arrivée de la "Garde montante".

A 11:30 heures La Garde montante arrive par la grille de droite à Buckingham Palace. Elle est conduite par l'orchestre du régiment et le Corps des tambours qui viennent de leur base, la caserne de Wellington. La Garde montante fait halte devant la "garde descendante". Elles se saluent.

Les Officiers de Buckingham Palace saluent le Capitaine du défilé de leurs épées avant d'aller dans la salle des Gardes ou les clefs de

Buckingham Palace sont symboliquement remises par la garde descendante à la garde montante. L'orchestre joue alors plusieurs airs musicaux pendant que la sentinelle de la garde descendante est remplacée par celle de la garde montante.

Les Capitaines des deux détachements se dirigent ensuite vers le Palais pour recevoir leurs ordres. C'est par tradition l'Officier supérieur de la garde descendante qui choisit les airs de musique.

A 12:05 heures La garde descendante quitte Buckingham Palace, orchestre en tête. Elle part des grilles centrales du palais pour retourner à la caserne de Wellington.

La garde montante, qui devient alors la "Garde de la Reine", se sépare en deux détachements. Le détachement de St. James's Palace se dirige vers St. James's Palace et le détachement de Buckingham Palace se met en faction à Buckingham Palace. Si l'on suit la garde descendante et l'orchestre jusqu'à la caserne de Wellington (environ 200 mètres de Buckingham Palace), on assiste à une autre courte cérémonie face à la caserne impressionnante. Les gardes peuvent alors officiellement rompre les rangs.



Die Wachablosung am Buckingham-Palast

Die Household Division besteht aus 7 Regimentern: zwei Kavallerie- und fünf Infanterieregimentern. Zusammen bilden diese die privilegierte Leibgarde der Regentin, sowie die königliche Eskorte. Darüber hinaus sind diese Truppen stets einsatzbereit und werden weltweit zu bestimmten Anlässen eingesetzt.

Die Garde ist in zwei Abteilungen aufgeteilt. Eine Abteilung ist für den Buckingham-Palast zuständig (BP), die andere für den St. James's-Palast (JP). Es gibt daher an jedem Palast eine eigene Zeremonie. Die große Wachablosung findet jedoch am Buckingham-Palast statt.

11:00h Die JP-Abteilung zieht vor dem St. James's-Palast auf und wird vom Wachhauptmann inspiziert.

11:00h Die BP-Abteilung zieht vor dem Buckingham-Palast auf und wird ebenfalls inspiziert.

11:15h Die JP-Abteilung marschiert vom St. James's-Palast zum Buckingham-Palast und vereinigt sich dort mit der Parade der BP-Abteilung.

Beide Abteilungen stehen dann bereit und erwarten die Ankunft der neuen Wache (New Guard).

11:30h Nachdem die New Guard von ihrer Kaserne, den Wellington Barracks, abmarschiert ist, erreicht sie den Buckingham-Palast durch das rechte Tor, angeführt von einer Militärkapelle und einem Trommlerkorps. Die New Guard nimmt der Alten Wache (Old Guard) gegenüber Stellung zum militärischen Gruß. Die Offiziere des Buckingham-Palasts salutieren dem Paradehauptmann mit dem Schwert,

bevor sie sich in den Wachraum (Guard Room) begeben, wo die Old Guard der New Guard den symbolischen Schlüssel des Buckingham-Palasts übergibt. Die Kapelle spielt daraufhin eine Musikauswahl, währenddessen die Wachsoldaten der Old Guard gegen die der New Guard ausgetauscht werden. Die Wachhauptmänner begeben sich dann in den Palast, um ihre Tagesbefehle entgegenzunehmen. Die Musikauswahl der Kapelle wird traditionell vom Senior Officer der Old Guard getroffen.

12:05h Die Old Guard verläßt, angeführt von der Kapelle, den Buckingham-Palast durch das Mitteltor und kehrt zu den Wellington Barracks zurück. Die New Guard, von diesem Zeitpunkt an Queen's Guard genannt, teilt sich in zwei Abteilungen. Die JP-Abteilung marschiert zum St. James's-Palast, während die BP-Abteilung zur Wache im Buckingham-Palast verbleibt. Folgen Sie der Old Guard samt Kapelle zurück zu den Wellington Barracks, wo diese vor der imposanten Kaserne eine weitere kurze Zeremonie abhält. Sie wird sich dann dort auflösen, bzw. offiziell vom Tagesdienst entlassen werden.



バッキンガム宮殿 衛兵交替

近衛師団は、2つの近衛騎兵隊と5つの近衛歩兵連隊という7連隊から構成され、王族の護衛にあたります。この任務に加え、これらの連隊は軍事訓練を受け、世界中の軍事作戦に定期的に配備されています。

衛兵は、バッキンガム宮殿の警護にあたるもの（BP）とセント・ジェームズ宮殿の警護にあたるもの（JP）という2分隊に分けられます。バッキンガム宮殿正面では、本格的な衛兵交替をご覧いただけます。

11:00am

JP分隊がセント・ジェームズ宮殿でパレードを行い、大尉が分隊の点呼を取ります。

11:00am

BP分隊がバッキンガム宮殿正面でパレードを行い、ここでも点呼が取られます。

11:15am

JP分隊がセント・ジェームズ宮殿からバッキンガム宮殿に行進し、パレード中のBP分隊に加わります。両隊は整列して、ニュー・ガードの到着を待ちます。

11:30am

ニュー・ガードが、基地とするウェリントン兵舎から右手の門を抜けてバッキンガム宮殿まで、楽隊と太鼓隊に導かれて到着します。ニュー・ガードはオールド・ガードに向かい合って整列し、敬礼を交わします。バッキンガム宮殿の将校が大尉に向かって刀礼を行っているから、衛兵室に向かい、バッキン

ガム宮殿の鍵がオールド・ガードからニュー・ガードに手渡されます。その後、楽隊が演奏を行う中、オールド・ガードからニュー・ガードへの歩哨の交替が行われ、大尉たちは宮殿内でその日の指令を受けます。ここで演奏される楽曲は伝統的にオールド・ガードの上級士官により選ばれることになっています。

12:05pm

オールド・ガードが楽隊を先頭に、中央門を抜けてバッキンガム宮殿を去り、ウェリントン兵舎に向かっています。この時点からクイーンズ・ガードと呼ばれることになるニュー・ガードは2分隊に分かれます。JP分隊はセント・ジェームズ宮殿まで行進を行い、BP分隊はバッキンガム宮殿の警護にあたります。

オールド・ガードと楽隊の後ろを追いウェリントン兵舎（バッキンガム宮殿から約200メートル）に向かっていると、ここでも印象的な兵舎の正面で簡単な儀式が行われるのをご覧いただけます。これが完了してはじめてオールド・ガードが解散し、正式に任務から解かれることとなります。



El cambio de la Guardia Real del Palacio de Buckingham

La División de la Casa Real la forman 7 regimientos, dos de ellos montados y cinco de infantería. Esta División goza del privilegio de ser el cuerpo de guardaespaldas y la escolta de la Soberana. Además, estas tropas están entrenadas y con regularidad se despliegan para llevar a cabo operaciones por todo el mundo.

El cuerpo de la Guardia lo componen dos Destacamentos. Uno se encarga del Palacio de Buckingham (PB) y el otro del Palacio de St. James (PJ). Es por ello que existe una ceremonia distinta en cada palacio. El cambio principal de la Guardia se puede contemplar en la parte delantera del Palacio de Buckingham.

11:00 Tiene lugar el desfile del Destacamento de la Guardia en el Palacio de St. James, al cual pasa revista el Capitán de la Guardia.

11:00 El Destacamento de PB desfila delante del Palacio de Buckingham, al cual también se pasa revista.

11:15 El Destacamento PJ marcha partiendo del Palacio de St. James hasta el de Buckingham, incorporándose así al Destacamento del PB, que ya se encuentra desfilando. Los dos destacamentos esperan la llegada de la Nueva Guardia Real.

11:30 La Nueva Guardia llega al Palacio de Buckingham por la entrada de la derecha, encabezada por la Banda del Regimiento y el Cuerpo de los Tambores, los cuales llegan de los barracones de Wellington, que es su base. La Nueva Guardia se detiene justo delante de la Vieja Guardia para que las dos se saluden.

Los oficiales del Palacio de Buckingham saludan al Capitán del desfile con sus

espadas, antes de pasar al Salón de la Guardia, en donde la Vieja Guardia entrega de forma simbólica las llaves del Palacio de Buckingham a la Nueva Guardia.

A continuación la Banda toca una selección de piezas musicales, tiempo durante el cual los centinelas de la Vieja Guardia serán sustituidos por los de la Nueva. Los Capitanes de la Guardia entran en el Palacio para recibir las órdenes del día. Es tradición que la música seleccionada la escoja el Oficial Superior de la Vieja Guardia.

12:05 La Vieja Guardia deja el Palacio de Buckingham con la Banda a la cabeza, saliendo por la entrada central y volviendo a los Barracones de Wellington.

La Nueva Guardia, conocida a partir de este momento como la Guardia de la Reina, se divide en dos destacamentos. El Destacamento JP marcha hacia el Palacio de St. James, mientras que el de PB se dirige al Palacio de Buckingham. Entonces la Vieja Guardia y la Banda vuelven a los Barracones de Wellington (a unos 200 metros del Palacio de Buckingham). De nuevo realizan la corta ceremonia delante de los impresionantes barracones. Es aquí donde rompen filas y quedan formalmente dispensados de sus funciones.



Helpful Hints

To avoid disappointment, please use the telephone numbers (opposite page) to confirm timings.

Please note that during bad weather the route changes to accommodate the Wet Guard. In particularly bad weather the ceremony might even be cancelled.

Changing the Guard is not exclusively undertaken by the Guards Regiments.

From time to time other units are given the honour of providing the Queen's Guard, particularly during the month of August.

Food and beverages are available in St. James's Park, please use the Royal Parks' licensed vendors.

For your own safety and the safety of others please cross only at marked crossing points.

You are in a Public place, so please take care of your belongings and note that it is easy for families and groups to get separated.

The Police are in attendance both for your safety and to protect the Guards, please follow their instructions.

Helpful Telephone Numbers

Changing the Guard

Changing the Guard at Buckingham Palace takes place every day at 11.30am from April to early August. From August to March it happens every other day at 11.30am. If it is wet the Ceremony will not take place. For further information call 09064 123411.

Changing the Queen's Life Guard at Horse Guards Parade

For further information please call 09064 123411.

The 4 o'clock Parade

For further information please call 09064 123411.

The Ceremony of the Keys at the Tower of London

Giving one months notice, free tickets can be applied for by writing to: The Ceremony of the Keys, Waterloo Block, HM Tower of London, London EC3N 4AB.

Beating Retreat

Tickets can be applied for in writing with 3 months advance notice from: The Treasurer, Household Division Funds, Horse Guards, Whitehall, London SW1A 2AX, or call (020) 7414 2271.

Trooping the Colour of the Queen's Birthday Parade

All details on 09064 123413. Tickets can be applied for in writing with 3 months advance notice from: The Brigadier Major, Household Division, Horse Guards, Whitehall, London SW1A 2AX.

The State Opening of Parliament

For further information please call 09064 123413.

The Lord Mayor's Show

For further information please call 09064 123413.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

They're changing guard at Buckingham Palace -
Christopher Robin went down with Alice.
Alice is marrying one of the guard.
"A soldier's life is terrible hard",
Says Alice.

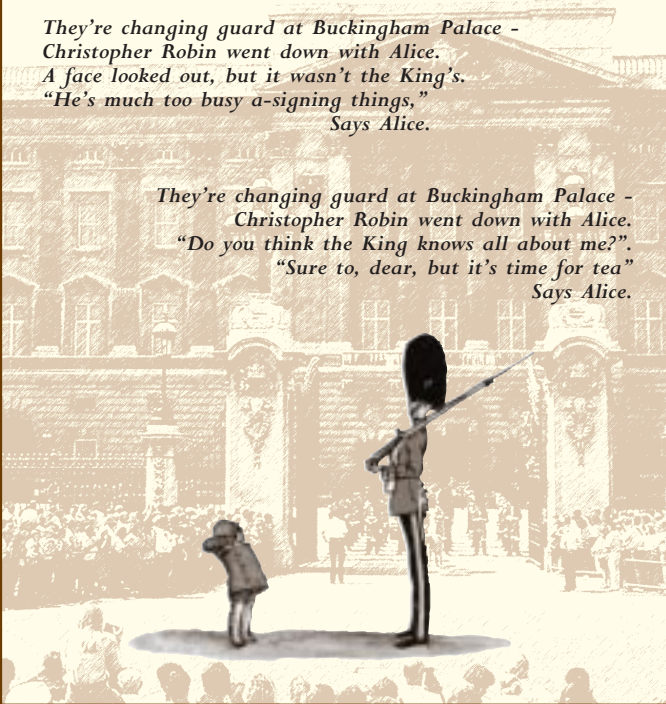
They're changing guard at Buckingham Palace -
Christopher Robin went down with Alice.
We saw a guard in a sentry-box.
"One of the sergeants looks after their socks,"
Says Alice.

They're changing guard at Buckingham Palace -
Christopher Robin went down with Alice.
We looked for the King, but he never came.
"Well, God take care of him, all the same,"
Says Alice.

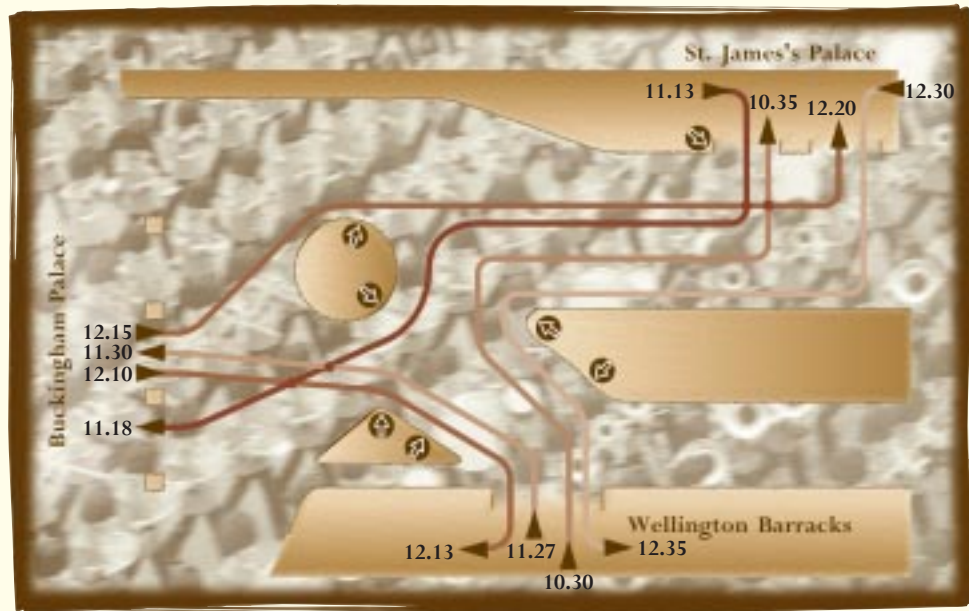
They're changing guard at Buckingham Palace -
Christopher Robin went down with Alice.
They've great big parties inside the grounds.
"I wouldn't be King for a hundred pounds,"
Says Alice.

They're changing guard at Buckingham Palace -
Christopher Robin went down with Alice.
A face looked out, but it wasn't the King's.
"He's much too busy a-signing things,"
Says Alice.

They're changing guard at Buckingham Palace -
Christopher Robin went down with Alice.
"Do you think the King knows all about me?"
"Sure to, dear, but it's time for tea"
Says Alice.



PARADES OF THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY & THE HOUSEHOLD DIVISION



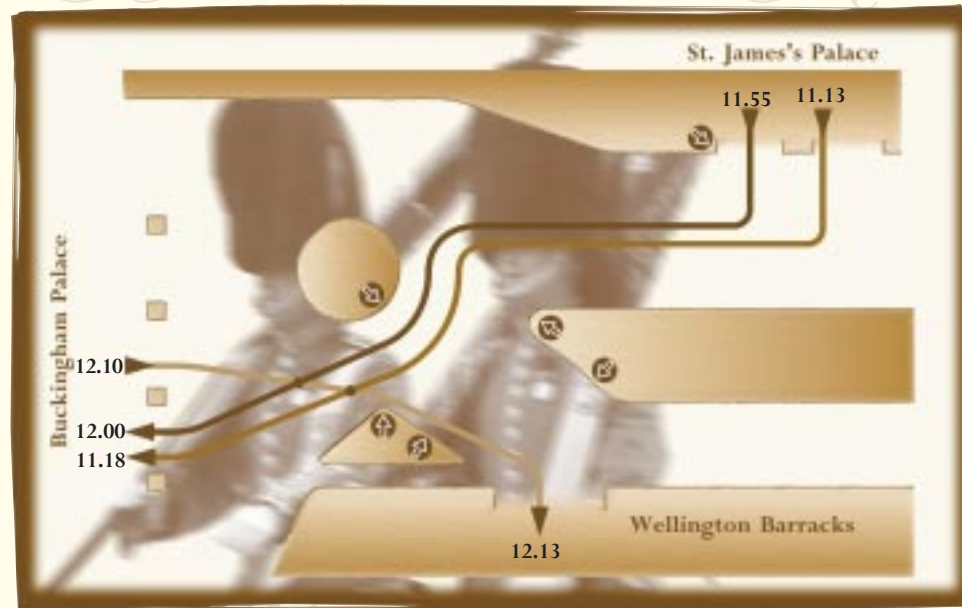
Parades of the Corps of Drums



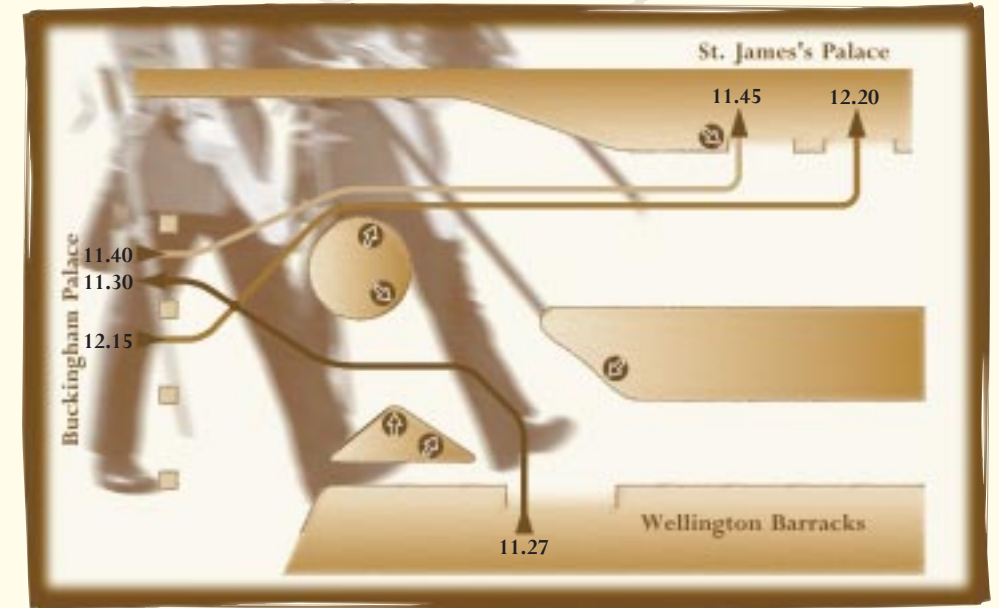
Parades of the Household Cavalry

- 10.30 Corps of Drums Depart Wellington Barracks
- 10.45 Household Cavalry Ride By
- 11.13 Old Guard Depart St. James's Palace
- 11.27 New Guard Depart Wellington Barracks
- 11.35 Household Cavalry Ride By
- 11.40 New Guard Depart Buckingham Palace
- 11.55 Old Guard Depart Stable Yard
- 12.10 Old Guard Depart Buckingham Palace
- 12.15 New Guard Depart Buckingham Palace
- 12.30 Corps of Drums Depart St. James's Palace
-  Best view for photography
-  11.35 Parade start time
-  11.50 Parade finish time

Please note that times may vary. Not to scale - for illustrative purposes only.



Parades of the Old Guard



Parades of the New Guard

