



**UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE BARRACKS WASHINGTON**

EVENING PARADE

Welcome to Marine Barracks Washington

From the Continental Marines established in 1775, to the warriors engaged in operations throughout the world today, the heritage of the United States Marine Corps is among the most distinguished and celebrated of any fighting force. Throughout our history, individual Marines have been the bedrock upon which our Corps is built. All men and women associated with the Marine Corps take great pride in being a part of this unique organization's legacy and traditions. An important piece of our heritage is Marine Barracks Washington, D. C., the "Oldest Post of the Corps." Since its construction at the beginning of the 19th Century, Marine Barracks Washington - known as "8th and I" for its location at the intersection at 8th and I Streets Southeast has played a significant role in our history and traditions.

1775-1783 Revolutionary War
1801-1805 Tripoli
1798-1801 French Naval War

1812-1815 War of 1812
1835-1842 Florida Indian Wars
1898 Spanish War

“The Oldest Post of the Corps”



1864-1848 Mexico
1898 Phillippine Insurrection
1861-1865 War between States

1900 Boxer Rebellion
1912 Nicaragua
1916-1924 Santo Domingo

Marine Barracks Washington D.C.

Established in 1801, Marine Barracks Washington D.C. is considered the “Oldest Post of the Corps.” The property has served as the residence of every Commandant of the Marine Corps since 1806. Even President Thomas Jefferson took an active interest in the selection of the site. He personally rode through Washington with then Commandant, Lieutenant Colonel William Burrows, in search of a suitable location. These leaders chose the current site of the Barracks due to its proximity to the Navy Yard and easy marching distance to the Capitol.



The Barracks continues to occupy the same quadrangle as the Barracks of the early 19th Century, and the buildings are used much for the same purposes. The areas on the south and east side of the quadrangle were used for offices, maintenance facilities and living spaces for Marines. The building on the west was the location of the officers' quarters. The Commandant's House at the north end of the Barracks was completed in 1806 and is the only original building still standing. It is the oldest federally-occupied building in the Nation's Capital.

The training of new officers and recruits began at the Barracks shortly after they were constructed and continued throughout the 19th Century. The Barracks also served as the location of the Marine Corps Headquarters until 1901. Marines from the Barracks participated in the defense of Washington during the War of 1812 and served in the Indian Wars of 1826-37, the War with Mexico, the Civil War and the Spanish American War. Most recently, Barracks Marines have deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan in support of Operations IRAQI FREEDOM and ENDURING FREEDOM.

1914 Vera Cruz
1912-1918 World War I
1918-1934 Gautu

Belleau Wood
Soisson
1926-1933 Nicaragua

The Marine Barracks has also been the home of the United States Marine Band since 1801. Shortly after its formation in 1798, the Band was requested to play for President John Adams at the Executive Mansion. This White House engagement began a tradition that earned the Marine Band the title of “The President’s Own.” It was also at the barracks that famed composer and conductor John Philip Sousa wrote many of his legendary marches while serving as director of the Marine Band.

Today, Barracks Marines perform a variety of missions in support of our Nation to include, ceremonial and musical services, funeral support of Arlington National Cemetery, presidential support duties, and preparing Marines for service in the operating forces. The Barracks is also home to the Marine Corps Institute, which as part of the overall Marine Corps Training and Education program develops, distributes, updates, and services distance education products to prepare Marines for their role in current and future operations.



St. Mihiel
World War II
Blanc Mont

Meuse-Argonne
1941 Pearl Harbor
Wake Island

Home of the Commandants



When first built, the Home of the Commandants measured 25 by 32 feet. The Georgian-Federalist style house featured four rooms and a central hallway on each floor, a kitchen in the basement and servants' quarters in the attic.

Renovations and additions, which began in 1836, have expanded the house to 15,000 square feet, housing a total of 30 rooms, not counting closets or baths. The decor has always been dictated by the personal tastes of each Commandant and his family.

The Home of the Commandants was one of the few buildings not burned by the British when they raided the Capitol in 1814. While no one knows for certain why the British spared the Home of the Commandants, several theories have arisen over time. One theory is that the commanders of the British troops, Admiral George Cockburn and Major General Robert Ross, spared the building to use as their headquarters, then neglected to torch the home upon their withdraw. Another rumor contends that Marines at the Battle of Bladensburg so impressed Major General Ross that he spared the house and the Barracks as a gesture of soldierly respect. Whatever the reason, the building remained standing and gave rise to legends that are still a part of our Corps today.

In 1916, the 12th Commandant of the Marine Corps, Major General George Barnett, approached then acting Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, with the proposal to have the portraits of each Marine Corps Commandant displayed in the Home of the Commandants to document

1943 New Georgia
Battan & Corregidor
Bougainville

1942 Midway
Tarawa
Guadalcanal



changes in uniforms. The idea was a proved, and today, portraits of all of the Commandants except one hang on the walls of the house.

A tradition associated with the Home of the Commandants is that each family that occupies the house leaves a gift for future occupants. Examples of gifts left by Commandants over the years include fine furniture, crystal and china.

The lot on which the Home of the Commandants sits, called Square 927, was entered into the National Register of Historic Places in 1972 and was designated a National Historic Landmark by the Department of the Interior in 1976.

From November 2010 to May 2011, the Home of the Commandants underwent significant renovations to restore structural integrity to the building.

New Britain
1944 Marshall Islands
Okinawa

Marianas
1950 Korea
Peleliu

U.S. Marine Drum and Bugle Corps

During the 18th and 19th centuries, military musicians, or “field musics” as they were called at the time, provided a means of passing commands to Marines in battle formations. The sound of various drum beats and bugle calls could be easily heard over the noise of the battlefield, and were used for numerous reasons as signals to the Marines. Through the 1930s, Marine Corps posts still employed a number of buglers and drummers to play the traditional calls and to ring a ship’s bell to signal the time.



1958 Lebanon
1945 Iwo Jima
1962-1975 Vietnam

1965 Dominican Republic
1987-1991 Persian Gulf
1981-1984 Lebanon

The U. S. Marine Drum and Bugle Corps was formed in 1934 at Marine Barracks Washington and titled “The Commandant’s Own.” The unit provided musical support to ceremonies around the nation’s capital. In 1968, Truman Crawford, formerly of the U. S. Air Force Drum Corps, became the musical arranger and instructor for “The Commandant’s Own.” During his 30 year career as a Marine, he created a unique and popular image for the Drum and Bugle Corps. His tenure with “The Commandant’s Own” had a tremendous influence over the development of this storied organization and earned him the nickname of the “John Phillip Sousa of the Drum Corps.”



1988-1990 Panama
1983 Grenada
1990-1991 Liberia

1992-1995 Somalia
Albania
Kosovo



1993-1997 Haiti
Adriatic
1992-2001 Balkins

Sea Operations
2003 Liberia
2003 Bahgdad

U.S. Marine Band

The United States Marine Band, also known as “The President’s Own,” was established by an Act of Congress on 11 July 1798 and is America’s oldest continuously active professional musical organization. The Marine Band made their White House debut in 1801 and serves as the only musical unit dedicated to providing musical services for the President of the United States.

Today, the Marine Band also includes the Marine Chamber Orchestra and Marine Chamber Ensembles. The Marine Band has been a part of many of our Nation’s most iconic historical events, to include the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, when President Abraham Lincoln made his legendary address.

The most famous director of the band is undoubtedly John Philip Sousa, who lent his leadership and musical talents to the group from 1880 to 1892. During that time he composed many of his most famous marches, to include "Washington Post March" and "Semper Fidelis."



2003-2010 Iraq
2003 An-Nasariyah
2003 Tikrit

2004 Al-Fallujah
(Operation VIGILANT RESOLVE)
2004 An-Najaf

Company A and Company B

Company A and Company B make up the ceremonial infantry units of Marine Barracks Washington. These companies support ceremonial events throughout the National Capital Region, to include events at the White House, Pentagon, Washington Navy Yard, and Arlington National Cemetery. The Silent Drill Platoon and the United States Marine Color Guard both fall under Company A, while the United States Marine Corps Body Bearer section is part of Company B.

H&S

The Marines, sailors and civilians of H&S company sustain our world class facilities and grounds as well as manage the daily efforts of the Barracks. In addition, they provide the Marines of the parade staffs as well as the parking and hosting details that facilitated your visit to the oldest post.



2005 Al-Qaim
2006 Ar-Ramadi II
2001-Present Afghanistan

2009 Operation KHANJAR
2004 & 2010 Haiti
2010 Battle of Marja



2004 22nd MEU Operations against Taliban in Oruzgan Province and Zabul Province
2001 TF 58 Seizure of FOB Rhino
2004 Ar-Ramadi I

Commandants of the U.S. Marine Corps

Samuel Nicholas	1775 - 1781
William W. Burrows	1798 - 1804
Franklin Wharton	1804 - 1818
Anthony Gale.	1819 - 1820
Archibald Henderson	1820 - 1859
John Harris	1859 - 1864
Jacob Zeilin	1864 - 1876
Charles G. McCawley	1876 - 1891
Charles Heywood	1891 - 1903
George F. Elliott	1903 - 1910
William P. Biddle.	1911 - 1914
George Barnett	1914 - 1920
John A. Lejeune	1920 - 1929
Wendell C. Neville	1929 - 1930
Ben H. Fuller	1930 - 1934
John H. Russell, Jr.	1934 - 1936
Thomas Holcomb	1936 - 1943
Alexander A. Vandergrift	1944 - 1947
Clifton B. Cates.	1948 - 1951
Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.	1952 - 1955
Randolph M. Pate	1956 - 1959
David M. Shoup	1960 - 1963
Wallace M. Green, Jr.	1964 - 1967
Leonard F. Chapman, Jr.	1968 - 1971
Robert E. Cushman, Jr.	1972 - 1975
Louis H. Wilson, Jr.	1975 - 1979
Robert H. Barrow	1979 - 1983
Paul X. Kelley.	1983 - 1987
Alfred M. Gray, Jr.	1987 - 1991
Carl E. Mundy, Jr.	1991 - 1995
Charles C. Krulak	1995 - 1999
James L. Jones, Jr.	1999 - 2003
Michael W. Hagee	2003 - 2006
James T. Conway	2006 - 2010
James F. Amos	2010 - 2014
Joseph F. Dunford, Jr.	2014 - 2015
Robert B. Neller	2015 - Present



SEQUENCE OF EVENTS



U.S. MARINE BAND CONCERT

TWO BELLS / ASSEMBLY / SONG OF MARINES

REPORT

OFFICERS CALL

MASCOT INTRODUCTION

RAMPART FANFARE

FORMATION OF THE BATTALION
-Sound Attention / Sound Adjutant's Call
-Dressing Sequence

PRESENTATION OF THE COLORS
-Star Spangled Banner

SOUND OFF

PRESENTATION OF THE COMMAND
-Turnover Sequence / Manual of Arms
-Publication of the Orders / Officers Center

SILENT DRILL PLATOON PERFORMANCE

DRUM & BUGLE COPRS CONCERT

HONORS

PASS IN REVIEW

TURNOVER / MARCH OFF

EVENING COLORS

TAPS

