INAUGURAL PARADE 2005:

This year’s inaugural parade is expected to last about two hours (1:52 if all goes well). Military and civilian bands will march along a 1.7 mile route from the Capitol to the White House.

**Start Time:** 2:30 pm  
**Parade Start Location:** Intersection of Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenue. Procession continues down Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House.

There will be 11,000 participants including military units, marching bands, floats, vehicles and horses. Local bands and marching units sent applications to the Presidential Inaugural Committee (PIC) approximately three months ago. The PIC selects the participants and this year are making special efforts to fit with the inaugural theme, “Celebrating Freedom, Honoring Service”, selecting a number of military bands as well as an outfit from every state.

Below are lists of the anticipated participants from each state and the military units included, followed by a history of the inaugural parade.

**State Representatives:**

- **Alaska Highlanders** – Anchorage, AK  
- **Auburn University Marching Band** – Auburn University, AL  
- **Mobile Azalea Trail** – Mobile, AL  
- **Camden Fairview High School Marching Band** – Camden, AR  
- **Arcadia High School Marching Band** – Arcadia, CA  
- **Merced County Sheriffs Posse** – Merced, CA  
- **Freedom Riders** – Kersey, CO  
- **First Company Governor’s Horse Guards** – Avon, CT  
- **Connecticut’s Second Company Governor’s Horse Guard** – Newtown, CT  
- **St. John’s College High School** – Washington, DC  
- **USS Uniform Division Honor Guard** – Washington, DC  
- **USS Uniform Division Motorcycle Guard** – Washington, DC  
- **New Castle County Police Mounted Unit** – New Castle, DE  
- **Gaither High School Marching Cowboys** – Tampa, FL  
- **21st Ohio Infantry Civil War History Group** – Suwanee, GA  
- **Lowndes High School “Georgia Bridgemen” Band** – Valdosta, GA  
- **Grant Wood All City Drum Corps** – Cedar Rapids, IA  
- **Americana’s** – Rexburg, ID  
- **Red Hot Mamas, Ltd.** – Hayden, ID  
- **Lincoln-Way Central High School Marching Knights** – New Lenox, IL  
- **Culver Black Horse Troop & Equestriennes** – Culver, IN
Marion County Sheriff’s Precision Drill Squad – Indianapolis, IN
Ft. Riley Commanding General’s Mounted Color Guard – Ft. Riley, KS
Marshall County High School Marching Marshalls – Benton, KY
Warren County Prevention Partnership – Bowling Green, KY
West Monroe High School Marching Band – West Monroe, LA
Lincoln Minute Men – Lincoln, MA
American Originals Fife & Drum Corps – Annapolis, MD
Ballou High School – Washington, DC
Military Order of the Purple Heart – District Heights, MD
Scarborough and Elliot PD Explorer Posts – Scarborough, ME
Mid American Pompon – Farmington Hills, MI
Lakeville Senior High School Marching Band – Lakeville, MN
Stars ‘N’ Steeds Mounted Drill Team – Willard, MO
Stone High School Band – Wiggins, MS
West Johnston High School Band – Benson, NC
University of Nebraska at Omaha Marching Mavericks – Omaha, NE
Spartans Drum and Bugle Corps – Nashua, NH
Jackson Memorial High School Bands – Jackson, NJ
Zuni Pueblo Band – Zuni, NM
McQueen High School Band – Reno, NV
FDNY Emerald Society Pipes & Drums – Breezy Point, NY
NYPD Emerald Society Pipes and Drums – Bronx, NY
Lincoln Highway National Museum & Archives – Galion, OH
Ohio State University Marching Band – Columbus, OH
A Touch of Ear Draft Mule Hitch – Cyril, OK
Broken Arrow High School Marching Band – Broken Arrow, OK
Tulsa County Sheriff’s Office – Tulsa, OK
Ring of Fire – Sherwood, OR
Easton Area High School “Red Rover” Marching Band – Easton, PA
Washington Crossing Foundation – Newton Square, PA
Rhode Island Brotherhood of Correctional Officers – Cranston, RI
Easley NJROTC – Easley, SC
The Summerall Guards – The Citadel – Charleston, SC
Northern State University Marching Wolves – Aberdeen, SD
University of Tennessee – Knoxville, TN
Crawford High School Pirate Band – Crawford, TX
First Cavalry Division Horse Cavalry Detachment – Fort Hood, TX
Kilgore College Rangerettes – Kilgore, TX
Ross Volunteer Company of Texas A&M University – College Station, TX
Texas A&M University – Fightin’ Texas Aggie Band – College Station, TX
U.S. Border Control, El Paso Sector – El Paso, TX
University of Texas Longhorn Band – Austin, TX
American Fork High School Marching Band – American Fork, UT
American Rescue Dog Association – Woodford, VA
Halau Ho’omau I KaWai Ola ‘O – Woodbridge, VA
United States Army Caisson Platoon – Ft. Myer, VA
Virginia Military Institute – Lexington, VA
Virginia Tech Regimental Band – Blacksburg, VA
Norwich University – Northfield, VT
Menasha High School Bluejay Brigade Marching Band – Menasha, WI
Liberty High School – Clarksburg, WV
Wyoming High School All State Marching Band – Worland, WY

Military Units to Participate:

United States Army
The U.S. Army Band, Fort Myer, VA
1-01 - Composite Company 3rd United States Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard), Fort Myer, VA
1-01 - U.S. Army Staff, Washington, DC
1-02 - U.S. Army Field Band, Fort George G. Meade, MD
1-03 -- United States Military Academy at West Point, West Point, NY
1-04 - Composite Company - 3rd United States Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard), Fort Myer, VA
1-05 - U.S. Army Color Guard, Third United States Infantry (The Old Guard), Fort Myer, VA
1-06 - District Of Columbia Army National Guard Marching Company, Washington, DC
1-07 - 5115th Garrison Theater Support Unit, Fort George G. Meade, MD
2-11 – U.S. Army Caisson Platoon, Third United States Infantry (The Old Guard), Fort Myer, VA
3-11 – Commanding General’s Mounted Color Guard, Fort Riley, KS
5-22 – First Cavalry Division Horse Cavalry Detachment, Fort Hood, TX

United States Marine Corps
2-01 - United States Marine Corps Staff, Marine Barracks Washington
2-02 - United States Marine Band, Marine Barracks Washington
2-03 - United States Marine Corps Marching Unit, Marine Barracks Washington
2-04 - United States Marine Corps Color Guard, Marine Barracks Washington
2-05 - United States Marine Corps Reserve, Washington, DC

United States Navy
3-01 - United States Navy Staff, Naval District Washington
3-02 - The United States Navy Band, Naval District Washington
3-03 - United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD
3-04 - United States Navy Ceremonial Guard Marching Company,
Naval District Washington
3-05 - United States Navy Color Guard, Naval District Washington
3-06 - United States Navy Reserve, Naval District Washington

United States Air Force
4-01 - United States Air Force Staff, Washington, DC
4-02 - The United States Air Force Band, Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, DC
4-03 - United States Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, CO
4-04 - United States Air Force Honor Guard, Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, DC
4-05 - United States Air Force Honor Guard Color Guard, Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, DC
4-06 - District of Columbia Air National Guard Marching Squadron, Andrews Air Force Base, MD
4-07 - 459th Air Refueling Wing United States Air Force Reserve, Andrews Air Force Base, MD

United States Coast Guard
5-01 - United States Coast Guard Staff, Washington, DC
5-02 - United States Coast Guard Band, New London, CT
5-03 - United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, CT
5-04 - United States Coast Guard Training Center, Cape May, NJ
5-05 - United States Coast Guard Color Guard, Alexandria, VA
5-06 - United States Coast Officer Candidate School, New London, CT
5-07 - United States Merchant Marine Academy Regimental Staff, Kings Point, NY
5-08 - United States Merchant Marine Academy Regimental Band, Kings Point, NY
5-09 - United States Merchant Marine Academy Color Guard, Kings Point, NY
5-10 - United States Merchant Marine Academy Regimental Detachment, Kings Point, NY
PARADE HISTORY

Below please find some Inaugural Parade fun facts, followed by a short description of each parade since George Washington's inaugural, put together by CBS News researchers over the past three decades.

Tidbits

- Inaugural processions along Pennsylvania Avenue of varying degrees of dignity and pageantry have honored every chief executive claiming office by election since Thomas Jefferson.

- John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Johnson, Chester Arthur, and Gerald Ford, vice presidents who ascended to the office of president but did not win an election, have been the only successors to Jefferson not ushered into their first term in office by an inaugural parade down Pennsylvania Avenue.

- On the way to the nation's new capital for Thomas Jefferson's inauguration, President John Adams and his entourage got lost in the woods and spent two hours trying to find Washington.

- Abraham Lincoln's first inaugural parade was especially symbolic. Cannons were placed at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue as the nation was on the verge of Civil War. Armed guards closed streets and riflemen dotted the rooftops overlooking the parade route.

- Ulysses S. Grant's second inauguration, in 1873, probably has never been outdone, at least from a gastronomic standpoint. Among the items ordered for a feast at the inaugural ball: 8,000 pickled oysters, 150 pounds of boiled lobster, and 24 cases of Prince Albert crackers.

- Theodore Roosevelt, a president who never failed to recognize the importance of symbolism and image, stamped his inaugural parade with his own personality. It was essentially a "one-man show," led by Roosevelt and followed by his Rough Riders. Roosevelt stood in his open carriage shouting at the enthusiastic crowd lining the Avenue, and swaying to the music of "There'll Be a Hot time in the Old Town Tonight."

- During Woodrow Wilson's first inaugural parade in 1913, a counter-inaugural Suffragette Parade turned into a violent riot
after a few thousand men "fortified with liquor" taunted the 8,000 female participants.

o Pennsylvania Avenue was so slippery from rain that soldiers fell in the mud during Polk's 1845 parade.

**Firsts**

o First parade: George Washington, 1789.


o First floats: William Henry Harrison, 1841.

o First performance of Marine Corps Band in an inauguration: Thomas Jefferson, 1801 [note: many accounts claim the Marine Corps Band first played for James Monroe in 1817, but the US Marine Corps Reference Section claims they played the "Jefferson March" at Jefferson's 1801 inauguration].

o First black participation in a parade: Abraham Lincoln, 1865.

o First female participation in a parade: Woodrow Wilson, 1917.

o First parade cancelled because of war: Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1945

o First inaugural parade to be photographed: Abraham Lincoln, 1865.

o First inauguration to be heard on the radio: Calvin Coolidge, 1925

o First president to ride in an automobile during an inaugural parade: Warren Harding, 1921.

**Parade Reviewing Stand**

o Earliest known reviewing stand: Ulysses S. Grant, 1869.

o First glass-enclosed reviewing stand: William McKinley, 1897.

o First bullet-proof reviewing stand: Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1937.

**The Long and the Short**
Most parade participants: Woodrow Wilson, 1913, 40,000.

Longest parade: Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1953, 5-and-a-half hours, until 7 p.m.

Cancelled parades: Franklin Roosevelt, 1945, due to wartime, and Ronald Reagan, 1985, because of weather.

Parade Chronology

1789 - THE FIRST INAUGURATION
1st President: George Washington, Federalist
Date: April 30, 1789
Weather: Cool, clear, pleasant

The early inaugural ceremonies were celebrated with processions rather than parades and until Harrison's grand parade in 1841, the escort accompanying the president-elect to his swearing-in was larger than the group chaperoning the new president afterwards. For instance, Washington was accompanied from his Mansion at Number 1 Cherry Street to Federal Hall by two companies of grenadiers, members of Congress, gentlemen in carriages, and onlookers on foot.

The first oath-taking was followed by an impromptu cavalcade. After the ceremony at New York's Federal Hall, the President's carriage could not be found amidst all the spectators jamming Wall Street. So Washington suggested that he, the Vice President, and the members of Congress walk the seven blocks to St. Paul's Chapel at Broadway and Fulton Street, for a previously scheduled church service. The crowds were so large, however, that many of the dignitaries got lost in the shuffle, failing to arrive at the church until after the ceremonies had ended.

1793 - THE SECOND INAUGURATION
1st President: George Washington, Federalist
Date: March 4, 1793
Weather: Pleasant

Washington's second inauguration was much simpler than his first, and no real parade was held.

1797 - THE THIRD INAUGURATION
2nd President: John Adams, Federalist
Date: March 4, 1797
Weather: Fair
John Adams was overshadowed by his predecessor during his inauguration, a simple ceremony compared to the fanfare of Washington's celebration. Adams rode to the swearing-in ceremony in a gilded white coach drawn by six white horses, purchased by the President-elect for the event, a contrast to his otherwise frugal style. He was accompanied back to his residence by Vice President Jefferson, but there was no real parade.

1801 - THE FOURTH INAUGURATION
3rd President: Thomas Jefferson, Democrat-Republican
Date: March 4, 1801
Weather: Mild and beautiful

On the morning of Jefferson's first inauguration, he was saluted by the Alexandria company of riflemen and a company of artillery who paraded in front of Conrad and McMunn's boarding house on New Jersey Avenue where the bachelor President was staying. At noon, Jefferson walked to the Capitol accompanied by several members of Congress and other citizens. Jefferson chose to walk rather than ride to his inauguration to demonstrate his "levelling principles." The third President's arrival at the Capitol was marked by more artillery, as was his departure after the swearing-in. The Marine Corps Band played a new composition titled "Jefferson's March"; the band would be included in almost every presidential inauguration thereafter.

Jefferson walked back to his lodgings in a low-key fashion, accompanied by Vice President Burr, Chief Justice Marshall, and other officials.

1805 - THE FIFTH INAUGURATION
3rd President: Thomas Jefferson, Democrat-Republican
Date: March 4, 1805
Weather: Fair

Jefferson rode horseback with his secretary and groom from the White House to the Capitol along Pennsylvania Avenue, establishing the route that would be followed by presidents to the present day.

After Jefferson's second swearing-in, a group of Navy Yard mechanics led Jefferson's entourage down Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House, followed by citizens and visitors to the new District of Columbia; all had been invited to tour the new Executive Mansion. Most of the crowd arrived in a drunken and enthusiastic mood and turned the White House on its ear while
they scrambled for souvenirs.

1809 - THE SIXTH INAUGURATION
4th President: James Madison, Democrat-Republican
Date: March 4, 1809
Weather: Probably fair

Madison requested Jefferson's company in the carriage that would take the President-elect to the Capitol, but Jefferson declined, and rode horseback with his grandson up Pennsylvania Avenue. Madison left his home on F Street accompanied by Washington and Georgetown cavalry, followed by a multitude of citizens in carriages, on horseback and on foot.

The first act of President James Madison was to review the local militia units which had escorted him to his Inauguration. The review of troops took place on the Mall, followed by a carriage procession to the Madisons' residence. This event firmly established the role of the military in the parade.

1813 - THE SEVENTH INAUGURATION
4th President: James Madison, Democrat-Republican
Date: March 4, 1813
Weather: Probably fair

Similar to Madison's first Inaugural in many respects, but with one difference: the troops which escorted the President this time were stationed in Washington to defend the city against the invasion forces of Britain in the War of 1812.

1817 - THE EIGHTH INAUGURATION
5th President: James Monroe, Democrat-Republican
Date: March 4, 1817
Weather: Warm and sunny

Monroe's first swearing-in was marked by military pomp and circumstance. His escort from his I Street residence consisted of a multitude of citizens on horseback who responded to public notices posted by the mayors of Washington and Georgetown. At the Old Brick Capitol, Monroe was met by the Marine Corps, the Georgetown Riflemen, and military troops from Alexandria.

After the ceremony, the new President was greeted by artillery and rifle salutes and the music of the Marine Corps Band. Monroe's carriage was escorted home by a small gathering of Washington's citizens and politicians.

1821 - THE NINTH INAUGURATION
5th President: James Monroe, Democrat-Republican
Date: March 5, 1821
Weather: 28 degrees, snow

For his second inauguration (which was held on Monday, March 5th since March 4th was a Sunday), Monroe requested a small entourage to accompany him to his inauguration. The escort consisted of simply the Cabinet officers, the Marshal of the District of Columbia, and his deputy. Several carriages carried the group down snowy, cold Pennsylvania Avenue to the indoor inaugural. The Marine Band's rendition of "Yankee Doodle Dandy" pepped up the wet, crowded room. The new President departed with only a small entourage.

1825 - THE TENTH INAUGURATION
6th President: John Quincy Adams, National-Republican
Date: March 4, 1825
Weather: 47 degrees, rain

John Quincy Adams had the company of President Monroe, whom he was about to succeed, on his way to the Capitol, though the two rode in separate carriages. Also participating in the cavalcade were the local militia and volunteers, with cavalry leading the way and corps bands taking up the rear. Stationed at the Capitol, the Marine Corps band played a fanfare announcing the procession's arrival.

Adams was returned to his residence by the same elaborate escort that accompanied him to his inauguration.

1829 - THE 11TH INAUGURATION
7th President: Andrew Jackson, Democrat
Date: March 4, 1829
Weather: Warm and balmy

The crowds were so thick on Pennsylvania Avenue that Jackson needed a police cordon in order to mount his horse. Being in mourning over the loss of his wife, the President-elect limited his escort to 15 Revolutionary War veterans and his fellow soldiers from the Battle of New Orleans. Once mounted and on his way towards the White House, he was swarmed over by the crowd, which forced him to make a rather undignified entrance into the Capitol through the basement door.

Jackson was followed back to the President's House by hundreds of unruly citizens sporting hickory paraphernalia, commemorating the new President's nickname. They proceeded to wreak havoc in his residence, to the point that Jackson resorted to slipping
out through a window.

1833 - THE 12th INAUGURATION
7th President: Andrew Jackson, Democrat
Date: March 4, 1833
Weather: Probably fair

Because of Jackson's poor health, festivities were held to a minimum. He rode in a closed carriage to the Capitol, where Washington's mayor and city council greeted him, the first time city officials played an official role in an inauguration. Jackson and Vice President Van Buren departed with little fanfare.

1837 - THE 13th INAUGURATION
8th President: Martin Van Buren, Democrat
Date: March 4, 1837
Weather: Sunny and brisk

Andrew Jackson accompanied his protege, Martin Van Buren, during his inauguration, the first time a president-elect and a president rode together in a parade. The vehicle that brought them to the Capitol was a carriage made of oak from the frigate USS Constitution. They were accompanied by numerous volunteer troops and infantry.

1841 - THE 14th INAUGURATION
9th President: William Henry Harrison, Whig
Date: March 4, 1841
Weather: Overcast, chilling wind, rain and snow

The weather was so poor that storekeepers along Pennsylvania Avenue rented their shop-windows to the public for viewing President-elect Harrison's parade. The cavalcade of 1841 was the first identifiable predecessor of the modern inaugural parade. Floats were used for the first time in the two-hour extravaganza. Although most of these were mobile log cabins (symbols of Harrison's "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" campaign), a model of the USS Constitution and an unusual weaving apparatus were also towed down Pennsylvania Avenue. Whig Governors rode on horseback, celebrating the election of their party's candidate, the first example of gubernatorial participation in an inaugural parade. Student marching groups also made their inaugural debut. Diplomats were driven in carriages. Veterans of Harrison's Indian campaigns marched with him, while the President himself rode atop a white charger, exposed to the elements, for the entire length of the parade. This was a contributing factor to the pneumonia which killed him a month
1845 - THE 15th INAUGURATION
11th President: James K. Polk, Democrat
Date: March 4, 1845
Weather: Rain

President Tyler and President-elect James Polk rode in an open carriage to the Capitol despite a great downpour. Parade participants included the Fairfax Cavalry, the Marshal of the District and his assistants, other representatives of the military, and a large brass cannon which was fired at various points along the way. Although only 200 people were in the parade as it started towards the Capitol, the rains which had ruined the parade floats could not keep the citizens from joining the procession as it went along. By the time Polk reached the Hill, thousands had joined the parade, turning the Mall into "a sea of umbrellas." The return to the White House after the ceremonies was a disorganized procession of carriages and humanity. The parade was halted to allow outgoing President Tyler to be dropped off at his hotel. At the White House, Polk stopped to inspect a now-waterlogged group of militia which had escorted him from the Capitol.

1849 - THE 16th INAUGURATION
12th President: Zachary Taylor, Whig
Date: March 5, 1849.
Weather: 42 degrees, cloudy, snow flurries

A hundred officially appointed civilian marshals and Mayor Seaton accompanied General Zachary Taylor to the Capitol. A few elderly veterans of the Revolutionary War had the honor of leading the parade, along with officers and soldiers who had fought with Taylor in Florida and Mexico. The procession stopped to pick up President Polk at the Irving Hotel. The new and former presidents were accompanied as they departed the Capitol after the swearing-in, and once again the parade stopped for Polk, who left Washington for his Tennessee home.

1853 - THE 17th INAUGURATION
14th President: Franklin Pierce, Democrat
Date: March 4, 1853
Weather: Snow all day

Notable only because it was the first parade in which there was obvious discord. It seems Pierce had neglected to attend a ball thrown in his honor by the D.C. firemen, nor did he send his regrets. Because of this, the firemen refused to march in the
parade.

Onlookers gathered along Pennsylvania Avenue, despite the chilly wind, and watched a largely military procession complete with eight bands. One of the main attractions was the Manhattan Fire Company of New York, accompanied by Dodsworth's band. After the ceremony, the new and former presidents went back to the White House accompanied by the same contingent which brought them to the Capitol.

1857 - THE 18th INAUGURATION
15th President: James Buchanan, Democrat
Date: March 4, 1857
Weather: 49 degrees, bright and sunny

Record crowds of 150,000 watched a colorful inaugural parade led by a battalion of Marines and the Marine Band. Members of the Keystone Club surrounded the carriage of President-elect James Buchanan. In the next carriage rode Buchanan's nephew and naval surgeon, Dr. Jonathan Foltz, with the doctor periodically treating Buchanan's gastro-intestinal infection. Floats included a model of the USS Constitution and a Statue of Liberty with a 50-foot flagpole.

1861 - THE 19th INAUGURATION
16th President: Abraham Lincoln, Republican
Date: March 4, 1861
Weather: Rain early, sunny and warm later

The first inauguration with extensive security precautions, Lincoln's parade route was guarded by police and army sharpshooters on the rooftops, but Lincoln refused to ride in the closed carriage brought for his protection and opted instead for an open one. Bands, floats, miners, sappers, and military units all marched in the parade. Thirty-four girls representing the states (including seven which had already seceded) rode on a flat car sponsored by the Republican Party; Lincoln is said to have kissed each one of them after the parade.

1865 - THE 20th INAUGURATION
16th President: Abraham Lincoln, Republican
Date: March 4, 1865
Weather: 45 degrees, rain

When a military escort arrived at the White House to bring Lincoln to the Capitol, they found he had already left, and was hard at work. As Mrs. Lincoln's carriage raced down rain-drenched Pennsylvania Avenue, the crowd cheered thinking the
President was within. The Army Corps of Engineers considered constructing pontoons from the Capitol to the White House due to the deep mud, but the ground was not solid enough to anchor them in.

As the new President departed the Capitol, his son Tad Lincoln climbed into his carriage. A large number of civilians on horseback surrounded the vehicle. For the first time, blacks joined in the parade: two companies of Negro infantry and a black Oddfellows' lodge. A printing-press set in a wagon produced a four-page newsletter during the parade. As Lincoln was crossing the Rotunda on his way from the carriage to the platform for the ceremony, a man ran at him and was stopped just short of his goal. The police took him into custody and released him after learning his name -- John Wilkes Booth.

1869 - THE 21ST INAUGURATION
18th President: Ulysses S. Grant, Republican  
Date: March 4, 1869  
Weather: 40 degrees, rain early, sunny afternoon

General Ulysses Grant would not deign to ride in the same carriage with President Johnson, who refused to participate in any other aspect of the ceremony. The Fifth Cavalry accompanied the Presidential carriage along Pennsylvania Avenue, along with professional groups including the Tanners, who took particular pride in the event because the President's father was one. Also in the parade were several military and political clubs, many with their own bands. The procession followed the new President to the White House, and Grant watched the parade from a specially constructed reviewing stand on Pennsylvania Avenue, the earliest such stand on record.

1873 - THE 22ND INAUGURATION
18th President: Ulysses S. Grant, Republican  
Date: March 4, 1873  
Weather: 16 degrees, clear, windy, cold

Grant's second oath-taking was marked by the coldest weather yet seen at an Inauguration. Nevertheless, the well-wrapped President-elect made his way to the Capitol in an open carriage. Valves froze in the musical instruments of some of the marchers. Low temperatures dissuaded many from participating in the procession to the Capitol, but they joined the escort after the swearing-in when the mercury rose to 16 degrees, making the second procession much larger. Many of the parade participants reportedly took comfort in passing the brandy around, but the Annapolis midshipmen and the cadets of West Point were denied
the liquor, even though they were marching without topcoats. A reviewing stand was erected across the street from the White House, from which the President watched the parade.

1877 - THE 23rd INAUGURATION
19th President: Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican
Date: March 3 and 5, 1877
Weather: 35 degrees, cloudy, light snow

Hayes's ride up was delayed by poor organization due to his disputed selection in the electoral college. Hayes was sworn in secretly on Saturday, March 3; thus, the two Presidents rode in the inaugural parade together with their congressional escorts, the Marine Band, and the Columbus Cadets leading the way. Grant and Hayes had to wait ten minutes before the Washington Light Horse could get into formation and lead off the procession. On the ride back to the White House, police were twice needed to prevent the crowds from mobbing the presidential carriage. A torchlight procession down Pennsylvania Avenue rounded out the day's events.

1881 - THE 24th INAUGURATION
20th President: James A. Garfield, Republican
Date: March 4, 1881
Weather: 33 degrees, early snow, sunny and windy afternoon

Another snowbound inaugural. Bleacher seats were marked down from five dollars to fifty cents for James Garfield's parade, and many still went unfilled. An estimated 30,000 turned out for the gala, well under the expected figure. The parade, which got underway after the weather had warmed up, featured the Cleveland Troopers in honor of Ohioan President-elect Garfield, and the Navy midshipmen. The Marine Band and John Philip Sousa led the way, and General William T. Sherman acted as Grand Marshall. It took a full two-and-a-half hours to pass by the presidential reviewing stand at the White House.

1885 - THE 25th INAUGURATION
22nd President: Grover Cleveland, Democrat
Date: March 4, 1885
Weather: 54 degrees, bright and sunny

In an Inauguration overshadowed by the assassination of Garfield three years earlier, Cleveland entered Washington in secret and threw all plans into chaos. The large number of marching units of all types made organization of the parade an impossible task. An 11th-hour decision was reached, and only the military units escorted the President-elect to the Capitol. Political clubs,
floats, and fraternal organizations were relegated to the march away from the Capitol, making for a grand parade. Important components of the parade included militia from several Southern states, marching in the parade for the first time since the Civil War, along with black companies. Cleveland was showered over the whole way with the remnants of the floral decorations that had adorned the lampposts. A 500-seat reviewing stand was erected at the White House, where the new Chief Executive watched the entire parade, which lasted three hours.

1889 - THE 26th INAUGURATION
23rd President: Benjamin Harrison, Republican
Date: March 4, 1889
Weather: 43 degrees, rain all day

Perhaps reminded of the unfortunate fate of his grandfather at the rainy inaugural of 1841, Benjamin Harrison postponed his parade reviewing temporarily, to change into dry clothes. Nevertheless, several deaths among veterans of the Indiana Regiment that Harrison fought in were attributed to the cold weather they endured while escorting their army buddy to and from the Capitol. Marching in the parade, among others, were Buffalo Bill and his Wild West Show.

1893 - THE 27th INAUGURATION
24th President: Grover Cleveland, Democrat
Date: March 4, 1893
Weather: Snow and chilling winds

Cleveland's second inaugural parade marched before empty and snow-laden stands. Cleveland's moustache reportedly was covered with ice by the time he reached the White House. Nevertheless, his parade lasted five hours, during which time he watched from the White House stand.

1897 - THE 28th INAUGURATION
25th President: William McKinley, Republican
Date: March 4, 1897
Weather: 40 degrees, clear

McKinley reviewed his three-hour parade from the first glass-enclosed reviewing stand. Components of the parade included a group of tandem bicycle riders with rifles and several Marine troops.

1901 - THE 29th INAUGURATION
25th President: William McKinley, Republican
Date: March 4, 1901
Weather: 47 degrees, overcast, rain

McKinley's second inaugural parade featured uninformed Puerto Rican soldiers, marking the first time an American territory was represented in the parade. Souvenirs sold at the parade included Rough Rider hats, in honor of the new Vice President, Theodore Roosevelt.

1905 - THE 30th INAUGURATION
26th President: Theodore Roosevelt, Republican
Date: March 4, 1905
Weather: Sunny, strong winds

Roosevelt's was one of the liveliest parades on record, consisting of about 35,000 marchers. Fifty-thousand American flags of all kinds lined Pennsylvania Avenue, as Indian chiefs of the Comanches, Nez Perce, Utes, Sioux, and Apache tribes marched with Cowboys, Roosevelt's fellow Rough Riders, and Coal Miners in the three-hour review. The presidential stand was surrounded by statues of notable Americans, originally displayed at the St. Louis Fair. The parade's theme song was appropriately, "There'll be a hot time in the old town tonight." Said the President, "It was a great success. Bully."

1909 - THE 31st INAUGURATION
27th President: William Howard Taft, Republican
Date: March 4, 1909
Weather: 32 degrees, heavy snow and winds

Taft held two inaugural parades, the second for the benefit of the participants and spectators who missed the official one, due to a blizzard on inauguration morning. Apparently, the only disturbance during the second parade came from children who insisted on throwing snowballs at marchers. The President reviewed the three-hour parade from the Court of Honor.

1913 - THE 32nd INAUGURATION
28th President: Woodrow Wilson, Democrat
Date: March 4, 1913
Weather: 55 degrees, overcast

This inauguration was particularly festive, for it was the first time a Democrat had been elected in 20 years, and no Southerner had been elected since Andrew Johnson. A parade of 5,000 suffragettes met Wilson's arrival in Washington the day before the inauguration, with blind, deaf Helen Keller seated on a float in the procession.
A procession of six carriages led Wilson and the equally popular Taft to the Capitol. A crowd estimated at 250,000 turned out for Wilson's inaugural parade. Princeton and Virginia students lined the route singing their alma maters and leading cheers. The parade itself had 40,000 marchers, mainly military, and went on for four hours. Marching with fellow West Point cadets was Dwight D. Eisenhower.

1917 - THE 33rd INAUGURATION
28th President: Woodrow Wilson, Democrat
Date: March 4 and 5, 1917
Weather: 38 degrees, partly cloudy, windy

The aura of international crisis surrounding Wilson's second inauguration prompted extreme security measures rivaled only by Lincoln's, including Secret Servicemen, sharpshooters, and machine guns. Wilson and the First Lady watched from a heated reviewing stand. A group of suffragettes constituted the first women's contingent to march in the parade. Civil War veterans also marched with banners declaring their readiness for duty, just five weeks before the nation entered WWI.

1921 - THE 34th INAUGURATION
29th President: Warren G. Harding, Republican
Date: March 4, 1921
Weather: 38 degrees, clear

A small parade and crowd, worth noting only because Warren Harding became the first President to ride in an automobile in the procession. A dozen cars and a troop of cavalry completed the parade.

1925 - THE 35th INAUGURATION
30th President: Calvin Coolidge, Republican
Date: March 4, 1925
Weather: 44 degrees, mostly sunny

Coolidge opted to keep the celebration to a minimum, as the family was mourning the death of their son. The Washington Evening Star feared that any further deterioration in the inaugural ceremonies might result in their demise.

1929 - THE 36th INAUGURATION
31st President: Herbert Hoover, Republican
Date: March 4, 1929
Weather: 48 degrees, rain

Herbert Hoover changed clothes after becoming soaked in an open
car riding back to the White House. From an enclosed reviewing stand, the President surveyed the elaborate parade. Marchers became progressively soggier as they passed by. The military was featured prominently, including Confederate Army veterans. Clouds obscured the formation of planes above the parade, but several low-flying blimps were clearly visible.

**1933 - THE 37th INAUGURATION**

*32nd President:* Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democrat  
*Date:* March 4, 1933 (The last March inauguration)  
*Weather:* 42 degrees, cloudy

The crowd sang "Happy days are here again," as President-elect Roosevelt rode to the Capitol. Thirty-six bands participated in the parade, and a model of "Old Ironside" was again in the ranks. Also marching were the members of the Electoral College, as if in defiance of their obsolescence. Army Chief of Staff Douglas MacArthur served as Grand Marshall.

**1937 - THE 38th INAUGURATION**

*32nd President:* Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democrat  
*Date:* January 20, 1937 (The first January inauguration)  
*Weather:* 33 degrees, rain

Roosevelt ordered the bullet-proof glass in the reviewing stand removed for the 90-minute parade. Rain caused festive decorations to droop.

**1941 - THE 39th INAUGURATION**

*32nd President:* Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democrat  
*Date:* January 20, 1941  
*Weather:* 29 degrees, clear, brisk wind

In a major display of military air power, over 235 Army and Navy planes flew over the White House, where the swearing-in was held.

**1945 - THE 40th INAUGURATION - PARADE CANCELLED**

*32nd President:* Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democrat  
*Date:* January 20, 1945  
*Weather:* 35 degrees, cloudy

For the first time in history, an Inaugural parade was cancelled because of a war. Roosevelt's poor health, and the fact that he had been inaugurated three times before, also prompted the President to keep fanfare to a minimum.

**1949 - THE 41st INAUGURATION**
33rd President: Harry S Truman, Democrat
Date: January 20, 1949
Weather: 38 degrees, mostly sunny, windy

Over 750,000 visitors—more than the population of the city—came to Washington to witness Truman's inaugural and its seven-and-half-mile-long parade. Drawing on the tradition of early presidents, Truman led, surrounded by motorcyclists in the formation of the President's initials, "H.T." World War I veterans served as the parade's honor guard, and were instructed to continue addressing their former commander as "Captain Harry." The floats were constructed by Earl Hargrove, who produced them for eight subsequent inaugurations (through Reagan). A flight of B-36 bombers simulated a bombing attack on the White House. Defeated Dixiecrat candidate Strom Thurmond, leading the South Carolina delegation in the parade, was snubbed in public when Truman refused to return Thurmond's waves to the reviewing stand, as the South Carolinians passed by. Bringing up the rear was calliope playing, "I'm just wild about Harry."

1953 - THE 42nd INAUGURATION
34th President: Dwight D. Eisenhower, Republican
Date: January 20, 1953
Weather: 49 degrees, cloudy

Like his predecessor, Dwight D. Eisenhower insisted on leading his inaugural parade, which included 26,000 marchers. The new President caused headaches for the security units when he insisted on shaking hands with participants as they marched by his reviewing stand, and at one point he was lassoed by a passing cowboy. The five-hour parade ran on until well after sundown. It consisted of 26,000 participants, 62 bands, planes, trained seals, and elephants. The floats alone cost $100,000. Eisenhower had marched as a West Point Cadet in President Wilson's 1913 inaugural parade.

1957 - THE 43rd INAUGURATION
34th President: Dwight D. Eisenhower, Republican
Date: January 20 and 21, 1957
Weather: 44 degrees, chilling wind

Eisenhower's second inaugural parade was attended by an estimated 200,000 viewers.

1961 - THE 44th INAUGURATION
35th President: John F. Kennedy, Democrat
Date: January 20, 1961
Weather: 22 degrees, snow in early morning, sunny, chilling
wind

Over one million viewers watched along Pennsylvania Avenue, as John and Jacqueline Kennedy led the parade in their bubble-top limousine. Kennedy saluted his father, who, along with his mother, watched the parade from the reviewing stand. Cold weather forced the estimated 30,000 participants to don overcoats, but President Kennedy stayed in the reviewing stand until the parade ended, around 6:00 P.M. The three-hour parade included a WWII PT boat bearing the name "PT 109" after the boat Kennedy commanded in the Navy, from which veteran crew members waved.

Kennedy criticized the appearance of Pennsylvania Avenue, known as "The Avenue of Presidents," and reportedly said, "We've got to do something better than this." His comments kicked off a multi-million dollar redevelopment project in an effort to create a "national Main Street."

1965 - THE 45th INAUGURATION
36th President: Lyndon B. Johnson, Democrat
Date: January 20, 1965
Weather: 38 degrees, cloudy

Memories of Kennedy's assassination prompted security measures to be stepped up at Lyndon Johnson's inaugural parade. The new President rode in the same limo that Kennedy had used four years earlier, only the bubble-top was replaced with bullet-proof glass. The reviewing stand was likewise enclosed with bullet-proof material, but Johnson ordered it opened for the parade. Over 5,000 secret service and security men were in the crowds along the avenue. Honor guards and military units had the firing pins removed from their weapons, and arrowheads were taken from a unit of American Indians. Despite the tight security, Johnson walked for part of the parade so he could chat with the band members from his old school, Southwest Texas State.

1969 - THE 46th INAUGURATION
37th President: Richard M. Nixon, Republican
Date: January 20, 1969
Weather: 35 degrees, overcast, chilly wind

Security remained tight for Nixon's first inaugural. Viewing from windows along the parade route was prohibited, as was confetti, streamers, and ticker-tape. An "anti-Inaugural" parade had been held the day before, as protesters led by the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam
marched along a reversed parade route. Police estimated there were 5,000 marchers present, while the anti-war protesters claimed 12,000 of their number. During the official parade, Nixon's $200,000 bullet-proof limousine was pelted with garbage, including bottles, by the approximately 1,000 protesters who stayed on for the main event. All 38,000 seats along the route were sold well in advance. Some of the box seats went for $1,000. The parade itself featured 56 bands, 34 state floats, the Apollo 7 capsule and astronauts Schirra, Eisele, and Cunningham; a calliope built in the 19th century, and three Lippizane horses (white stallions) said to have been personally requested by Nixon. The President took particular pride in the band from his alma mater, Whittier High School. Unusual for a presidential procession, no military or national guard units participated, and the governors of all 50 states rode together rather than leading their states individually.

1973 - THE 47th INAUGURATION
37th President: Richard M. Nixon, Republican
Date: January 20, 1973
Weather: 42 degrees, chilling wind

Security was still tight; Bob Hope reported, "I passed a tree and it cleared its throat." The Nixon limo was again the target of protesters, who this time tossed eggs as it went past. Two hundred thousand people lined the parade route as more than 30 floats went down the Avenue. Also marching was a 1,976-piece band from Fairfax, Va., its size being the designated inaugural theme, "The Spirit of '76."

1977 - THE 48th INAUGURATION
39th President: Jimmy Carter, Democrat
Date: January 20, 1977
Weather: 28 degrees, sunny, wind chill in the teens

Jimmy Carter set a new precedent by walking at the head of his parade, following the example of Thomas Jefferson, who chose to walk in his own inauguration to demonstrate his "leveling principles." The new First Lady and the President's daughter Amy also made their way down Pennsylvania Avenue on foot. General Grant's Inaugural carriage was included in the parade, as were various state floats. The Carter clan then watched the rest of the two-hour parade, consisting of some 170 floats, bands, and marching groups, from a heated reviewing stand.

1981 - THE 49th INAUGURATION
40th President: Ronald Reagan, Republican
Date: January 20, 1981
Weather: 55 degrees, mostly cloudy

Balmy weather and the news that the American hostages were safely out of Iranian airspace served to turn the parade into a celebration. The temperature rose to 56 degrees, and rain was expected but never materialized. Three hundred thousand people lined the 16-block parade route. Spectators cheered as they heard news reports on the progress of the hostages release.

The parade got underway about an hour late, at 3:15pm and lasted until 5:00pm as scheduled. The beginning was awkward, with moments when nothing came down Pennsylvania Avenue. But the crowd waited patiently, just as they had earlier when the modern computerized ticket system of the new Washington Metro Subway system failed and officials let passengers ride for free.

The Reagans rode in an open-topped limousine, waving at the crowds as they passed. Ever conscious of the "photo-op," the First Couple sat down and sped by a group of draft registration protestors demonstrating outside of the FBI building. Reagan, waving and signaling to every parade contingent, displayed particular interest in the horses in keeping with his hobby. Illinois' Dixon High School Band also caught his eye; the President's alma mater was originally left out of the parade but pressure from Gov. James Thompson and Sen. Percy got the band included.

1985 - THE 50th INAUGURATION - PARADE CANCELLED
40th President: Ronald Reagan, Republican
Date: January 20 and 21, 1985
Weather: 7 degrees, sunny, wind chill 10 to 20 below

For the first time since it became an official part of the inaugural ceremony in 1841, the inaugural parade was cancelled due to record low temperatures. All the arrangements, including 62 tents equipped with portable heaters on the Mall, were for naught. But Reagan's decision to move a considerably modified form of the parade indoors to the Capital Centre did not stop the determined Dutchesses of Dixon High School and other brave souls among the 10,578 scheduled performers from showing their stuff on Pennsylvania Avenue, though the deserted streets and empty $1 million reviewing stand gave them a disappointing cold reception. Seven hundred and thirty horses missed their chance, as did 21 huskies flown in from Alaska to pull sleds down Pennsylvania Ave. In the hastily arranged indoor pageant, Nancy Reagan spoke, left the podium, then rushed back to say "I forgot something. I was supposed to introduce my roommate -- who happens to be my husband who happens to be the president of
the United States." Sympathizing with the disappointed performers, Reagan said, "I know you didn't get your chance to salute all of us...but we are here to salute all of you." Food prepared for the parties which were canceled was donated to the city's homeless.

1989 - THE 51st INAUGURATION
41st President: George Bush, Republican
Date: January 20, 1989
Weather: 42 degrees, clear and cold

Three hundred thousand people lined the sidewalks of Pennsylvania Avenue to catch a glimpse of George Bush's inaugural parade. To the delight of many of these spectators, the new president emerged three times from his $600,000, armored limousine to lead his own parade on foot with his wife Barbara. Each time he did so, the crowd enthusiastically shouted its approval. Once inside the reviewing stand, Bush and his family sat for nearly three hours to review floats, bands, dance troupes, and equestrian teams representing all 50 states. The parade ran behind schedule, though, with darkness and bone-chilling cold setting in before many of the 12,000 marchers, 70 floats, and 457 horses had filed past the presidential reviewing stand. The parade ended when the Mormon Tabernacle Choir arrived on a white float bearing the inaugural slogan "Peace, Prosperity, and Independence." Bush, his family, and his guests stood to sing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

1993 - THE 52nd INAUGURATION
42nd President: William Jefferson Clinton, Democrat
Date: January 20, 1993
Weather: 36 degrees, clear and sunny

A record crowd, estimated to be between 500,000 and one million, lined the parade route attempting to catch a glance of the "man from Hope." President Clinton, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and their daughter Chelsea rode in their heavily armored Cadillac limousine for about two-thirds of the route, with the newly elected president shouting, "how're you doing?" from a microphone and speakers hooked up to the car. When the procession reached the Treasury building, about a block and a half from the reviewing stand, the motorcade stopped. Both Bill and Hillary emerged to the chant, "We want Bill," and hand-in-hand began to stroll down Pennsylvania Avenue, stopping to reach into the crowd and attempting to shake every hand. Behind the first couple, Vice President Gore and his wife Tipper likewise left their car.
After taking their seats, the Clinton's and Gore's enjoyed a parade that was reflective of the president's vision of diversity. The cavalcade featured two dozen marching bands (most prominent were those from Arkansas and Tennessee), students from Oregon juggling flaming torches, a precision lawn chair drill team from Colorado, six donkeys and a float featuring carpenters building a house. Bands and floats from all 50 states participated. There was also a group of 120 activists carrying 60 panels from the AIDS quilt, the Lesbian and Gay Bands of America and a marching band comprised of disabled musicians. Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-CO) (then a Democrat), the only native-American in the Senate, rode down the Avenue on a white horse wearing traditional clothing, headdress and facepaint and eskimo dancers. Barney the dinosaur, Big Bird and Cookie Monster made an appearance. Also joining in were the traditional military units. And one float was dedicated to Clinton and one of his favorites -- a float featuring Elvis impersonators.

1997 - THE 53rd INAUGURATION
42nd President: William Jefferson Clinton, Democrat
Date: January 20, 1997
Weather: 43 degrees, partly cloudy

Remaining in his limousine for the entire trip, the re-inaugurated President Clinton, his wife Hillary and daughter Chelsea rode the parade route in all the comfort an armored vehicle can afford. Approximately 200,000 people lined the parade route, a rather smaller group than present four years before. At one point, it looked as if the parade would not happen: Clinton took his time at lunch in the Capitol, ending up at the White House 75 minutes late. The parade that followed him, which had 6,000 participants, did not conclude until after sunset.

2000 - THE 54th INAUGURATION
43rd President: George Walker Bush, Republican
Date: January 20, 2001
Weather: Cold and rainy, with temperature around 35°F

Surrounded by Secret Servicemen, the newly inaugurated 43rd President of the United States, George Walker Bush and his wife First Lady Laura Bush, traveled down Pennsylvania Avenue in a limo that bore the inaugural license plate, “USA1”.

Freezing cold rain, clouds, and crowds of demonstrators were not enough to cast a shadow on the Inauguration festivities, as the crowd of 500,000-750,000 was treated to a variety of floats,
bands, and other forms of entertainment. Some bore out the bad weather in the free standing areas, while others spent $15 to $100 on bleacher seats.

Nearly 40 marching bands performed in the Inaugural parade, including the Wyoming All-State High School Marching Band from and the Midland High School/Robert E. Lee High School bands from the President and Vice President’s home states. The parade also featured various patriotic floats, including the “Celebrating America's Spirit Together” float that was commanded by singer Wayne Newton. Some of the less traditional displays along the route included the “Precision Lawn Chair Demonstration Team” as well as the “Red Hot Mammas,” the latter being a group of Idaho women who pushed red white and blue grocery carts while decked out in red sequined dresses.

Though security measures and bad weather prevented the President and First Lady from walking down the parade route, the presidential motorcade came to a stop before the end of the route to let the couple walk down about a block to the reviewing stand.