

African-American girl to school surrounded by signs of racial tension. It was inspired by four actual deputies escorting first-grade student Ruby Bridges to school in New Orleans in 1960. Rockwell did not paint the faces of the deputies, but identified them through their armbands! By the 1970's the cap often provided informal identifica-

tion as part of official uniform. The Special Operations Group was one of the first to incorporate the prominent identifying cap in operational use.



1. Armband formerly belonging to U.S. Marshal Jesse Grider of Kentucky, 1962 (Pictured right)
2. Armband, Modern Version (Not pictured)
3. Cap and Photograph—Special Operations Group showing their full uniform including the official cap, and the original issue cap worn by SOG Inspector Mike Hammer at Wounded Knee—1973 (Pictured above with badges)

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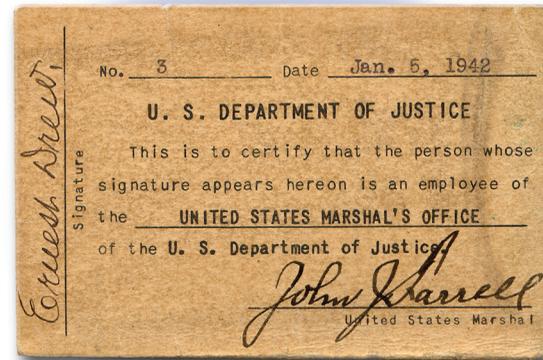
Identify Yourself!



The Badge and Other Forms of Identification in the U.S. Marshals Service

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U.S. Marshals and their deputies have excelled for more than 200 years, but a common object over time has been the identifying instrument and documentation presented while conducting agency business. A badge denotes official operational capacity and the special merit that characterizes our personnel. Whether the badge was a six-sided “tin star” made famous in western movies or a circular shape specifying the individual branch of duty, the badge has become a legend on its own. There was no uniform badge in the U.S. Marshals Service until 1941, when the “Eagle Top” variety was introduced nationwide. Prior to this time, the badges came in different shapes and forms. Each district made its own identifying badge. Other forms of official notice came in the form of election official ribbons, photo identification credentials, patches, and business cards.



Special instructions were sometimes provided for the display of identification. One example denoted a federal election in California in the early 1880's. U.S. Marshal Moses M. Drew posted an eight point instruction sheet, including the proper etiquette in wearing the badge. The first numbered point stated, “Each deputy will wear his badge of office outside, on the left lappel of his coat during the time he shall be on duty.” Since 1980, the badge has been worn with credentials in

one unit. The old shield-shaped badge changed twice, the present form being a star within a circular ring. Whatever the shape and symbolism, the U.S. Marshals badge will always be identified with its legendary mission.

The Seal



The official seal of the United States Marshals Service was established in December 1968 by Order Number 407-38. Authority was vested in Attorney General Ramsey Clark by Section 509 of Title 28 and Section 301 of Title 5 of the United States Code to produce the official symbolic design. The road to the final decision took six years. In June 1964 the agency began groundwork inquiries for the official establishment of a representative seal. U.S. Marshals and their employees were encouraged to send in their ideas. In October 1966, U.S. Marshal Robert F. Morey of the District of Massachusetts was part of a committee tasked by Chief United States Marshal James J.P. McShane to review various drawings and submissions. The prototype design was ready by Autumn 1968. The seal was a fascinating mixture of symbolism and patriotic color. It contained the six-pointed star of a western resemblance, surrounded by a field of deep blue. The field contained this color to represent the same symbols as in the American flag: vigilance, perseverance, and justice. Over the badge was an American bald eagle that clutched two symbols in its talons: an olive branch in one and arrows in the other. A small breastplate was superimposed over the symbolic eagle and showed all three flag colors and the date “1789,” the first year of the agency's existence. A red ring was outside of the solid blue background, signifying courage and bloodshed in carrying out duties. Thirteen stars are over the top half of the seal, while the agency motto: “Justice, Integrity, Service” is denoted on the bottom half. Finally a gold-colored ring on the outside stated the words “Department of Justice” and “United States Marshal.” The outer edge was brown-colored to signify the Earth.

Chief U.S. Marshal McShane wanted to bring the districts together with a common bond that promoted its common mission. He noted in a memo to Attorney General Clark that the seal would “further our development of unity and cooperation.” The Attorney General’s Office sent the proposal through the Army Heraldry Service, the Government Printing Office, and the Office of Legal Counsel to assure the image followed guidelines. The Official notice was given six days later.

Historical Examples from Collections:

1. Badge Mold and Dies for first Uniform Issue “Eagle Top” Variety 1941 (Pictured below)
2. Enamel and Alloy Shield Design Badge, New York, ca. 1910
3. Badge Worn by Deputy U.S. Marshal David H. Pleet, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, ca 1930
4. Circular and Cut Star Design, ca 1890, Donated by family of U.S. Marshal Everett R. Langford, Western District of Kentucky and District of Oregon
5. Badge from U.S. Marshals Pecos, Texas Office, ca 1900.
6. Prototype Sketch of the Proposed U.S. Marshals Seal, 1966, as submitted by William Manning, Plymouth, North Carolina (Not pictured)
7. Patch of U.S. Marshals Seal, as Designed in 1968



Credentials – A Badge unto Itself

The credential was official notice of agency powers and since September 1980 the second part of the official badge unit. In earlier times, it showed the actual deputation rank such as Field Deputy or Office Deputy. The U.S. Marshal for each district was required to sign the credential. Later this requirement changed to the director. As important and reassuring as the badge, it was the true authorization to perform assigned duties.



Historical Examples from Collections:

1. Credentials of Deputy U.S. Marshal Robert S. Cheshire, Jr., Deceased. On February 13, 1983 Deputy U.S. Marshal Robert Cheshire and U.S. Marshal Kenneth Muir were killed by tax protester Gordon Kahl and his followers at a roadblock near Medina, North Dakota. Kahl’s group opened fire on the roadblock, killing Cheshire and Muir with automatic weapons. Four months later, Kahl was killed in Arkansas in a second gunfight with the U.S. Marshals, FBI, and local police. (Not pictured)
2. Three early credentials. John Dempsey (Pictured above) of the Western District of Pennsylvania (1935), Fannie G. Morrow of the District of Minnesota (1937), and Emil Edward Mudrak of the District of New Jersey (1941) differ in few ways, but one denotes Field Deputy status. There were several noted categories of Deputy U.S. Marshal, including one for an Office Deputy.
3. Paper Identification Card Issued for Ernest Drew, January 5, 1942, signed by U.S. Marshal John J. Farrell of the District of Minnesota

Business Cards, Buttons, and Miscellany

A more informal notice of identification is the agency business card. Easily accessible, but not an official authorization, the cards relate contact information for the course of business. A large number of these can be collected over the course of a career. Modern varieties show the rank, phone, and official address. Note the wrong spelling of “Marshall” on one of the cards in the exhibit.

The celluloid button was equally informal, but useful for identification.

Historical Examples from Collections:

1. Celluloid Button, ca. 1940. Found in the Norfolk, Virginia Sub-office in the 1940’s. (Not pictured)

2. Business card of U.S. Marshal Richard J. Dunn, District of Nevada, ca. 1977 (Not pictured)
3. Desk Identification Plate of John W. (Jack) Cameron, ca. 1965. Mr. Cameron served in many roles during the critical periods in the 1950’s through the 1970’s, including service as an Associate Director, Regional Director, and Chief Inspector of the Office of Internal Audit. (Not pictured)

Armbands and Caps

During special events, particularly in the Civil Rights Era, saw the prominent use of agency armbands for identification. In several high-profile events, such as the integration of the University of Mississippi (1962) and the Pentagon Riots (1967), the armband is symbolic. Norman Rockwell’s painting, “The Problem We All Live With,” features four deputies escorting a young

Ribbons for Special Elections

The special deputation for overseeing federal elections brought its own “badge.” The ribbon for these events gave the wearer special status for the event. Some were not professional law enforcement personnel, but private citizens deputized for the purpose. There were strict guidelines for the appointees. Section 5521 of the Revised Statutes of the United States stated,

If any person be appointed a Supervisor of Election or a Special Deputy Marshal under the provisions of Title “The Elective Franchise,” and has taken the oath of office as such Supervisor of election, or such special Deputy Marshal and thereafter neglects or refuses, without good and lawful excuse, to perform and discharge fully the duties, obligations and requirements of such office, until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, he shall not only be subject to removal from office, with loss of all pay and emoluments, but shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars and not more than five hundred dollars or by both fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

Due to the large crowds and the need to keep order, special powers were necessary. The silk or cloth ribbons came in different varieties, like the two below for the Elections of 1880 and 1892 from New York City. The victors in these two elections were Republican James Garfield and Democrat Grover Cleveland.

Related Exhibits:

1. Two Special Deputy Ribbons for the Elections of 1880 and 1892 (Not pictured)