

The Marshals

MONITOR



Sept. 24, 2004

The Marshals Service turns 215

Nation's first federal law enforcement agency celebrates its pre-eminent past and looks to its future

The agency created by Senate Bill 1 of the first session of the first Congress is 215 years old today, and the men and women who have made up its ranks from that early time up to the present have been trusted with an array of law enforcement responsibilities that stands unrivaled.

From 1789 to the present day, U.S. marshals and their deputies have excelled as jacks-of-all-trades, upholding the diverse laws of the United States and dutifully confronting lawlessness in its every manifestation.

The very first

The agency was formed by the Judiciary Act of Sept. 24, 1789. This legislation specifically spelled out that law enforcement was to be the U.S. marshals' primary function — thereby establishing the original 13 marshals as the nation's first federal law enforcement officers.

George Washington knew that building a strong country depended not only on the laws that define the government but also on the quality of the individuals who serve it.

"President Washington fully understood the importance of

selecting able men," said David Turk, Marshals Service historian.

In a letter to Edmond Randolph, the first U.S. attorney general, Washington wrote:

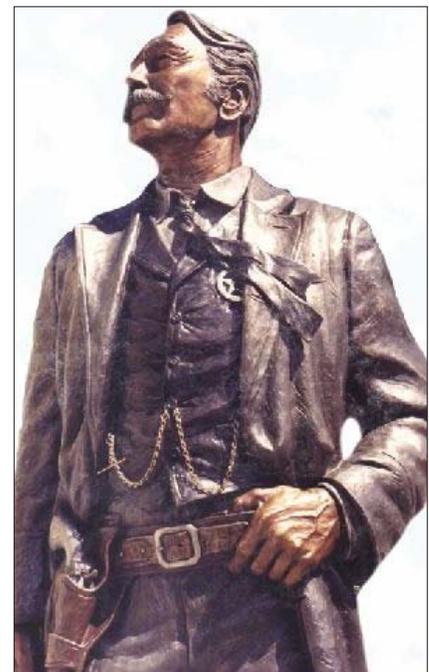
"Impressed with a conviction that the due administration of justice is the firmest pillar of good Government, I have considered the first arrangement of the Judicial department as essential to the happiness of our Country, and to the stability of its political system; hence the selection of the fittest characters to expound the laws, and dispense justice, has been an invariable object of my anxious concern."

The first generation of U.S. marshals had proven its commitment to the new nation by fighting in the Revolutionary War, and it was this bravery and patriotism that Washington sought out for his marshal appointments.

Those first marshals, ranging in age from 25 to 57 at the time of their appointments, discovered that the job had very real dangers. Georgia Marshal Robert Forsyth learned this all too well.

On Jan. 11, 1794, Forsyth traveled to Augusta, Ga., with two of his deputy marshals to serve court papers on a pair of brothers charged in a civil suit. The brothers, Beverly and William Allen, were at a friend's house.

Not wanting to embarrass the Allens, Marshal Forsyth asked to speak with them outside. Instead of



Standing proud. Throughout America's history, the marshals have upheld the law. Pictured here is the 10-foot-tall, bronze "Frontier Marshal" sculpted for the agency by David Manuel in 1989.

accepting this courtesy, William secretly fled the scene while Beverly darted for an upstairs bedroom.

Forsyth and his men made their way into the house and up the stairs. When the marshal knocked on the bedroom door, Beverly aimed his pistol and pulled its trigger. The ball charged through the wooden door and struck Forsyth in the head, killing him instantly.

In that fatal clash of law versus

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lawbreaker, the country witnessed just its second police officer killed while on the job, and the Marshals Service suffered the first of its more than 200 line-of-duty deaths.

Running the gamut

The duties of the U.S. marshals were — and still are — as diverse as American justice itself. Since the agency's inception, marshals and their deputies have retained the broadest jurisdiction and authority of any federal law enforcement officers.

Because of this, they have been involved in some of America's most historically important and challenging events.

For more than a century after the foundations of the federal government were set in place, the marshals provided the only nationwide, civilian police power available to the president, Congress and the federal courts.

The marshals and their deputies served all the subpoenas, summonses, writs and warrants issued by the federal courts. They made all the arrests, handled all the prisoners and supervised all the juries and witnesses.

They also arrested seditionists, tracked down counterfeiters and carried out all federal executions — a responsibility still held today.

After the Civil War, the marshals protected the newly freed slaves and established law and order in the territories across the union.

The list of administrative responsibilities grew as well. Marshals took the national census every 10 years, distributed presidential proclamations and collected statistics on commerce and manufacturing. They even supervised every congressional election from 1870 to 1892 to ensure fair voting.

During their second century, the marshals subdued labor strikes, registered 480,000 German citizens during World War I and desegregated public schools, among other duties.

When southern resistance to school desegregation reached its most violent peak — on the night of Sept. 30, 1962, in Oxford, Miss. — President John F. Kennedy sent 127 deputy marshals into the fray. Pelted by bricks, bottles, buckshot and Molotov cocktails, the deputies held their fire and stood their ground so black student James Meredith could register for classes.

Year in and year out, the Marshals Service occupies a uniquely central position in the federal justice system. Virtually every federal law enforcement initiative involves the agency, and its ability to handle a wide range of duties keeps it in high demand.

Regardless of the details, a familiar refrain for the president, attorney general and myriad federal judges has always been: "Send in the marshals."

As America continued to grow in the 1900s, so did the need for other agencies. But despite the creation of more than 50 specialized federal law enforcement agencies during the 20th century, modern-day U.S. marshals and their deputies still have the broadest list of federal authorities.

Marshals Service today

As the enforcement arm of the federal courts, today's marshals and deputy marshals continue tackling their core missions while also handling numerous, unique assignments.

Federal judicial security remains an agency cornerstone. Deputy marshals protect judges, attorneys, jurors, defendants and courthouse visitors from violence and threats of violence.

Deputy marshals arrest more federal

fugitives than all other law enforcement agencies combined. In fiscal 2003 alone, the Marshals Service apprehended more than 36,000 federal felons. Working with other officers at the federal, state and local levels, Marshals Service-led task forces arrested an additional 32,000 state and local fugitives last year. Plus, when foreign nations are seeking fugitives in the United States and when this country is seeking fugitives abroad, deputy marshals get the call.

The agency's tactical unit, the Special Operations Group, responds to hundreds of specialized missions each year — everything from high-threat trials to extreme hostage situations.

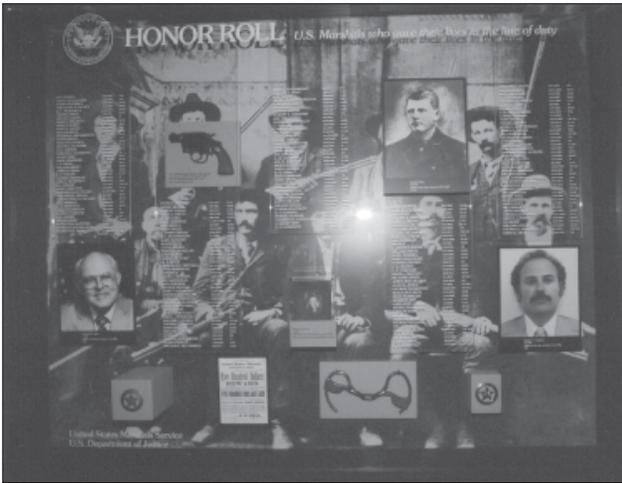
The Marshals Service manages the country's only government-run airline, the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System, which completes nearly 300,000 prisoner moves a year.

The agency houses approximately 44,000 federal, pre-sentenced prisoners every day. Also, it manages and disposes seized and forfeited properties that have been acquired by criminals through illegal activities.

Much of what the Marshals Service accomplishes is behind the scenes, and its secretive Witness Security Program is no exception. Since 1971, the agency has protected 7,500 federal witnesses, and prosecutors have achieved an 89 percent conviction rate based on those witnesses' testimonies.

Whether arresting the notorious Dalton Gang in 1893 or enforcing Prohibition laws in the 1920s or protecting American athletes during the 2004 Olympics in Greece, the Marshals Service has had a diverse and successful 215 years. And it stands at the ready for all future assignments — no matter how varied or dangerous they may be.

Marshals Service turns 215



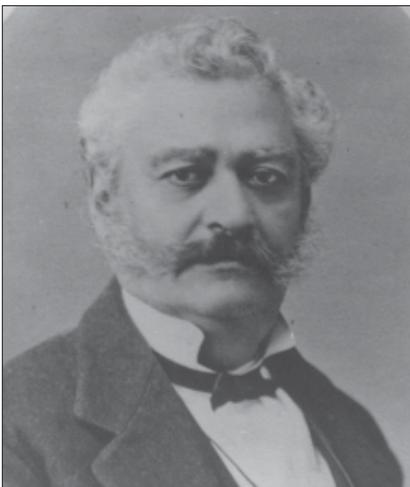
More than 200 marshals and deputies have been killed in the line of duty. This display is located in agency headquarters.



Deputy Jon Trainum, a member of the District of Columbia Special Response Team, stands guard during a prisoner exchange in 2002. To complete the task, the Marshals Service used a U.S. Army Black Hawk helicopter piloted by Deputy Dave Taurino, who also serves in the Army National Guard.



One Marshals Service mission area is asset seizure/forfeiture. Here, a deputy marshal goes to great heights to shut down a nightclub.



Pablo de la Guerra Y Noriega was the first hispanic U.S. marshal, serving in Southern California from 1850-54.



Marshals and their deputies have long been portrayed in movies. Here, Clint Eastwood pins on America's Star as Marshal Jed Cooper in 1968's "Hang 'Em High."

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In 1893, Deputies Bill Tilghman and C.F. Colcord were present for the opening of the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma.



District of Columbia Marshal Ward Hill Lamon, seated, worked diligently to protect President Abraham Lincoln, fifth from right. On April 13, 1865, the marshal was sent to Richmond, Va. The following night, Lincoln was assassinated in Washington. Lamon, a tall man, often stayed seated so he wouldn't draw attention from the president.

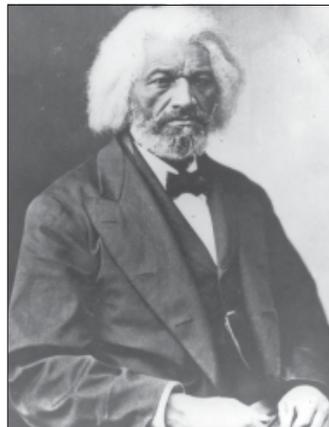


Special Operations Group (SOG) members train for missions in all locales. Here, a SOG deputy practices making approaches in rural areas.



Associated Press

Deputy Dominic Guadagnoli rescued this victim minutes after the terrorist attacks in New York City on Sept. 11.



Frederick Douglass became the first black U.S. marshal in 1877.

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Jim Ruth was commissioned a deputy marshal by "Hanging Judge" Isaac Parker to patrol the Indian Territory in the 1880s.



John Abernathy was the U.S. marshal for the Oklahoma Territory from 1906-10. He earned his nickname "Catch 'Em Alive Jack" capturing hundreds of wolves alive by jamming his hands down their throats.



Throughout their history, deputy marshals have taken custody of scores of famous criminals, including Al Capone in 1931.



These deputy marshals worked out of U.S. Court in Fort Smith, Ark., in the late 1800s. Front row, left to right: Dave Rusk; Heck Bruner; Paden Colbert; Charles Copeland; Capt. G.S. White. Second row, left to right: Wes Bauman; Abe Allen; John Tolbit; Bill Smith; Tom Johnson.

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This chicken suit was worn by Deputy Thomas Spillane during a Washington, D.C., sting operation in 1985. After identifying themselves to undercover deputies, 100 fugitives gathered in a hotel ballroom expecting to receive Washington Redskins tickets. They were sadly mistaken.



Deputy marshals were given the task of enforcing Prohibition laws during the 1920s. Here, a group of deputies destroys a large quantity of liquor in Anchorage, Alaska.



These deputy marshals were working a case in 1972.



The Marshals Service of today is international in its scope, with foreign field offices located in Mexico, Jamaica and the Dominican Republic.



This authentic prisoner wagon rests outside the Wyoming Territorial Prison Museum in Laramie, Wyo.



In his famous painting, "The Problem We All Live With," Norman Rockwell depicted four deputy marshals escorting Ruby Bridges to public school in 1964.

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Deputy marshals have always been given unique assignments. In 2000, they protected six-year-old Elian Gonzalez and his father while awaiting their return to Cuba.



Deputy marshals always remember their time in basic training at Glynco, Ga. Here, two former recruits make their way through an exercise known as Malibu's Maze, in which they must distinguish between dangerous criminals and innocent bystanders in a flash.



In 1996, a cadre of deputy marshals protected athletes during the Summer Olympics in Atlanta.



Deputy marshals are sometimes called upon to help protect visiting dignitaries, as is the case here when French Foreign Minister Hubert Vedrine (center, looking at camera) visited the United Nations in 2000.



The Marshals Service protects the federal judiciary in ways seen and unseen. From keeping order inside courtrooms to protecting federal judges that have been threatened, deputy marshals are ever vigilant.



Training, training and more training is the name of the game for the modern-day deputy marshal.

Handling other duties as assigned ...

Throughout history, marshals have excelled in unique assignments

When the Marshals Service took shape in 1789, it was a new material in the fabric of America.

President George Washington had a concept for the offices of the U.S. marshals, but the terminology used to define the parameters of the offices — “all legal precepts” — encompassed the widest range of duties of any officials in the young government.

That expansive duty list and far-reaching jurisdiction is still in place today. Just as the nation in Washington’s time had many needs and new challenges, so too does America in 2004. And U.S. marshals and their deputies — then and now — have always served in numerous ways.

For 215 years, their list of tasks has been an extensive one. And the unusual assignment was tossed right in with the routine.

Deputies have regularly been pressed into special duty at a moment’s notice, and they have often found themselves in the middle of one-of-a-kind events.

In addition to their core responsibilities, marshals and deputy marshals have served as everything from federal election proctors in the late 1800s to national border protectors in 1910. They were ordered to keep the nation’s trains rolling during the Pullman strike of 1894 and they helped root out Confederate spies during the Civil War.

These multi-talented individuals, since their first appointments in 1789, have always had large parameters of power. So such tasks as mentioned above, though varied, were within the

purview of the offices of the U.S. marshals.

Two notable examples of these special duties are: taking the national census; and leading processions during state funerals and presidential inaugurations.

Taking the census

U.S. marshals took the national census for a lengthy stretch, starting with the very first tally in 1790 and continuing until 1870. For such an immense undertaking, marshals specially deputized ordinary, detail-oriented citizens as assistants.

Sometimes the career deputy marshals gathered the census data themselves, particularly in the early going. But as the nation’s population rapidly increased, special deputations became more common.

The deputized citizens were considered assistant marshals, and they were identified by either special ribbons or paper identification.

Together with their assistants, the marshals of those years recorded some of America’s most valuable information.

Leading the procession

The U.S. marshals for the District of Columbia have always been tasked with exceptional duties.

Unlike the 50 states, the District of Columbia has no sheriff’s departments or county police departments. Because of this, deputy marshals in the nation’s capital tackle certain assignments that their counter-

parts elsewhere in the country do not face.

For example, deputy marshals carry out evictions in this district.

In the early years of the United States, the U.S. marshal for the District of Columbia was called upon to preside over presidential inaugural processions as well as state funeral processions.

Although there often was a separate official to handle such duties, it was the marshal who was sometimes tapped.

In the 1841 inaugural procession for President-elect William Henry Harrison, U.S. Marshal Alexander Hunter and his deputies were placed between the presidential carriage and the surviving former presidents of the day — Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams.

There was no Secret Service at the time, so this, like so many other duties, fell upon the marshals.

John McCalla served as the chief marshal for the occasion. Appointed as the U.S. marshal for Kentucky by President Jackson, McCalla led the entire, massive procession through the streets of Washington.

In accordance with strict regulations, McCalla wore a sash of purple silk; the assistant marshals wore sashes of blue silk with white rosettes. Each were mounted on horses.

Another of the unique assignments in the District of Columbia was the funeral procession associated with the U.S.S. Princeton.

The Princeton was an innovative warship complete with two

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Exceptional duties

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heavy cannons — the Oregon and the Peacemaker.

In February of 1844, U.S. Navy officers sailed the Princeton to Washington to persuade Congress to approve funding to build more ships equipped with such massive armaments.

However, on the Princeton's third cruise on the Potomac River, disaster struck.

President John Tyler, a number of his cabinet members and numerous other officials and their families — totaling between 300 and 400 — were on hand to witness a demonstration of the Princeton's two big guns.

But the Peacemaker, large enough to fire 225-pound balls, exploded. Eight people were killed.

Among the casualties were Secretary of State Abel Upshur and Secretary of the Navy Thomas Gilmer. Nine people were wounded, including Senator Thomas Hart Benson.

Marshal Hunter was placed in charge of the funeral procession for the victims, on March 2, 1844. This was a daunting task, which included assembling military figures, politicians, visiting dignitaries and families.

In establishing order for this large undertaking, Hunter posted the following notice.

MARSHAL'S NOTICE:

The doors of the President's House will be opened at 9 'clock A.M. for the admission of the Heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers, and others, who, by order, are entitled to admission.

The following gentlemen will be respected as Assistant Marshals,

and will be on horseback with appropriate badges. They will assemble at the President's House, at 9 o'clock A.M.:

Wm. B. Randolph, Robert Lawrence, Joseph H. Bradley, William A. Gordon, William D. Nult, Charles Van Ness, J.M. Cutts, Richard McCulloh, Thomas Woodward, C.A. Alexander, F.H. Davidge, Robert S. Chew, Theodore Kane, Thomas Allen, William B. Magruder, L.B. Hardin, Thomas Blagden, J. Robbins, R. Barker, R. Patterson, William B. Woodward, Colonel Stull.

ALEXANDER HUNTER
Marshal
District of Columbia

Of the numerous assistant marshals who were employed during the procession, there were several of note. James Madison Cutts was the nephew of former first lady Dolly Madison. Robert Chew was a career politician in the State Department who later became its chief clerk.

And this was not the only such funeral procession. District of Columbia marshals organized processions for Maryland Senator William Pinkney (1822), Prussian Minister Baron Frederick Greuhm (1823) and Major Generals Jacob Brown (1828) and Alexander Macomb (1841).

A cast of characters

The list of famous personalities that have worn America's Star over the years is a lengthy one. Some had achieved fame prior to their appointments as marshals or deputy marshals, while others went on to bigger stages after their appointments ended.

The following is a sampling of the legendary lawmen that have left their mark on the agency and the nation itself.

Heck Thomas, Bill Tilghman and Chris Madsen were known as the Three Guardsmen of Oklahoma. Never backing down from criminals at any turn, they arrested some of the worst outlaws in the history of the Old West.

Wyatt Earp served as a deputy marshal in Arizona for less than six months in 1882.

He took part in the famous gunfight at the O.K. Corral on Oct. 26, 1881, along with his brothers Virgil and Morgan and friend Doc Holliday. But at that time, only Virgil was a deputy marshal. The other three were specially deputized as Tombstone, Ariz., town marshals just prior to the fight.

Bat Masterson served as a deputy marshal in Kansas and later a U.S. marshal in New York. An Indian fighter known best for his dandy style of dress and his crack shot, he later worked as a New York City sportswriter.

Wild Bill Hickock, a renowned marksman and U.S. Army scout, served as a deputy marshal at Fort Riley, Kansas, from 1867-69.

The Honor Roll of the U.S. Marshals Service

These employees have died in the line of duty

Robert Forsyth, U.S. marshal, 1794; James Batchelder, deputy marshal, 1854; William Richardson, U.S. marshal, 1855; Leonard Armes, deputy marshal, 1860; George Leihy, deputy marshal, 1866; Theodore Moses, deputy marshal, 1869; William Storey, deputy marshal, 1870; Ellis Jenkins, deputy marshal, 1871; W.T. Bentz, deputy marshal, 1872; Black Sut Beck, special deputy marshal, 1872; Sam Beck, special deputy marshal, 1872; William Hicks, special deputy marshal, 1872; George Selridge, posse member, 1872; Jim Ward, special deputy marshal, 1872; Riley Woods, special deputy marshal, 1872; William Beck, posse member, 1872; Jacob Owens, deputy marshal, 1872; Maddison Mitchell, deputy marshal, 1872; Frank Griffin, deputy marshal, 1872; Andy Frigate, deputy marshal, 1873; John Stephenson, deputy marshal, 1873; R.T. Dunn, deputy marshal, 1873; John Fries, deputy marshal, 1873; Perry Duval, special deputy marshal, 1873; James Everette, deputy marshal, 1874; William Spivey, special deputy marshal, 1874; Horace Metcalf, deputy marshal, 1874; Albert Gibson, deputy marshal, 1877; Augustine McIntyre, deputy marshal, 1877; Van Buren Hendrix, deputy marshal, 1877; M.R. Greene, deputy marshal, 1877; George Ellis, deputy marshal, 1877; Rufus Springs, deputy marshal, 1878; Harry McCarty, deputy marshal, 1878; J.H. Adams, deputy marshal, 1878; Cornelius Finley, deputy marshal, 1878; Jack Kimbrew, special deputy marshal, 1878; William Anderson, deputy marshal, 1878; Willard Ayers, deputy marshal, 1880; John Hardie, deputy marshal, 1880; Henry Seagraves, deputy marshal, 1881; Robert Olinger, deputy marshal, 1881; Thomas Young, deputy marshal, 1882; Dave Layman, deputy marshal, 1883; John McWeir, deputy marshal, 1883; John Collins, deputy marshal, 1883; Addison Beck, special deputy marshal, 1883; Lewis Merritt, special deputy marshal, 1883; William Leech, guard, 1884; L.J. McDonald, deputy marshal, 1884; Bud Pusley, deputy marshal, 1884; Harold Gosling, U.S. marshal, 1885; Jim Guy, deputy marshal, 1885; Bill Kirksey, special deputy marshal, 1885; Andy Roff, special deputy marshal, 1885; James Roff, special deputy marshal, 1885; William Lee Miller, deputy marshal, 1885; Miller Hurst, deputy marshal, 1885; Tom Hall, deputy marshal, 1886; J.E. Richardson, deputy marshal, 1886; Dick Townsend, deputy marshal, 1886; Henry Miller, guard, 1886; William Irwin, deputy marshal, 1886; Sam Sixkiller, deputy marshal, 1886; William Kelly, special deputy marshal, 1887; Mark Kuykendall, special deputy marshal, 1887; Henry Smith, special deputy marshal, 1887; William Fields, deputy marshal, 1887; Dan Maples, deputy marshal, 1887; John Carleton, deputy marshal, 1887; Frank Dalton, deputy marshal, 1887; E.A. Stokley, deputy marshal, 1887; John Trammel, deputy marshal, 1888; John Phillips, deputy marshal, 1888; William Whitson, deputy marshal, 1888; Mose McIntosh, special deputy marshal, 1888; Thomas Goodson, deputy marshal, 1888; Z.W. Moody, deputy marshal, 1889; Russell Wireman, deputy marshal, 1889; Jim Williams, deputy marshal, 1889; Joe Lundy, deputy marshal, 1889; James Hager, deputy marshal, 1889; W.B. Saunders, deputy marshal, 1890; Robert Cox, deputy marshal, 1890; Charles Fusselman, deputy marshal, 1890; Jim Billy, deputy marshal, 1890; David Sigemore, deputy marshal, 1890; Samuel L'Estrange, deputy marshal, 1890; William Pitts, deputy marshal, 1890; Marion Prickett, special deputy marshal, 1890; Stephen Pensoneau, special deputy marshal, 1891; Locke Ezzell, deputy marshal, 1891; Bernard Connelley, deputy marshal, 1891; Ed Short, deputy marshal, 1891; Joseph Wilson, deputy marshal, 1891; R.L. Taylor, deputy marshal, 1891; George Thornton, deputy marshal, 1891; Dan Osborne, deputy marshal, 1891; Josiah Poorboy, special deputy marshal, 1891; Thomas Whitehead, deputy marshal, 1891; John Pemberton, deputy marshal, 1892; Charles Stuart, deputy marshal, 1892; George Wellman, deputy marshal, 1892; James Ballinger, deputy marshal, 1892; Andrew McGinnis, deputy marshal, 1892; Vernon Coke Wilson, deputy marshal, 1892; John Fields, deputy marshal, 1892; Tom Smith, deputy marshal, 1892; Floyd Wilson, deputy marshal, 1892; C.B. Brockus, deputy marshal, 1893; Perry Griggs, special deputy marshal, 1893; Joe Gaines, deputy marshal, 1893; Richard Speed, special deputy marshal, 1893; Thomas Hueston, deputy marshal, 1893; Lafayette Shadley, deputy marshal, 1893; Bill Harrison, deputy marshal, 1894; Thomas Martin, deputy marshal, 1894; Abner McLellan, deputy marshal, 1894; Joe Nix, deputy marshal, 1894; Thomas Grissom, deputy marshal, 1894; Lincoln Keeney, deputy marshal, 1894; John Beard, deputy marshal, 1894; Newton Leforce, deputy marshal, 1894; Jim Nakedhead, deputy marshal, 1895; W.C. McDaniels, special deputy marshal, 1895; Lawrence Keating, guard, 1895; John Garrett, deputy marshal, 1895; John Davis, deputy marshal, 1895; John McHenry, deputy marshal, 1895; Edward Ellis Thurlo, deputy marshal, 1896; John Kirby, deputy marshal, 1896; A.W. Johnson, special deputy marshal, 1896; William Byrd, deputy marshal, 1897; Joe Dodson, deputy marshal, 1897; B.F. Taylor, deputy marshal, 1897; James Rowan, deputy marshal, 1898; Bill Arnold, special deputy marshal, 1898; Hickman Bruner, deputy marshal, 1898; Boley Grady, special deputy marshal, 1898; L.S. Hill, deputy marshal, 1898; John Sisemore, deputy marshal, 1898; Joseph Heinrichs, deputy marshal, 1899; James Blair, deputy marshal, 1899; Tom Taylor, deputy marshal, 1900; Thomas Price, deputy marshal, 1901; John Poe, deputy marshal, 1901; Hugh Montgomery, deputy marshal, 1901; John Montgomery, deputy marshal, 1901; J.N. Holsonback, deputy marshal, 1902; Lute Houston, deputy marshal, 1902; E.C. Garrison, special deputy marshal, 1902; John Jones, deputy marshal, 1903; Edward Fink, deputy marshal, 1904; Henry Vier, deputy marshal, 1905; Z.T. Wade, deputy marshal, 1905; Ike Gilstrap, deputy marshal, 1906; James Bourland, deputy marshal, 1906; James Bush, deputy marshal, 1906; Sam Roberts, special deputy marshal, 1907; John Morrison, deputy marshal, 1907; L.P. Dixon, special deputy marshal, 1907; George Williams, deputy marshal, 1907; John Mullins, deputy marshal, 1908; A.W. Holden, special deputy marshal, 1909; G.W. Dillaway, deputy marshal, 1911; Marion Ramey, special deputy marshal, 1913; John Sloan, special deputy marshal, 1913; Holmes Davidson, deputy marshal, 1914; William Plank, deputy marshal, 1914; Robert Logan, deputy marshal, 1915; C.P. Phelgar, deputy marshal, 1915; John Haven, deputy marshal, 1919; Isaac Evans, deputy marshal, 1919; Hugh Bartley, deputy marshal, 1921; Will Cross, special deputy marshal, 1922; J.H. Short, deputy marshal, 1923; Walter Casey, deputy marshal, 1923; Samuel Lilly, deputy marshal, 1924; E.F. Flanery, deputy marshal, 1928; Adrian Metcalf, deputy marshal, 1929; Ed Sherman, deputy marshal, 1930; Clyde Rivers, deputy marshal, 1931; W.F. Deiter, deputy marshal, 1932; Robert Sumter, deputy marshal, 1933; Herbert Ray, deputy marshal, 1935; Raoul Dorsay, deputy marshal, 1937; John Luses, deputy marshal, 1938; Whit Wright, deputy marshal, 1939; Colby Farrar, deputy marshal, 1939; John Glenn, deputy marshal, 1940; George Meffan, U.S. marshal, 1940; Artis Chitty, U.S. marshal, 1940; William McCormick, deputy marshal, 1941; Fred Peterson, deputy marshal, 1951; James Guerin, deputy marshal, 1951; Edmund Schweppe, deputy marshal, 1952; Samuel Enoch Vaughn, deputy marshal, 1953; Clarence Toone, deputy marshal, 1955; Noah Friend, deputy marshal, 1963; Carl Joseph Kalafatic, deputy marshal, 1968; Mercello Moya, deputy marshal, 1971; Hilton Schorre, deputy marshal, 1971; Henry Dale, deputy marshal, 1971; Norman Sheriff, deputy marshal, 1971; Andrew Boehnlein, deputy marshal, 1971; Dick McKinney, deputy marshal, 1972; Robert Cheshire, deputy marshal, 1983; Kenneth Muir, U.S. marshal, 1983; Henry Burton Carlson, deputy marshal, 1991; Harry Belluomini, special deputy marshal, 1992; Roy Frakes, deputy marshal, 1992; William Degan, deputy marshal, 1992; Gene Goldsberry, special deputy marshal, 1993; Peter Hillman, deputy marshal, 2000.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 1, 2004

I send greetings to those celebrating the 215th anniversary of the United States Marshals.

America's law enforcement professionals are among our greatest heroes. Since 1789, U.S. Marshals have contributed to the safety of our Nation by providing security for our courts and witnesses, capturing fugitives, assisting with prisoner transportation, and responding to emergency situations. By upholding the law and bringing criminals to justice, U.S. Marshals have helped protect our citizens and defend our homeland.

I commend U.S. Marshals for your professionalism in working with other law enforcement agencies and your courage in confronting new threats to our country. Your honor and commitment inspire others and demonstrate the character of our Nation.

Laura joins me in sending our best wishes on this special occasion. May God bless you, and may God continue to bless America.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "George W. Bush", written in a cursive style.

UNITED STATES
**MARSHALS
SERVICE**

America's First
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
**CELEBRATING
215 YEARS OF
LEGENDARY
SERVICE**

