

District of Columbia Marshal's Duties at the White House.

Douglass writes that the most dreadful thing threaten by his appointment was having a colored man at the Executive Mansion in white kid gloves, sparrow-tail coat, patent-leather boots and alabaster Cravat, performing the ceremony ---a very simple one - of introducing the aristocratic citizen of the republic to the president of the United States. "This was something entirely too much to be borne, and men asked themselves in view of it, to what is this world coming? And where will these things stop? Dreadful!!!Dreadful!"

U.S. Senate Approvers Douglass Nomination, Senator Roscoe Conkling speaks for Douglass appointment.

In spite of the opposition to Douglass nomination by the bar association and the uproar about the duties of the district Marshal, Douglass remarked that; "It is creditable to the manliness of the American Senates that it was not moved by none of these things and that it lost no time in the matter of my confirmation". According to Douglass, foremost among those who supported his nomination against the objections made to it was the Honorable Roscoe Conkling of New York. Describing Senators Conkling speech in executive session by those who heard it, to have been one of the most masterly and eloquent ever delivered on the floor of the senate. Even though Douglass did witness the speech, he heaped praise upon Senator Conkling by saying he possessed the ardor and fire of Henry Clay, the subtlety of Calhoun, and the massive grandeur of Daniel Webster.

President Hayes changes long standing practice of District Marshal introducing aristocratic visitors to Executive Mansion.

Upon the appointment of Marshal Douglass, President Hayes departed the custom of having the district marshal introduce executive mansion visitors. The practice of the district marshal introducing visitors to the president has its genesis under the administration of President Abraham Lincoln.

It was introduced by President Lincoln in war time when he made his old law partner and intimate acquaintance Marshal of the District, and was continued by President Grant when he appointed a relative of his, General Sharp to the same office. It was widely held that President Hayes only departed from the practice because Marshal Douglass was a colored man.

Douglass Defends President Hayes change of district Practice

According to Douglass, changing the duties of the Marshal was completely the President's decision. "The custom of inviting the Marshal to perform the duty mentioned was made by a President and could be as properly unmade by a President." Furthermore, Douglass contends that President Hayes' removal of some of Douglass' duties while Marshal was not based on race. Douglass says that he has never had "a feeling of aversion [from Hayes] on account of my complexion." Hayes also has let Douglass introduce him to "distinguished strangers" in the past. Following Douglass' speech in Baltimore, Hayes defended Douglass and allowed him to retain his position as Marshal.

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Marshal Frederick Douglass defends himself with strong letter to the Washington Post Editorial Board.

Sir: You were mistaken in representing me as being off on a lecturing tour, and, by implication, neglecting my duties as United States Marshal of the District of Columbia. My absence from Washington during two days was due to an invitation by the managers to be present on the occasion of the inauguration of the International Exhibition in Philadelphia.

In complying with this invitation, I found myself in company with other members of the government who went thither in obedience to the call of patriotism and civilization. No one interest of the Marshal's office suffered by my temporary absence, as I had seen to it that those upon whom the duties of the office devolved were honest, capable, industrious, painstaking, and faithful. My Deputy Marshal is a man every way qualified for this position, and the citizens of Washington may rest assured that no unfaithful man will be retained in any position under me. Of course I can have nothing to say as to my own fitness for the position I hold. You have a right to say what you please on that point, yet I think it would be only fair and generous to wait for some dereliction of duty on my part before I shall be adjudged as incompetent to fill the place.

You will allow me to say also that the attacks upon me on account of the remarks alleged to have been made by me in Baltimore strike me as both malicious and silly. Washington is a great city, not a village nor

a hamlet, but the capital of a great nation, and the manners and habits of its various classes are proper subjects for presentation and criticism and I very much mistake if this great city can be thrown into a tempest of passion by any humorous reflections I may take to the liberty utter. The city is too great to be small, and I think it will laugh at the ridiculous attempt to rouse it to a point of furious hostility to me for anything said in my Baltimore lecture.

Had the reporters of that lecture been as careful to note what I said in praise of Washington as what I said, if you please, in disparagement of it, it would have been impossible to awaken any feeling against me in this community for what I said. It is the easiest thing in the world, as all editors know, to pervert the meaning and give a one-sided impression of a whole speech by simply giving isolated passages from the speech itself, without any qualifying connections. It would hardly be imagined from anything that has appeared here that I had said one word in that lecture in honor of Washington, and yet the lecture itself, as a whole, was directly in the interest of the national capital. I am not such a fool as to decry a city in which I have invested my money and made my permanent residence.

After speaking of the power of the sentiment of patriotism I held this language: "In the spirit of this noble sentiment I would have the American people view the national capital. It is our national center. It belongs to us, and whether it is mean or majestic, whether arrayed in glory or covered with shame, we cannot but share its character and its destiny. In the remotest section of the Republic, in the most distant parts of the globe, amid the splendors of Europe or the wilds of Africa, we are still held and firmly bound to this common center. Under the shadow of Bunker Hill monument, in the peerless eloquence

of this diction, I once heard the great Daniel Webster give welcome to all American citizens, assuring them that wherever else they might be strangers, they were all at home there. The same boundless welcome is given to all American citizens by Washington. Elsewhere we may belong to individual states, but here we belong to the whole United States. Elsewhere we may belong to a section, but here we belong to a whole country, and the whole country belongs to us. It is national territory, and the one place where no American is an intruder or a carpetbagger. The newcomer is not less at home than the old resident. Under its lofty domes and stately pillars, as under the broad blue sky, all races and colors of men stand upon a footing of common equality.

The wealth and magnificence which elsewhere might oppress the humble citizen has an opposite effect here. They are felt to be a part of him and serve to ennoble him in his own eyes. He is an owner of the marble grandeur forty millions of this great nation. Once in his life every American who can should visit Washington -not as the Mohametan to the Mecca, not as the Catholic to Rome, not as the Hebrew to Jerusalem, nor as the Chinaman to the Flowery Kingdom, but In the spirit of enlightened patriotism, knowing the value of free institutions and how to perpetuate and maintain them.

"Washington should be contemplated not merely as an assemblage of fine buildings, not merely as the chosen resort of the wealth and fashion of the country, not merely as the honored place where the statesmen of the nation assemble to shape the policy and frame the laws, not merely as the point at which we are most visibly touched by the outside world, and where the diplomatic skill and talent of the old continent meet and match themselves against those of the new, but as

the national flag itself—a glorious symbol of civil and religious liberty, leading the world in the race of social science, civilization, and renown.“My lecture in Baltimore required more than an hour and a half for its delivery, and every intelligent reader will see the difficulty of doing such a speech when it is abbreviated and compressed into a half or three-quarters of a column. Such abbreviation and condensation has been resorted to in this instance. A few stray sentences, culled out from their connections, would be deprived of much of their harshness if presented in the form and connection in which they were uttered, but I am taking up too much space, and will close with the last paragraph of the lecture, as delivered in Baltimore. “No city in the broad world has a higher or more beneficent mission.

Among all the great capitals of the world it is preeminently the capital of free institutions. Its fall would be a blow to freedom and progress throughout the world. Let it stand where it does now stand - where the father of his country planted it, and where it has stood for more than half a century - no longer sandwiched between two slave states—no longer a contradiction to human progress—no longer the hotbed of slavery and the slave trade—no longer the home of the duelist, the gambler, and the assassin—no longer the frantic partisan of one section of the country against the other—no longer anchored to a dark and semi-barbarous past, but a redeemed city, beautiful to the eye and attractive to the heart, a bond of perpetual union, an angel of peace on earth and good will to men, a common ground upon which Americans of all races and colors, all sections, North and South, may meet and shake hands, not over a chasm of blood, but over a free, united, and progressive republic.”

**Marshal Frederick Douglass Experience in the Office of United States Marshal in
His own Words.**

"I can say that my experience in the office of United States Marshal of the District of Columbia that it was every way agreeable." When it was an open question, whether I should take the office or not, it was apprehended and predicted that, if I should accept it in face of the opposition of the lawyers and judges of the courts, I should be subject to numberless suites for damages and so vexing and worried that the office would be rendered valueless to me and that it would not only eat up my salary, but possibly endanger what little I have laid up for a rainy day; said Douglass.

United States Marshal Robert Moore
Central District of Illinois
1994- 2002.
Appointed By president William Jefferson Clinton.



Fig.3: Marshal Robert Moore and President Bill Clinton.

United States Marshal Robert Moore Retired is President of Robert Moore & Associates Police Resource Center, a retired United States Marshal, a retired Illinois State Special Agent Sergeant, former Deputy Chief of Police Savannah, Ga. and Chief of Police Jackson Mississippi is dedicated to the Preservation of African-American United States Marshal history and to educating the nation about their valuable service to this nation and providing quality business service in police consulting ,executive recruiting and police exhibits.

Like Marshal Douglass in 1877, and 117 years later, Marshal Moore nomination Process was delayed and hampered by a fabricated letter generated by a Marshal Service Employee alleging that he had been the subject of several Sexual Harassment law suits while serving as the Equal Employment Opportunities Director for the Illinois States Police and that the States agency had paid him to leave the agency due to the complaints.

During the FBI back ground check it was discovered that a group of State Police officers alleged that Moore was a racist due to my eight years work in the agency developing, promoting and writing affirmative action plans. Marshal Moore had to sign a document which allowed Senator Carol Mosley-Braun to have his back ground opened to see what was delaying his nomination and the basis of those allegations.

Following his clearance for nomination and following his approval by the Senate Judiciary Committee and the full United States Senate in 1994. Later on in 1995 he as named Chairman of the Equal Employment Advisory Committee to the Director, a position he held for three years. During this period he conducted nationwide hearing on the status of Equal treatment and recruitment practices in the Marshal Service.

In 1994 Marshal Moore discovered that 132 years of history, accomplishments and contribution of Black Marshals and Deputy Marshal were left out of the Marshal Service official History Book. Following this discovery Marshal Moore wrote his first article on the appointment of Black Presidential Marshal in 1995 and the article was published in the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executive (NOBLE) Quarterly Magazine. In 1998 he wrote the history of Black Marshals and Deputy Marshals which was publisher in NOBLE's first History Book in 1998.

In 1999 he set up a website www.blackpoliceresource.com/ and created the first national " African American in Law Enforcement Traveling Exhibit titled the President Men: Black United States Marshals" to honor and recognize the Black Marshal Pioneers for their contributions and accomplishments.

These efforts thus began a nationwide educational process about this omitted history. In 2009 the Secretary of the United States Senate called on behalf of the Late Senator Ted Kennedy to confirm that the candidate for Marshal he was recommending to President Obama from the state of Massachusetts was the first Black Marshal nominated from that state.

In 1996 Marshal Moore Traveled to New Orleans, Louisiana to meet Ruby Bridges Hall, who in 1960 was escorted into Williams Franz Elementary School on a daily basis by Deputy United States Marshals as she helped carry out the desegregation orders in New Orleans. That historic meeting with Ms. Bridges was the first meeting with an official of the Marshal Service since her historic walk into William Franz school in November, 1960. This meeting led to an invitation to Ruby to be the Black History Speaker in Washington DC in 1997 and the re-uniting of the two Deputy Marshals who escorted her through the shouting mobs and who protected her during that first year at Williams Franz. Upon the recommendation of the EEOA committee Ruby Bridges Hall was made an Honorary Deputy United States Marshal by then Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder at a ceremony in Washington DC in 2000.

In September of 2007, the United States Marshal Service and the University of Arkansas -Fort Smith presented a historical snapshot of the Marshal Service History; "The New South meets the Old West" The program brought together James H Meredith and a black Marshal together since the 1962 when he was escorted into the University of Mississippi in Oxford, Mississippi. This date marked the first presentation by Marshal Moore on the history of Black Marshals at an official Marshal Service Program. In 1962 a Black Marshal, Marshal Luke Moore supervised the 127 man protective detail that accompanied Meredith to school for an entire year.

Robert has served this nation and three different states as a law enforcement officer and executive. His law enforcement career began in 1970 as a Deputy Sheriff in Rockford, Illinois. He joined the Illinois State Police in 1972, the Savannah Ga. Police Department in 1985, and the U.S. Marshal Service in 1994. He became the 25th Chief of Police in Jackson Mississippi in 2002. His appointment by President Clinton as U. S. Marshal Central District and his subsequent appointment by Mayor Harvey Johnson as Chief of Police of Jackson Ms. would lead to major accomplishment and changes in those agencies.

Robert strategic, and analytical skills have been demonstrated his skills executive through the many positions which he has been recruited to fill across this nation. Additionally, he has demonstrated his leadership, human relations, and public relation skills while serving in chairmanships of committees or commissions which he has been selected to lead.

As a Police consultant in law enforcement and security matters, his opinion as an expert witness in premise liability cases has become highly valued. He served on the Executive Committee of the Mississippi FBI Terrorism Taskforce while serving as chief of Police of Jackson. Robert held security clearances while serving as United State Marshal and Chief of Police.

He is a graduate of the National Police Academy, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville--Louisville KY. He holds a Bachelors of Science Degree in Criminal Justice and a Masters Degree in Public Administration from the University of Illinois, Springfield, Illinois.

Robert has published several articles in police magazines, including his first manuscript entitled "Strategies for increasing Black Police Executives" published in the May- June 1983 issue of the FBI law Enforcement Bulletin which became the minority recruitment model for the Nation. The model was designed from his work while serving as the recruitment officer and EEO Director for the Illinois State Police. The recruitment strategy changed the workforce of the Illinois State police from 1.9 Minority Troopers to 27% minority and female.

His community service is reflected in awards from communities and organizations all across the country. Two distinguished Service Award from the U.S. Marshal Service, keys to the city from several cities , the Paul Harris Fellow Award from Rotary International, the Webster plaque from the NAACP, the Community Service award, Frontiers International, the Lloyd Sealy Award the National Association of Black Law Enforcement Executives, the 2007 Federal Bureau of Investigation Director's Community Leadership Award and on November 6, 2009 he received the University of Illinois at Springfield Alumni Humanitarian Award. For utilizing his leadership skills to assist community organization achieve their goals is reflective in the movement of Dr. M.L. King Statue to it present location in Springfield, Illinois and a fifteen year leadership program for African American youth, the Street Smart Program for the Boys & Girls club and the many other projects. His work as Chairman of the Mississippi Commission on pursuit driving lead to a fleeing felon bill and a major reduction in deaths related to police chases.

Robert's diplomatic skills have been recognized by the People to People Ambassador program by inviting him to travel to foreign countries as a part of their law delegations. He has been invited to travel as a delegate to China, India, South Africa, Russia and Vietnam/Cambodia, a trip which he accepted and traveled to in November of 2005. His travel journal can be found at www.blackpoliceresource.com/publications

He is a life time member of the NAACP and the Marshal Service Retirement Association. He is a member of Rotary International, the Illinois Association of Chief of Police, Frontier's International civic club, the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, the Citizen Club of Springfield, Illinois and a Ex-Officio member of the Board of Directors, Orange Lake Country Club Villas Condominium Association III. Inc. Orlando Florida.

Robert is married to Barbara Moore; they have two daughters Kimberly and Tamara. They also have three Grand Children Aminah, Charles and Jocelyn.