

**Insignia of the  
California Resources Agency  
Fish & Game - Parks - Forestry**



**Michael G. Lynch, Douglas T. Messer & Steven D. Huntington**

# GUARDIANS of CALIFORNIA'S FISH and GAME ASSEMBLE at STATE CAPITOL



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of the  
California Resources Agency  
y  
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By  
Michael G. Lynch  
Douglas T. Messer  
Steven D. Huntington

# Acknowledgements

## *Steve Huntington, California State Forestry & Fire Protection:*



I first saw some of the CDF badges at the fire academy in 1970. The display was small but impressive. In 1971, I found and purchased my 1st badge, the round "California State Fire Warden" badge. I took the badge to work and the response was "we wore those?" This began my challenge to find and document the history of the Departments badges. This became a reality after meeting Mike and Doug who I found had the same interests in finding and documenting their departments' badges.

The book and badge made it a reality. This could not have been possible let alone accomplished without the help of all I have talked to for over 30 years. I extend my thanks to you Herb Nemeyer, Dan Dulitz, Len Chatten, Ray Clar, Dave Flake, Elmer Chambers, Jack Burke, Charles Van Fleet, Truman Holland, John Hastings, Harvey French, Glen Newman, Elmer Bensen, Jim Mcfadden, Bob Ford, Bea Walls, Bob Green, Jack Amondson, Bill Annett Shimmer, Larry Bensen, Dale Wireman, Walt Bolster, Dave Ebert, Dave Driscoll, Barry Amondson, Gene Bach, Paul Vlastelica, John Brayton, Chuck Manor, Tim Chavez, Richard Armstong, Jerry Holland, Dave LeMay, Gene Bach, Frank Holbrook, Carl Kent, Pat & Dean Bennett, Tom Aiken, Lew Gurlinger, Ed Poe, Clair Penny, Joe Springer, Everet Fox, Dave Saethers, Bob Burns, Bruce Morrow, Jack Cousteau, Jim McFadden, Dick Earnest, Sheardean Swift, Jim Wright, Woody Allhouse, Jim VanMeter, Norm Nickleson, Paul Oconner, Marjoi Timmons, Diane Chappell, Cheryl Prestia, Martha Peters, Chris Parker, Gerv Nash, Dick Earnest, Charles Columbro, Herb Miller, Dennis Mc Carty, Gil Belcher, Bruce Morrow, Jack Wade, Ray Snodgrass, Don Woods, Paul Kenniwig, Ralph Alworth, Ernie Balmforth, Doug Allen, Bob Browning, Gary Hawks, Irv Mills, Les Acklin, The Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, The Forestry 25 Year Club, Southern California Association of Forest and Fire Wardens, The CDF Academy Staff and, above all, to my sons Nathan, Brandon, my wife Susan, who put up with the "I'll be talking for just a few minutes" and "This will be a quick trip", "Love you ."

## *Mike Lynch, California State Parks:*



I want to thank a few people and groups that helped make this book and the California Resources 150th Anniversary badge a reality. First is Bill Berry, who was instrumental in getting the anniversary badge approved by the Department of Parks and Recreation. Next is my supervisor, Jill Dampier, for her unwavering understanding and support of this project. I want to thank John Cleary, Treasurer of the Resource Protectors Committee, for all his efforts. I also appreciate the promotional efforts of the State Park Peace Officers Association of California (SPPOAC) and the California State Park Rangers Association (CSPRA). Also a special thanks should go to Brian and Karen Smith for their thorough proofreading of this book. Finally, thanks to my wife, Patsy, for constantly supporting me in all my endeavors.

## *Doug Messer, California Fish & Game:*



While trying to acknowledge all the people who helped me put together the Fish and Game portion of this book, it became obvious that the list would be very long. Over the years, I received help from retired wardens and their families along with great support for our Department's history from many current wildlife protection officers. All of these people contributed pieces to the puzzle that make up our Fish and Game history. I would like to especially thank DeWayne Johnson, Wildlife Protection Chief and Mike Grima, Deputy Chief, for their continued support of the 150th Anniversary project. Great help was also provided by my two co-authors, Mike and Steve, who kept me on task. And most of all, I would like to acknowledge my wife, Fay, for her patience and understanding in the long process it took to put this book together.

## Photograph Credits

All photos are from the authors, except for the following list: Darrell Campbell: middle left page 53. Jack Clark: page 36 and top right page 52. Blanch Ernest: bottom left and bottom middle page 52. Charles Van Fleet Collection: bottom left and top right page 37, top right page 38 and top right page 51.

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# Introduction

By Michael Lynch

The idea for this book came about in 1999, as a part of the California State 150-year “Sesquicentennial” anniversary. Three of us (Doug Messer from Fish & Game, Steve Huntington from Forestry and myself, Mike Lynch from State Parks), had gotten together to promote the idea of a joint Resources Agency 150th anniversary badge. To promote the badge idea, we officially established a committee named the “California State Resource Protectors Sesquicentennial Committee”. John Cleary joined the committee as treasurer and later took care of all the badge payments and computer work for the badge orders.



California State Resources  
Protectors Sesquicentennial Committee

After a great deal of effort, the design and official approvals for a resources agency badge were obtained from the Resources Agency and the three departments involved. Eventually, 1,250 Sesquicentennial badges were produced. They were worn by badged employees in the departments of Fish & Game, Parks and Forestry in 1999 and during the 2000 Sesquicentennial 150-year anniversary.

While working on the sesquicentennial badge, the committee decided to create a book on the insignia of our three departments. Work began immediately on the book, but the project turned out to be larger than we anticipated. One of the reasons for this was that while doing research, we kept finding additional information on early or previously unknown badges, patches and other insignia. In the end, we had to stop the research phase and go on with what we had.

We are happy to have the book in print and available. We hope the book will generate even more information on badges, patches and other insignia of the California State Departments of Fish & Game, Parks and Forestry.

(Please note that insignia is not pictured to size, although measurements are given in many instances.)



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John Cleary and Steve Huntington prepare the anniversary badges for mailing.

# This Man Is Your FRIEND!

☞ He is one of California's many uniformed Fish and Game Wardens. He patrols our great fishing and hunting areas so that present and future generations of Californians may continue to enjoy the benefits of their products.

☞ His job is to enforce the provisions of the State Fish and Game Code. In this work he receives the complete cooperation of every true sportsman-conservationist, and of every other individual who believes our wildlife should be sensibly used and sensibly conserved.

☞ If you don't already know the Warden in your county, look him up, get acquainted with him. Give him your ideas on how our fish and game assets may be maintained.

☞ Consult him when you want to know what restrictions, if any, are in force for the particular species of fish or game you are interested in.

☞ If you are interested in what he sees afield you can "look through his eyes" in his column, "What the Wardens Say," published each month in this magazine.

☞ And if angling is your forte, he and his hundred-odd fellow patrolmen will tell you each month "how they're bitin'" in each of California's 58 counties, and along her coastal waters.

☞ One excellent way to keep informed of our fishing and hunting conditions; what causes them; how they may affect our wildlife assets of tomorrow, and what sportsmen-conservationists think about it is to subscribe to the



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# Chapter 1

## California State Fish & Game

Today's California State Game Wardens can trace their roots for protecting fish and wildlife all the way back to the year 1870. During that year, the California legislature created the "Board of Fish Commissioners" and appointed three members who were charged with "providing for the restoration and preservation of fish in the waters of this state". The three commissioners were appointed by the Governor and worked without compensation, however the legislature did appropriate \$5000 to the Board for the first two years of operations.

In 1871, the Board of Fish Commissioners appointed the first two full time Deputies (Wardens) to assist the Commissioners in carrying out their duties. These first two paid Deputies were assigned to patrol the San Francisco Bay and the Lake Tahoe areas. The early years of the Fish Commission proved to be an overwhelming task in trying to preserve the various California fisheries, enforcing the laws and attempting to educate the public about the need for conserving the state's natural resources. The biggest ob-

stacle for the Fish Commission and the Deputies was the lack of funding by the State. As an example only \$40,000 was appropriated by the legislature for the years 1870 to 1882. These small yearly appropriations kept the deputy force small. The Commission had to rely on a few full time deputies and a small number of volunteers. In addition to the funding problems, the Fish Commissioners were given more and more responsibility with each passing year. For instance, in 1878, the Fish Commission had its jurisdiction expanded by the legislature to include the protection of game animals as well as protecting California's fisheries resources.



*Warden Howard Shelbley in 1939.*

Fish & Game Wardens for each county. These county wardens had full peace officer powers and enforced state Fish Game laws within their particular county. Their pay was \$50 to \$75 per month, depending on the size of the county. By 1900, only six counties had appointed County Wardens. They were Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Mendocino, Los Angeles, Sacramento and Fresno counties. By the end of the 1890's, the state deputy force totaled about 50 officers. About 10 of these were regular salaried Deputies of the Fish Commission.

1907 saw one of the most dramatic changes for the Fish Commission since its beginnings in 1870. In this year, the California Legislature passed the "Hunting License Act" which required all hunters to purchase a \$1.00 license to hunt game within the state. The new license fee brought in revenues of \$118,245 in the first year. This amount exceeded the sum total appropriations for each of the preceding years of the Commissions existence. With this new stable funding source, the Fish Commission was now able to increase the size of the Deputy Commissioner force to 70 officers by the end of 1907. An additional stable funding source would become available in 1914, with the introduction of a state wide fishing license requirement.

In 1909, the Fish Commission became the "Fish & Game Commission" in order to more accurately reflect the



*Launching of the F&G Patrol boat Bonita in June 1937.*

*Note: Marine Patrol Wardens wore a nautical type uniform in the 1930's & 1940's.*

In 1883, the Fish Commission created the Bureau of Patrol and Law Enforcement for the sole purpose of overseeing wildlife law enforcement throughout California.

In the late 1890's, the legislature finally granted larger appropriations to the Fish Commission that allowed for increases in the warden force. In 1896, along with these increases, County Boards of Supervisors were authorized by the State Legislature to appoint individuals to serve as

importance of game conservation. Along with this name change came an increase in patrol efforts relating to game violations and enforcement. This increased patrol effort came with a very high price, however, as six Fish Game Deputies were killed in the line of duty from 1913 to 1923. A number of other deputies were also wounded in shootings while enforcing the Fish & Game laws.

During the early 1920's, the Fish Game Commission continued to be granted more responsibility for protecting California's vast natural resources. In 1926, the Commission developed a new organizational structure which separated the commission from administrative and executive tasks. This separation allowed them to focus on fixing broad general policies relating to Fish Game preservation. Within 2 years, this new structure would become the new "Division of Fish Game" in the Department of Natural Resources.

During this same period, the Commission also authorized the creation of a "Volunteer Deputy" program to assist the regular full time deputies in their patrol efforts. The first of these volunteers were known as "Dollar-a-Year" men and were nominated and bonded by the Fish Game Commissioners. These volunteers were paid \$1.00 a year for their services. In 1926, it was reported that there were

about 100 volunteers. In addition to the "Dollar-a-Year" volunteers, the Commission also authorized non-salaried volunteers to be deputized from sportsmen's groups throughout the state and forest employees of the United States Forest Service. By 1929, it was reported that there were about 850 volunteers assisting the regular full time warden force.

Throughout the 1930's, the Division of Fish Game continued to grow. By the beginning of the next decade, there were about 125 regular salaried Deputies.

Throughout this time, the "Volunteer Deputy" programs went through a number of changes. One of the more interesting changes was the creation of the "Game Protector" program. In 1933, the Fish Game Commission authorized the establishment of a category of volunteers called "Game Protectors". These Game Protector volunteers were required to attend eight weeks of training at the California Game Protectors College studying the Fish Game Code, Penal Code and law enforcement procedures. At the end of their training, the Game Protector was issued a badge and credentials and then assigned to assist the regular wardens in the Bureau of Patrol. It is unknown when the last Game Protector was appointed, but in all probability, the demise of the program came in the early 1940's with the advent of WWII.

Another interesting program, started in 1936, was the "Junior Game Patrol". This was a program for boys aged 10 to 21 years old. It was similar to an explorer/scouting program and provided training in several areas related to Fish Game and resource management. Junior Game Patrol members were issued a small brass badge and an official Commission. There was even an authorized uniform. This program also died out with the advent of WWII.

The early 1940's saw a decrease in staffing for the Division of Fish Game, as many employees were involved with the war effort. After WWII, the Division

again started to increase its staffing. In 1949, it was reported that the Bureau of Patrol had 194 enforcement wardens.

In 1951, the Division of Fish Game was reorganized as the Department of Fish Game, the title still used today.



## Fish & Game Badges

Trying to categorize and date California Fish Game badges has proved to be a difficult task. Two major reasons for this difficulty are the lack of records and the long history of using "Volunteer Deputies" to assist the regular warden force.

Because of the many changes, policies and reorganizations within the department and its program, the dating of a number of the badge styles has had to rely on F&G organizational changes and on the manufacturers's hallmark history of the badges. Adding to this confusion is the fact that there was not a statewide standard for badge design and use until well into the 1950's. From the turn of the century through the 1940's, it was not uncommon for several different badge styles to be worn at the same time by various volunteers, non-warden employees and regular salaried wardens.

## Fish & Game Uniforms & Patches

The Fish Game commissioners ordered the first uniforms for state game wardens in 1928. These uniforms



Wardens wore a "bus driver" type uniform hat from the 1940's to the 1970's.



were to be dark olive drab in color. It is unknown how well this standard uniform policy was received as no confirmation photos have been found showing a warden wearing the uniform of this time period. What has been confirmed is that about 1936, wardens were shown wearing the olive drab uniform along with the first shoulder patch.

The first patch was a black shield shape with a fish and quail head in the design which simply said "California F. G. Patrol". The second patch was similar to the first style but "F. & G." was spelled out as "Fish & Game". These first two patches date from the 1930's and continued to be worn into the early 1940's.

The third patch is also a black shield shape with a multi-colored fish and quail head in the design with the words, "California Division Fish & Game". This patch dates from the 1940's (or maybe earlier) to 1952.

The fourth style patch is a shield shape that is blue and gold in color with the outline of the state and a walking bear in the design. It says "California Department Fish & Game". This patch was used from 1952 into the 1960's.

The fifth and current style patch is similar to the fourth style except the words "Resources Agency" appear above the "California" at the top of the patch. In addition to the regular shoulder patches, Fish & Game has had several other specialty patches that are pictured else where in this section.

## State Fish & Game Time Line

- 1870 - Board of Fish Commissioners, forerunner of Fish & Game Commission and Department of Fish & Game, is established.
- 1871 - Two full time Deputies (Wardens) are appointed by Board of Fish Commissioners.
- 1883 - Bureau of Patrol and Law Enforcement is established by the Fish Commission.
- 1909 - Board of Fish Commissioners has their name changed to Fish & Game Commission
- 1911 - First known documented use of the title "game warden", however the official title remains "Deputy" of the Fish & Game Commission until about 1928.
- 1927 - Legislation approved creating the Division of Fish & Game created within the newly formed Department of Natural Resources, to take effect January 1, 1928.
- 1928 - Division of Fish & Game was established. New badges issued to volunteer deputies to replace the many different previous styles. This is done to assure uniformity throughout the volunteer force. First uniforms required for wardens.
- 1936 - Junior Game Patrol is organized and the "California Game Protectors" program is established.
- 1951 - Division of Fish & Game is reorganized and renamed Department of Fish & Game.
- 1973 - Volunteer Reserve F&G Warden program is abolished.



*Personnel wearing the current uniforms and authorized ball caps.*



*Lt. Kent Smirl and Assistant Chief Mervin Hee wearing the current F&G uniform.*

# California Fish & Game Badges



DFG-1

## 1870's-1909

The first two deputies of the Fish Commission were hired in 1871. Based on the hallmark, this small shield was made between 1900 and 1906. It is quite possible this style badge was used earlier than 1900. This badge has a three-digit control number on the reverse and has black soft enamel lettering. There are other variations of this style badge that have four-digit control numbers and hallmarks that date them as being made between 1907 and 1909.

Size: 1.4" x 1.5"

Color: silver

Hallmark:

J.C. Irvine, 751 Market St.

Irvine, W. & Jachens, 2129 Market St., S.F.



DFG-2

## 1886-1896

The Fish Commission was renamed the Fish & Game Commission in 1909. However, the use of the name "Fish & Game" goes back to at least 1880's. Based on the manufacturer's hallmark on this badge, it was produced between 1886 and 1896. As such, it is possibly the oldest known California State Fish & Game badge. The badge has black soft enamel lettering.

Size: 1.75" x 2.25"

Color: silver

Hallmark: J.C. Irvine, 339 Kearny St., S.F.



DFG-3

## 1909-?

Based on the title and hallmark on the badge, this cut out circle star was produced in 1909 or 1910. It is unknown how long this style badge was used. It is marked "Ger. Silver" on the reverse and has black soft enamel lettering.

Size: 2.25" Dia.

Color: silver

Hallmark: Ed Jones, 853 40th St., Oak., Cal.



DFG-4

## 1909-1925

Based on the hallmark, this six-point star badge was made in 1909 or 1910. It has a two-digit control number on the reverse and black soft enamel lettering. It is believed to have been issued to full time paid deputies. This style badge was used for a number of years until 1925 (see next badge).

Size: 2.50"

Color: silver

Hallmark: Irvine, W. & Jachens 2129 Market St., S.F.

# California Fish & Game Badges



DFG-5

## 1910-1925

This badge is very similar to badge #4, however, based on the hallmark, it was made between 1910 and 1925. It has a four-digit control number on the reverse. It appears to be gold plated with blue soft enamel lettering. Silver versions also exist and have three-digit control numbers on the back. The gold badges may have been silver badges that were gold plated and presented as “retirement” badges. Gold plating badges as retirement presentations, is a longtime F&G practice that was carried on until the 1980’s.

Size: 2.75”

Color: silver & gold

Hallmark: Irvine & Jachens, 1027 Market St., S.F.



DFG-6

## 1910-1911

This style badge was made and issued in 1910 and 1911. The number in the center represents the year. This style badge had a three-digit control number on the reverse and black soft enamel lettering. This style badge is only known to be issued in 1910 and 1911. It is believed to have been issued to volunteer deputies.

Size: 1.75” x 2.00”

Color: silver

Hallmark:

1910 badge - Irvine, W. & Jachens, 2129 Market St., S.F.

1911 badge - Irvine & Jachens, 1027 Market St., S.F.



DFG-7

## 1911-1920’s

This style shield badge has been found in several different variations. All known examples have black soft enamel lettering. These badges are believed to have been issued to volunteer deputies, replacing the previous badge (#DFG-6)

Size: 1.75” x 2.15”

Color: silver

Hallmark:

Moise K. Makers, S.F., Cal.

H.M. Nutter Co., S.F., Cal.  
unmarked



DFG-8

## 1920’s

This six-point star is believed to have been issued to paid State Deputies some time in the mid-teens to early 1920’s. It probably was used to replace badge style #DFG-4 and #DFG-5. It has a two-digit control number on the reverse. The badge is sterling silver and has blue hard enamel lettering. Most examples found have had the “deputy” banner at the top removed. There are examples of this style badge with the top banner reading “DEPUTY CF”. “CF” probably stands for “Commercial Fisheries”.

Size: 2.75”

Color: silver

Hallmark: B.B. Co. Ster

# California Fish & Game Badges



DFG-9

## 1920's-1928

This six-point star, with the named employee banner, is thought to have been used from the mid-1920's until 1928 when the Department of Natural Resources was created. A variety of this style have been found with no employee name banner and one example exists with a title of "Assistant Fish & Game Commissioner. These were probably issued to paid State Deputies. Many of these badges are not hallmarked.

Size: 2.50"

Color: gold

Hallmark:  
Carsco Products, Los Angeles, Cal.  
unmarked



DFG-10

## 1928-1940's

This large six-point star was issued after 1928 and the creation of the Division of Fish & Game in the Department of Natural Resources. It is marked "Sterling" on the reverse and has blue hard enamel lettering. The title "Warden" and "Captain" have been found on badges of this style. It is unknown why these larger badges were created along with the smaller size (see next badge) from the same era.

Size: 2.75"

Color: silver

Hallmark: Entenmann Sterling



DFG-11

## 1928-1952

In 1928, with the creation of the Division of Fish & Game in the new Department of Natural Resources in 1928 this style badge became the standard issue for Wardens. It is found with titles on the top banner of Deputy, Warden, Captain, Inspector, Assistant Chief of Patrol and Chief. The badges are marked "Sterling" on the reverse and have blue hard enamel lettering. This era badge has "Division of Fish & Game" on the inner ring.

Size: 2.5"

Color: silver

Hallmark: Irvine & Jachens, S.F., Sterling



DFG-12

## 1930's-1940's

This large style six-point star titled Deputy Warden is believed to have been used in the 1930's and 1940's. It was probably issued to deputies who were also full time employees of the Division of Fish & Game. It is marked "sterling" on the reverse and has blue hard enamel lettering. It is also found in a chrome version.

Size: 2.75"

Color: silver

Hallmark:  
Entenmann  
Entenmann, Los Angeles

# California Fish & Game Badges



DFG-13

## 1930's-1940's

This badge is similar in style to the previous badge with the exception of the "Reserve Patrol" title and "R" in the top point of the star. It was probably issued to volunteer reserves. It is also marked "sterling" on the reverse and has blue hard enamel lettering.

Size: 2.75"

Color: silver

Hallmark: KAAG - Sterling



DFG-14

## 1930's

This shield was probably issued to volunteer deputies sometime during the 1930's. It has a three-digit badge number on the front and is made of bronze.

Size: 2.15 "x 1.85"

Color: bronze

Hallmark: W & H Co., San Francisco, Calif.



DFG-15

## 1930's

This bronze shield badge is very similar to the previous badge except it has the title "Special" above the word Deputy. This badge was probably issued to volunteer deputies, including US Forest Service personnel and others who assisted with Fish & Game violations. This style badge has been found more often than the non "special" badge style #DFG-14.

Size: 2.15" x 1.85"

Color: bronze

Hallmark: The Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark, N.J.



DFG-16

## 1942-1952

This six-point star, although similar to the current style, lacks the title banner at the top. This badge was issued to Division of Fish & Game employees who worked at DFG facilities, but were not deputized and were not empowered to issue citations or enforce Fish & Game laws.

Size: 2.5"

Color: Silver

Hallmark: Irvine & Jachens, S.F.

# California Fish & Game Badges



DFG-17

## 1952-?

Similar to badges #DFG-12 & 13, this badge would have been issued sometime after the end of 1951 as the Division of Fish & Game was changed to the Department of Fish & Game in September 1951. It was probably issued to reserve volunteer employees of the department. It is marked "sterling" on the reverse and has blue hard enamel lettering.

Size: 2.75"

Color: silver

Hallmark: Sterling



DFG-18

## 1952-Current

This is the department's current style badge. In September 1951, the Division of Fish & Game became the Department of Fish & Game. This style badge was issued with the titles of: Deputy, Deputy Warden, Warden, Lieutenant, Captain, Deputy Chief, Inspector and Chief. Most of the badges are marked "Sterling", although some were issued in chrome. The badges have blue hard enamel lettering. In another variation of the badge, there are no "stars" between "Department" and "Fish & Game" on the center panel. The late 1990's version of these badges were made by Blackington.

Size: 2.5"

Color: silver

Hallmarks: Ed Jones & Co., Oakland, Cal.  
The Ed Jones Co. Oakland, Cal.  
Blackington



DFG-19

## 1952-1980's

"Deputy" badges of this style were used for a variety of reasons. In the 1950's, they were issued to deputized department employees (other than wardens) to allow them to enforce fish & game laws. They were also used in the 1980's by employees in the Conservation Aid classification, which was later merged into the Warden classification. The badges were also used for the volunteer reserve warden program up until the 1980's. Both sterling silver and chrome versions of these badges were issued.

Size: 2.5"

Color: silver

Hallmarks: Ed Jones & Co., Oakland, Cal.  
The Ed Jones Co., Oakland, Cal.  
Entenmann Rovin, Pico Rivera, Calif.



DFG-20

## 1970's

This silver colored shield was issued to Department of Fish & Game employees who were deputized to enforce fish & game laws. It was sometimes referred to as the "POST Tosties" badge because it looked like it came out of a cereal box.

Size: 2.15" x 1.75"

Color: silver

Hallmark: Ed Jones & Co., Oakland, Cal.

# California Fish & Game Badges - Special Use



DFG-21

## 1900's

This small gold colored shield appears to be from the early 1900's. It is a custom hand-made badge that has the California Fish & Game Commission logo as its center seal. It has black hard enamel lettering. Engraved on the back of this badge is the number "14" and in a different location the letters "A.R.". The Fish & Game title on this badge would suggest it was made after the Fish Commission was renamed the Fish & Game Commission in 1909.

Size: 1.25" x 1.00"      Color: gold      Hallmark: unmarked



DFG-22

## 1930's

This Commissioner's badge appears to have been made for presentation to a retired Commissioner. On the reverse it is engraved "Appointed - 1892. Retired - 1896". Based on the hallmark, the badge appears to have been made sometime in the 1930's.

Size: 2"      Color: gold      Hallmark: The C.H. Hanson Co, Chicago



DFG-23

## 1936-1940's

These badges were issued to unpaid volunteers after they had attended an eight week course at the "Game Protectors College". After being sworn in, they assisted the regular patrol wardens. The program appears to have met its demise with the start of WWII. More on the Game Protector program is included later in this book.

Size: 2.5" x 1.75"      Color: silver      Hallmark: Irvine & Jachens, S.F.



DFG-24

## 1936-1940's

These small bronze colored badges were issued to young men between the ages of 10 and 21 who were part of the Junior Game Patrol program. The Junior Game Patrol was similar to a modern day law enforcement Explorers group. See more on the Junior Game Patrol later in this book.

Size: 2" x 1.5"      Color: bronze      Hallmark: Irvine & Jachens, S.F.

# California Fish & Game Badges - Special Use



DFG-25

## 1940's-1950's & 1950's-Current

Left is the first style Warden hat shield used when uniform hats were authorized. This style badge was used in the 1940's and 1950's.

To the right is the current style Warden hat shield worn on dress uniform hats. The exact date that this style began to be worn is not known, but it was probably in the late 1950's or early 1960's.



Size: 2.5" x 2.5"

Color: gold

Hallmark: Left - none

Right - Entenmann, Los Angeles 15



DFG-26

## 1999-2000

This gold six-point star was authorized for wear between 1999 and 2000. The badge was worn by personnel in State Parks, State Fish & Game and State Forestry. The badges have serial numbers on the back. 1,250 numbered badges were made. Some gold front and sterling silver badges were also produced and worn.

Size: 3"

Color: gold

Hallmark: Blackington



DFG-27

## 2002-Current

This gold colored badge, based on the current patch, is used by Senior Volunteers in the San Diego and Los Angeles areas (DFG Region 5). Although not hallmarked, it is manufactured by the Symbol Arts company in Ogeden, Utah.

Size: 2.75" x 2"

Color: gold

Hallmark: unmarked



DFG-28

## 1960's - 1970's

### U.S. Deputy Game Warden Badge

In addition to being sworn state peace officers, wardens are also cross-deputized as U.S. Deputy Game Wardens by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. There is a three or four-digit number stamped on the back of these badges. It is unknown when these badges were first issued, but by the early 1970's they were discontinued and replaced by a Federal I.D. card.

Size: 2.5"

Color: silver

Hallmark: none



# County Fish & Game Warden Badges



In 1895, the California legislature enacted laws which allowed for the appointment of county fish & game wardens by the county boards of supervisors. Under the provisions of this law, the county warden's salaries were fixed at \$50 to \$75 per month depending on the classification of the county. Between 1895 and 1900 only six counties made appointments of county game wardens. The six counties were Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Mendocino, Sacramento, Los Angeles, and Fresno.

Over the years, numerous other counties have appointed county game wardens. With the advent of stricter training requirements for peace officers in the 1960's and 1970's, almost all counties now leave the enforcement of state Fish & Game laws to the state wardens. Today only a handful of county wardens remain throughout the state. Below are examples of some county fish & game warden badges.



Alameda County



Imperial County



Imperial County



Imperial County



Los Angeles County



S.B. County  
Santa Barbara, San Bernardino or San Benito)



Los Angeles County



Santa Barbara County



Santa Barbara County



Santa Clara County



S.B. County  
Santa Barbara, San Bernardino or San Benito)



Ventura County

# California Fish & Game Patches



## Shoulder Patches

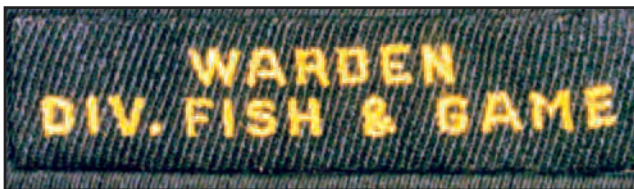
Upper Left: 1937-1940's. This was the first style of patch worn by wardens on a standardized uniform, consisting of a forest green waist length jacket. The patch was worn on the left shoulder. This patch has been found with both a twill and felt background in black. Size: 4 X 4 ½" and 4 X 5"

Upper Right: 1937-1940's. This patch is almost identical to the first issued patch with the exception that Fish & Game is spelled out. The patch shown here with the "R" below "Patrol" was used by the "Game Protectors", a volunteer group started in the late 1930's. It is unknown if this patch was also used without the "R" designation. Size: 4 X 4 ½"

Center left: 1940's-1952. This is the third style patch worn by wardens. It is unknown exactly when this patch came into use but it was probably sometime during the mid 1940's. The patch has only been found with a black felt background. It was used until 1952 when the old Division of Fish & Game became the Department of Fish & Game. Size: 4 X 5"

Center Right: 1952-1960's. This was the fourth style of patch used by the Department of Fish & Game. It can be distinguished from the current style because the words "Resources Agency" do not appear above "California". This patch is believed to have been changed to the current style in the late 1960's. It was also used with a separate rocker which identified other branches within the department such as "inland fisheries", etc. Size: 3 ¾ X 5"

Bottom: 1970-Current. This is the current style shoulder patch worn by all uniformed employees of the Department of Fish & Game. Size: 3 ¾ X 5"



## Chest Patches

In the 1930's, a lettered patch was worn on warden uniform jackets, just above the left breast pocket. They were about 3.75 inches by 1 inch in size. Pictured on the left are two variations of this type of patch.

Pictured on the right is a warden in full uniform in 1938.



# California Fish & Game Patches



## Badge Patches

In addition to the shoulder patch, Wardens may wear a star patch on their uniform jackets and field hats to identify them as California peace officers.

Shown to the left are badge patches used by wildlife protection officers over the years:

- Upper Left – Current star badge patch used by wardens.
- Upper right – Star patch used in 1990's.
- Lower left – Star patch from the late 1980's.
- Lower right – First star patch issued early 1980's to wardens involved in the "CAMP" Marijuana eradication program on the California north coast.



Left: Special Operation Unit (SOU) patches from warden special undercover operations.



Above is a volunteer patch, first used in the 1990's.



Left: 1950's patch with a "Inland Fisheries" tab patch.

Right: A Fish Game employee wearing the Inland Fisheries patch.



Above is a California Fish & Game Commission patch used on ball caps starting in the late 1980's.

## Other California Fish & Game Insignia



### Hunter Safety Patches

The Hunter Safety Education Program began in the 1950's and continues today. Pictured above are various hunter safety patches issued by the DFG over the years.



### Volunteer Awards

Pictured above are two examples of award pins issued for volunteer service. These pins are issued in five year increments and are marked from 5 to 35 years.



### Junior Warden Programs

Above is a Junior Warden plastic badge pin first produced in the 1990's. Wardens and other DFG employees handed out these pins as awards and promotional items.



### Fish & Game Commission Shooting Medals

Starting in the 1930's, the California Fish & Game Commission sponsored an annual shooting contest for Wildlife Protection Officers. Both individual and regional team contests were held. Shown here are several individual examples of award medals presented from the 1950's to the 1970's.

# Junior Game Patrol



The Division of Fish & Game started the Junior Game Patrol in 1936 as a method of educating the public in the principles of conservation. The goal was to instill in young men a sense of responsibility for the wise use of California's natural resources. The program was open to boys 10 to 21 years of age. Interested sportsmen groups, civic organizations, or individuals were solicited to start "troops" throughout the state under the direction of the Division of Fish & Game. These sponsoring organizations provided adult patrol leaders and a place for the troop to hold regular meetings.

New recruits were required to attend four weekly meetings and pass a test prior to receiving a badge and credentials making them "Rangers of the Junior Game Patrol". A uniform, modeled after the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police, was authorized but not required. Rangers received training in the areas of: Fish & Game laws, wildlife identification, fishing, hunting, drill work, hiking, camping, fire prevention, rifle and pistol shooting, trapping, athletics, Red Cross life-saving, game bird raising, and game management. The program lasted until the beginning of WWII, but faded away during the war years and was out of existence by the late 1940's.



*Above: Junior Game Patrol Patch  
Right: Full uniform/*



# California Game Protectors



In October 1933, the California Fish & Game Commission revoked and canceled all of the previously existing volunteer warden authorizations, appointments, and commissions "except those of regular paid federal, state or county employees working in related conservation activities". With the cancellation of these old volunteer warden programs, the Fish & Game Commission then created two categories for unpaid volunteer wardens.

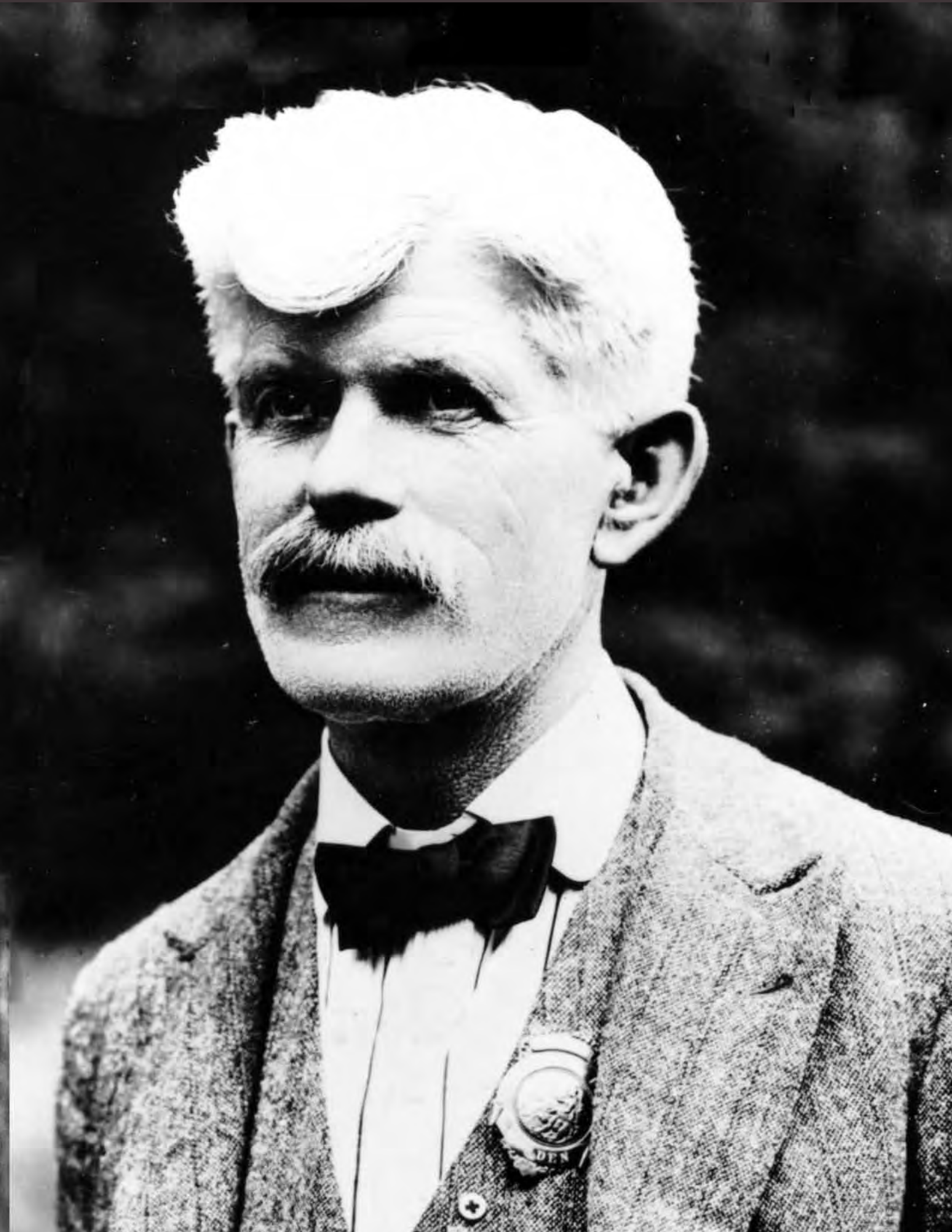
The first category was called "volunteer wardens". They were recommended and sponsored by the Chief of the Bureau of Patrol, Division of Fish & Game. These volunteers were bonded by the state.

"Game Protectors" were the second category of volunteers. They were appointed by the Fish Game Commission "in recognition of the assistance given by sportsmen and prominent citizens in the

work of game conservation". These Game Protectors were authorized to make arrests for violations of Fish & Game laws committed in their presence. They were issued a Game Protector badge and I.D. card. These volunteers were not bonded by the state.

In 1936, the California Game Protectors College was established to provide "a properly constituted and educated auxiliary law enforcement body" to assist the bureau of patrol. The college was sponsored by the Fish & Game Development Association in cooperation with sportsmen groups. Applicants to the college had to be nominated by a sportsman group. They received eight weeks of training on the study of the Fish & Game Code, Penal Code, and law enforcement procedures. After graduating from the college, these unpaid Game Protectors assisted the regular warden force in the Bureau of Patrol. It is unknown exactly when the last Game Protector was appointed, but in all probability the demise of the program came in the 1940's with the advent of WWII.





## Chapter 2

# California State Parks

In 1864, President Abraham Lincoln signed legislation granting Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Redwoods to the State of California for use as a park. This was the beginning of the California State Park system and first great nature park in the country. In 1866, the state legislature established a commission to manage the new park and also the authority “to appoint a guardian” to protect and administer the area. On May 21, 1866, Yosemite pioneer Galen Clark was appointed the first “Guardian of Yosemite. Not recognized until much later, Clark had become California’s and the nation’s first park ranger. It was not until eight years later that Yellowstone would be

created as America’s first designated national park.

Yosemite would remain a state park until 1906 when it was returned to the Federal government to become the heart of the larger Yosemite National Park of today. Between 1866 and 1906 eight state guardians and many “sub-guardians” or deputy rangers were appointed at Yosemite. Before Yosemite Valley was returned to the Federal government in 1906, several other state parks were established with their own rangers or guardians. This includes the Marshall State Monument in 1891 and the California Redwood Park in 1903.

In 1928, 17 independently operated state parks and about 15 permanent staff were consolidated into the Division of Parks in the Department of Natural Resources. In 1941, the Division was renamed the Division of Beaches and Parks and in 1961 it became the Department of Parks & Recreation. Starting in the late 1990’s, the department started operating under the title of California State Parks. Currently the state park system is made up of more than 275 park units, has more than 2,000 permanent employees and draws nearly 85 million visitors a year.

Guardian and Sub-Guardian were the first titles used in California’s state parks. Shortly after the turn of the century, the guardian title was replaced by the titles Warden, Assistant Warden and Deputy Warden. In the 1930’s, a variety of classifications came into being. These included Seasonal Naturalist, Recreation Leader, Custodian, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent. In 1945, the Ranger title was adopted. Titles used during this era included Ranger, Assistant Ranger, Deputy Ranger, Chief Ranger and Superintendent. In the late 1940’s and early 1950’s, Lifeguard and Park Attendant classifications were added. All of these classifications wore badges and uniforms.

In the late 1960’s, a major change in classifications and organization occurred in the park system. The Ranger classifica-



*Galen Clark, California’s (and the nation’s) first park ranger was appointed in 1866. Clark is pictured here while on patrol in Yosemite Valley, c. 1891. Yosemite was a state park until 1906.*

tion was divided into rangers and maintenance. The Ranger classification was modified to require a college degree and more formal law enforcement training. Rangers continued to wear badges, but maintenance personnel did not. Today, in addition to the Ranger, Lifeguard and Maintenance classes, there are a wide variety of seasonal and specialist classifications who wear uniforms and patches. Only peace officer and firefighter personnel are authorized to wear badges.

### Badges

Although Yosemite State Guardians had formal police powers and had made arrests as early as 1870, there is no known evidence that they had or used badges. The first known official badges were issued to Rangers (at the time titled Wardens, Assistant, and Deputy Wardens) at the California Red-



*1945 Ranger badge.*

wood Park at Big Basin in 1917. The Warden had a large shield badge and the Assistant and Deputy Wardens had a smaller and plainer badge.



*Ranger Fred Canham wearing a Deputy Warden badge at the California Redwood Park at Big Basin in the 1920’s.*

*Opposite page: William H. Dool, Park Warden at California Redwood Park, wearing the first known state park badge. Dool served as Big Basin Park Warden from 1911 to 1931.*

In 1928, with the formation of the Division of Parks a new standardized six-point star badge was issued. This six-point star badge was issued for parks, forestry and fish & game, all of which had their own division in the Department of Natural Resources. Each division had different colored enamel in their badges with red for parks, green for forestry and blue for fish & game.

After 1928, state park badge styles changed about every 10-15 years. In 1945, a shield reading "Division of Beaches and Parks" replaced the 1928 "Division of Parks" star.



*Harriet "Petey" Weaver was the first woman to join the state park ranger ranks in 1930. She is wearing the first state park patch (introduced in 1940) and a 1945-issue "Deputy Ranger" badge.*

In 1953, a smaller shield with a five-point star in the center was introduced. In 1961, the shield was modified to include the new designation of "Department of Parks and Recreation". In 1972, the six-point star returned with the wording "California State Park System". In 1985, the badge wording was modified to "California State Park Peace Officer". Also in 1985, titles were authorized on the top panel (replacing California) of personal purchase badges. A new classification of Firefighter-Security Officer was established in 1998. A new shield badge was issued to these officers.

Starting in 1990, a series of special

anniversary badges were authorized for wear for various period of time. In 1990, a ranger anniversary badge was authorized for wear for two years. In similar fashion, a state 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary resources badge was authorized for wear in 1999 to 2000 for badged employees in the State Departments of Parks, Forestry and Fish & Game. Finally, a State Park Lifeguard 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary badge was authorized for wear in 2000-2001.

In addition to the regular issued badges, there has been a variety of special-use badges used in the department. These include special badges for park commissioners, directors and even park law enforcement dogs. The next chapter pictures all of the known badges used since the beginning of the state parks.

### Uniforms

There were no official uniforms authorized until 1940. However in the 1930's, an informal uniform developed at many state parks. This informal uniform consisted of riding type breeches or military type pants and a tan or gray shirt with a tie or bow tie. The badge was worn over the left shirt pocket. A stiff brim campaign hat, similar to that worn by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, made up the rest of the uniform.

A committee was formed in 1938 to standardize the park uniform. It made recommendations the next year and in 1940 the first official uniform was designated. It consisted of Lincoln gray-green trouser and jacket, gray shirt, black tie, black leather goods and a stiff-brim Belgian Belly colored Stetson campaign hat. Since the first official uniform, everything but the Stetson hat has seen drastic change. Today, the state park ranger uniform consists of green pants and jacket, tan shirt, green tie, black leather goods and the Stetson campaign style hat.



*By the 1930's, an unofficial uniform had developed. Pictured is a group of rangers at Big Basin Redwood Park in 1936. An official uniform was adopted in 1940.*

### Patches

The first state park patch was a half round patch, with a poppy in the center, that was lettered "State Parks California". It was issued in 1940. Because of WWII shortages of personnel and uniforms, very few examples of the Poppy patch have survived.

In 1947, another half round patch with a golden bear became the official patch. It was lettered "California Beach & Parks" which corresponded with the name change of the agency at the time.

A major change occurred in 1964 when a full round patch with a brown bear on a gold background was introduced. It was lettered "California State Park System". This basic design has remained until today, but some changes have occurred over the years. The patch became fully embroidered in 1974 and in 1998 the wording was changed to "California State Parks".

In addition to the standard state park



*Rangers Robert Carlson, Gordon Kishbaugh and George Lynn in 1948.*





*Lifeguard Lt. Randy Trefry and his canine partner Areo.*

patch, a lifeguard patch was first produced in the late 1940's. It had a similar design to the first poppy patch, except it was lettered "State Beach Lifeguard". In the late 1960's, a "Lifeguard" tab was added to the bottom of the 1964 state park system patch. This evolved into a larger oval patch with "lifeguard" incorporated into the bottom of the patch. In the 1970's, a new yellow and blue version of this patch came into use. With the change in the wording on the regular park patch, the lifeguard patch went through a similar change and now is lettered "California State Parks Lifeguard". The patch color was also modified to a darker blue and the lettering a more gold color.

Also in 1998, a new patch was introduced for state park firefighters and guides at Hearst Castle State Historic Park. These patches are the same dark blue color as the lifeguard patch, but have the same lettering as the general park patch. The guide patch is 3" and the firefighter is a 4" patch.

There have been a number of other patches and variations of patches used in the state park system. This includes a number of different badge patches and other patches used for blazers, volunteers, junior rangers, junior lifeguards and for special events or programs. All of these patches are pictured in the next chapter.

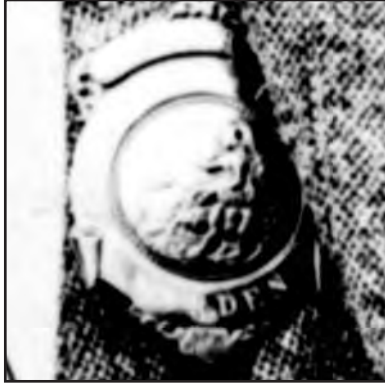
## State Park Time Line

- **1864** Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove of Redwoods transferred to California as a state park.
- **1866** Yosemite state park commission formally established and first park ranger Galen Clark was appointed.
- **1902** California Redwood Park established at Big Basin.
- **1928** The **Division of Parks** established in the **Department of Natural Resources**.
- **1945** Renamed **Division of Beaches and Parks, Department of Natural Resources**.
- **1961** Renamed **Division of Beaches and Parks, Department of Parks and Recreation**.
- **1964** Division eliminated and the title **Department of Parks and Recreation** is used. Also, at this time the designation "State Park System" starts to be officially used.
- **1998** The designation **California State Parks (CSP)** formally adopted, although official name remains California Department of Parks & Recreation.



*Ranger Wardel Noel wears the 1990's patch and badge.*

# California State Park Badges



CSP-1

## 1917-1928

In 1917, the California Redwood State Park Commission at Big Basin, authorized badges for the Warden and the Assistant & Deputy Wardens. No examples of the badges are known to exist, but several pictures show various badges being worn. The Warden's badge was a large shield that was lettered "WARDEN" in the bottom banner. It had a California state seal in the center of the badge.

Size: aprx. 3"      Color: Unknown      Hallmark: Unknown



CSP-2

## 1917-1928

The badges worn by Assistant and Deputy Wardens at Big Basin Redwood Park were shaped differently from the Warden's badge. From photo's like the one at the left, it appears that the badges were smaller and were a wider shaped shield than the Warden badges. None of these badges are known to exist.

Size: aprx. 2.5"      Color: Unknown      Hallmark: unknown



CSP-3

## 1928-1945

In 1928, a sterling silver six-point star badge was issued in the newly created Division of Parks in the Department of Natural Resources. This star badge with red enamel was the same design as that issued by the Division of Forestry and Division Fish & Game. The Forestry badges used green enamel and the Fish & Game badges had blue enamel. Titles used on the badges included, Warden, Asst. Warden, Superintendent, Asst. Superintendent Dist. Superintendent, Dist. Supt. and Custodian. The center seal is gold colored.

Size: 2.5" x 2.5"      Color: silver      Hallmark: Irvine & Jachens, S.F.



CSP-4

## 1945-1953

In 1945, the Division of Parks became the Division of Beaches and Parks. At this time the Warden title was changed to Ranger. With these changes, a new shield shaped badge was issued. The first badges of this series were numbered on the back. After about badge number 400, the badges were numbered on the panel at the bottom of the front of the badge. The badges carried many different titles including, Ranger, Dep. Ranger, Asst. Ranger, Chief Ranger, Asst. Supt., Superintendent, Curator, Official and Commissioner. This style badge has a gold center seal and black enamel.

Size: 2.4" x 1.75"      Color: silver      Hallmark: unmarked

# California State Park Badges



CSP-5

## 1953-1961

In 1953, a new shield shaped badge was issued. Many park personnel wanted to return to the earlier star badge. Eventually, a shield badge with a gold star in the center and blue enamel, was approved and issued in 1961. This was explained as a compromise design incorporating both a star and a shield. Approximately 800 badges were issued. The shields did not carry any titles and they were issued to all permanent state park employees.

Size: 2" x 1.75"

Color: silver

Hallmark: Entenmann 15, Los Angeles



CSP-6

## 1961-1972

In 1961, the Division of Beaches and Parks was transferred to the newly created Department of Parks and Recreation. A new shield was issued, identical to the 1953 badge, but with the wording "Department of Parks and Recreation" replacing the "Department of Natural Resources" wording. Approximately 950 badges were made.

Size: 2" x 1.75"

Color: silver

Hallmark: unmarked



CSP-7

## 1972-1985

In 1972, because of major classification and law enforcement authority changes in the department, a new silver colored six-point star was issued. Similar to the first 1928 star, the badge had a colored state center seal and blue enamel lettering. The first 500 numbered badges were made by The Ed Jones Co. in Oakland in March of 1972 and later badges were made by Cal-Trophy Company in San Francisco. Badge numbers were reissued and reused. A total of about 950 badges were produced.

Size: 2.8"

Color: silver

Hallmark: The Ed Jones Co. & CALTRO Co.



CSP-8

## 1985-current

In 1984, a new badge was authorized. Similar to the previous badge, the new badge was slightly larger and the wording "State Park System" was replaced with "State Park Peace Officer". The new badges were not issued until 1985. Also authorized at the same time were personal purchase badges with titles on the top banner. Badges were reused and reissued until the late 1990's, when badges were retired with the officer. Since that time, new badges are produced and issued for new personnel. As of 2004, badge numbers over 1,300 had been issued. This style badge has a gold center seal and blue enamel.

Size: 3"

Color: silver

Hallmark: Entenmann- Rovin Co.

# California State Park Badges



CSP-9

## 1984-current

In 1984, when the new style State Park Peace Officer badge was authorized, a personal purchase badge of the same design was also authorized. This optional badge was of the same design as the issued badge, but an officer could have his title on the top banner. Titles used included Ranger, Supv. Ranger, Chief Ranger, Lifeguard, Supv. Lifeguard, Superintendent, Reg. Director, Chief and Director. Some of these badges were produced in sterling silver.

Size: 3"

Color: silver

Hallmark: The Ed Jones Co., Oakland, Cal.



CSP-10

## 1990-1991

To celebrate the 125 anniversary of state park rangers, a special anniversary badge was authorized. Produced by a special committee, the badges could be personally purchased and worn for two years, 1990 and 1991. Based on the design of the original 1928 state park six-point ball tip star, the badges were produced in a gold color with blue enamel lettering. 750 of the badges were produced. Some gold-front and sterling silver badges were also produced. The badges were numbered on the back with consecutive serial numbers.

Size: 3"

Color: gold

Hallmark: Blackington



CSP-11

## 1998-current

These silver shields were authorized and issued in 1998 to Firefighter-Security Officers who work only at Hearst Castle State Historic Park. The badges are chrome with blue hard-enamel lettering. 50 badges were originally ordered.

Size: 2.375"

Color: silver

Hallmark: Entenmann-Rovin



CSP-12

## 1999-2000

This gold six-point star was authorized for wear in 1999 and 2000. The badge was worn by personnel in State Parks, State Fish & Game and State Forestry. The badges had serial numbers on the back. 1250 numbered badges were made. Additionally, some gold-front and sterling silver badges were produced. Some anniversary badges were produced with Lifeguard and Fire Marshal banners added to the top of the badge. The badges had gold center seals and blue enamel.

Size: 3"

Color: gold

Hallmark: Blackington

# California State Park Badges



CSP-13

## 2000-2001

In celebration of the 50th anniversary of the California State Park Lifeguard Program in 2000, a special commemorative badge was authorized. All peace officers in the department were authorized to wear the lifeguard anniversary badge until December 31, 2001. The badges had serial numbers on the back. 300 badges were produced. Additionally, some unnumbered sterling silver badges were also produced.

Size: 3.125"

Color: silver

Hallmark: Blackington



CSP-14

## 1928-1940

Little is known about this badge, which is in the State Park collection. The Secretary of the State Park Commission during this era was the Director of the Department of Natural Resources.

Size: 2.5"

Color:

Hallmark: unknown



CSP-15

## 1939-1940

This badge belonged to Father F. J. Caffrey, a priest of the Maryknoll Order and a State Park Commissioner in 1939-40. He lost the badge in 1969. It was turned into the Santa Monica Police, who returned it to the department. In an article in 1969, the department reported that only five of the badges had been produced in 1939 and that Father Caffrey's badge was the only one known to still exist.

Size: 3"

Color: gold

Hallmark: unknown



CSP-16

## 1970's

This badge reportedly originally belonged to a Commissioner Gonzales, appointed in the 1970's by Governor Reagan to the El Pueblo De Los Angeles State Park Commission (an advisory group). This flat wallet badge was undoubtedly privately purchased.

Size: 2.125"

Color: gold

Hallmark: unmarked

# California State Park Badges - Special Use



CSP-17

## 1960's

This lifeguard hat badge was reportedly worn in the 1960's on a peak type police hat. The badge is in the State Park Collection.

Size: 2.5"

Color: silver

Hallmark: Unknown



CSP-18

## 1990's

This is one of several styles of badges worn by the department canine patrol dogs. This badge was worn by Bax, a German shepherd that worked with Ranger Dave Berry. Both are pictured to the right.



Size: 2"

Color: silver

Hallmark: unmarked



CSP-19

## 1972-1985

This is the a flat wallet retirement version of the issued badge from 1972-1985. Produced by Cal Trophy Co. in San Francisco. The badges were either presented by the California State Park Ranger Association to retired members or were personal purchase items.

Size: 2.8"

Color: silver

Hallmark: Caltro Co., S.F.



CSP-20

## 1990's

At 6.5 inches, this is the largest official state park badge ever produced! It was part of a department mascot program for Cali the Quail. Four of the Cali costumes, including the badges, were produced by Disney Co. for about \$5,000 each.



Size: 6.5"

Color: gold

Hallmark: unmarked

# California State Park Badges - Special Use



CSP-21

## 2000

This specially made and designed badge was presented to Director Rusty Areias. It is sterling silver and hand engraved.



*Director  
Rusty Areias*

Size: 3"

Color: silver

Hallmark: The Ed Jones Co., Berkeley, Cal.



CSP-22

## 1968

In 1968, this badge design was approved "to be worn by Department personnel with peace officers powers. Funds are being requested in the 1969-70 budget for badges and ID cards." For an unknown reason, the badges were never produced. A different star badge was approved in 1972. ID cards with this badge design were issued until 1972.



Size: 2.75"

Color: silver

Hallmark: The Ed Jones Co., Oakland, Cal.



CSP-23

## 1970's

In the 1970's, this shield badge was produced as a prototype by The Ed Jones Co., Oakland. It was not adopted by the department, but did remain in several editions of The Ed Jones Co. badge catalog.

Size: 2.5" x 1.875

Color: silver

Hallmark: The Ed Jones Co., Oakland, Cal.



CSP-24

## 1998

This eagle top shield was initially chosen as the badge for the newly created Firefighter Security Officer positions at Hearst Castle. However, before being issued, the design was changed and the eagle on top was removed, leaving just a shield as the issued badge.

Size: 3" x 2"

Color: silver

Hallmark: Entenmann-Rovin

# California State Park Patches



## General Issue Shoulder Patches

Starting in 1940, there have been five different styles of the general-use state park patch, plus many variations. These patches have been worn by rangers, maintenance workers, seasonal employees and most other park personnel.

There are also a number of additional patches authorized to be worn by other state park personnel, like lifeguards and volunteers, over the years. These patches are detailed in the succeeding pages.

The first California State Park patch was authorized in 1940 and featured a California Poppy, the state flower. It is pictured top left.

The descriptions of the patches pictured to the left, are as follow (left to right and top to bottom):

Poppy patch - 1940-1947  
4" x 2" half round

Golden Bear - 1947-1964  
4" x 2" half round

Brown Bear - 1964-1978  
4" round, stitching on twill

Blazer patch - 1970's  
3" x 4" shield, metal thread

St. Park System - 1978-1998  
4" round, full embroidery

Small System - 1978-1998  
3" round, early women & hat

Sm. St. Parks - 1998-current  
3" round, hat patch

CA St. Parks - 1998-current  
4" round



# California State Park Patches

## Variations and New Classifications

Top left: 4" "Backwards Bear" patch produced & worn in 1980's on the right sleeve, to have bears facing forward. Although worn for some time, the patch was not officially authorized by the department.

Top right: Current Firefighter Security Officer 4" patch, adopted in 1998. Used only at Hearst Castle.

Middle left: First variation of 1998 patch.

Middle right: Variation of 1998 patch with Ranger title.

Bottom left: Current State Park Guide 3" patch adopted in 1998. Used only at Hearst Castle.

Bottom right: 1990's 3" Fire Management patch is used by State Park "Burn Team" members on fire shirts and equipment



## Special Use & Prototype Patches

Top left: 1985 prototype produced by the State Park Peace Officers Association of California (SPPOAC).

Top right: 125th Ranger Anniversary "remake" of 1940 patch produced in 1991.

Bottom left: Patch of current department logo. Officially used on hats and golf shirts. Scheduled to be authorized as the new shoulder patch.

Bottom right: Prototype patch that was proposed and produced by the State Park Peace Officers Association of California (SPPOAC) in the late 1990's.



## Badge Patches

Left: variations of star patches used on motorcycle riding jackets, ball caps and equipment. The latest badge patches are from the 150th State Resources Anniversary (2000) and the Lifeguard 50-Year Anniversary (2001).

# California State Park Patches



## Lifeguard Patches

The first seasonal lifeguards were hired in the late 1940's and the first permanent lifeguard in 1950. From the beginning, State Park Lifeguards have had a distinctive patch and uniform. The current 50 plus permanent Lifeguards, like Rangers, are general purpose peace officers. Several hundred seasonal lifeguards are hired each year.

Lifeguard patch descriptions, left to right and top to bottom are:

Top left: LG Poppy Patch -1940's-1950's. 4" x 2" half round.

Top right: Blazer patch - 1970's 3" x 3.5" oval

2nd row left: 1964-1978 4.5" oval. Stitched on twill material. Variations include a round patch with a Lifeguard tab and the same patch with blue lettering.

2nd row right: 1978-1998 4.5" oval, full embroidery

3rd row left: 1978-1998 3.5" oval, full embroidery smaller patch

3rd row center: 1978-1998 2.5" oval, hat patch

3rd row left: 1998- current 4.5" oval

Bottom left: 1980's-current 4" circle, used for Jr. Lifeguard programs

Bottom right: 1980's-current 3.5" x 3" square, used for Jr. Lifeguard programs.



# California State Park Patches



## Volunteer Patches

Top left: 1978-1998  
3.75" x 3"

Top right: 1998-current  
3.75" x 3"

Center left: 1980's-current  
4" round, horse patrol

Center right: 1980's-current  
4" round, horse patrol

Bottom left: 1990's-current  
3" round, hat patch

Bottom right: 1998-current  
3" round, Jr. Ranger Program



## Patch Tabs

Top to bottom: Warden 1940-1947, Naturalist 1960's, Do-cent 1980's and Auburn Unit (Mounted Patrol) 1980's-current. There was also a life-guard tab patch in the 1960's



## Association Patches

Above, patches from the California State Park Rangers Association (left), State Park Peace Officers Association of California (center) and the California State Park Rangers Association (CSPPA) retiree group, who based the patch on the first State Park door decal.

## Junior Ranger

Left, patches used in the State Park Jr. Ranger Program from the 1970's to 1998.

Below bottom row, patches given as awards for special conservation and clean up programs.



## Other Patches

Above are some other state park related patches.

# California State Park Insignia

## Authorized Uniform and Other Pins

Several pins have been authorized for uniform wear. These include the State Medal of Valor pin (right) and the bear tie tack, a 25-year pin (current), a 40-year pin (older style), a Safe Driving Award pin, a 50-year State Park System Anniversary pin and the California 150th Anniversary pin.

A variety of other pins featuring state park badges, park patches and park associations have been produced and worn. Pictured left, are a selection of these pins.



The State Medal of Valor pin is an authorized uniform item. The Medal of Valor is the state's highest award and it has been presented to over 20 state park employees.

## Junior Ranger Badges

A wide variety of badges and pins have been used for the State Park Junior Ranger Program, which began in the 1970's.

Below left are most of the buttons and badges that have been used in the Junior Ranger Program.

## Volunteer Badges & Nametags

Since the 1970's, volunteer badges have been authorized and worn. The first volunteer badge is pictured below upper left. Also below, are examples of other State Park Volunteer badges and nametags.



# California State Park Insignia - Hats




Ranger Al Whittington in a ranger hat, 1940.



Modern ranger felt dress hat on left and straw summer hat on right. The ranger hat has a leather hat band that is tooled with the lettering “State of California” along with grizzly bears and poppy flowers around the band.

## The Ranger Hat

The most recognized state park ranger symbol is their hat. Sometimes referred to as a “Smokey Bear” or campaign hat, it is known throughout the California state park service as “The Stetson”. This name comes from the original maker, John B. Stetson.

The ranger Stetson has a colorful past. It starts in 1858, when John B. Stetson went west, possibly to die of “consumption,” which he had contracted working with his family in the hat trade. During the summer of 1862, while sitting around a  campfire near Pikes Peak, Stetson, showing his fellow wanderers the felting process, decided to make a felt hat. It was big and very peculiar looking, but it gave protection from the wind, rain, and sun. Some of his companions admired it, but most of them considered the odd-looking hat to be a perfect object for jokes and wisecracks. All kidding came to an abrupt halt when a Mexican bullwhacker offered him a five dollar gold piece for it.

A healthy Stetson returned to the hat trade in Philadelphia in 1863. His first commercially successful hat was copied after the one he had made around the Pikes Peak campfire. Called the “Boss of the Plains,” it was a natural colored hat, with a four-inch brim, four-inch top, and a strap that served as a band. This “Boss of the Plains” is truly the hat from which all modern Stetsons evolved.

Most early California state park rangers wore a soft-brim Stetson. At the first employee conference in 1938, a uniform study was requested to standardize uniforms. A year later, a uniform committee recommended a State Park uniform, consisting of Lincoln gray-green trousers and jacket, gray shirt, black tie, black leather goods, and the stiff-brim Belgian Belly color Stetson. Since this first official uniform, everything but the Stetson has seen drastic change.

Today, the state park ranger uniform consists of green pants and jacket, tan shirt, and black leather gear, topped by the well-known “Stetson”. This hat, proudly worn by rangers for over 50 years, is fittingly named after the man who regained his health in the great outdoors.

## Other Hats

A wide variety of caps have been authorized for state park uniform wear. The first known cap was a winter cap with “CSP” on the front, used in the 1950’s in the Sierras. All the small state park patches have been used on caps, as have many badge patches. Additionally, several official volunteer caps have been authorized since the 1970’s. Below are just some of caps and cap insignia worn over the years, including a current issue riot helmet.



# State Fire Ranger George I. ( Baldy) Gillette 1920's



State Fire Ranger George I. ( Baldy) Gillette standing beside his Model T Ford. Fire Rangers at this time were required to supply their own vehicles to patrol their assigned counties. In 1924, Gillette was appointed a State Forest Ranger and he worked in both Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties from 1924 thru 1931. He is wearing a District Fire Ranger shield badge. A picture of this style badge is in the badge section of this book.

## Chapter 3

# California State Forestry

The first State Board of Forestry was created in 1885. On March 7, 1887, all employees and assistants were endowed with peace officer powers. The purpose of this was to enforce any violations of the law, applying to the forest or brush land. In July 1887, the first paid officer was hired solely for the purpose of enforcing those laws.

The State Board of Forestry was abolished in 1893 but was reconstituted in 1905. The new Board, under provisions of State law, retained their peace officer powers. Provisions of the 1905 law gave the State Board of Forestry the authority to appoint State and Volunteer Fire Wardens. The main difference between State and Volunteer Fire Wardens was that State Fire Wardens could spend state monies and they were responsible for documenting money spent on fires and for seeing that bills were paid. Volunteer Fire Wardens could not spend state monies but could spend monies that came from counties, local business and ranchers. Neither were paid for their work.

To meet the needs of the State, hundreds of these State and Volunteer Fire Wardens were appointed throughout the State. The State Forester and the Board of Forestry approved and appointed all these positions. Some of those appointed

were ranchers, local dignitaries, U.S. Forest Service officials and local fire officials, but most were just civic-minded citizens. They helped in the suppression of fires, administration of forest and fire laws by writing burning permits and conducting inspections and they were granted peace officer powers.

To apply for this position, an application was submitted and reviewed. Certificates were then issued along with the badge. Two styles of badges were issued to State Fire Wardens. The first was a round "California State Fire Warden" badge and the second a circle cut out star badge titled "State Fire Warden". These badges were not numbered.

The badge issued to Volunteer Fire Wardens was a small silver shield titled "California State Board of Forestry Fire Warden". It had a number stamped on the bottom. There were four different styles of this badge issued, including a six-point stamped ball tip star.

Federal and State governments jointly funded the first four District Fire Ranger positions. The State Forester had the responsibility to divide the State into districts. In 1919, the District Fire Rangers were hired. These Fire Rangers were issued a certificate and a small bronze shield badge titled, "California State Board of Forestry District Fire Ranger". These badges were not numbered.

The State Board of Forestry minutes of March 22, 1926 reveal discussions on renaming the Fire Rangers to reflect the job they were doing. Based on this, the District Fire Rangers were renamed State Forest Rangers. A new badge was issued as a result of this change. It was a six-point ball tip star titled "California State Forestry Service". This badge more



*Charlie Van Fleet wearing the first style ranger star badge issued in 1928. A photo of Van Fleet's #38 badge is pictured in the badge section.*

accurately represented the agency and the work they did. This style badge was not numbered. It stayed in service from 1926 to 1928 and was replaced by the Forestry Ranger badge in 1928.

The State Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry was created in 1927 and came into existence on January 1, 1928. In 1929, the first uniform was authorized. Prior to this, employees wore their everyday work attire. The new uniform was a semi-military tan work shirt, green breeches and knee-high lace boots. The sign of authority was the white or gray stiff brim ranger hat. This was the same style hat that state parks and state fish & game employees wore at the time). There were no uniform allowances. Employees were required to provide their own uniforms.

The first badge issued to the newly created division employees was a sterling silver 6-point ball tip star with a gold center seal. It had a rocker on the top engraved with the word "Ranger". Also issued during this era was a sterling silver six-point star with a gold center seal with a rocker on top, without the ball tips on



*Joseph E. Hunter shown wearing an early fire warden badge from the 1920's. Hunter later died in the line of duty on April 2, 1932.*

the star points. Certificates were issued with the badges. All badges were numbered. They were worn above the left shirt pocket.

In August of 1931, Horace Kennedy was hired as the first law enforcement investigator. The badge used during this era was a gold 6-point star with the title "State Div. of Forestry Investigator". These badges were not numbered. Following Kennedy's appointment, several others were hired as investigators.

In June 1937, Len Chatten was hired in Lake County. He was told by Ranger Hugo Lindblom that for some reason there was a strong reaction to flaunted authority, particularly the open display of the badge. Any show of authority was not well received by the locals. Apparently the previous person was burned out for flaunting his authority. Ranger Lindblom instructed Chatten to wear his badge under the flap of the shirt pocket and to just let the tip show. This low profile would show he was an employee of the state. Chatten complied by wearing his badge in the approved manner.

Other badges that were issued during this time were titled "State Fire Fighter", "State Fire Truck Driver" and "State Fire Foreman." These were issued in



*Forestry fire training in the 1950's at San Jacinto Station, Riverside County. Notice several people are wearing badges and the Dept. of Natural Resources patch. Employees not wearing patches were seasonal firefighters who were not allowed to wear patches until 1977.*

the 1940's. They were not well received because they were small and not very impressive. Most employees just pinned these badges to the edge of their shirt pocket, on the watch pocket of their jeans, or just kept the badge in their watch pocket. These badges were used until the mid-1960's.

In the 1950's, another shield badge titled "California State Firefighter" was also issued. These badges were larger and of a different design than the other shield badges used during this period. This style badge was not numbered.

A slightly larger shield badge was used by employees in Fresno County. It is titled "California Division of Forestry FTD". This badge was worn by CDF county fire truck drivers in the 1950's. Ranger Roy Bengard authorized the design of this badge and the badges were purchased by the employees. The badges were not numbered.

Starting in the mid-1940's, a six-point sterling silver ball tip star and a six-point star without the ball tips were issued. Various positions in the State Forester and State Forest Ranger classifications were issued these star badges. All of these badges were numbered.

In 1950, a shield badge titled "California Division of Forestry" was issued to Forest Firefighter Foremen and Forestry Work Project Foremen. The Firefighter Foreman classification was equivalent to the current Fire Captain. Work Project Foremen supervised inmate crews on project work and firefighting. This shield badge had a "walking bear" on it. All of these badges were numbered.

In 1961, the Division of Forestry was transferred to the newly formed Department of Conservation.

In 1963, the Fireman classification was created. This classification was used for contract positions in the Counties of Orange, Fresno, San Diego, and a few others. Some counties issued badges to CDF contract firemen, because state badges were not available.

In 1966, the classifications of Fire Prevention Officer I, II, III, and IV were established. The CDF Arson Investigator



*Forestry cook "Pop" Night feeds firefighters a fire-line meal in 1957. Note: fifth man in line is wearing a Division of Forestry "Foreman" badge.*



classification was established during this same era. These officers were trained in law enforcement fire investigation. Originally, 40 employees were trained throughout the state. The badge issued to them was a gold flat wallet style seven-point star titled "Resources Agency, Division of Forestry, Arson Investigation Unit". These badges were all numbered. The design for this badge came from an old style sheriffs badge.

In August 1971, Ranger classification titles were changed to State Forest Ranger I, II, III, and IV. All of these classifications were issued a sterling silver six-point star with a gold center seal. On this badge the wording around the gold seal was changed to read, "Department of Conservation, Division of Forestry". All the badges were numbered.

During the 1970's, the Division's Procurement Officer, Bob Ford, was assigned the task of designing a new badge for field personnel. Bea Walls, assigned to headquarters administration, worked with Bob on the order. The result of their efforts was the unique Grizzly Bear top shield that is still worn today. This badge was issued to the classifications of Fireman, Engineer, Captain, Fire Prevention Crew Foreman, Equipment Operator and Trainee, each with their own title on the badge. All badges were numbered. This



*CDF firefighters c.1950.*

was something the field employees had wanted, their own distinctive badges!

In 1976, Fire Prevention Officer (FPO) Doug Allen, assigned to the San Diego Ranger Unit, worked on developing the Citizen Volunteer Program. A badge was developed for volunteers in this program.

On January 1, 1977, the Division of Forestry became a full fledged Depart-

ment and was renamed the Department of Forestry. The shield badge design stayed the same, except the word Div. was changed to Dept. Badge titles were Fireman, Engineer, Captain, Crew Foreman, Equipment Operator, Assist. Fire Prevention, Fire Prevention, Forestry Pilot, Forestry Mechanic, Mobile Equipment Manager, and Trainee. Additionally, a badge titled "California" was used as a generic badge for various positions. At this time seasonal firefighters were authorized to wear the shoulder patch.

In 1981, the current Volunteer in Prevention (VIP) program was instituted and the current VIP badge was issued. Responsibility for designing this badge was given to Bob Ford. He in turn assigned Bea Walls to go to Oakland and meet with Ed Jones Co. to put the finishing details on the shield. The badge and a corresponding VIP patch were authorized for all volunteers in the VIP program.

Fire Prevention Officers during the mid-1980's were confronted with a problem of recognition of their law enforcement authority. Many other peace officers did not recognize the CDF prevention shield as a law enforcement or peace officer badge. On one occasion, CDF Fire Prevention Officers were stopped by another law enforcement agency at gun point. They attempted to identify themselves, but were told "those shields



*Engineer Dave Davis and Capt. Mark Hanlon in the khaki and green uniform.*

are a dime a dozen”. CDF Prevention Officers would solve this dilemma by having a star badge made that was titled peace officer. This was done at their own expense. Although they were used for many years, these badges were never formally approved by the department. In 1993, the department finally issued a star style peace officer badge.

During the 1980’s, the department developed many new programs and new classifications. This resulted in the addition of more titles on the badges issued at this time.

One example of this is the Pre-Suppression Division Chief’s badge pictured in the badge section. It was issued to Division Chief Del Albright in 1986. This came about as a result of the Tolumne-Calaveras Ranger Unit forming a Pre-Suppression Division. This division was formed by moving Fire Prevention, Resource Management and Vegetation Management together. Division Chief Albright was given the responsibility to manage this program.

A generic badge titled California on top was issued in 1984. With this change, a department letter stated that collar brass, instead of titles on the badges, would denote a person’s rank. This change was not well received. The generic badge was kept, but position titles were returned to the issued badges.

In 1993, the department name was changed to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. New shield and star badges were ordered. Some classification titles were also changed. State Forest Ranger positions were renamed Unit Chief, Deputy Chief, Division Chief, Battalion Chief. An error was made on the initial order of these new star badges, as California was misspelled as “Califorina”. Some of these misspelled badges were issued before the mistake was caught. Also ordered were new Law Enforcement series,

## State Forestry Time Line

- 1887 to 1893 - California State Board of Forestry (Abolished 1893-1905)
- 1905 to current - California State Board of Forestry
- 1926 to 1928 - California Forestry Service
- 1928 to 1961 - California Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry
- 1961-1978 - California Department of Conservation Division of Forestry
- 1978-1993 - California Department of Forestry
- 1993 to current - California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

seven-point star badges in both Peace Officer and Arson Investigation Unit styles. Additionally, several new titles were added on the shield badges. These titles included Firefighter II, Dispatcher Clerk, Forestry Asst., Forestry Tech. and Logistic Officer.

During the summer of 1998 seasonal “Firefighters” were issued badges. This was a historic time for firefighters as they had not had badges since 1945.

They were very well received. All were numbered.

Over the years several variations of retirement badges were issued. In the early days issued badges were “lost” or sent in for reissue when employees left. Some badges for retiring employees were reordered in gold with a ribbon titled “Retired” on the top or a small “Retired” banner was attached to the bottom of the star badges. Since the 1980’s, all badges

for retiring employees were fitted with a “Retired” ribbon on the top.

Since the first state forestry badge was issued over 80 years ago, many changes have come about. The most recent changes occurred in 2001. At this time, blue uniforms were mandated for all CDF personnel. Additionally, a gold eagle top shield replaced the traditional 6-point star for all chief officers.



*New uniforms were authorized in 2001. Note Sesquicentennial badge on white shirt.*

# California State Board of Forestry Badges



CDF-1

## 1905-1940's

This shield design is one of several different variations of this style of badge. The pictured badge is the larger of two sizes of the style shield. Although developed for Volunteer Fire Wardens, later versions of this style badge were also issued to some CDF Forest Firefighter Foremen for the purpose of fire law enforcement.

Size:  
1.63" x 1.63"  
1.5" X 1.5"

Color:  
silver  
silver & gold

Hallmark:  
Greenduck Co. Chicago  
H.A. Sleeper Sact'o CA  
Irvine & Jachens, S.F.  
P&MK Co.



CDF-2

## 1905-1920's

This round badge was issued to State Fire Wardens. There were two types of Fire Wardens - State Fire Wardens and Volunteer Fire Wardens. State and Volunteer Fire Wardens were approved by the State Forester and the State Board of Forestry.

Size: 1.5" dia.

Color: silver

Hallmark: L.A. Stamp & Stry.



CDF-3

## 1905-1920's

This badge was a later issue of the one above. The style was changed to have a cut out star center. There are some slight variations in size on different issues of this badge.

Size: 1.5" dia.

Color: silver

Hallmark: Irvine & Jachens, S.F.  
unmarked



CDF-4

## 1919-1926

Starting in 1919, the State Forester had the responsibility to divide the state into districts and appoint District Fire Rangers. The first four Districts were Shasta, Butte-Yuba, El Dorado-Amador and Placer-Nevada Counties. The District Fire Ranger badge was issued to Fire Rangers starting in 1919 and continued to 1926. These badges were not numbered.

Size: 1.63" x 1/38"

Color: bronze

Hallmark: unmarked

# California State Board of Forestry Badges



CDF-5

## 1926-1928

This six-point ball tip star badge was one of a series of badges issued to Volunteer Fire Wardens. These badges were issued by the State Forester to civic minded citizens, forest service officials, fish & game officials, local fire officials and county officials.

Size: 2.5"

Color: silver

Hallmark: H.A. Sleeper Sact'o



CDF-6

## 1930's-1950's

This badge is of the same general design as the two preceding ones, except that the bear is different with noticeable claws on its feet.

Size: 1.63" x 1.5"

Color: silver & gold

Hallmark: Irvine & Jachens S.F.



CDF-7

## 1948-1965

This is another variation of the preceding styles, except that the bear is much smaller and stands out in higher relief. These badges were numbered into the 3,000's.

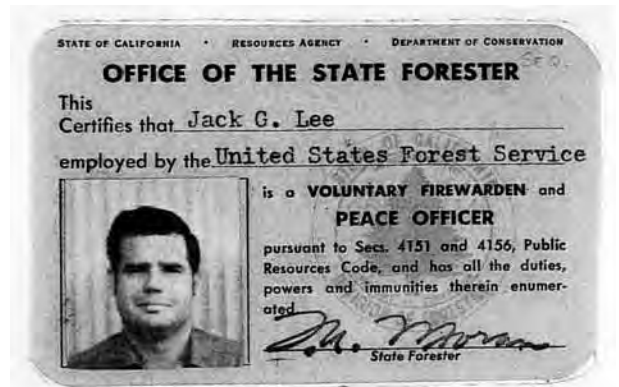
Size: 1.63" x 1.5"

Color: silver

Hallmark: Irvine & Jachens, S.F. (with a union mark)  
unmarked



*Examples of Fire Warden I.D. cards issued by CDF.*



CDF-8

# California State Forestry Badges



CDF-9

## 1910's - 1920'S

This badge was probably commissioned in the 1920's or earlier. The design in the center of the badge was a logo used on some state forestry publications in the 1910's to 1920's.

Size: 2.5"

Color: silver

Hallmark: unmarked



CDF-10

## 1926-1928

By 1926, District Fire Rangers had officially become State Forest Rangers. This California State Forestry badge was issued to replace the bronze District Fire Ranger shields first issued in 1919. They were only worn for two years and were replaced when the Division of Forestry in the new Dept. of Natural Resources was created in 1928 and new style badges were issued. These badges were not numbered.

Size: 2.63"

Color: silver

Hallmark: Moise K., S.F.



CDF-11

## 1928-1950's

This badge is a sterling silver Dept. of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, six-point ball tipped star with a gold center seal and green enamel. The first series of this style badge, with the ranger rocker, were issued to Rangers Brock, Van Fleet, Sweetwood, Dixon, Bengard, Neil, Holland, Moberg, and Doney. The badge pictured was issued in 1928 to Ranger Charles Van Fleet at Riverside, California .

Size: 2.5"

Color: silver

Hallmark: Irvine & Jachens, S.F.  
Ed Jones & Co., Oakland, Cal.



CDF-12

## 1928-1950's

This Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry badge is a sterling silver, six-point star with green enamel, a gold center seal, a ranger rocker, and no ball tips. The badge pictured was issued to Ranger Ed Minners while working in Tuolumne County and he wore it until 1953.

Size: 2.25"

Color: silver

Hallmark: Irvine & Jachens, S.F.  
Ed Jones & Co., Oakland, Cal.

# California State Forestry Badges



CDF-13

## 1940-1961

This Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry badge is a sterling silver six-point ball tipped star with a gold center seal, green enamel and without a ranger rocker. The badge pictured was issued to Assistant State Forest Ranger Willard Weselsky on November 21, 1950 and was worn by him as a patrolman. He used his own horse and tack to patrol when assigned in Mendocino and Nevada Counties.

Size: 2.5"

Color: silver

Hallmark: Ed Jones & Co., Oakland, Cal.  
Irvine & Jachens, S.F.



CDF-14

## 1940's-1961

This is a Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry sterling silver six-point star with gold center seal badge, green enamel, with no ball tips and no rocker on top. The pictured badge was issued to Ranger James Elmer Chambers in 1950. This style badge was issued to the following classifications: State Forester, Chief Deputy State Forester, Deputy State Forester, Assistant Deputy State Forester, State Forest Ranger, Associate State Forest Ranger and Assistant State Forest Ranger. Although this style badge is no longer issued, they are still being worn.

Size: 2.25"

Color: silver

Hallmark: Ed Jones & Co., Oakland, Cal.  
Irvine & Jachens, S.F.



CDF-15

## 1940's-1960's

This Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry series of shield badges carried titles of State Fire Fighter, State Fire Truck Driver and State Fire Foreman. These were first issued just before WWII. The badge pictured here was issued to David L. Flake. These badges were not well received, because of their simplicity and small size. They were typically worn on the flap of the khaki shirt pocket or on the watch pocket of their denim jeans. All were numbered.

Size: 1.32" x 1.32"

Color: silver

Hallmark: unmarked



CDF-16

## 1950's

This Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry shield badge was worn in Kings Co. by fire truck drivers (FTD). Later this title was changed to Engineer.

Size: 1.75" x 1.44"

Color: silver

Hallmark: unmarked

# California State Forestry Badges



CDF-17

## 1945-1970's

This Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry badge was issued to Forest Firefighter Foremen and the Forestry Work Project Foremen. This badge was known as the “walking bear” or “foreman’s” badge. It stayed in service until 1971, when it was replaced with the bear top shield style badge and the title was changed to Fire Captain. During the 1970’s, some Fire Prevention Assistants were issued this badge.

Size: 1.63” x 1.38”

Color: silver

Hallmark:

Chipron Stamp Co., 224 W. First St., Los Angeles  
Ed Jones & Co., Oakland, Cal.



CDF-18

## 1961-1977

This Department of Conservation, Division of Forestry badge is a sterling silver six-point star with a gold center seal and green enamel. This style badge was issued to the following classifications: State Forest Ranger I, II, III, and IV. The pictured badge was issued to State Forest Ranger I Glen Newman in Riverside County Corona District on December 2, 1974 .

Size: 2.25”

Color: silver

Hallmark:

Ed Jones & Co., Oakland, Cal.  
Irvine & Jachens, S.F.



CDF-19

## 1971-1977

This is a Department of Conservation, Division of Forestry shield badge with a bear top and green enamel. It was a major style change from previous CDF badges. Many new titles were used, including Fireman, Engineer, Captain, Equipment Operator, Crew Foreman, Fire Prevention and Trainee. Bob Ford was the designer of this style badge. Although no longer issued, this style badge is still being worn.

Size: 2.5” x 1.75”

Color: silver

Hallmark:

The Ed Jones Co., Oakland, Cal.  
Cal Trophy, S.F.



CDF-20

## 1977-1993

This Department of Forestry badge is a sterling silver six-point star with a gold center seal and green enamel. It was issued to the following classifications: Director, Deputy Director, Ranger Unit Chief, Division Chief, Battalion Chief, all Forester positions, and Forestry Equipment Manager positions. All these positions wore the same badge. Rank was denoted by collar brass. The pictured badge was issued to Battalion Chief Larry Bensen on January 30, 1980.

Size: 2.25”

Color: silver

Hallmark: The Ed Jones Co., Oakland, Cal.

# California State Forestry Badges



CDF-21

## 1977-1993

On January 1, 1977 the department name changed to Department of Forestry. The previous style shield was retained with the new “Department” wording. At this time, additional titles were also added. The titles used on these badges were: Fireman, Engineer, Captain, Crew Foreman, Assist. Fire Prevention, Fire Prevention, Forestry Pilot, Forestry Mechanic, Mobile Equipment Manager, Trainee, and California (a generic title that was to be used for all other positions). Although no longer issued, this style badge is still being worn.

Size: 2.63” x 1.75”

Color: silver

Hallmark: The Ed Jones Co., Oakland, Cal.  
Cal Trophy, S.F.



CDF-22

## 1993-2001

These Department of Forestry and Fire Protection chrome six-point star with a gold center seal and green enamel badges were issued to the following classifications: Director, Chief Deputy Director, Deputy Director, all Chief Officer positions, all Forester classes and Mobile Equipment Manager. The first issue of this badge had California misspelled as “**Califorina**” on the ring of the badge. These misspelled badges were quickly recalled, but some examples have survived. The pictured badge was issued on April 28, 1999 to Andrea Tuttle, Director of Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

Size: 2.5”

Color: silver

Hallmark: Sun Badge Co.  
Entenmann-Rovin



CDF-23

## 1993-Current

This Department of Forestry and Fire Protection shield badge with the bear on top and green enamel is the current badge. It is issued to the following classifications: Firefighter, Firefighter II, Engineer, Captain, Equipment Operator, Fire Prevention, Pilot, Dispatcher Clerk, Forestry Tech, Forestry Assist, Mechanic and Logistics Officer.

Size: 2.75” x 1.75”

Color: silver

Hallmark: Sun Badge Co.  
Entenmann-Rovin



CDF-24

## 2001-Current

This gold shield was authorized in 2001 for the following classifications: Chief, Deputy Chief, Unit Chief, Division Chief, Battalion Chief, Senior Equipment Manager, Senior Aviation Officer, Aviation Officer, and Forester. The Unit Chief title was discontinued after these badges were initially issued. The first of these shield badges were produced incorrectly lettered “Department of Forestry and **Fire Prevention**”. The badges were sent back to have the lower banner corrected to read “**Fire Protection**”. The pictured badge was issued to Andrea Tuttle, Director of the Department of Forestry and Fire protection.

Size: 2.75” x 2”

Color: gold

Hallmark: Entenmann-Rovin Co.



# California State Forestry Badges - Prevention/L.E.



CDF-25

## 1930's

This gold six-point star with blue enamel was one of the first badges of the law enforcement series. This badge was worn by J.N. Nathan McKnight, who was assigned in Eureka and Trinity counties. These badges were not numbered.

Size: 2.5"

Color: gold

Hallmark: unmarked



CDF-26

## 1966

This is a Division of Forestry Arson Investigation Unit (AIU) gold seven-point star with a gold center seal and green enamel. This is a historical badge, as it was the first of its kind to be issued. The pictured badge was used by Howard Moore, Deane Bennett, and Louis Gerlinger.

Size: 2.5"

Color: gold

Hallmark: Entenmann-Rovin Co.



CDF-27

## 1966

This is a Division of Forestry Arson Investigation Unit (AIU) gold seven-point star with a gold center seal and green enamel. This is the only Deputy State Forester AIU badge issued. It was issued to Howard E. Moore when he was appointed on November 1, 1966.

Size: 2.5"

Color: gold

Hallmark: Entenmann-Rovin Co.



CDF-28

## 1966

This is a Division of Forestry Associate State Forest Ranger, Arson Investigation Unit (AIU) gold seven-point star with a gold center seal and green enamel.. It is another one of a kind badge issued to Ordean Monsen on November 1, 1966.

Size: 2.5"

Color: gold

Hallmark: Entenmann-Rovin Co.

# California State Forestry Badges - Prevention/L.E.



CDF-29

## 1966

In 1966, this style badge was issued to Deane Bennett who, at the time, was assigned as the Law Enforcement Coordinator. This badge has a gold center seal and green enamel.

Size: 2.75"

Color: gold

Hallmark: Entenmann-Rovin Co.



CDF-30

## 1966-1977

This is a Division of Forestry Fire Prevention Officer, Arson Investigation Unit (AIU) gold seven-point star badge with a gold center seal and green enamel. This badge was issued to Fire Prevention Officer Carl Kent. Although no longer issued, this style badge is still being worn.

Size: 2.5"

Color: gold

Hallmark: Entenmann-Rovin Co.



CDF-31

## 1977-1993

This is a Department of Forestry Fire Prevention Officer, Arson Investigation Unit (AIU) gold seven-point star with a gold center seal and green enamel. Although no longer issued, this style badge is still being worn.

Size: 2.5"

Color: gold

Hallmark: Entenmann-Rovin Co.



CDF-32

## 1989-1993

Fire Prevention Officers during this period used the department prevention shield with a gold center seal and green enamel. This often was a problem because other law enforcement officers did not recognize the shield as a peace officer badge. Fire Prevention Officers took it upon themselves to design a star style investigator badge to solve this problem. Although worn by many of the Fire Prevention Officers, it was never officially approved by the department.

Size: 2.5"

Color: gold

Hallmark: Entenmann-Rovin Co.

# California State Forestry Badges - Prevention/L.E.



CDF-33

## 1993-Current

This is the current issue of Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Law Enforcement badge issued to Fire Prevention Officers. The pictured badge was issued to Donald Eichman, Director of Law Enforcement and Fire Prevention Training at the CDF Academy. In 2002 the enamel color was changed from green to blue.

Size: 2.5"

Color: silver

Hallmark: Entenmann-Rovin Co.



CDF-34

## 1993-Current

This is a Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Arson Investigation Unit (AIU) current issue badge. The top rocker was changed to Peace Officer. This badge was issued to Fire Prevention Officer Gary Hankins, the Course Coordinator for law enforcement and fire prevention training at the CDF Academy. In 2002 the enamel color was changed from green to blue.

Size: 2.5"

Color: gold

Hallmark: Entenmann-Rovin Co.



CDF-35

## 1976

This eagle top shield badge was the first badge used for CDF volunteers in the Citizen Volunteer Program in 1976 in San Diego County. It was silver with blue enamel. It was developed by Doug Allen to recognize the people who helped the Department with prevention programs, presentations and displays. This was a prototype for the badge that was finally developed for the Volunteer in Prevention (VIP) program in 1981. Only ten badges of this style were made.

Size: 2.88" x 2"

Color: silver

Hallmark: Entenmann-Rovin Co.



CDF-36

## 1981-Current

This bear top shield badge is the current issue to volunteers in the VIP (Volunteer in Prevention) program. This badge has a gold center seal and green enamel.

Size: 3" x 2"

Color: silver

Hallmark: Entenmann-Rovin Co.

# California State Forestry Badges - Special Use



CDF-37

## 1940's - 1950's

G. L. "Mac" McCarty saw this badge at the Fresno CDF Office while working there from 1945 to 1949. The badge has soft black enamel.

Size: 2" x 1.75"

Color: silver

Hallmark: unmarked



CDF-38

## 1950's

This Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry shield badge was remembered as being worn mostly in the northern part of the state.

Size: 2.12" x 1.75"

Color: silver

Hallmark: Patrick M. K. Co., S.F.



CDF-39

## 1980's

This style badge was issued to a small number of Affirmative Action officers during the 1980's. Titles used were Women's Program Officer, Recruitment Officer, Affirmative Action Officer and Affirmative Action Coordinator. The badge has a gold center seal and green enamel.

Size: 2.38" x 2"

Color: silver

Hallmark: Entenmann Rovin Co.



CDF-40

## 1986

In 1986, this badge was issued to Division Chief Del Albright who at the time was assigned to the newly formed Pre-Suppression Division in the Tuolumne Calaveras Ranger Unit. The badge has a gold center seal and green enamel.

Size: 2.5"

Color: gold

Hallmark: Entenmann Rovin Co.

# California State Forestry Patches



## Shoulder Patches

Top center: Dept. of Natural Resources Division of Forestry patch circa 1938 to 1961.

Upper left: Department of Conservation Division of Forestry patch circa 1961 to 1977.

Upper right: Department of Forestry patch circa 1977 to 1978.

Upper center: Department of Forestry patch circa 1978 to 1981.

Middle left: first shield shaped patch adopted 1981.

Middle right: a variation of the shield patch after 1983.

Lower left: another variation of the shield patch issued in 1983.

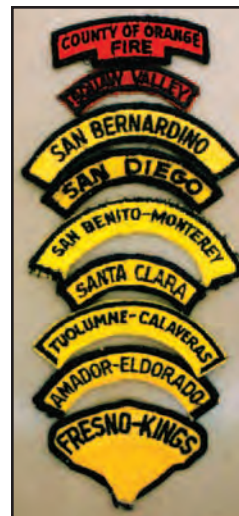
Lower right: current issue shield patch adopted in 1993.

From 1885 to 1928 there was no official uniform designated. Most rangers and other employees wore everyday work clothing which consisted of jeans and a long sleeve shirt.

In 1929, a semi-military work uniform was adopted. This uniform consisted of the ranger star badge on the front of a long sleeve khaki shirt, brown belt, green breeches with brown knee-high lace boots and a gray or white stiff brim ranger hat. This type of hat was very hot, uncomfortable and difficult to wear, but it was considered the proper status symbol for a forestry ranger. Later when a change was proposed, most rangers did not want to give them up because of the respect the hat commanded. No uniform allowances were given in the early days. Employees were required to provide their own uniforms.



*This is an early firefighting crew. Before 1929, there were no state forestry uniforms.*



CDF unit rockers worn 1960-1978.



Ranger Carl Downs with a Orange Co. Unit patch and a ranger star badge on June 26, 1972.



Badges rocker patches worn by CDF in Orange County in the 1960's.

# California State Forestry Patches



Far left: the three styles of patches worn on ball caps starting in 1978. The top patch was worn with a green cap and the others on a black cap.

Top left: the 76 flag was authorized for wear in 1976.

Bottom left: star patch used by fire prevention officers.



Left: These large, issued patches were worn on the back of Nomex firefighting shirts. Size: 5" by 8.25"

Below: two unofficial station patches worn on Nomex shirts.



Richard "Dick" Ernest wearing the original khaki uniform shirt, c1950



DeWitt "Swede" Nelson in the "Ike" dress uniform jacket, authorized in 1949.

In 1938, the first department shoulder patch was designed by the daughter of State Forester Merrit Pratt. The patch was worn on the left shoulder. In 1939, the uniform breeches were changed to pants of khaki color or blue jeans. Belt and boots were brown in color. In 1949, the addition of a small silver name tag was added to the uniform.



*1st CDF fire crew in Monterey Co. 1932.*

In 1961, the Department of Natural Resources was abolished and the Department of Conservation was created. The Division of Forestry shoulder patch was modified to reflect this change. During this era only one patch was worn on the left shoulder. In many counties a rocker was worn over the shoulder patch. This rocker designated the ranger unit the employee was assigned to.

In 1964, the uniform pants changed to green pants or Levi work pants. The dress uniform was a wool Eisenhower style coat green in color with Whipcord pants and a green tie. The dress name tag was silver and the field name tag was green plastic. Shirts were still long sleeve and khaki colored. Brown continued as the leather color. In 1970, leather gear was changed to black.

In 1975, uniform shirts were changed to a flying cross style and Workrite made the approved pants. Also on January 1, 1977, the Division of Forestry separated from the Department of Conservation and became the Department of Forestry.

In 1976, State Forest Ranger I Herb Nemyer of the Beaumont District, Riverside Co., submitted a request to wear a United States 1876 Bennington Flag patch. The 2"x 4" flag patch was approved for 1 year. The flag patch was worn over the right shirt pocket.

In August of 1978, a new patch was created. The tree design was retained and the words "Department (or Dept.) of Forestry" was spelled out around the tree. A second design arrived about

# California State Forestry Patches & Insignia

eight months later. The tree design was improved and the spelling read “Dept. of Forestry”. In 1978, the ranger unit rockers were discontinued. Collar brass was also issued in 1978 to all badged employees. The only change to the badge at this time was the word “Division” was changed to “Department”. Also, the number of titles used on badges was increased to 12.

In 1981 the first shield style shoulder patch was authorized to be worn on both shoulders. This was a complete change from the previous round patches. The words “Department of Forestry” were placed over a symbol of fire and forestry and the state shape on the patch. This style patch went through several variations including adding “CDF” to the state shape in the middle and adding “Fire” and “Forestry” to the corresponding symbols. Also in 1985, the name tag changed to show the Department seal and the name of the ranger unit the person is assigned to.

During 1993, the department name was officially changed to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. At this time, the corresponding name change was made in the department patches and badges.



Volunteer in Prevention (VIP) patches. Left is the 1981 Department of Forestry patch and right, is the current style adopted in 1993.



Recent law enforcement badge patches.



During the 1960 Winter Olympics in Squaw Valley, a special CDF detachment provided fire protection. These personnel wore an Olympic patch on their right shoulder in addition to the regular CDF patch. Pictured here are (r-l) Darrell Campbell, George Little, Geno Toschi, Jesse Enlo, with an Olympic hopeful in the drivers seat.



CDF name tags used from the 1930's to 2000.



## Dept. issued collar brass:

Director - 5 stars, Chief Dep. Director - 4 stars, Dep. Director - 3 stars, Asst. Dep. Director - 2 stars, Staff Chief - 1 star, Unit Chief - 5 trumpets, Dep. Unit Chief - 4 trumpets, Division Chief - 3 trumpets, Batt. Chief - 2 crossed trumpets, Captain - 2 silver trumpets and Engineer - 1 silver trumpet.



## CDF lapel pins

Top middle: 1935-1940  
 Top left & right: 1970's  
 Middle left: 1981  
 Middle right: 1993  
 Center: 1926-1935  
 Bottom left: 1980  
 Bottom right: 1993  
 Bottom center: 2000

# California Forestry Medical Corps



*The Forestry Medical Corps issued badges to its members. The red style badges had a variety of titles. Known titles include Asst. Exec. Officer, County Medical Officer, Medical Officer (with a number), Communication, Advisory Board, First Aid, Dental Officer and Liaison Officer. Additional titles used in the Medical Corps were Chief Medical Officer, Regional Officer and Executive Officer. The smaller blue badges were titled Nurse or had no title.*

The California Forestry Medical Corps was a unique organization established in 1935. It was developed and sponsored by the California Medical Association and the California State Chamber of Commerce. The purpose of the organization was to provide organized and efficient medical service at all ongoing forest fires. It was the first organization of its kind to be organized in any country.

Recognizing the economic challenges of forest protection at the time, the California State Chamber of Commerce endeavored to generate active support among California citizens for agencies charged with forest protection. These efforts were motivated by the belief that forest can be used wisely and also be protected. As a result of their effort in the 1930's, literally thousands of good citizens devoted considerable amounts of their own time and money in the interests of forest protection. Some of them directly participated in protection work.

The medical profession, not to be outdone entered the field of forest protection through the formation of the "California Forestry Medical Corps". Established in 1935, its membership of 485 Physicians and Surgeons were made available to any representative of the State of California

Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry, United States Forest Service, or a County Fire Warden. 24-hour medical service was made available at any forest fire without cost. The Medical Officer assigned furnished his own transportation, equipment and his time as a contribution to forest protection.

A complete staff of medical, communication and liaison officers were also maintained. During a major conflagration they would patrol their assigned regions to see that any medical needs were met. Full documentation was kept to keep local county medical officers informed on any injuries. This service was rendered without cost to the individual treated or the governmental agency in charge of the fire. Each doctor was responsible to provide all medical equipment needed to meet the needs of the injured. This included transportation, medical supplies, medical equipment and with necessary staffing. The corps assisted in rescues, as records show doctors needed



*A 1937 CDF Chevrolet pulls the California Forestry Medical Corps Mobile Hospital No. 1. Note: Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry decal on the door of the vehicle.*

heavy boots to hike and climb to the fire lines to aid the injured. One firefighter treated had a broken spine.

In 1936, at the Malibu Fire in Los Angeles Co., the corps assigned 82 Medical Officers to the fire and documented treatment for 2,400 injuries. At the time, under the direction of E.W. Murphy the corps was well established with a Chief Medical Officer, Executive Officer, Assistant Executive Officer, Advisory Board, Regional Officers, County Medical Officers, Liaison Officers, Dental Officers, Communications staff, First Aid personnel and other positions.



*License plate arrachment issued to members of the California Forestry Medical Corps.*



## Chapter 4

# Reproduction, Fake and Fantasy Insignia

As occurs in every area of collecting, there is a large number of reproduction (repro) badges and patches in the collecting market place. The vast majority of these bogus items are copies of badges from the US Marshals, Texas Rangers, Indian tribes, historic Old West, railroad police and big city departments like Los Angeles and New York City. There are however, a fair number of reproduction conservation badges and several known reproductions, fakes and fantasy California State Resources Agency badges. For purposes of this chapter, we have defined reproduction, fake and fantasy badges as follows:

### Reproduction

Reproductions are copies of legitimate original badges that are so well made that they can and often are mistaken for original authentic badges. The largest maker of these badges is D. R. Langenbacker & Sons in Utah. They have produced over 400 "fine reproduction badges" including many conservation agency badges and two older style California Fish & Game badges. These badges have been reproduced complete with copies of the original hallmarks on the back. Langenbacker badges can also be ordered in sterling silver. One of the major distributors of Langenbacker badges is a company called Bob's Old Badges.

Recently a second company, the Gode Co. of Germany, has begun product

ing "high quality faithful reproductions" of a variety of badges. This includes several different conservation badges and one older style California State Park badge. All Gode reproduction badges are reported to have the "Company hallmark of either a Crowned G and Eagles Head or their original hallmark of 'replik'."

**Fakes** are badges loosely based on original authentic badges, but due to style differences, poor quality and/or poor materials, they are usually recognized as copies or fakes. However, even these badges are sold as "real" and at times bring high prices from buyers duped into believing they are authentic original badges. Many of these badges are now produced in Taiwan

or other parts of Asia. However, unscrupulous dealers in the U.S. have produced some of these types of badges for decades. In a strange turn of events, there are even large quantities of poor quality fakes of Langenbacker's reproduction badges.

Both fake and fantasy badges are sometimes described as movie prop badges, usually to avoid the stigma of being called reproductions or fakes.

### Fantasy

Fantasy badges are those that do not closely resemble an original badge, but

*This reproduction U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service badge is very similar to the badge issued to State Fish & Game Wardens. This repro badge has a number 95 on the back and no "U.S." in the title panel. Some examples are also marked "Sterling".*



have been produced as someone's "fantasy" of what a badge should or could look like. This includes styles and designs never worn by an agency and flights of fancy that have no bounds. Sometimes these badges are described as movie prop badges to give them more substance.

### Reproduction Patches

There are a large number of repro patches being produced. Among these, there are some of California Resource

Agency reproduction and fantasy patches. There are reproductions of several of the early Division of Forestry patches. These patches are close reproductions of the original styles, but the embroidery used is a newer style. There are also sev-

eral CDF fantasy patches for helicopter, air units and equipment groups.

There are also some fantasy versions of the current Fish & Game patch. These fantasy patches come in colors of desert brown, dark green and light green.

# California Resources - Reproductions, Fakes and Fantasies

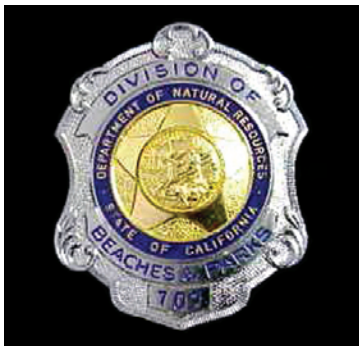


Repro - 2

## Reproduction #2

California Deputy Fish & Game Commissioner #1098. This badge was reproduced by Langenbacker Co. and is #328 in their catalog. Again this is a well-made and aged reproduction that is usually mistaken for an original badge. Number 1098 is the only number known to be used on this style of reproduction badge.

Size: 2.75" x 2.15"      Color: silver



Repro - 3

## Reproduction #3

California Division of Beaches & Parks shield badge. This silver and gold shield has recently been reproduced by the Gode Co. of Germany. It appears to be a fairly good quality reproduction. The badge should have the Gode Co. hallmark on the back instead of the Entenmann hallmark on the original. The badge shown on the Gode online catalog appears to be 709, however the site lists it as 701.

Size: 2" x 1.75"      Color: silver with a gold center



Fake - 1

## Fake #1

California State Park System Star. The only known badge in this category is the California State Park System six-point ball tip star badge. This badge was made by the Orber Mfg. Company of Rhode Island. The badge is flat with a regular jacket pin attachment. It is gold colored with green enamel lettering. The center seal is much different than the original badge. The original badge was curved, silver colored with blue enamel lettering. The Orber badge is not hallmarked.

Size: 2.75"      Color: gold



Fantasy - 1

## Fantasy #1

There is only one known Fish & Game fantasy badge. This is a large gold colored bear-top shield reading "California Game Patrol - Fish and Game Commission." This badge came on the market in the late 1970's or early 1980's. The badge is loosely based on the much smaller Junior Game Patrol badge of the 1930's. This badge is often referred to as either a movie prop badge or as the supervisor's badge for the Jr. Game Patrol. It is well documented that there was no "supervisor" badge in the 1930's for the Jr. Game Patrol. Additionally, several credible long-time collectors have identified the person who reproduced and openly sold these badges as "movie prop" badges in the early 1980's. There were apparently quite a few of these badges produced with different numbers on them. These badges are not hallmarked.

Size: 2.75" x 2"      Color: gold

These badges are not hallmarked.  
California Resource Agency Insignia - 56



*Back cover: top right is Fire Captain Lou Brundige and bottom right is Ranger Kathy Franklin*

# Mr. Sportsman--

*This Man Is Your Friend!*

(Make Use of Him)

He is one of California's many uniformed Fish and Game Wardens. He patrols our great fishing and hunting areas so that present and future generations of Californians may continue to enjoy the benefits of their products.

His job is to enforce the provisions of the State Fish and Game Code. In this work he receives the complete cooperation of every true sportsman-conservationist, and of every other individual who believes our wildlife should be sensibly used and sensibly conserved.

If you don't already know the Warden in your county, look him up, get acquainted with him. Give him your ideas on how our fish and game assets may be maintained.

Consult him when you want to know what restrictions, if any, are in force for the particular species of fish or game you are interested in.

If you are interested in what he sees afield you can "look through his eyes" in his column, "What the Wardens Say," published each month in this magazine.

And if angling is your forte, he and his hundred-odd fellow patrolmen will tell you each month in the columns of *California Conservationist* "how they're bitin'" in each of California's 58 counties, and along her coastal waters.

May we again suggest, Mr. Sportsman, that

# *This Man Is Your Friend!*

(Make Use of Him)



# Insignia of the California Resources Agency

