Surrey Constabulary History
'An in depth history of policing in Surrey'

October 22 2015

www.surrey-constabulary.com
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Surrey Constabulary History
Journal 11

Duty before Pleasure

Contents of the 11th Journal

David Stark

Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct 1975

I regret to inform you of the death of retired Police Sergeant 683 Dave Stark who passed away on the evening of Wednesday 23 September following illness. Those of you who knew Dave well as a friend and colleague will not be surprised when I tell you that it was his express wish that no fuss was made about his illness and he preferred to keep this matter to himself and immediate family. It was also Dave's direct wish that there will be no formal funeral. As a colleague said, "This is so like Dave, no fuss just got on with his job"

1975 May PC 683 David Stark awarded the **Queens's Commendation for Brave Conduct** when he arrested an armed intruder. PS Stark went with other officers to an incident and talked a man who was threatening him with a gun into surrendering. The man was arrested and admitted twenty-five other offences and was sentenced to eleven and a half years in prison. After the trial His Honour Judge Bolland said: "I would like to say that the police officers, particularly Sergeant Stark, behaved in the most courageous way and in the best traditions of the British Police."[1]

[1] www.surrey-constabulary.com

POLICE HISTORY SOCIETY

1985 2015

In recognition of his achievement as one of the three founders of the Society 30 years ago, the Committee have great pleasure in awarding

Honorary life membership

to

Robert Bartlett

President Chairman

19 September 2015

Is this an early PSU deployment?

Guildford Borough Police

Guildford Borough Police Reunion about 1993
Back: ?,?,Jack Gower, Jack Woodford.
Middle: Bill Leahy, Jim Rook, Charlie Barham, Digger Field
Front: Wilf Sivill, Stan Harland, Joyce Turner (CID clerk), ?, Mick Feeham

PC James Rook Guildford Borough Police

Information regarding service in former Guildford Boro Police

Full names: James Ed. Rook.

Date of birth: Place of birth: Grimsby. Lincs

If any connection with Police through parents: No.

Employment prior to joining Guildford B.Police:

General Carter. Fish Carter. Aug., 1927 to June, 1930 Coldstream Guards.

Date of Joining Police: September, 1930 PC's No: 21.

Employment in Police: (i.e. Uniform,CID,Clerical,Mounted,Motor Patrol)
Uniform. Plain Clothes Pedal Cycle Patrol (Summer time). Then fir first motor cycle patrol (Norton) Then motor car patrol in 30 limit with hired Morris Oxford. Then C.I.D. Det. course at Hendon. Then Coroner's Officer, under four Coroners.

Deatails of any period of Military Service,including dates,Arm of Service,etc.

Aug., 27 to June, 30 Coldstream Guards Finished as Company Storeman.

Deatails of any Police awards,commendatios,etc. One commendation arrest of Glaring eyed murderer. Swimming Life Saving Medal. First Aid plus two bars.

Details of any sporting interests(Cricket,swimming,football,etc)

Details of any items of Police insignia or equipment,uniform,etc,held:

If any,may they be borrowed for photographing:

~~Twoxfsxxxxxtxxx~~

Details of any other former Officers known to you(Surnames will suffice initially) Mick Feehan, Percy Bowd. Cyril Fountain. Bill Leahy. Eldridge.

Photographs required(For copying):

Yourself in Police uniform. ✓ Two for return. (9.3.81)
Yourself in sporting activity.
Any other photographs of Police activities of the period.

PC Jim Rook in North Street Police Station

Kevin Morris, Joff Clements and Jim Rook ex Guildford Borough Police who claimed to be the first motorcyclist in the Borough

Malcolm McGarrigle, PC 15 and John Lawrence in 1971 with the latest speed detection technology

Goodbye from a station that served public well

From a tearful old police station (and Ken Clarke), via email

MAY I respond to your headline about my impending demolition after long and loyal service I provided to the community of Camberley.

They could ring my telephone, and it would be answered by a real police officer, who would know the area, and could respond immediately if required. Stray dogs could be deposited within my outer buildings, which would later be taken to the RSPCA for looking after. Residents could call in 24/7, where they could be seen by an officer, and any assistance or advice was given to their satisfaction.

I was officially opened on October 14 1970, by Mr. J.H. Eve, J.P., Chairman of Surrey County Council, and I replaced the original police station, which was on the corner of the High Street and Portesbery Road. That building was built by Mr Henry Kingerlee of Oxford, in 1892 at a cost of £2,047. They spent £2 2s 9d on curtains, £9 12s 6d on furniture and £2 5s on a clock.

Enough of the past, let me talk about what I had to offer when I was opened. I had accommodation for men and women officers, on separate floors, and in the 1980's I had 90+ officers who worked from my numerous offices, including a Superintendent, a Chief Inspector, Five Inspectors and many more. There was also cells for both male and female prisoners, and at one time the Court House was going to be built next door; I even had steps built to enable access, but it was never built.

During the day there were officers, on foot, patrolling the High Street and Park Street, the Old Dean Estate, and Park Road area, where peoples house were checked when they were away on holiday, even the ripe fruit was examined in certain cases, but I digress.

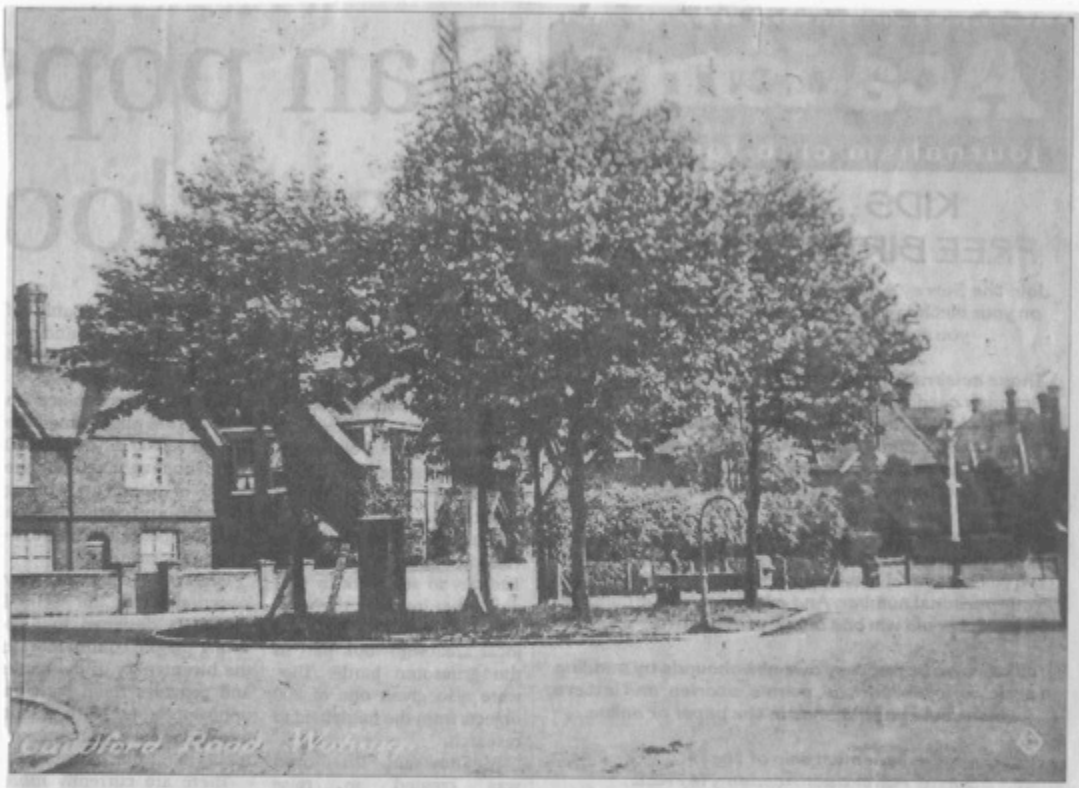
My officers served the local community well, and were well known by them, as well as officers knowing them at the same time, which proved valuable in policing the area.

Having provided a valuable service I now find myself described as 'sizeable and unattractive' by the very department at the council who sanctioned my very existence in the first place, how cruel life can be, and not only that but all present officers, however many that is, now work from public offices at the council offices, I can't believe it! I don't think I will ever be replaced, and I am very sad about it, as is my loyal supporter, Ken Clarke, who worked at both the old and new police stations, I do like him.

My only hope is that although I will shortly disappear from the street that my service, 40 years plus, will not be forgotten after all I did help an awful lot of local people for many years.

Ken Clarke ex Surrey Constabulary now local historian for the Camberley area

Police Stations in Woking



The site of the Guildford Road police station.

First location of the thin blue line

WHEN the County Justices formed the Surrey Constabulary in 1851, there was not much need for a policeman in Woking.

The nearest police station was probably at Bagshot, with Woking coming under the Chertsey Division and allocated just three constables, Horsell having one and Byfleet two.

But as the population grew, and presumably crime increased, there were calls in the early 1880s for better provision, and in 1885 the Chief Constable of Surrey received a petition from the residents of the new town asking for Woking to be made its own police division.

In 1886, a plot of land on the corner of what was then called Harris Lane, now Heathside Road and Station Approach, was purchased for £300 and by the following year a new police station was opened at a cost of £2,750 with accommodation for three officers and four cells.

That was to remain Woking's Police Station, with several extensions and many more policemen, until 1982 when it moved into the former Boys Grammar School on the opposite side of Heathside Road.

Woking Advertiser 12/6/2013

The original Woking Police Station was opened in 1887 at a cost of £2,750. It had room for just three police officers and cells for four inmates. Not surprisingly, it wasn't long before it had to be extended!

The school that became Woking police station

The Home Front In Surrey in the First World War a Guide to Sources at Surrey History Centre

Counter Invasion, Defence of the Realm and the Role of the Police

Within days of the declaration of war the Defence of the Realm Act was passed, 'for securing public safety'. Initially it was quite a short declaration – to prevent people communicating with the enemy or obtaining information that could jeopardise the operation of the armed forces and also to secure the means of communication and to protect railways, docks and harbours. However the original Act was greatly extended during the war, to cover such matters as press censorship, licensing hours and air raid counter-measures and also giving the Government the power to commandeer resources and punish those who breached the Act.

In November 1914 the government issued instructions for measures to be taken in the event of a hostile landing. These measures were to be carried out at the direction of the military authorities and under the guidance of the police. In Surrey Area Emergency Committees were set up in each petty sessional division, with local parish Emergency Committees under them, in order to make detailed contingency plans and to set up machinery which, in the event of an emergency, would supplement the existing police organisation. These were to be co- ordinated by a small Central Organising Committee formed by the Lord Lieutenant, of which the Chief Constable and the General Officer Commanding in Chief were to be members. The plans made by local Committees were to cover the removal of vehicles and livestock without hindrance to troop movement, the destruction of supplies and forage, and the disabling under specific military direction of bridges, railways and electric power and similar plant. The Surrey Central Defence Committee was clerked from Caxton House, Westminster (the London offices of Surrey County Council), Henry C Baggallay acting as Hon Secretary. Special Constables were appointed to assist the police in carrying out the local plans.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND SKETCHING.

Defence of the Realm Regulations.

IN EXERCISE of the power conferred on me by Regulation 19 of the above-mentioned Regulations, I, General Sir Archibald Hunter, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.Gen., Commanding-in-Chief, Aldershot Command, a Competent Military Authority for the purposes of the said Regulations, with the approval of the Army Council, DO HEREBY ORDER that no person shall, without my permission, make any photograph, sketch, plan, model, or other representation of any place or thing within the area specified in the Schedule hereto.

AND I GIVE NOTICE that by virtue of the said Regulations no person in such area shall, without lawful authority or excuse, have in his possession any photographic or other apparatus or other material or thing suitable for use in making any such representation.

PROVIDED that nothing in this Order shall be construed as prohibiting (where otherwise legal) the making of a photograph, sketch, plan, model, or other representation within any photographic or other studio or a private dwelling-house or the garden or other premises attached thereto of any person or things therein, or as prohibiting (where otherwise legal) the possession of photographic or other apparatus, materials, or things intended solely for use within such studio, dwelling-house, or other premises.

The Schedule.

In the County of Surrey:—The Rural Districts of Chertsey, Guildford, Farnham and Hambledon; the Urban Districts of Egham, Chertsey, Woking, Frimley, Farnham, Windlesham and Bisley; and the Municipal Boroughs of Guildford and Godalming.

Commencement of Order.

This Order shall come into force at noon on the first day of October, 1917.

Given under my hand this 22nd day of September, 1917.

ARCHIBALD HUNTER, General,
Competent Military Authority.

Poster forbidding photography and sketching under Defence of the Realm regulations, 1917 (SHC ref C98/23/2)

Papers relating to a large number of the parish committees and to the activities of special constables have survived, which are listed in alphabetical order below.

Albury: Defence of the Realm memorandum for special constables for Albury parish, in the event of invasion, 1914, with list of special constables (SHC ref 8261/13/4)

Ashtead: papers of Ronald Peake of Howard House, Ashtead, chairman of the Local Emergency Committee, chiefly with H H Gordon Clark of Mickleham Hall, Mickleham, and including lists of special constables, 1914 and 1916, and list of names relating to the registration of adult males, 1916 (SHC ref 7543/2/1)

Byfleet: file of Special Constabulary Section Leader G J Bruzaud of Highfield End, West Byfleet, including lists of constables; DORA Orders; lists of barge owners, cars, cycles, horses, labourers, spades, picks and shovels; poster forbidding photography and sketching, 1917 (SHC ref CC98/23/2), with Special Constabulary certificate of service, 1919 (SHC ref CC98/23/9)

Chaldon: file of correspondence between Sir Jeremiah Colman of Gatton Park, Merstham, chairman of the Surrey South Eastern Area Local Emergency Committee, and the Chaldon Parish Emergency Committee, including parish returns regarding farm stock, labour and tools, emergency supply routes, preparation of trenches and the raising of a Surrey Motor Volunteer Corps (May 1917) (SHC ref 8760/1)

Charlwood: plan entitled 'Defence of the Realm. Parish of Charlwood' by J A Shepherd, May 1916, showing roads, road crossings, railway, cross-country routes for moving cattle and sheep; 'concentration camps'; collecting points for motors, vehicles and tools and assembly point for civil population (SHC ref 734/1)

Counter-invasion plan drawn up by Charlwood Emergency Committee, 1916 (SHC ref SHC ref 734/1)

Dorking and District: draft report of the Emergency Committee, Spring 1916, on evacuation and anti-invasion measures (SHC ref 2634/1)

Hersham, Oatlands and Walton on Thames: file of Arthur Pettit relating to raising and organising of local force of special constables, 1914-1919, including correspondence, lists of officers, letters relating to monetary donations, forms etc relating to the issuing of equipment, circulars etc, and a memoir of service as a special constable by Percy Webb (SHC ref 9117/box 2)

Holmwood: letters, circulars, lists of livestock, vehicles, special constables etc, and map of evacuation routes, 1914-1916 (SHC ref 898/4/1-74)

Horley: signed minute book of Horley Emergency Committee, with papers relating to wartime measures, fire regulations and air raid precautions; including lists of vehicles, cycles, live stock and farm stock, 1914-1919 (SHC ref 6296/1/1/39-40)

Plans were also made for the defence of London and a committee was appointed by the War Office from the Engineer and Railway Staff Corps, Royal Engineers (TF), for the organisation of civilian labour in the London District. Dorking Urban and Rural District Councils, among other local authorities, were requested to draw up lists of men able to undertake trench digging and assemble the necessary equipment so that in the event of invasion, emergency defences could be constructed. The scheme continued in force for the duration of the war and papers and correspondence relating to its organisation, including lists of those to undertake trench digging from Abinger, Capel, Dorking, Dorking Rural, Mickleham, Newdigate, Ockley and Wotton, see SHC ref LA4/23/40-296.

For the wartime activities of the Surrey County Constabulary the best source are the regular reports by the Chief Constable to the Standing Joint Committee detailing the additional or special duties the police had to perform because of the war, including control of aliens, blackouts, air raid warning arrangements and enforcement of licensing laws (SHC refs CC98/1/4-5 and CC10) and also discussing the pressure on the police to enlist. Police investigation of the alleged pro-German rector of West Horsley, Edward Unmack are held as SHC ref CC98/14/8. At the end of the war the Chief Constable produced an account of the lessons learnt during the war (SHC ref CC98/7/2). The diaries of PC Hubert Rendell, recording his beat and duties during the war, also throw light on wartime police activities (SHC ref 6815/1/12-16).

For the enforcement of DORA and crime and disorder during the war the records of magistrates' courts are the most fruitful source. For example, the registers of Guildford Borough Court (SHC ref 2220/2/1), Guildford County Petty Sessional Division Court (SHC ref 2220/1/2) and Reigate Borough Court (PS6/1/1) refer to many offences that can be directly related to wartime conditions: unscreened lights on houses and vehicles, absentee soldiers and evasion of the Military Service Act, possession of literature likely to prejudice recruitment and discipline, offences against food control orders and fuel control orders, selling intoxicating liquor during prohibited hours, feeding game birds with grain, unauthorised wearing of military uniform and an increase in prostitution. By contrast, the records of the higher courts of Surrey Quarter Sessions and Surrey Assizes (e.g. SHC ref QS3/4/26) appear to contain very little that can be directly linked to the war.

Chertsey Petty Sessional Division Local Emergency Committee: file of chairman Sir Charles Walpole of Broadford Chobham containing circulars and correspondence 1914-1916 and including instructions from the Lord Lieutenant's Surrey Central Defence Committee relating to reaction to anti-invasion measures, lists of owners of motor cars, cycles, horses, hay ricks.

Camberley Special Constables, 1918 (SHC ref 9152/2/2/4/1)

If any readers have the opportunity to visit the Archives at Woking and research some of the documents, sending me the results of that research their contribution will be greatly appreciated and of course acknowledged.

Surrey Constabulary officers serving with the army during the First World War

First World War Surrey Constabulary

If you have any information relating to any of these men, or other casualties, Surrey History Centre and the Editor would like to hear from you.[2]

Surname	First Names	Rank	Military Corps	Remarks
Bridger	Wilfred	Lance Corporal	Military Foot Police	
Budd	Arthur	Lance Corporal	Military Foot Police	
Gater	Watford Estough	Lance Corporal	Military Foot Police	
Gibson		Sergeant. Major	Military Police	Reg Hollis Gibson 1501 MPSC?
Marshall	John Charles	Lance Corporal	Military Foot Police	Policeman from Rowledge, born 1885. Service papers survive, 27 pages. Gassed April 1918
Peet	George	Lance Corporal	Military Mounted Police	Policeman from Guildford, born 1889. Service papers survive 19 pages. Served in Surrey Police 24 May 1909 to 20 July 1915
Runnegar	Thomas James	Lance Corporal	Military Mounted Police	Based in Caterham in 1915 awarded MM
Ryall	Frederick Arthur	Lance Corporal	Military Foot Police	
Smithers	Noah	Lance Corporal	Military Foot Police	Son of Mrs. Smithers, of Green Side, Ripley, Surrey. Born 1886. Police Constable living in Stroude, Virginia Water in 1911. Died of Wounds 21 May 1916
Tanner	Ernest	Lance Corporal	Military Mounted Police	
Tassell	Arthur Henry	Corporal	Military Mounted Police	Policeman from Chertsey, born 1889. Service papers survive 29 pages
West	Walter Henry	Lance Corporal	Military Mounted Police	


L/Cpl Bridger


L/Cpl Budd


L/Cpl Gater


Serg /Maj Gibson


L/Cpl Marshall


L/Cpl Peet


L/Cpl Runnegar MM


L/Cpl Ryall

[2] Source for Surrey Police WW1: Surrey History Centre Reference: 9152/1/5/4,September 1915

L/Cpl Smithers L/Cpl Tanner L/Cpl Tassell L/Cpl West

At the outbreak of the First World War a large number of the men from the police forces of Surrey were called to serve with the military. Sixteen men were wounded with three being permanently incapacitated. Eighteen officers lost their lives in the conflict. Three men who survived were decorated during their service:

Walter Tuppen – Distinguished Conduct Medal
Thomas Runnegar – Military Medal
Gunner Henry Brand, PC Egham – Military Medal
Harry Feasey Distinguished Conduct Medal (Joined post war)

Surrey Constabulary during the First World War

1914-18: The outbreak of war caused considerable additional work for the police, with leave and rest days initially cancelled. At the request of the military authorities, police in the county had found some fifty eight thousand billets for soldiers with one hundred and fifty thousand by the end of the winter. Often the soldiers did not arrive and all the work was in vain. Two hundred and fifty aliens had been registered, starting from scratch. A large number of men were called to the colours from the Force three receiving high awards for bravery, Walter Tuppen, a Distinguished Conduct Medal second only to a Victoria Cross, and Thomas Runnegar and Henry Brand Military Medals. Sixteen men were wounded, three of who were permanently incapacitated and fifteen killed. (To be added those from the Boroughs)[3]

Surrey was an unrestricted area and many refugees came from London, mainly from the East End, mostly aliens, many undesirable. They arrived in train loads getting off where they thought desirable and then had to be housed and rationed with schools and like buildings taken into service. Invasion through Surrey from the south or east was anticipated and arrangements made to deal with the receipt and passing of inhabitants, cattle, implements etc., and also arrange for the evacuation of the county itself. Four

[3] Durrant Surrey Constabulary 1851-1951 page 46

thousand Special Constables were raised to help with any evacuation; these numbers were an addition to those undertaking normal duties.[4]

Special Constables were detailed to keep order in the villages and also along selected refugee routes. The rendezvous for all cattle was Richmond Park. On the first day of the war the chief constable realised that no provision had been made by the military for guarding their line of communications, the railway, from Aldershot to Dover. A posse of armed civilians was organised by the police to continuously guard vulnerable points. This was kept up for two months until relieved by Territorial soldiers. The important powder works at Chilworth were guarded by two unarmed police officers until all danger of sabotage was over, when the police were relieved by the Home Defence Corps armed to the teeth. [5]

Harry Douglas Feasey later a sergeant was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal before joining the Surrey Constabulary after war service in 1919.[6]

1914 August 4: Nine men from the Guildford Borough were **called to the colours** as reservists leading to shortages. The 17 men of the Fire Brigade were sworn in as special constables and lamps, whistles and handcuffs were obtained for their use; 12 Specials were being paid five shillings a day. The strength of the force with Specials was 36 but there were additional duties associated with the mobilisation. The Chief Constable reported that "150 local gentlemen had rendered excellent service as Town Guards" but most wished to be relieved of their duties by the end of the month. Officers engaged on "point duty" (was this vulnerable points as opposed to traffic points) were armed with pistols. Police lost the use of the drill hall for their training and purchased an ambulance for £14 2 6d for use by the police. Large numbers of soldiers were billeted in the town. [7]

1914: On the outbreak of war there were two thousand **Special Constables** in the county. During the war some four thousand nine hundred and eighty seven were sworn in

1914 November: At the beginning of the war leave of absence was also suspended but restored in November 1914.

1915 Walton on Thames – serious disturbances – bad feeling against German refugees who were living in the town

1915 June 4: Weekly Rest Day suspended owing to the war. On 31 December 1915 one rest day in fourteen became the rule until the rest day was fully restored.

[4] Durrant Surrey Constabulary 1851-1951 page 46
[5] Durrant Surrey Constabulary 1851-1951 page 47
[6] Off Beat April 1982
[7] They Guarded Guildford by Richard Ford Surrey 1969 internal publication Surrey Constabulary

1915 October 13: 2200 a Zeppelin L13 approached the town from the direction of Newlands Corner. Bombs were dropped and later police investigation showed that ten bombs fell in the Borough and two more at Shalford Park killing a swan on the Wey and 17 roosting fowls at St Catherine's. This led to a stiffening of the lighting regulations resulting in 49 summonses and a total of £37 in fines. [8]

ALFRED VICTOR SMITH 1891-1915 VC

1915 son of a former Guildford Borough officer: Alfred Victor Smith, was the only son of William Henry Smith, and was born at Guildford, Surrey on 22nd, July 1891. His father William Henry Smith was a former postman, who later served with the 11th. Prince Albert Own Hussars, where he became a lance corporal gaining the medal and star for active service in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85. Following this, William Henry joined the Guildford Borough Police force in 1888, and was later assigned to the Cambridge Borough Force where he was raised to the rank of sergeant, later Chief Detective, and later still Chief Inspector. For four years from 1901 to 1905 he was appointed to the Chief Constable of St. Albans and later Chief Constable of Burnley.

The day before Christmas Eve 1915, Lieutenant Smith was in the battlefield at Helles, Gallipoli, a peninsula on the European side of Dardanelles. The scene was one of heavy fighting, and the young lieutenant rose from the trench to throw a grenade. The sides of the trenches were thick with glutinous mud, and confusion reigned from the bombing and shellfire. The young officer stumbled and the grenade fell from his hand into the trench. Lieutenant Smith called out to his fellow officers and men of the danger, and he ran for cover. He immediately realised that his comrades had no means of escaping, and with seconds to go before the blast sacrificed his own life by throwing himself on top of the bomb. The explosion instantly killed him but his heroism and split second timing saved those in the trench from death or injury.

Alfred Victor Smith was awarded the Victoria Cross on the 3rd of March 1916.

[8] They Guarded Guildford by Richard Ford Surrey 1969 internal publication Surrey Constabulary

1915 Guildford Special Constabulary 47 section leaders and 228 special constables were serving in the Borough[9]

First World War Attack: Albury Gunpowder Mills: First World War introduced Additional hazards to mill operations when the factory was provided with **anti-aircraft guns** by early 1915, and St Martha's Church was heavily camouflaged with branches to prevent the building being used by enemy pilots as a landmark for navigation.

1916: Two members of the Guildford **Fire Brigade were appointed temporary constables** at 30 shillings a week subject to the condition they remained members of the brigade and the Chief Constable was authorised to give the necessary certificates to exempt them from military service. [10]

During 1918 the Force employed its **first policewoman,** a sergeant who was posted to Farncombe to deal with prostitutes who had moved into the area close to the army camp at Witley. After the war she left the Force. On 11 November 1918, the final armistice was signed and the guns were at last silenced. Eighteen Surrey Police Officers (including Boroughs) paid for peace with their lives. The chief constable prepared a full report recording the Force's experiences during the war years with a view to helping plan a coordinated police response in the event of any "…future war…" - prophetic words indeed.

1918 February 28: At the Egham Police Court on Friday, before Mr Weller and other Magistrates, David James Andrews of the **Canadian Army** Medical Corps was charged with being in **possession of a loaded firearm** at Englefield Green. PC Butterfill said that at 9.30pm, he saw the defendant proceeding towards Priest Hill. PC Butterfill asked him where he was going. The defendant, under the influence of drink, became very abusive and told him to mind his own business. After taking his name and number, the Officer told him to go away. At 9.45pm, the defendant returned to the police station and called for "the civil policeman to come out". PC Butterfill went up to the defendant who said;" What business had you to stop me?" He also raised an objection to the officer for having done so, because he was not a military policeman. By the aid of the moonlight, the officer saw that the defendant had something in his hands and asked him to show him. The defendant in doing so dropped a revolver and then got down on his hands and knees to search for it. PC Butterfill managed to pick it up first and found that it was cocked. He placed it in the safety position and arrested the defendant. Fined forty shillings"[11]

1918: Guildford Borough: By 1918 ex-sergeant C. A. Emery had been promoted to the rank of major and awarded the MC for bravery. Ex PC Punter had been promoted to Squadron Sergeant Major and mentioned in despatches. Ex Detective Constable Mansfield had been promoted sergeant in the Royal Garrison Artillery and mentioned

[9] They Guarded Guildford by Richard Ford Surrey 1969 internal publication Surrey Constabulary
[10] They Guarded Guildford by Richard Ford Surrey 1969 internal publication Surrey Constabulary
[11] 1918 February 28: From Edward Priestly: The Staines and Egham News.

in despatches for courage and devotion to duty in rescuing wounded and saving ammunition under shell fire. [12]

Eighteen police officers from the Surrey Constabulary and Guildford Borough Police died during the First World War including

PC 160 Noah Smithers
Died of Wounds 21.5.1916 Age 32[13]

PC Smithers served as a Lance Corporal P/1978 in the Military Foot Police. PC Smithers was the son of Mrs Smithers, of Green Side, Ripley, Surrey and is buried in Noeux-Les-Mines Communal Cemetery; Pas De Calais He enlisted at and gave his residence as Guildford.

Age	22
Height	5' 10 ½"
Complexion	Dark
Hair	DarkBrown
Eyes	Brown
Birth Place	Pyrford

L/Cpl Smithers

Noah Smithers joined the Surrey Constabulary on 26th June 1905 aged 22, and was sworn in before Col. Hadaway and Mr Alan Chandler at Guildford on 1st July 1905.

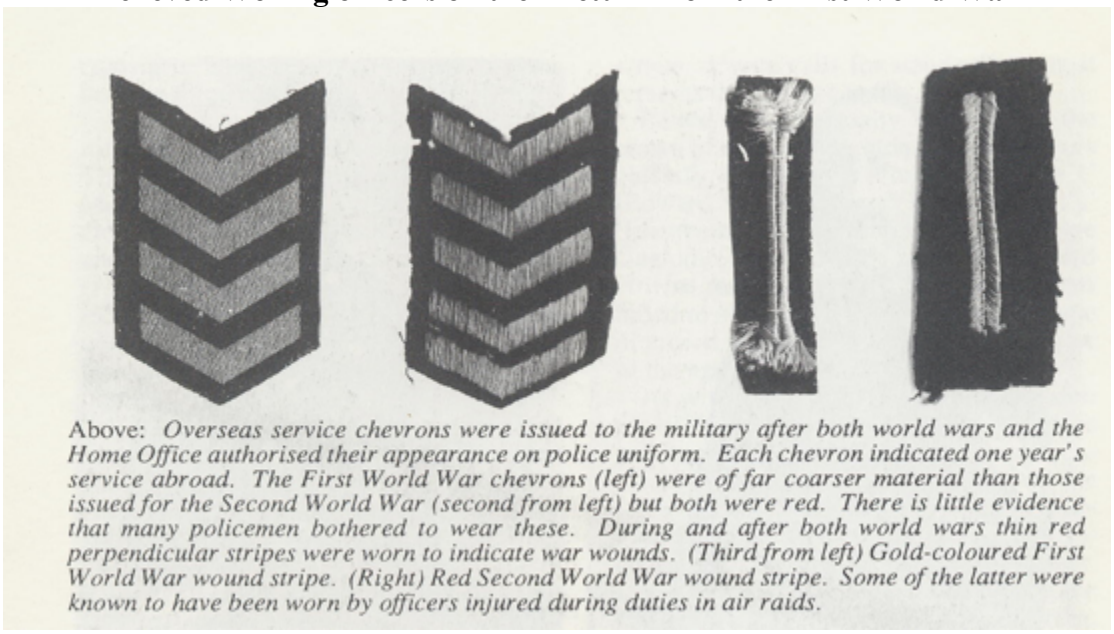
[12] They Guarded Guildford by Richard Ford Surrey 1969 internal publication Surrey Constabulary
[13] www.surrey-constabulary.com Roll of Honour

His appointment number was 1456 and his collar number 160. At the time of his appointment he gave his trade as Farm Labourer working for Mr Cleverley at Ripley. He was first stationed at Farnham later serving at Frimley Green, Virginia Water, Addlestone, Horley and finally Lingfield. During his service he was promoted from third class to 1st class Constable. On 6th September 1911 he was fined 10/- for being in the bar of a public house when off-duty for two and a quarter hours without reasonable excuse on 2nd September

The Commonwealth forces from June 1915 to August 1917 used the Communal Cemetery at Noeux- les-Mines. Units and field ambulances carried out the earlier burials but in April 1917, the 7th Casualty Clearing Station began to use the cemetery. It contains 980 Commonwealth burials of the First World War. (CWGC site)

Surrey Police Sergeant Rain's Squad May 1918

Believed Woking officers on their return from the First World War



Above: *Overseas service chevrons were issued to the military after both world wars and the Home Office authorised their appearance on police uniform. Each chevron indicated one year's service abroad. The First World War chevrons (left) were of far coarser material than those issued for the Second World War (second from left) but both were red. There is little evidence that many policemen bothered to wear these. During and after both world wars thin red perpendicular stripes were worn to indicate war wounds. (Third from left) Gold-coloured First World War wound stripe. (Right) Red Second World War wound stripe. Some of the latter were known to have been worn by officers injured during duties in air raids.*

Believed to be PC267 Andrews

First World War medals awarded to Superintendent White Surrey Constabulary

Joined up at 12 and later joined Surrey Constabulary

Among those who went to war was Private Sidney Lewis, now known to have been the youngest soldier to fight in the war.

A cutting from the Daily Mirror in September 1916 recalled how Lewis joined the East Surreys at Kingston in August 1915 aged just 12 and fought at the Somme for six weeks.

He was awarded the Victoria medal and the British war medal for his efforts. It is said his unusually lofty stature was enough to sway the recruitment officers.

He went on to join Surrey Police and later ran a pub in Kent.

(It is a possibility he served in the Metropolitan Police)

Sidney Lewis joined up in Kingston aged just 12

Every 50 years

1815 November 5: Arson Godalming: On the 2 September 1816 James Andrews was hung for arson, setting fire to a warehouse belonging to George Marshall a timber merchant. There had been a large delivery of timber that day and this was lost in the fire that destroyed the warehouse. Some time later, in drink, Andrews told of his crime to a friend who reported the crime to the "police" who then arrested Andrews. The report was made with the hope of receiving a reward. Constable James Voyce testified at the trial that following his arrest the prisoner made a full confession. It was an act of revenge as the owner's father was responsible for Andrews losing his job as a lock keeper and had evicted his mother from her cottage.[14]

1865 13 May: At the County Bench: George Martin a points-man of the South West Railway Company was brought up at the Magistrates office by PC Atkins. The constable with a colleague had seen the defendant **chasing ducks** and on entering the field he found one dead duck in a basket and one in the process of being killed. He was charged with stealing the ducks and said, "I cannot think how I could have been so silly as to have done it." He said it must have been drink but he was not drunk but

[14] Surrey Executions Martin Baggoly page 37

was under the influence. Remanded on bail for a week when at the later court no evidence was offered and Martin discharged. [15]

1915 October 13: 2200 a Zeppelin L13 approached the town from the direction of Newlands Corner. Bombs were dropped and later police investigation showed that ten bombs fell in the Borough and two more at Shalford Park killing a swan on the Wey and 17 roosting fowls at St Catherine's. This led to a stiffening of the lighting regulations resulting in 49 summonses and a total of £37 in fines. [16]

1965 April 10: Labourer remanded on murder charge: Patrick John Jenner aged 21 unemployed, Downshill Cottage, Runfold was remanded in custody until next Thursday charged with murdering Mrs Enid Wheeler aged 31, on the railway line near Ash Vale station. DCI Owen Breach of Weybridge said that on Wednesday night he saw Jenner at Aldershot police station. He told him that Mrs Wheeler had been found on the railway line that day and that it appeared she had been stabbed to death in a railway carriage. Jenner was cautioned and replied. "Oh good God, is he dead?" He denied being involved saying he did not have the gust to kill a cat. He was taken to Farnham police station where he was later charged with the murder, replying "Not until after I have seen a solicitor and got legal aid."[17]
Alan Fletcher: A **murder occurred on a train** from Aldershot and the body dumped out of the carriage in the Ash Vale area. I think that was about 1964 or 65. The murderer lived in the bungalow that was next to the Jolly Farmer at Runfold.

Chris Kay: The murderer was probably Patrick Jenner. I think he walked into Aldershot police station (as a concerned citizen) and reported seeing the body on the line. The woman's name escapes me but it was a stabbing and I think Dave Venn found the knife.
Brian Muchmore: A lad named Patrick Jenner, who lived with his parents in cottage alongside Jolly Farmer at Runfold, committed the murder on the train. Not sure if it was reduced to manslaughter.
Tony Davie: the body in the Ash Vale murder was not thrown out of the train, the knife was. I was on that case with other CID officers at Camberley. Dave Venn found the knife when we walked the track from Ash Vale.
Dave Strudwick Scenes of Crime Officer: The body was definitely on the trackside. Jenner's fingerprints were found on the inside of the carriage and half a railway carriage was taken to court as an exhibit.)
John Doward: I had been posted to Farnham from Training School Sandgate a week before this murder was committed. It was my eighth day on duty the second of my first week of nights and I was on foot patrol in East Street with Pc Carl Scrivener when we were called back to the police station about midnight. Carl spent the rest of the night sitting in the cells with the door of the cell open where Jenner was being held. I was sent back out on foot patrol on my own for the rest of the shift and never

[15] Surrey Advertiser 13 5 1865
[16] They Guarded Guildford by Richard Ford Surrey 1969 internal publication Surrey Constabulary
[17] The Times (London, England), Saturday, Apr 10, 1965

had a "Tutor Constable" again. (I think it was called being thrown in at the deep end in those days). The next three nights I spent sitting guard on the train, which had been brought to the railway, sheds at Wrecclesham for Scenes of Crime Officers to do their examinations. Jenner lived with his parents in a cottage at Runfold along near Whiteways Corner on the edge of the then hop fields near the junction of the A31 and Seale Lane (not next to the Jolly Farmer Pub). For what it's worth, both retired Sergeant Dave Timmins and I went to school with Jenner at Badshot Lea School, in the early 1950's, and on his first appearance in court after being charged with the murder I was handcuffed to him in court.

Harry Porter and the Surrey Police Choir
Obituary

Wayne Richardson and with thanks to Old and Bold

Harry Porter was born on 18 January 1928 in Glasgow. He was an only child and his father, who worked as a tram driver, was an excellent violinist. Harry inherited his father's musical genes, and learned to play the violin at a very early age - not much older than a toddler. He also very quickly, learned to play the piano and won many competitions and diplomas from the age of 8.

Although he passed to go to the Grammar School, and was, by this time, giving piano lessons, Harry had to leave school at age 14 and worked in a furniture warehouse. Whilst working, he supplemented his income by continuing to have his own piano pupils.

When he was 18 in 1946 he was ‘called up’ into the RAF for three years of National Service.

When his officers realised Harry’s musical talent, he was asked to lead the entertainment and seconded into the ‘Officers Mess’. It was here that he played Jazz and all the dance music required for the dances put on for the troops - a change to the classical music he was used to.

He was discharged from the RAF after 3 years but his plans to attend the Scottish Academy of Music for a professional music qualification had to be put on hold.

It was in 1956 that he attended a Billy Graham rally, responded to the ‘call’ and later joined his local church. He joined the Youth Fellowship at the church, where he put on musical shows, which were very popular.

While with the Youth Fellowship, he met Pat, and they were married in January 1958.

In November 1958 they were blessed with their first child, a daughter, June.

By 1960 the family had moved to Troon, and it was here in November of that year that their son, Ian, was born.

In 1964 the family returned to Glasgow and then, in 1966, moved to Ashtead in Surrey, where Harry worked as a school caretaker, and was soon involved with the music at the school.

In 1970 he decided to gain a formal qualification in Music, and attended the London College of Music. He passed his course with flying colours and fulfilled a long held ambition. He became a Licentiate of the London College of Music as a performer – LLCM (Perf)

While living in Ashtead, Pat became a Special Constable working at Leatherhead, the domain of Superintendent Denis Hughes, divisional commander of Dorking Division, who was at the time, seeking permission from the then chief constable, Mr Peter Matthews, to form a force male voice choir.

Permission was granted, and the Surrey Constabulary Male Voice Choir was born in 1971 - with Harry as Musical Director.

For the next 25 years Harry taught and conducted the choir, performing at various venues across the south of England, including The Royal Albert Hall. He also saw the choir through the recording of two long playing records - in 1979 and 1982 respectively - his energy and expertise being an inspiration for all concerned - and helping the choir to raise much money for charity, as well as an excellent public relations exponent for Surrey Police.

In 1993, Harry retired from his 'proper' job in Ashtead, and the family moved to Lancing in West Sussex.

In 1994, Pat and Harry's son, Ian, who lived with diabetes, died suddenly whilst in a diabetic coma. This had a deep and lasting effect on Harry. He did, however, continue to travel to and fro from Lancing to Guildford every Monday evening to conduct choir rehearsals, and at other times for shows.

In 1996, it had become increasingly unfashionable for men to sing in choirs, and with a downturn in membership, the choir (by then known as the Surrey Police Male Voice Choir), voted to 'go mixed' thus the metamorphosis to the Surrey Police Choir.

Harry continued as MD until he was approaching his 70th birthday, and retired from the choir in July 1997 - a stalwart for 26 years!

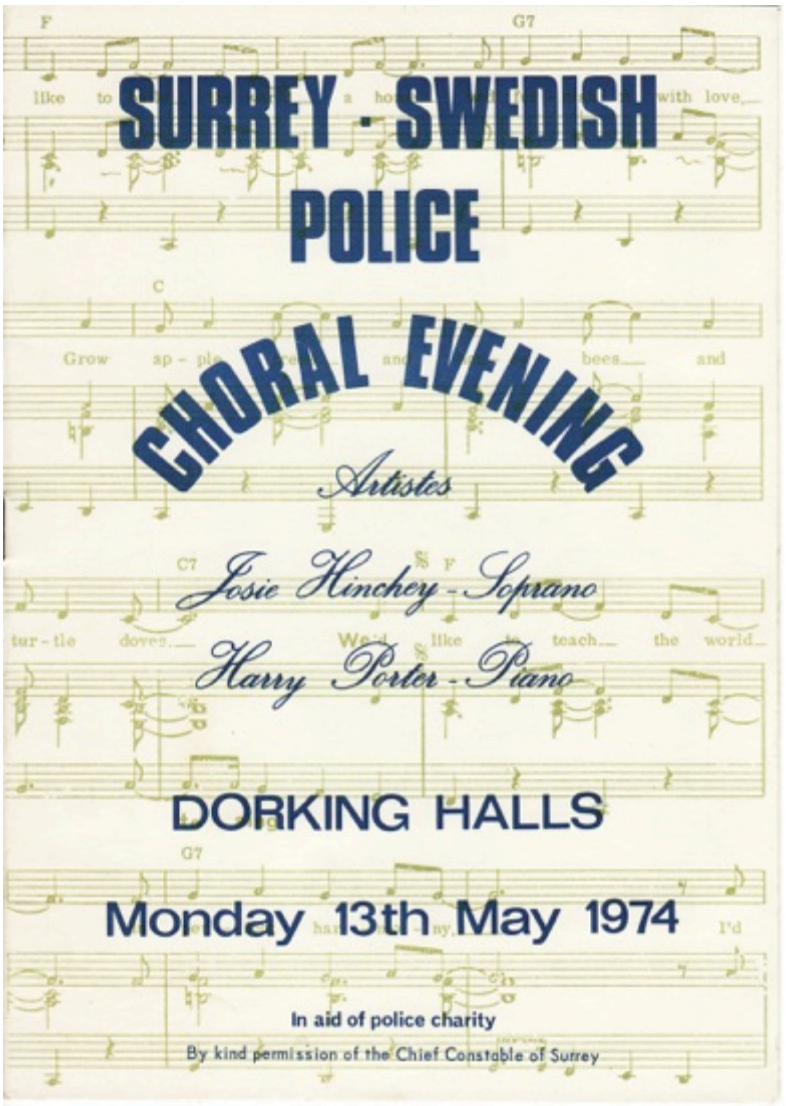
Harry's last performance was at St Alban's Church, Wood Street, Guildford. This was also the first 'performance' in Surrey of a new ACC, Mr Peter Fahy, whose first act in Surrey was to present Harry with a gift on behalf of the choir.

After leaving Surrey, Harry was choirmaster for the Cecilian singers in Worthing; he also liked to put on big productions, many with the 'Non Such' Opera Company in Southwick, over some 15 years.

Harry was taken ill at the beginning of 2015, and his health slowly deteriorated. He spent the last two weeks of his life in a Worthing local Nursing Home, where he died on 8th September 2015.

He will be deeply missed by all who knew him

Henry 'Harry' Porter leaves a widow, Pat, and a daughter, June.



Harry Porter, MD, with Josie Hinchey (Soprano) and the founder of the choir, the late Superintendent Denis Hughes (1974)

Surrey Constabulary Male Voice Choir with MD Harry Porter (front centre) on 7th March 1980, at The Fulcrum Centre, Slough.

Surrey Police Male Voice Choir with MD, Harry Porter 30th May 1990

Surrey Police Choir, with MD Harry Porter and Accompanist, Joan Dawson, at Guildford in 1997

Book reviews

"The Police and the Expansion of Public Order Law in Britain 1829 -2014" Iain Channing (Associate Lecturer in Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies at Plymouth School of Law) published by Routledge, ISBN13 978 415 64077 0 £85

Robert Bartlett
August 2015

Based on the author's PhD thesis and aimed primarily at students and academics, this book may not find a wide readership amongst serving and former police officers. However, fresh perspectives are always welcome to challenge police thinking, though they may not wholeheartedly agree with his conclusions and may sometimes struggle to reconcile the theoretical and the operational. The works of academics such as Dr Channing add to the insights available to those tasked with navigating difficult public order situations.

The work is different in that, "One of the strengths of the book is its inter-disciplinarity (sic) in the way in which it brings together perspectives on policing which are valuable to history and law as well as criminology and with implications for social policy and other disciplines."

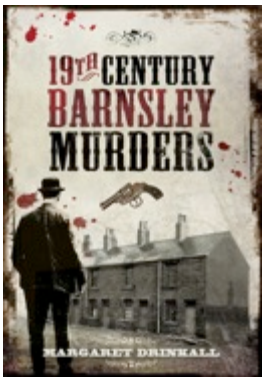
Covering over 200 years the book contains chapters on the police use of discretion; riot and disorder (including excessive police violence); public assembly and meetings; political uniforms. There is a concentration in parts on the British Union of Fascists and their successor organisations, which are of a particular interest to the author.

Though most demonstrations pass peacefully they had and still have the potential for extreme disorder involving violence, arson and damage to property. It was not until after the inner city riots of 1981 that police officers in Great Britain were effectively trained and equipped to counter the increasing level of violence directed at them, not least from petrol bombs. Before then it was police flesh and blood, the open cordon formed by officers using butcher's grip on belts and, in a few police areas horses was all that was available to counter and control outbreaks of serious disorder. The use of truncheons or a baton charge was extremely rare.

The author suggest that a range of disorders since 1893 have escalated largely as a response to "indiscriminate and over zealous policing, which had either presented an oppositional front to the demonstration or had presented a forceful and constricting presence which changed crowd dynamics, generated hostility and exacerbated the seriousness of the disorder." This is an analysis many will find difficult to support.

The extension of public order legislation is not something that rests with the police rather it is the response of politicians and government to serious disorder. This does not mean that senior police officers do not lobby for change. The fact that much legislation occurs in the wake of events supports the view that the police often respond to the changing nature of disorder rather than provoking rioter's behaviour.

"19th Century Barnsley Murders" by Margaret Drinkall; Pen and Sword 2015; ISBN 978 1 47382 7 35 6 £12.99



Robert Bartlett
August 2015

The book is a collection of murders in Barnsley although the first story is about body snatchers or more correctly resurrectionists who were employed by anatomists during the 18th and 19th centuries to exhume the bodies of the recently dead for anatomical research I do no blame the author for including the story, which was too good a tale not to be included. For many the case will be illuminating as general knowledge of

such activities stops with Burke and Hare who operated in Glasgow escalating their crimes from digging up the dead to murder to provide "specimens." I know of a case in Surrey where a man sat for many nights by his mother's grave to prevent her body being taken so the fear was widespread and rightly so! The punishment of those convicted in the Barnsley case where the bodies of children were taken was an extraordinary 12 months imprisonment.

The book is similar to many that are published based on the murders or serious crime in towns across the country. Nowhere was free from serious and horrifying crime and the author captures a variety of interesting cases from her home town.

As a police historian I would have liked a few pages on policing in Barnsley during the period covered by the book to add to context. Who was the commendable PC Gamble whose initiative and curiosity in 1829 began unravelling the body snatchers? He was probably a forerunner of the Barnsley Borough Police a force I have been unable to uncover any detail of.

There is no need to be a resident or associated with Barnsley to enjoy, if that is the right term, reading about murders. Much of the research is from local and national newspapers, which in the period carried detailed reports of murder with often excruciating detail of injuries and the cause of death and evidence given at inquests and the assizes. This allows the author to provide surprising detail of the crimes, given that it is unlikely any of the crime files survive.

A good read for anyone interested in 19th century policing.

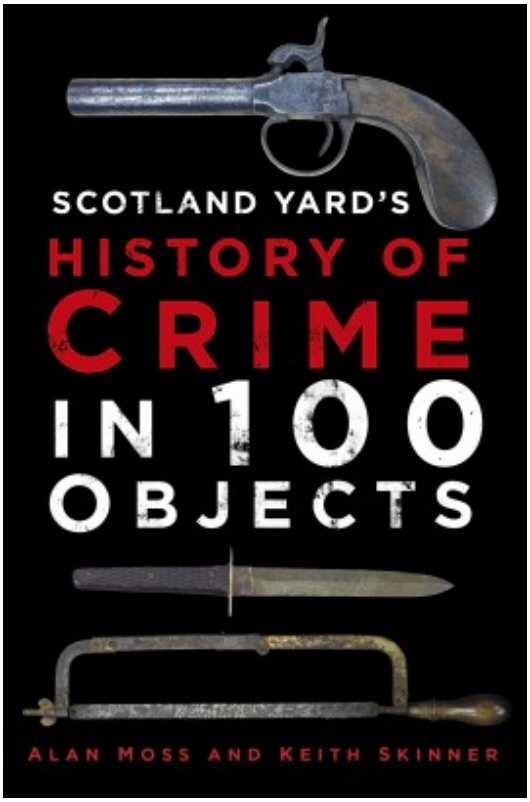
Special Branch: A History
1883-2006

20 Aug 2015 by Ray Wilson and Ian Adams: hardcover

Initially tasked with combatting the threat of Irish republican terrorists in the reign of Queen Victoria, the Metropolitan Police Special Branch went on to play a major role in the defence of the realm for over 120 years.

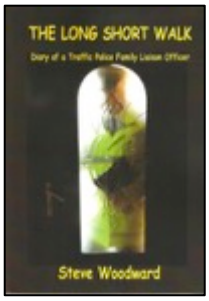
Over time, 'the Branch', as it came to be known, assumed a much wider role, and was held responsible for monitoring the activities of anarchists, Bolsheviks and even the suffragettes. Later, it became the executive arm of MI5 in dealing with espionage cases, as (much to their frustration) the Security Service had no power to arrest potential spies. As the war against terrorism became more intense in the latter half of the twentieth century, Special Branch worked closely with the Anti-Terrorist Branch in tackling this new threat.

Packed with accounts of extraordinary missions, life-saving acts of bravery and high-risk intelligence-gathering, *Special Branch* offers the first complete history of this unique, but now defunct, service, which was subsumed into the Counter-Terrorism Command of the Metropolitan Police in 2006.
Special Branch veterans Ray Wilson and Ian Adams have brought this long and distinguished history to life with the help of recollections from former colleagues, as well as their own experiences of life in the Branch. In doing so, they have also illuminated the underlying friction marring its relations with the Security Service - without doubt a factor in its eventual demise.



Scotland Yard's History of Crime in 100 Objects

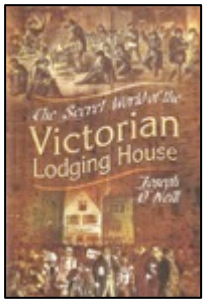
Written by two of the experts on the history of the Metropolitan Police Alan Moss and Keith Skinner. Explore Britain's dark criminal history through the fascinating objects that have been hidden away in the Crime Museum at Scotland Yard, a collection that, although world-famous, is so sensitive it has never before been opened to the public. Each object tells its own story: the briefcase with a concealed syringe owned by the notorious Kray twins; the gun Ruth Ellis used to murder her lover David Blakely; a burnt-out computer from the Glasgow airport car bomb; a picture from the property of serial killer Dennis Nilsen of the grisly drain that was blocked with human body parts; and the gun that Edward Oxford fired at Queen Victoria on 10 June 1840 in a failed assassination attempt. This is an absorbing, sometimes shocking and often disturbing journey through 100 objects of criminal history, some of which have never before seen the light of day. Peer within to experience a unique insight into the crimes and criminals that have passed through Scotland Yard.



Steve Woodward. The long short walk: diary of a traffic police family liaison officer. Shieldcrest, 2015
ISBN 978-1910176481. £19.95

Martin Stallion: Steve Woodward served for 30 years as a PC in the Portsmouth area of Hampshire, mainly as a traffic officer. For the last six years of that time, he was a family liaison officer for fatal or near-fatal traffic collisions. The first section of his book explains the duties of that rôle and how he came to volunteer for it. The long, short walk of the title is that to the front door of the victim's family to break the news to them

He then recounts fifteen case histories and very harrowing they are. His job was not helped by unsympathetic bureaucrats within and outside the police service, intrusive reporters and defence lawyers whose concern for their clients' legitimate rights only served to prolong the family's distress. This is obviously not light reading but I do recommend it for its insight into what must be one of the most stressful aspects of police work



Joseph O'Neill "The secret world of the Victorian lodging house Pen and Sword" 2014
ISBN 978-1781593936. £19.99 hardback

Joan Lock: Anyone who writes or reads about Victorian crime will appreciate how the presence of lodgers as well as servants muddied the waters when it came to solving cases and also how often common lodging houses featured in police enquiries

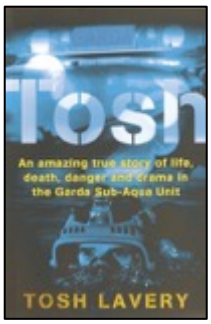
The author of this useful work grew up during the 1950s among 14 Irish lodgers in one of the last lodging houses of its kind and he does full justice to his subject. He explains why the number of lodging houses grew so rapidly during the Victorian period: the Industrial Revolution, famine in Ireland, land enclosure and the fact that many would die before going into the workhouse. He also describes the attempts to regulate them by the Common Lodging House Acts of 1851 and 1853 and the competition from charities and philanthropists keen to thwart their *evils*

There is much interesting detail about the lodging houses and Victorian street life. Some houses became meccas for certain trades. One in Northampton took in coachbuilders while another favoured tailors and in one in the port of London foreign organ grinders found lodgings for themselves and somewhere to store their barrel organs. As O'Neill points out, gathering like this helped them adapt to the culture of their trade. Other lodgers preferring to live with their own kind were Irish, German, Italian or Jew, which also helped them adjust to life as outsiders. The *tramping artisans* such as French polishers and travelling nailers just had to go where work was currently available: Oxford and Cambridge during term time; Leicestershire during the hunting season and race and political meetings. Large industrial cities gave them

choices about this but a small town might have only one lodging house of the worst kind

According to journalist George Sims, as late as 1905 some common lodging houses homed syndicates of begging letter writers and professional beggars. One of the latter might stage a dramatic fit whilst another, posing as an onlooker, would chide others for their lack of sympathy - couldn't they see the man was starving - and press sixpence into his hand. Navvies, claimed famed tramp W H Davies, were never comfortable in lodging houses as they were the object of contempt of both pedlars and beggars who regarded them as mugs for having to work for a living

Other crooks made use of them. Giuseppe DeIicato filled lodging houses in Birmingham, Plymouth and Hanley with Italian children. He was successful padroni - an Italian who, for a fee, persuaded people in poverty-stricken southern Italy to let them take their children to England where they would train them to earn a living. They earned a living all right - for Delicato and his like - as beggars, street entertainers and so on. Indeed, the resurrectionist killing which became known as The Italian Boy Murder was so named because the victim was thought to be one of these children although he turned out to be a Lincolnshire lad helping herd cattle to Smithfield



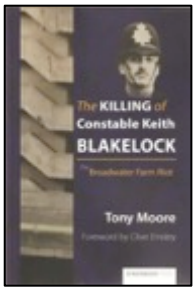
Tosh Lavery and Gerald Cromwell. Tosh: an amazing true story of life, death, danger and drama in the Garda Sub-Aqua Unit. Penguin Ireland, 2015 £14.99

Martin Stallion: In 1972, the Northern Ireland Troubles caused the Garda Síochána to recruit extra officers, lowering the entry requirements for age and height. Thomas (*Tosh*) Lavery, now being just above the minimum height, was able to join up and, after training, was posted to the border area. He was not happy there and, two years later when a new Sub-Aqua Unit was formed, he volunteered for it. He spent the rest of his 30-year career with the Unit, ending as the sergeant in charge

The original unit of 12 men was trained only in diving, not in underwater search techniques, and was poorly equipped with just basic gear. This continued for most of the next 25 or so years and the strength of the unit was also reduced, eventually to half a dozen, who had to cover the whole of the Republic
Tosh also had to contend with continuing alcoholism, which he finally kicked in 1989. His memoirs contain graphic descriptions of both his work and his (simultaneous) drinking. It's a wonder he survived both the diving and the driving

Like Steve Woodward's book, this is a grippingly realistic account of specialist police work and well worth reading

Tony Moore. The killing of Constable Keith Blakelock: the Broadwater Farm riot. Waterside Press, 2015.297p ISBN 978-1909976207. £20
[Reviewer: Tony Rae]



PHS member Tony Moore, a former Metropolitan Chief Superintendent, is something of an expert in the field, both in his police service and academic life, holding a research degree in Public Order Policing. It shows in this detailed and compelling account of the most serious and horrific riot and police murder in Metropolitan Police history, which starts by looking at the Met's two other riot killings, PC Culley in 1833 and Sgt Green in 1919 - all three still officially unsolved

He explores the history of the Tottenham council estate: built in 1973, fortress-like with multiple overhanging walkways, bridges and underground areas. And how, with growing problems amongst its mainly black youth, relationships between police and local council and residents' groups deteriorated. By 1985 community policing failed, with hostility and fear on both sides and increasingly frequent and serious attacks on police officers

He describes how the death of a black mother in a confrontation with police sparked apparently organised but inevitable savage rioting, lasting some eight hours during which officers were shot and stabbed and Keith Blakelock was brutally murdered. He gives a clinical but nonetheless moving account of this horrific episode, including the bravery of Keith's colleagues for which a George Medal and 11 Queen's Gallantry Medals were awarded

After analysing police organisation and response to the riot, he looks at the investigations: the murder conviction and later acquittal on appeal of three men, followed by the trial and acquittal of the two senior investigating detectives. Then the fruitless 1990s investigation, and to date with the failed 2014 prosecution, all hampered by a very basic lack of evidence. He also examines the effects on morale and post-traumatic stress

Finally he looks at where the blame lies: the social deprivation and lack of racial awareness leading to rising mutual mistrust and hostility between the local council and the police and a breakdown in communications with the community. He does not shy away from the costly errors resulting from lack of training of senior officers and the breakdown of command and control on the night: strategically by the failure to implement the existing contingency plan to control disorder on the estate, and tactically by failing to deploy specialist units – helicopter, firearms officers with baton rounds and the highly trained Special Patrol Group (only the local unit of the eight available, totalling 240 officers, took part) until it was in each case too late

This is the third book on the subject: The Broadwater Farm Inquiry (1986) chaired by Lord Gifford QC, an Independent Inquiry was anything but, in its refusal to take

evidence from the police. The second A climate of fear: the murder of PC Blakelock and the case of the Tottenham Three (1992) by David Rose dealing with police failings is, understandably, anti-police

Tony Moore's book brings a welcome balance to the subject, his main sources are interviews and correspondence with many police participants, together with police reports, but he regularly references the above two books resulting in an even-handed account, where different views are portrayed, before giving his own opinion and conclusions. It may have benefitted from a bibliography but all sources are cited in footnotes; it also lacks illustrations but, if needed, these feature in both previous books and the important map of the estate is included

This is a remarkable book, not easy-reading yet easy to read, it is not for the faint-hearted and anyone who has policed in such dire circumstances may well be moved to tears. He writes not just about a police murder but about the root causes and he is not afraid to apportion blame to ensure lessons may be learned for the future. It should be compulsory reading not only for public order trainers and commanders but all senior officers. It is highly recommended

(**Note from Robert Bartlett.** Two of the six men charged after the riot were acquitted and four sentenced to minimal terms of imprisonment at Guildford assizes. A lot of politics was involved in the aftermath of the riot and it was not until 1929 that one of the men sentenced admitted the murder of the sergeant. By then there was no enthusiasm to reopen the case by extraditing the soldier who now admitted responsibility.)

Wayne Cope. Vancouver blue: a life against crime. Harbour Publishing, 2015. 223p, illus. www.harbourpublishing.com
ISBN 978-1550176995. C$20 (£19.50)

Martin Stallion: During his 31 years' service with the Vancouver Police Department in British Columbia, from 1975 to 2006, Wayne Cope seems to have done just about every job there was: traffic, police academy instructor, beat duty and detective. He even had a spell as trainer for the Dog Section despite having no previous experience as a dog handler. While serving with the Major Crime Squad, he dealt with an armed robbery at a restaurant. The suspects fled in a camper van sold under the model name of …*Getaway van*!

He ended his career as a sergeant in the Historical Homicide Unit. Well, not quite: after retirement, he spent a further three years as training sergeant for the city's Transit Police

An enjoyable look at policing in Canada, proving that it's not much different from this side of the Atlantic

Arthur Browne. One righteous man: Samuel Battle and the shattering of the color line in New York. Beacon Press, 2015. ix 318p, illus. www.beacon.org
ISBN 978-0807012604. $27.95 (£17.95) hardback

Martin Stallion: At the age of 28, Samuel Jesse Battle became the first black police officer in the New York City Police, perhaps better known now as the NYPD. He'd had to live up to his name to get in and he had to live up to it throughout his 30-year career, as he gradually rose to the rank of lieutenant (equivalent to the UK rank of inspector). He was then appointed as the first black member of the New York Parole Board. Several years after his final retirement, he commissioned a well-known black writer, Langston Hughes, to write up his autobiography and was interviewed by him over several years. Unfortunately, no publisher was interested in publishing the book that resulted

Arthur Browne has used the manuscript and other sources to produce *One righteous man*. I would like to have read far more of Battle's own words than are reproduced in the extracts here. Also, the introduction of each significant figure in black American history (*eg* educator and black rights activist Booker T Washington, boxers Jack Johnson and Sugar Ray Robinson) leads to a digression on his life, work and struggle for acceptance, which interrupts the narrative flow and would have been better set out in an appendix of *Who's who*

Nevertheless, it is an interesting read and sobering to realize that the first black officer in the Metropolitan Police, Norwell Roberts, was not appointed until 1967, the year after Sam Battle died

Keith Laybourn and David Taylor. The battle for the roads of Britain: police, motorists and the law c1890s to 1970s. Palgrave Macmillan, 2015
ISBN 978-0230359321. £60 hardback

Martin Stallion: The advent, and inexorable rise, of the motor vehicle on the UK's roads caused years of problems for the police. At first, as the author records, they were reluctant to become involved but gradually came to realise that no other organization had the skills or authority to deal with the difficulties created. They did so, in conjunction with central and local government, motoring organizations and other bodies, by the use of the three Es: Enforcement, Education and Engineering

The book might well have been titled *The battle **ON** the roads of Britain*, given the decades of conflict between different road users: motorists, commercial drivers, cyclists and pedestrians, the last of whom usually came off worst and got the blame for it, to boot! In the end, it was only (partly) resolved by the segregation of these different groups, using special crossing places, barriers and fast roads such as dual carriageways and motorways for motor traffic only

It is unfortunate, especially having regard to the price of the book, that more effort was not spent on editing or proofreading. There are numerous typographical errors and repetitions, in some cases within the same paragraph. However, it is an enlightening read on the social history of our road transport system