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

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1921 Surrey Constabulary Football Team

Contents

The following piece entitled Surrey Constabulary becomes operational" is an extract from what is effect an electronic book being prepared by your editor to go onto the website in due course. It covers policing in the county mostly from the eighteenth century until the late 19th. There is coverage therefore of policing in Surrey both before and after the formation of the Surrey Constabulary.

Surrey Constabulary became operational

Robert Bartlett MA (Cantab)

The new chief constable had a major task. He was to form, house and equip a police force and provide a management supervisory structure with in a few weeks. H.C. Hasting, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., letters which probably are a reference to the Honourable East India Company Service where he served in the 55 Bengal Native Infantry. There is no certainty that he was a captain as The Times reported that,

> "The office of Superintendent of the Surrey police has been conferred on Mr Henry Cadogan Hastings, late lieutenant in the 55 Bengal Native Infantry.[1]

Hasting's appointment was a close run thing with twenty in his favour and eighteen against. It is not clear what the new chief constable had in his favour beyond Eton and a father who was a senior army officer.

Help was close at hand with the very experienced Biddlecombe from Godalming, Hollington, Guildford Borough Police and Inspector Donaldson the chief officer at Dorking for 12 years. None of the men were used to managing significant numbers, more twos and threes but the force was to have a ratio of supervisor to men of about seven to one! However, they were very experienced investigators and would have understood the requirements of policing and the required relationships with councillors and magistrates. Hollington and Donaldson had served in the Metropolitan Police and Biddlecombe on the Isle of Wight and in Hampshire before moving to the market towns of Surrey. Other superintendents and inspectors were recruited in January, Biddlecombe on the 1st and styled as chief superintendent a title that was possibly soon dropped as the rate of pay was far higher than that of a superintendent, another on the 2nd a former surgeon who on appointment as a superintendent was an

[1] 1851 January 13: The Times

inspector in Staffordshire. On the 9th four more superintendents were appointed with Hollington on the 15 February, which was probably the date of the merger of Guildford Borough Police and the Surrey Constabulary. The same day Donaldson joined from Dorking Police. The number of senior recruits must have been possible because of early advertising probably in December 1850 but no trace has so far been found.

About 50% of the first recruits had previous police experience varying from Indian Police, Irish Constabulary, City of London, Metropolitan Police, Staffordshire, Plymouth, Bath, Essex Hampshire and several others. Some were from Guildford Police, Goodalming Borough, Farnham and Dorking. Additionally there were a number of paid constables from Shamley Green, Chertsey, Chobham, Windlesham, Thorpe, Nutfield and Shere. [2] Three of the first seven, all superintendents or inspectors transferred on promotion from other forces of whom later two were compelled to resign. When Biddlecombe left to take The Swan at Chertsey in 1858, none of the original senior ranks remained serving in the Surrey Constabulary. The turnover of senior people must have compounded the constant rounds of discipline leading to so many of the constables being reduced in Class or dismissed.
Hasting's first promotion from Inspector to superintendent did not go well as Thomas Bedwell was dismissed after 8 months in the rank. [3] Two inspectors were also dismissed in the first 16 months.

Dismissal and discipline in the early days of the Surrey Constabulary

The following numbers are taken from a range of general orders but unfortunately the recording has no constant parameters.

Year	Dismissed	Disciplined not dismissed	Previous Reports
1851 January to May 31	8 including an inspector	14	
1851 June 1 – April 30 1852	4 required to resign including a superintendent, 9 including an inspector dismissed	29	22
May 1 1852 – December 31 1853	23	17	24
1854	7	23	10
1855	7 including a superintendent	10	9
1856	16 including a superintendent	17	
1857	13		

[2] CC98/4/1
[3] GO 77 May 1 1852

Year	Dismissed	Disciplined not dismissed	Previous Reports
1858 January – February 17	4		

Between January 1851 and April 1852, four men were required to resign including a superintendent and 17 dismissed, including an inspector, with a further 43 disciplined. From May 1852 to December 1853 23 were dismissed and 17 disciplined those men having already accumulate 24 disciplinary offences.

In addition to dismissals from June to December 1852, 12 men were disciplined with 12 previous discipline reports against these men. From January to December 1853 17 men were disciplined including PC Allen Mason who was to be badly beaten and die of his injuries. These men had 12 previous discipline reports against them.[4]

During 1854 seven men were dismissed and 23 disciplined, these men having a total of 10 previous discipline reports against them.[5]

1855 saw seven dismissals including Superintendent Fletcher, and 10 discipline cases where the men had a total of nine previous reports. [6]

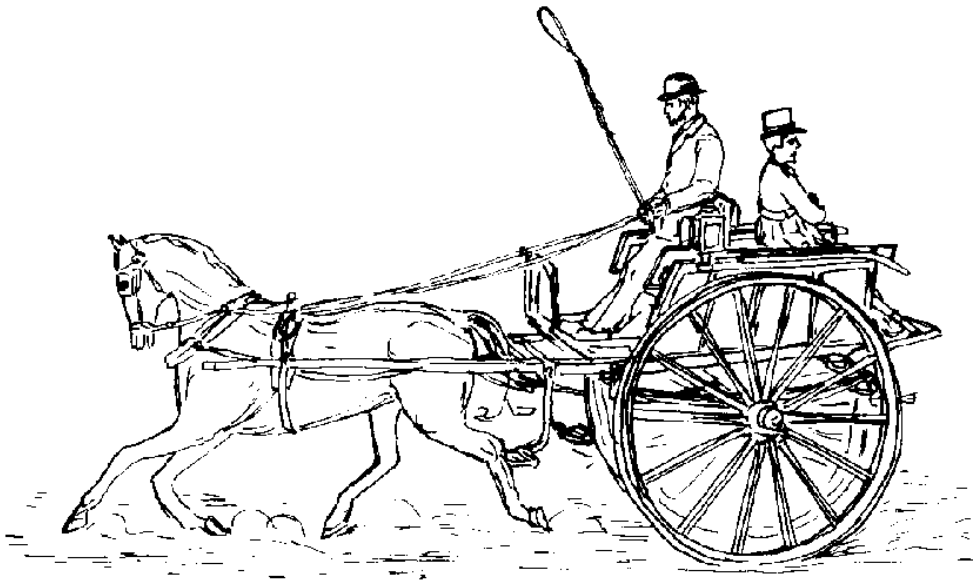
From the 1 January 1856 to February 17 1858 there were 33 dismissals of which 22 were drunkenness or frequenting public houses when on duty. One of those dismissed in 1856 was Superintendent Everett.[7]

In under seven years, 91 men were dismissed to be replaced by a range of recruits some with experience others straight off the farmer's field!

The following GO to that listing all the dismissals from the Surrey Constabulary in April 1858, was a reference to PC Edwin Grant convicted by the magistrates for having left the Constabulary without giving proper notice. He was sentenced to fourteen days imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction at Wandsworth. [8]

Tenders were sent out for uniform on the 13 January 1851 and on the same day for horses and 6 Whitechapel Carts. There was either a very swift response and selection of the contractor together with very early delivery or the men were operating in their best suits!

[4] GO 106 December 31 1853
[5] GO177 January 1 1855
[6] GO126 January 1 1856
[7] GO 137 March 1 1858
[8] GO 138 April 10 1858



A Whitechapel Cart – the Surrey Constabulary hired six in 1851

Recruiting

Once the go-ahead was received seventy men had to be found quickly, recruited, uniformed and at the very least briefed by their experienced superintendents and inspectors. It must have been a rush, which may be why so many of the early recruits were to be dismissed for a range of disciplinary measures. Given Hastings wish to become involved in every detail of the new force there is little doubt he would have been involved in interviewing applicants. Of the first 60 recruits 27 had previous police experience and 33 did not.[9] The superintendents were soon in post, which probably means an advert was out in December before Hastings was appointed and may well have been selected by the magistrates. The men would have needed to resign from their existing forces and move to Surrey probably in days not weeks. This was certainly the time for the ambitious prepared to move counties and boroughs where as the police expanded opportunities were legion.

The military influence it could be argued was not the most suited leadership style. The hierarchy, the discipline, the stifling of initiative and drive by ex-soldier chief constables insisting on fixed beats with regular conference points missed on fear of dismissal. The discretion and skill of the constable was destroyed by too many oppressive rules and regulations enforced by too many supervisors who probably went in fear of their jobs if they did not enforce the letter of the rules. There certainly seems to have been a blame culture and the loss of so many men must have led to constant vacancies and the employment of untrained inexperienced me with few experienced role models. The influence may have dictated the name of the enrolment

[9] Surrey County Archive 9152/1/2/1/1

register where every man is listed in differing levels of detail often after he had resigned. The register was known as the Defaulter's book, which has a military ring!

Surrey Constabulary Defaulter's (enrolment) Register [10]

First 100 entries – more data is available but had to be reduced to fit onto the page. Often the data was not recorded especially if there was an early resignation or dismissal.

No	Age	Height	Place of birth	Date joined	Previous Occupation	Resigned	Dismissed	Length of service
1	36	5'10"	Isle of Wight	9 January 1851	Police	1 May 1858		8 years
2	36	6'	Staffs	9 January 1851	Police also surgeon	31 Oct 1853	Promotion Plymouth	2 years 9 months
3	36	5'10"	Staffs	9 January 1851	Police	18 Dec 1852	Compelled to resign	2yrs
4	35	5'8"	Northumberland	9 January 1851	Police	16 Nov 1851	Chief Bath	10 months
5	29	5'10"		9 January 1851	Police	26 July 1851	Order to resign	6 months
6	33	5'11"		9 January 1851	Police	8 Jan 1852		1 year
7	33	5'10"		9 January 1851	Police	Resigned	Supt Derby	
8	29	5'7 ½"	Braintree	9 January 1851	Police		14 Oct 1856 Supt	5yrs 10 mths
9	30	6'1"		9 January 1851	Police		25 July 1851	6 months
10	30	5'9"	Epping	9 January 1851	Labourer		11 Sept 1855	5 years
11	29	5'10 ½"	Halstead, Essex	9 January 1851	Police		1871	20 years
12	27	5'8 ½"	Edinburgh	9 January 1851	Police	May 1854		3yrs 5 months
13	36	6'	Guildford	9 January 1851	Corn dealer	Died 13 March 1852 typhus		13 months
14	21	5'9"	Isle of Wight	9 January 1851	Tailor	13 May 1853		2yrs 4 months
15	22	5'9 ½"	London	13 January 1851		8 May 1854		2yrs 4 months
16	24	5'9"	Halsted Essex	13 January 1851	Police	July 7 1852		18 months
17	37	5'9	Isle of Wight	13 January 1851	Mason	13 February 1851		1 month
18	29	5'8"	Egham	13 January 1851	Labourer	Nov 17 1851		10 months
19	24	5'11"	Emsworth	13 January 1851	Miller	April 1 1854		3yrs 3 months
20	30	5'11"	Crondall	13 January 1851	Police	5 April 1856 joined		5yrs 3 MThs

[10] Surrey County Archive 9152/1/2/1/1

No	Age	Height	Place of birth	Date joined	Previous Occupation	Resigned	Dismissed	Length of service
						railway police		
21	22	5’10 ½	Godalming	13 January 1851	Railway worker		11 June 1851	6 months
22	37	5’9 1/2	Kingsclere	13 January 1851	Relieving Officer	Jan 31 1865	Told to resign	14 year
23	29	5’8 ¼	Cornwall	13 January 1851	Police	5 Feb 1856	Permitted to resign	5 years
24	21	6’1”	Haverill	13 January 1851	Labourer	25 Nov 1853		3 years
25	23	5’9”	Dunsfold	Jan 17 1851			Jan 17 1851 Dismissed before sworn in	1 day
26	25	5’8”	Isle of Wight	13 January 1851	Coach painter	14 March 1857		6 years
27	28	5’7”	Guildford	13 January 1851	Labourer		Jan 22 1851	9 days Sworn in that day
28	38	5’9”	Tillingham Essex	13 January 1851	Police		17 May 1855	4 years
29	27	5’10			Labourer	30 June 1851	Permitted to resign	6 months
30	29	5’10”	Suffolk		Police		11 May 1852	16 months
31	20	5’7 ¾	Godalming	13 January 1851	Labourer	30 June 1851		6 months
32	32	5’11”		13 January 1851			8 Feb 1851	1 months
33	33	5’10”	Guildford	13 January 1851	Tailor		29 Jan 1856	5 years
34	26	5’10”	Hascombe	13 January 1851	Farm labourer	5 Feb 1852		12 months
35	32	5’10”		13 January 1851	Carpenter	13 Feb 1851		1 months
36	28	5’7 ½		13 January 1851		18 Jan 1852	Permitted to resign	1 year
37	37	5’ 8 ½		13 January 1851	Police	11 April 1851		3 months
38	31	5’8”	Chichester	13 January 1851	Army	Pension 19 Oct 1876		25 years
39	40	5’7 ½		13 January 1851	Paid Constable	16 April 1861	Permitted to resign	3 months
40	35	5’8 ½	Brighton	13 January 1851	Army		16 Oct 1852	1 year 10mths
41	30	5’9	Marlborough	13 January 1851	Police	Pension 24 April 1872		21 years
42			No other information	13 January 1851		1 May 1851		4 months
43	27	5’9 ½		13 January 1851	Windsor Borough Police	6 April 1852	After discipline	1 yr 3 months
44	40 Abt	5’8	Lincs	13 January 1851	Paid constable	31 May 1861	Called on to resign	10 yrs 4 months
45	36	5’8 ½	Dorchester	14 January 1851	Police	10 Jan 1852		1 year
46	21	5’7	Farnham	16 January 1851	Rope maker	12 Jan 1861		10 years
47	31	5’8	Kingston	16 January 1851	Police		7 Aug 1851	8 months
48	20	6’	Tilford	16 January	Labourer	10 July		6 months

No	Age	Height	Place of birth	Date joined	Previous Occupation	Resigned	Dismissed	Length of service
				1851		1851		
49	34	5’8 ¾	Godalming	16 January 1851	Police	12 Sept 1853		1 yr 9 months
50	29	5’8 ¾	East Clandon	16 January 1851	Coachman	12 Feb 1851		1 month
51	40	5’9	Camberwel l	26 January 1851	Soldier	26 Jan 1863		12 years
52	25	5’8	Worcester	January 1851	Royal Marine		15 Feb 1854	3 years
53	26	5’10	Woolaving-ton	16 January 1851	Labourer		13 May 1853	2 years 4 months
54	32	5’9	Alton	16 January 1851	Labourer	Pension 1 April 1876		25 years
55	24	5’8 ¾	Godalming	16 January 1851	Railway labourer		21 Jan 1852	1 year
56	34	5’7	Cranley (sic)	16 January 1851	Miller		12 Feb 1851	1 month
57	21	5’7”	Guildford	16 January 1851	Labourer	23 May 1851		5 months
58	22	5’10	Alton	16 January 1851	Butcher	13 Nov 1852		1 yr 10 months
59	26	5’8 ½	Amersham	16 January 1851	Police		8 July 1853	2 yr 6 months
60	29	5’9 ½		16 January 1851		9 Aug 1851		7 months
61	34	5’8	London	17 January 1851		2 April 1851		2 months
62	25	5’9	Ash	17 January 1851	Labourer	6 Nov 1852		1 yr 10 months
63	38	5’8 ½	Portsea	17 January 1851	Grocer	Pension 31 March 1867		16 years
64	39	5’ 7 ½		18 January 1851	Paid Constable	10 Feb 1851		1 month
65	32	5’91/2	Glastonbur y	18 January 1851	Police	Pension 30.9.73		22 years
66	33	5’9 ½		18 January 1851	Paid Constable		5 Aug 1852	1 yr 7 months
67	28	5’7	Godalming	22 January 1851	Labourer		29 May 1852	1 yr 3 months
68	32	5’8 ½	Chelmsford	23 January 1851	Police	16 June 1863 ill health		10 yrs 5 months
69	24	5’ 9 ½		28 January 1851		31 March 1851		2 months
70	23	5’11		30 January 1851	Farmer	21 Oct 1858	Called on to resign	7 yrs 9 months
71	29	5’8	Windsor	1 February 1851	Paid Constable		30 April 1852	13 months
72	32	5’10	Chobham	1 February 1851	Paid constable		1 May 1851	3 months
73	42	5’10		1 February 1851	Police	6 March 1851		1 month
74	34	5’10	Norfolk	1 February 1851	Police	31 March 1853	Supt Bucks	2 years 1 months
75			No other information	1 February 1851		28 Feb 1851		1 month
76	39	5’10 ½	Winslow	1 February 1851	Paid constable		17 Nov 1854	3 yrs 10 months
77	27	5’10	Brentwood	3 February 1851	Police	30 April 1851		2 months

No	Age	Height	Place of birth	Date joined	Previous Occupation	Resigned	Dismissed	Length of service
78	31	6’	Ireland	2 February 1851	Police		25 Feb 1851	3 weeks
79	36	5’10 ½	Ireland	11 February 1851	Police	Pension 1 April 1874		23 years
80	37	5’10		15 February 1851	Paid Constable		28 Feb 1851	2 weeks
81	39	5’10 ½	Clackman-on	15 February 1851	Sup constable Dorking Police	Killed on duty 29 July 1855		4 years 6 months
82	38	5’10	Highgate	15 February 1851	Supt Guildford Borough Police	Pension 31 Aug 1872		21 years
83	34	6’	London	17 February 1851	Guildford Borough Police		16 Sept 1852	1 yr 8 months
84	32	5’7 ½	Farnham	17 February 1851	Paid Constable		21 Aug 1851	6 months
85	29	5’7 ¾	Cheam	17 February 1851	Police		6 Nov 1852	1 year 10 months
86	20	5’10”	West Clandon	17 February 1851	Guildford Borough Police	Pension 31 March 1888		37 years
87	30	5’7 ½	Farnham	19 February 1851	Butcher		4 March 1853	2 years
88	26	5’ 7 ½	London	22 February 1851	Paid Constable		3 Aug 1852	1 year 7 months
89	30	5’8	Sussex	2 March 1851	2 weeks Hants	Ill health 31 July 1873		22 years
90	23	5’10 1/2	Caithness	4 March 1851	Police	16 Aug 1853	Emigrated	1 year 5 months
91	31	5’8 ½	Portsmouth	7 March 1851	Marine		17 Aug 1852	1 year 5 months
92	20	5’ 11	Chichester	11 March 1851	Shoemaker	Pension 1 Jan 1890 as Supt		39 years
93	20	5” 10	Lowestoft	14 March 1851	Rope maker	Died 19 July 1868		17 years
94	25	6”	Ireland	20 March 1851	Irish Police	28 Jan 1852		10 months
95	31	6’	Colchester	21 March 1851	Police/Famer	6 Jan 1859	Cowardice	7 yrs 10 months
96	37	5’8 1/2	Eccles	29 March 1851	Godalming Police	Pension 30 Sept 1867		16 years
97	32	5’10”	London	7 April 1851	Railway employee		31 May 1851	1 months
98	29	5 9 1/2	Sussex	10 April 1851	Draper	30 April 1854	Permitted to resign	3 years
99	23	5’7”		19 April 1851	Labourer		31 March 1852	1 year
100	28	5’10	Llandovery	3 May 1851	Police	15 Sept 1854		3 yrs 4 months

Except for the inspectors and superintendents who were already police officers of experience in other forces no one joined above third class constable. There was no shortage of recruits although as always, the pay was poor, seventeen shillings a week, and the conditions harsh. Of the first 98 men appointed only 12 served long enough to

receive a pension including two ill-health pensions; three died one being beaten to death. A further 17 were dismissed with four more required to resign in the first 13 months of the life of the Surrey Constabulary.

There was no formal training for the non-former police recruit and much must have been down to the experience of the superintendents and inspectors who would ensure there was some form of instruction and briefing as to the role and activity of policing. General Orders are full of entries of men rising up the Class from Four to First, many going up and down as they commit disciplinary offences when a reduction in Class was a meaningful punishment particularly when accompanied by a move paid for by the constable. A rise through the Class for a constable was an accolade to the workingman eventually seeking the role of sergeant and later inspector. It was also possible to transfer police forces for promotion.[11]

At the time of formation there were police stations at Bagshot, Chertsey, Dorking and Farnham which passed to the county and new stations were built at Egham, Godstone, Guildford, Haslemere, Hersham, Leatherhead, Reigate and at Chertsey where the original one was found to be unhealthy.[12]

Captain Hastings decided to recruit initially from:

Men who had already served in a county police force
Men from HM Forces
The parish and borough constables

These criteria were followed with about 50% of the 100 originals having served in other police forces including paid constables from Surrey parishes and the small market town constables. Their survival rate of the Surrey constables in the new Constabulary was very low but the more senior people, Biddlecombe, Hollington and Donaldson served for some years. Only six former servicemen joined in the first hundred.

The men had to be honest, sober, under 30 (41 of the first 100 recruits were over 30) and at least 5 feet 7 inches; there was according to Durant in his history, no minimum age as one appointed constable was aged 14 and another 15[13]. (Probably because it was difficult to get clerks – early cadets!) The point about sobriety was missed and one is drawn to wonder about the recruiting process, the taking of references, local enquires as to suitability. Who interviewed the recruits? Recruiting was to become a constant task with so many dismissals.

[11] "Policing Victorian Community" Carolyn Steadman
[12] "A Hundred Years of the Surrey Constabulary" Durrant page 7
[13] "A Hundred Years of the Surrey Constabulary" Durrant page 5 They do not appear in the first 100

Recruits to the police took an oath before the local magistrate and were never an employee or servant of the Police Authority but a local citizen appointed under the Crown, answerable to his chief constable and the courts.

Recruiting
Surrey Constabulary Defaulter's Register extracts
Surrey County Council Archive [14]

This register holds detail of the recruits to the Surrey Constabulary from day one. It is written in different hands and entries were not always completed fully and in some cases where resignation or dismissal was swift there is little detail, which tends to show the register was completed retrospectively. This is THE hallowed document of the early days of the Surrey Constabulary and there does not appear to have been any detailed, accurate research of the entries as a whole. It is the province mostly of the family historian.

The Surrey Archive Centre holds the defaulters or staff appointment register from 1851-1953; there is then a gap between May 1953 and October 1956. The information in a fully completed entry of the defaulter's register includes, name, age, physical description, where born, previous trade or calling, number of children, last residence, previous public service, by whom last employed, what relatives residing in Surrey, date of appointment, rank and where stationed. The register also provides details of promotions, removals and punishments and date of removal from force and conduct during service.

Records of the first 100 recruits to the Surrey Constabulary in 1851 but many entries are incomplete

Surrey born where given	When joined living in Surrey
23	20

In the list of the first 100 recruits, Metropolitan Police, Essex, Staffordshire, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight feature prominently as previous forces with the relevant counties where given:

Born County	Number of officers	County living when joined	Number of officers
Surrey	23	Surrey	20
London	8	London	7
Hampshire	8	Essex	7
Essex	8	Kent	2

[14] Also SCC archive reference 9152/1/2/1

Born County	Number of officers	County living when joined	Number of officers
Sussex	5	Staffordshire	2
Isle of Wight	4	Somerset	2
Staffordshire	2	Staffordshire	2
Somerset	2	Carmarthenshire	1
Norfolk	2	Hampshire	1
Cheshire	2	Whitehaven	1
Ireland	2	Isle of Wight	1
Scotland	2	Berkshire	1
Northumberland	1	Lancashire	1
Cornwall	1	Worcestershire	1
Suffolk	1		
Wiltshire	1		
Lincolnshire	1		
Dorset	1		
Worcestershire	1		
Buckinghamshire	1		
Berkshire	1		
Carmarthenshire	1		

Out of 100: Previous occupation where given

Police including paid police in Surrey 44
Labourer 15
Soldier/marine 6
Tailor 2
Miller 2
Railway worker 2
Farmer 2
Coach painter
Shoemaker
Mason
Tailor
Carpenter
Corn dealer
Rope maker
Coachman
Butcher
Grocer
Relieving officer
Draper

First 100 Resigned etc.

Resigned	Pension including ill health	Dismissed	Died
Resigned 54 of which ordered/permitted to resign 11	12	35 reality 46 if ordered/permitted included	3 (one beaten to death)

Total 91

Previous police service
Age joined/ Months service in Surrey

Age when joined Surrey Constabulary	Length of service in the Surrey Constabulary in months
20	6, 6, 444, 468, 240, 369, 204 (died)
21	28, 36, 240, 5,
22	28, 6, 34,
23	1 day, 93, 17, 12
24	18, 39, 12, 2,
25	72, 36, 34, 10,
26	6, 28, 30, 19,
27	41, 27, 2,
28	9 days, 12, 27, 40
29	6, 70, 240, 10, 60, 16, 1, 7, 13, 22, 36,
30	6, 63, 252, 24, 264,
31	1, 372, 8, 3 weeks, 94,
32	300, 264, 125, 3, 6, 1
33	19,
34	35, 33,1, 2, 25, 20,
35	10,36
36	1, 96, 33, 24, 13 died, 12, 276,
37	168, 3, 2 weeks, 192,
38	48, 192, 456,
39	1, 46, 54 (died)
40	3, 248, 144
42	1

Previous police service before Surrey Constabulary

Age when joined	Previous police service before Surrey Constabulary	Service in Surrey in months
23	Metropolitan Police	1 day
37	Paid Constable in Surrey	2 weeks
31	Staffordshire	3 weeks
39	Paid Constable in Surrey	1
42	Metropolitan Police	1
24	Kent	2
27	Essex	2
37	Metropolitan Police	3
32	Paid Constable in Surrey	3

Age when joined	Previous police service before Surrey Constabulary	Service in Surrey in months
40	Paid Constable in Surrey	3
29	Essex Bath, Bucks, Lincs	6
30	Essex	6
27	Metropolitan Police	6
32	Paid Constable in Surrey	6
31	Metropolitan Police	8
35	Metropolitan Police then chief Bath post Surrey	10
25	Ireland City of London	10
33	Carmarthenshire, Llandilo	12
36	Essex	12
29	Paid Constable in Surrey	13
27	Windsor Borough	15
29	Suffolk East and West	16
23	Edinburgh, Glasgow City of London	17
24	Essex	18
33	Paid Constable in Surrey	19
26	Paid Constable in Surrey	19
34	Guildford Borough Police	20
34	Lancashire	21
36	Metropolitan Dublin and Staffs	24
32	Metropolitan Police	25
21	Hants	28
22	Metropolitan Police	28
30	Hants	29
36	India, City of London, Nottinghamshire, Staffs	33
29	Metropolitan Police	34
28	Carmarthenshire, Llandovery	40
27	Essex Metropolitan Police	41
39	Paid Constable in Surrey	46
38	Essex, Metropolitan Police, Whitehaven	48
39	Dorking Borough Police – killed at Haslemere	54
29	Metropolitan Police	60
30	Essex	60
29	Essex	70
23	Kent	93
31	Essex	94
36	Hants, Godalming Borough Police	96
40	Paid Constable in Surrey	124
32	Essex	125
37	Godalming Borough Police	192
29	Essex	240

Age when joined	Previous police service before Surrey Constabulary	Service in Surrey in months
30	Metropolitan Police	252
38	Metropolitan Police, Guildford Borough	252
30	Hants	264
32	Birmingham Worcestershire	264
20	Guildford Borough Police	444
36	Irish Constabulary	552

The First Superintendents and Inspectors

The people appointed by Hastings as his superintendents and inspectors were unquestionably critical contributors so had to be experienced police officers.

William Henry Biddlecombe the Head Constable of Godalming aged 36 was appointed to the new force as a superintendent and was number one in the appointment book.[15] (Defaulter's Register) In the early days he was referred to as chief superintendent a post that attracted a higher rate of pay £170, and was most likely meant to be the chief constable's deputy. However, references to the higher rank were dropped. Biddlecombe had served on the Isle of Wight and in the Hampshire Constabulary. Appointed 1 January 1851 serving until 1 May 1858 when he resigned to take the Swan Inn at Chertsey. Biddlecombe in his time in the Surrey Constabulary was to deal with some of the most horrendous crimes many involving the killing of children.

Superintendent Edward Codd on 2 January 1851 aged 36, who had been a surgeon born in British Guiana. Was an Inspector in Staffordshire and had served in the Indian Police and in Nottinghamshire. Resigned October 1853 on appointment as Superintendent Plymouth

Superintendent Timothy Casey 36, 9 January 1851 served in Metropolitan Police and Staffordshire. Compelled to resign 18 Dec 1852

Superintendent Alfred Benjamin Hughes 9 January 1851 35 Metropolitan Police and Alnwick resigned 16 Nov 1851 to become chief of Police Bath

Superintendent Philip Sergeant 9 January 1851 29 served Essex and Bath. Ordered to resign 26 July 1851 owing to debt but was later appointed Superintendent in Buckinghamshire and later Lincoln

Inspector Thomas Bedwell a solicitor from the Carmarthenshire Constabulary recruited as Inspector and later Superintendent at Godstone, Dorking and Godalming. Permitted to resign 8 Jan 1852 (All those moves in a year!)

[15] "A Hundred Years of the Surrey Constabulary" Durrant page 5

Inspector Josiah Radley 33 January appointed 9 January 1851 as an Inspector. He left to become the superintendent in Derby

Inspector Charles Everitt joined in 1851 as an inspector and a year later in Jan 1852 was appointed superintendent at Farnham being dismissed in October 1856 but later becoming head constable at Godalming and later head constable Chichester

Superintendent Charles Hollington was to join with ten years service with the Guildford Borough Police on the 15 February 1851. He served until retirement in August 1872.

Inspector William Donaldson joined after ten years as the inspector of Dorking police on February 15 1851. He was killed on duty 29 July 1855 at Haslemere.

The five superintendents were stationed at the new headquarters in North Street, Guildford, Reigate, Dorking, Godalming and Farnham. By July 1851 Chertsey was a division and Dorking no longer one. Two Inspectors were soon appointed and stationed at Guildford and Godalming.
(In February 1854 agreement from the Secretary of State led to the appointment of an 8th superintendent. [16])

Height and other requirements for early recruits

The chief constable required Surrey Constabulary recruits to be honest and sober, less than thirty years of age (national requirement 40) and at least five feet seven inches tall. He did not do well on the sobriety test, the height limit was maintained but 42% of, where known, men were aged over 30. Many of these of course were probably recruited at that age because of their police experience. In 1871 the average height of men in the population was 5 feet 5 inches and is unlikely to be significantly different in 1851. Of the first 53 men recruited where a height is given:

Height	Number
5’7	6
5’8	16
5’9	12
5’10	11
5’11	3
6’	3
6’ 1	2

[16] GO108 February 1 1854

The men had to be "able to read and write, intelligent and active, free from bodily complaint and strong constitution and recommended as of irreproachable character and connections."[17] [18] It is not known what the recruiting process was but it is most likely references were called for and that there would be an interview.

Classes of Constable

Constables joined at 4th class promoted later to other classes the First Class being equivalent to sergeant of which there were none in Surrey until 1865. The Fourth Class ceased on 30 Aug 1854.

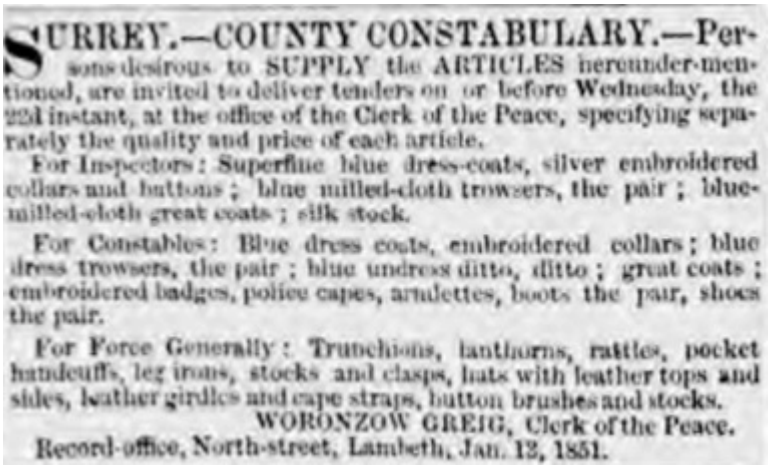
There were four classes of constables with newly appointed officers starting at Class Four and moving through the classes on promotion. First Class constables appear to have been the equivalent of a sergeant as it was these men who were promoted inspector. All were required to work seven days a week and granted twelve days leave a year, which had to be taken in summer as no leave was permitted during the winter. There is no doubt that there was some form of instruction book issued soon after the formation of the force. The books were used for guidance and a means of discipline when officers failed to comply. The system of General Orders began on 30 January 1851 and in those early orders is a reference to an Instruction Book.

Chief Constable Hastings had to start from scratch to develop, recruit and organise a police force, which was built on the principles of fairness and no nonsense. Being a soldier with no police experience he was reliant on his first senior officers to develop a police force that was acceptable to the county elite and local people who had to pay for the service. The template was the Metropolitan Police and other by now established constabularies with numerous models to follow. Compliance with guidance from the Home Office was vital to be seen as efficient and therefore qualify for the government grant, which reduced payments from parish ratepayers.

The Guildford Borough Police, which was incorporated within the new Surrey Constabulary, had an establishment of just a few constables and a superintendent.[19]
As each constable had to patrol about nine and a half square miles, horses were required.

[17] A History of Police in England and Wales TA Critchley 1967 page 146
[18] "A Hundred Years of the Surrey Constabulary" Durrant page 5
[19] http://st-caths-web.co.uk/?p=11643

Advertising for uniform and equipment



SURREY.—COUNTY CONSTABULARY.—Persons desirous to SUPPLY the ARTICLES hereunder-mentioned, are invited to deliver tenders on or before Wednesday, the 22d instant, at the office of the Clerk of the Peace, specifying separately the quality and price of each article.

For Inspectors: Superfine blue dress-coats, silver embroidered collars and buttons; blue milled-cloth trowsers, the pair; blue-milled-cloth great coats; silk stock.

For Constables: Blue dress coats, embroidered collars; blue dress trowsers, the pair; blue undress ditto, ditto; great coats; embroidered badges, police capes, armlettes, boots the pair, shoes the pair.

For Force Generally: Truncheons, lanthorns, rattles, pocket handcuffs, leg irons, stocks and clasps, hats with leather tops and sides, leather girdles and cape straps, button brushes and stocks.

WORONZOW GREIG, Clerk of the Peace.

Record-office, North-street, Lambeth, Jan. 13, 1851.

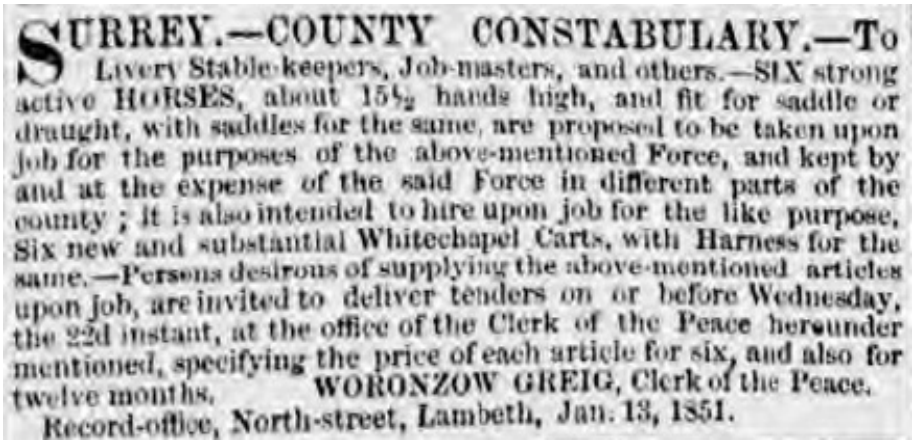
Surrey County Constabulary: Persons desirous to SUPPLY the ARTICLES hereunder mentioned are invited to deliver tenders on or before Wednesday the 22nd instant, at the office of the Clerk of the Peace, specifying separately the quality and price of each article.

For Inspectors: Superfine blue dress coats, silver embroidered collars and buttons; blue milled cloth trousers, the pair; blue –milled cloth great coats; silk stock.

For Constables: Blue dress coats, embroidered collars; blue dress trousers the pair; blue undress ditto, ditto, great coats; embroidered badges; police capes; armlettes (?), boots, the pair, shoes the pair.

For Force Generally: Truncheons, lanthorns, rattles, pocket handcuffs, leg irons, stocks and clasps, hats with leather tops and sides, leather girdles and cape straps, button brushes and stocks

WORONZOW GREIG Clerk of the Peace, Record-office, North-street, Lambeth Jan 13 1851[20]



SURREY.—COUNTY CONSTABULARY.—To Livery Stable-keepers, Job-masters, and others.—SIX strong active HORSES, about 15½ hands high, and fit for saddle or draught, with saddles for the same, are proposed to be taken upon job for the purposes of the above-mentioned Force, and kept by and at the expense of the said Force in different parts of the county; it is also intended to hire upon job for the like purpose, Six new and substantial Whitechapel Carts, with Harness for the same.—Persons desirous of supplying the above-mentioned articles upon job, are invited to deliver tenders on or before Wednesday, the 22d instant, at the office of the Clerk of the Peace hereunder mentioned, specifying the price of each article for six, and also for twelve months. WORONZOW GREIG, Clerk of the Peace.

Record-office, North-street, Lambeth, Jan. 13, 1851.

Horses and carts needed for the new Surrey Constabulary

Surrey County Constabulary: To livery stable keepers, Job Masters and others. SIX strong Horses about 15 ½ hands high, and fit for saddle or draught, with saddles for same are proposed to be taken upon job for the purposes of the above mention force,

[20] Morning Chronicle 15 January 1851

and kept by and at the expense the said Force in different parts of the county; it is also intended to hire upon job for the like purpose, SIX new and substantial Whitechapel Carts with harness for the same. Persons desirous of supplying the above mentioned articles upon job, are invited to deliver tenders on or before Wednesday the 22 instant at the office of the Clerk of the Peace hereunder mentioned specifying the price of each article for six, and also for twelve months. WORONZOW GREIG Clerk of the Peace, Record-office, North-street, Lambeth Jan 13 1851[21]

Hastings reverts to soldier mode!

By modern standards the levels of supervision and management were intense. With about 80 constables and a senior management team of probably seven superintendents and a number of inspectors in the Surrey Constabulary it would have been best for Hastings to have delegated and concentrated on the bigger picture. Not so as even cleaning was an issue again in 1854 when the chief constable ordered that,

> Unmarried constables at Headquarters must each in their turn keep the apartments allotted to them, clean viz the *Guard Room*, (author's emphasis) Lavatory, dormitory and water closets etc., these places are to be thoroughly washed out at least once a week (every Friday when practicable) and are to be kept always swept clean. They must also keep the stairs and landing leading to their sleeping apartments clean, taking it in turn with the other residents up stairs, and they are not to go into the dormitory with boots on, whilst any person is sleeping there. The cells are to be cleaned whenever the Superintendent shall direct and the doors and windows are always to be kept open during the day when unoccupied, and no lumber of any description is to be kept in any of them under any pretence whatever. Should any person break, lose, or damage any of the property provided by the County for their use, the same is to be immediately reported to the Superintendent and will be replaced at their expense.[22]

Early into his new career the chief constable forgot he was no longer in the army when dealing with the administration of sickness he writes using a very non-police term:

> When an officer reports himself sick to his Superior, the *Commanding Officer* (author's emphasis) is on no account to admit to that plea, unless a medical certificate is produced to that effect[23]

Relationships inspectors and superintendents the key people for the new chief constable

[21] Morning Chronicle 15 January 1851
[22] GO111 June 3 1854
[23] GO 7 January 31 1851

In 1840 the Home Office gave guidance that became known as Lord Normanby's rules on the appointment of senior officers:

> Inspectors must be a man of education and capable judgement; the public must feel a firm reliance on him as such. Took charge of a sub-division – spent a great deal of time in court – commonly inspector of weights and measures, assistant relieving officer for vagrants, supervised common lodging houses, reported on highways and bridges and any outbreak of cattle disease.[24]

The jurisdiction of a superintendent was originally defined in the County Police Act of 1839 as a petty sessional division; however by 1840 it was determined as any area that justices determined.

> Lord Normanby's rules lay down that the superintendent must "be a man of general intelligence, able to read and write well, and to keep accounts." The superintendent was to be paid between £75 and £150 per year.
>
> The post was recognised as a key one and was regarded as the "one great binding link in the police system." From the start the superintendent had *a* "pretty firm hold on his appointment and he may occasionally rise to the post of Chief Constable" although as a rule superintendents did not apply for these "prizes of the service" *being content with* "the comforts and respectability of the position they had attained…Their love for the service, matured through many years, usually induces them to hold on to the verge of their own disability." [25]

The key people for the new chief constable of Surrey were to be the divisional superintendents upon which much of the organisation of the force and implementing policies and practices would devolve. As the chief constable was a soldier with no policing experience the new senior leaders were vital; the newly appointed superintendents certainly had experience.

The first generation of police officer began family traditions of service down through generations. There is at least one serving officer today whose family have always had someone serving in the police since their formation. Mr A. Jennings retired DCC of the Surrey Constabulary who died in 1951 was the grandson of a Bow Street Runner.[26]

Relationships between the chief constable with some of the inspectors and superintendents were not easy. GO 9 has the chief constable exercised about superintendents visiting other stations without reporting the fact to him. GO47 the

[24] A History of Police in England and Wales TA Critchley 1967 page 155
[25] "A History of Police in England and Wales 900 – 1966" T.A. Critchley
[26] A History of Police in England and Wales TA Critchley 1967 page 154

issue is again raised as was an instruction that superintendents were not to go to HQ for the purpose of seeing the chief constable or for any other reason unless sent for.[27]

Superintendent Hollington who had been the successful chief officer of Guildford Borough Police for ten years does not appear to have an easy relationship with Chief Constable Hastings. The chief constable was displeased in GO19 10 March 1851 that,

> Hollington had allowed one of the constables to ride the County Horse, which was sent for his especial use. The Chief Constable desires that in future Superintendent Hollington will on no account whatsoever assume to authorise any one to ride the Horses provided for himself….

Horses were again causing concern in April 1851 when an instruction is issued that they were not to be ridden at more than six miles an hour.[28]

The chief constable visited Bagshot where he found a recently dismissed PC living there and told Hollington via General Orders sent to everyone, to immediately cause the officer to quit the house. Not wishing to let go Hastings then issued a further GO that day complaining that officers are mixing with those who have been dismissed the force threatening severe punishment. Hollington is soon moved to Godstone about as far from Bagshot as possible, which through the generations up to fairly modern times was the chief constable's answer to any difficult officer.[29]

A further written lashing to the superintendents follows on 9 May 1851 when the chief constable is upset that no one seems to be listening to him.

> He is extremely surprised at the carelessness, and inattention on the part of the Superintendents to this order. He has not time to repeat his instructions, until it may suit the laziness, or the inclination of Superintendents to comply with them. In future when an Order issued from this office is not immediately attended to, the Superintendent who neglects to do so will be suspended. Superintendent Casey at Godalming is the only one who has condescended to obey the order of the Chief Constable.[30]

The chief constable allowed Superintendent Philip Sargent to resign for the lax way he did his duties and for being in debt showing he "was not fit for the responsible situation of superintendent." [31] (Superintendent Philip Sergeant joined 9 January 1851 aged 29 served Essex and Bath police. Ordered to resign 26 July 1851 owing to debt however was appointed superintendent in Bucks and later Lincoln.[32])

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[27] GO 47 June 13 1851
[28] GO35, 29 April 1851
[29] GO53 July 1 1851
[30] GO 40 May 9 1851
[31] GO55 July 26 1851
[32] "A Hundred Years of the Surrey Constabulary" Durant 1951 page 6

A further recruit was Thomas Bedwell a solicitor from the Carmarthenshire Constabulary as inspector and late superintendent at Godstone, Dorking and Godalming. Permitted to resign 8 January 1852. [33]

Charles Everitt joined in 1851 and a year later in January 1852 was appointed superintendent at Farnham being dismissed in October 1856 but later becoming head constable at Godalming and later head constable Chichester. [34]

A further note of displeasure:

> It having been brought to the notice of the Chief Constable that some Superintendents are in the habit of taking a Police Constable (the man appointed to look after their horses) about with them in the capacity of a groom, such a practice is hereby strictly prohibited. Superintendents should bear in mind that the time of the Men is much too valuable to be wasted in dancing attendance upon them.[35]

This time it was racehorses causing concern for Hastings as he suspended three of his Superintendents, Radley, Everett and Page for being absent without leave on Derby day.[36] Radley was allowed to resume duty two days later at Guildford on May 27. [37] It was not until [38]June 1st that Everett and Page were permitted to return to their duties.
Another superintendent Fletcher from Godalming was dismissed for fraud in May 1855.[39]

The dismissal and resignation of senior men does not align with the fact that some were able to join other forces and have successful careers. Is it that Hastings was a martinet unable to ask hard questions of a man and make a balanced and just decision? Was his management style to dismiss the men without discussion with very little enquiry! In fairness many of the discipline offences would today result in dismissal. There are dismissals of senior people where some sort of fraud is alleged but they are not prosecuted. There are press reports of officers being charged with violence but these cases are initiated by the victim and are mostly found not guilty.
Drunkenness was not confined to the constables. Robert Collins the inspector on Chertsey Division was sacked for public drunkenness on duty. [40] Superintendents were not setting the right example and not always wearing uniform [41] nor were they to stray too far from their area of responsibility. [42] In 1854 Inspector Edward Wilson

[33] "A Hundred Years of the Surrey Constabulary" Durant 1951 page 6
[34] "A Hundred Years of the Surrey Constabulary" Durant 1951 page 6
[35] GO62 October 18 1851
[36] GO96 May 25 1853
[37] GO98 May 27 1853
[38] GO100 June 1 1853
[39] GO119 May 171855
[40] GO 37 May 8 1851
[41] GO41 May 26 1851
[42] GO47 June 13 1851

having been guilty of gross misconduct was dismissed and the fate of Inspector William Donaldson sealed[43] as he was posted to Haslemere as a replacement for Wilson.[44] Donaldson's replacement Inspector Glamorgan was to die a young man.

Hastings does approve of some of his senior men. He has much pleasure in expressing his satisfaction with the manner in which Superintendents Casey and Hughes have discharged their duties and gives them a £5 a year pay rise. [45] Inspector Radley receives the approbation of the chief constable and is appointed Inspector and Clerk on £65 per annum. Whilst PC John Page a First Class constable and acting inspector at Chobham is appointed inspector at 23 shillings a week. There were still no sergeants.[46]

It was possible to do well if the chief constable esteems and endorses! On May 20 1852 PC Edward Burridge No 2 was moved from the Second to the First Class Constable only on June 3rd again to be promoted, this time to Inspector. [47] PC68 James Weller had an even more meteoric rise when as a First Class constable he was appointed to take charge of the Farnham division. [48]

It seems odd but HQ seemed to lose track of who was where and GO16 of the 20 February 1851 superintendents are required to send in a return as soon as possible of names and numbers and stations of the men in their respective divisions!

There are explicit examples of Hastings acting without due enquiry and caution.

> GO90: Inspector William Donaldson is dismissed from the Surrey Constabulary from this date for having demanded and received a certain sum of money from Mr Hanley at Fetcham Park, in the County of Surrey, and having given no account of the same. Such conduct being highly disgraceful and in direct violation of the rules and regulations of the Service.
>
> This order is to be read to every officer and Constable in the Force[49]

Eight days later, obviously after some level of investigation Inspector Donaldson, the former and very highly regarded chief officer of the Dorking Police for ten years and later to be killed on duty in Haslemere, was reinstated.

> The Chief Constable having received an explanation from the committing magistrate of the circumstances connected with the case, which led to the dismissal of Inspector William Donaldson, exculpated that Officer in a great

[43] Donaldson was beaten to death in Haslemere
[44] GO115 November 17 1854
[45] GO 54 July 22 1851
[46] GO54 July 22 1851
[47] GO80 May 20 and GO 82 June 3 1852
[48] GO99 May 271853
[49] GO 90 January 12 1853

> degree, he is hereby reinstated, and General Order No 90 is therefore cancelled.[50]

The 1862 removal of Hollington and all the police officers based at Farnham may have been undertaken without any enquiry with them. This is further indication of autocratic leadership not suited for the variable word of policing which is far more complex, even then, than the inexperienced realise.

> Colonel Clifford presented a written statement of the case before the Chief Constable of Surrey on Saturday and that gentleman made known his decision on the following Monday. The men were *not permitted to render any explanation* of the conduct pursued by them in the matter.[51]

There was not a great deal of crime for the new police of the Surrey Constabulary to deal with but those that were prosecuted had an excellent chance of acquittal, in fact an even chance, possibly because of poor investigation and case preparation by untrained and inexperienced police officers**.** The large number of arrests in proportion to the recorded crime further evidences this. It seems as if the constables locked people up to take them to the superintendent for further investigation.

After two years the Force would have settled into a series of routines though the turnover of police officers of all ranks cannot have led to an efficient organisation. The loss of friends and colleagues, the reduction in rank, what may have seemed to be the arbitrary and vicious nature of the discipline system cannot have been good for morale or the building of some form of team spirit, essential in such work. Possibly caused by the lack of education and amongst some, an innate inability for police work, established police officers such as the superintendents and inspectors dealt with a great deal of the more serious reported crime.

There were no dedicated detectives in the Surrey Constabulary until after the First World War and all serious crime continued to be dealt with by the local senior officers. By December 1852 a General Order tried to bring more balance and allow for the development of the inexperienced.

> The chief constable has observed with much dissatisfaction the evident inclination on the part of superintendents and inspectors to deprive constables under one specious plea or another of cases, which have rightly belonged to them**.** Several instances of this have recently occurred and the chief constable desires superintendents and inspectors to bear in mind that it is their duty to bring forward and encourage as much as possible all young constables instead of dampening their zeal, and hindering their advancement by keeping them in

[50] GO93 January 20 1853
[51] The Times (London, England), Monday, Jul 21, 1862 from West Surrey Times

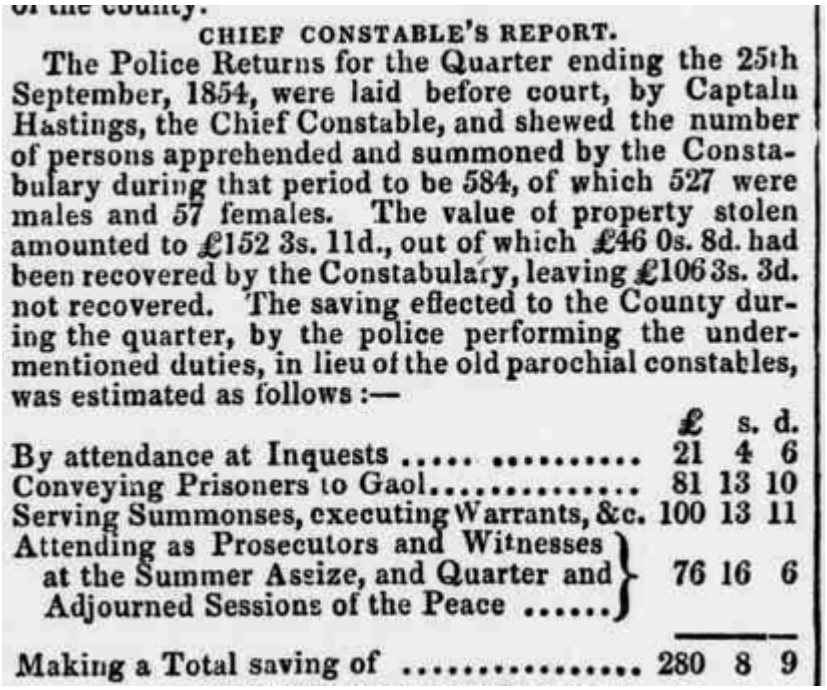
> the background. In order to put a stop to this, the chief constable has determined in future not to allow any expenses to those who have mixed themselves up in a case in which they had no business and which the constable could perfectly well have conducted himself.[52]

In October 1854 after a brief period of being a part of the Surrey Constabulary the Watch Committee withdrew and decided to reform the Guildford Borough Police. This must have been a significant blow to the Constabulary not only because of the loss of ratepayers but Guildford was the key town in the county where the constabulary headquarters was situated. The chief constable was left in the position of having his major police building in the heart of another police area through which many of his men would have to pass every day. The breach between the Rural Police Committee and the Watch Committee was around accommodation but it is unlikely this was the only issue, probably more a trigger point, a focus for a range of frustrations and issues.

Newspaper report on a meeting of the Surrey Constabulary Police Committee on October 24 1854 gave details of the budget. £3650 5s 7d had been received and £1784 4s 10d expended leaving a balance of £1857. It was moved and carried that the superintendents of police be raised from 23s to 25s per week. (This appears to be wrongly reported, as it is more likely to be inspectors not superintendents receiving the award. Superintendents have an annual salary.) [53] A letter was read from the chief constable stating that Guildford Borough had offered £250 to have five constables and one superintendent in the Borough but they found the amount altogether inadequate for the purpose and the Committee had now withdrawn the men altogether as they were much wanted in other parts of the county.[54]

In the same order the Chief Constable discontinued the Fourth Class constable leaving just three classes.[55] It is not clear if the Fourth Class constables were then paid as Third Class.

[52] GO88 9 December 1852
[53] GO113 October 31 1854
[54] 1854 October 24 The Sussex Advertiser, Surrey Gazette
[55] GO113 October 31 1854



CHIEF CONSTABLE'S REPORT.

The Police Returns for the Quarter ending the 25th September, 1854, were laid before court, by Captain Hastings, the Chief Constable, and shewed the number of persons apprehended and summoned by the Constabulary during that period to be 584, of which 527 were males and 57 females. The value of property stolen amounted to £152 3s. 11d., out of which £46 0s. 8d. had been recovered by the Constabulary, leaving £106 3s. 3d. not recovered. The saving effected to the County during the quarter, by the police performing the undermentioned duties, in lieu of the old parochial constables, was estimated as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
By attendance at Inquests	21	4	6
Conveying Prisoners to Gaol.....	81	13	10
Serving Summonses, executing Warrants, &c.	100	13	11
Attending as Prosecutors and Witnesses at the Summer Assize, and Quarter and Adjourned Sessions of the Peace	76	16	6
Making a Total saving of	280	8	9

Chief Constable Report September 1854 [56]

Lord Lovaine on the benefits of the Surrey Constabulary

During discussions on April 26 1856 in a parliamentary committee for the County and Borough Police Act 1856 Lord Lovaine commented on the benefits brought with introduction of the Surrey Constabulary. He said,

> As chairman of the Police Committee in the county of Surrey, was able to testify to the benefits, which had resulted from the establishment of a police force. Before that event neither life nor property was safe and the magistrates were forced into action by a series of daring robberies and the perpetration of a dreadful murder, but since there has been a degree of peace and security which never existed before. It must be remembered that the statistics that have been quoted and which purported to show the amount of crime in a county from the number of committals that took place in it were altogether fallacious because it was notorious that there could be no real estimate of the manner of offences committed in counties were there was no police. When he first acted as a magistrate upon the bench in Guildford there was hardly a day upon which the bench could rise before 4 o'clock and it was frequently kept till six; whereas at the present time two hours was found to be ample for the discharge of all the business that came before it.[57]

[56] 1854 October 24 The Sussex Advertiser, Surrey Gazette

[57] The Times (London, England), Saturday, Apr 26, 1856

Inspector of Constabulary Report

The reports from Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary were important if for no other reason that unless the force was deemed efficient, the grant of 25% would not come from central government. By 1875 it became the rule that the Treasury provided half the costs for pay and clothing provided they were inspected and reported efficient. [58]

The 1857 reports shows the force consisted of one hundred and thirteen officers and constables who are paid for by the county one chief constable, six superintendents, six inspectors and one hundred constables.

Area in acres	372,880
Population in 1851	108,792
Acres to each constable	3299
Population to each constable	262

1858

HMI Report:

> The constabulary of Surrey was established in the beginning of 1851 and consisted of eighty four officers and constables; several augmentations have however since taken place and on the 29 September 1857 the force consisted of one hundred and thirteen officers and constables who are paid for by the county; one chief constable, six superintendents, six inspectors and one hundred constables and no alteration in the organisation or numbers have taken place since that date. In the last year's return, however, the total number of Surrey Constabulary force was stated to amount to one hundred and thirty three officers and constables; but this number included twenty men paid by the Government for services in connection with the Aldershot Camp and who are incorporated with the constabulary of the county, and placed under the charge of the chief constable. Several of these men have since been discharged and there now only remain ten men paid by the government who are placed under the charge of the chief constable and these men are now enumerated with the regular police of the county as above named.
>
> The general average meeting points of the constables whose districts adjoin each other is computed to be about two miles and a half, and a regular system of communication is established between the constables on the borders of the county and the constables on the borders of Berks, Hants, East Sussex, West Sussex and Kent. In this county nine police stations each containing several well constructed cells and suited generally to accommodate one resident police officer, have been erected by the magistrates. In two of the stations

[58] A History of Police in England WL Melville-Lee 1901 reprint Kessinger Rare Reprints page 391

court rooms for the convenience of the magisterial business of the district have been added, and six of the stations have stables and cart-sheds attached to them.

The officers and constables are paid once every month at headquarters of their respective divisions when advantage is taken of the occasion to exercise the men in drill. The clothing is of good quality and each officer and constable is provided with all necessary appointments and a book of instructions, and each member of the force is also required to keep a diary in which is entered a statement of all duties and occurrences of which a copy is transmitted to headquarters. The office arrangements are of a satisfactory character and the duties appear to be well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient in number and discipline.

Additional Responsibilities for the police

There has been discussion between police historians about the role of the police away from crime and its prevention. What is clear is that the new police have always been involved in a range of tasks and issues much of what would today be considered to be local authority or social service functions. As early as the 16th Century, JPs had divided themselves into local groups to deal with vagrancy, poor relief etc. In 1605, local sessions for the dispatch of urgent business not requiring jury were instituted by an order of the Privy Council. As the work increased these came to be known as Petty Sessions, but not until 1828 did they become established by statute. In that year the county Justices were authorised to divide their counties into Petty Sessional Districts. In each of these the JPs engaged a local attorney to act as clerk. [59]

Dorking Police from 1838 show in their occurrence books the volume of additional duties they undertook. The workhouse featured prominently. It was a place for the destitute and the sick of the town (its infirmary was the only 'hospital' available), and the police also used it to house itinerants. The workhouse was, in all its severity, the welfare system, its workload the area's poor. The Workhouse Log on 31 January1839 records a total of 130 souls therein, and in the 1841 census 93 people were housed – Dorking had a population of less than 5000 – and around 1841-2 a new Union Workhouse was built to take 250. The workload was obviously not diminishing and the occurrence books have many examples of its role.

Two cases where women were suffering from mental breakdown, dealt with by the police then as such cases still are. A deranged woman in the Bull's Head threatened to drink acid. She was taken by the police to a justice who remanded her to be seen by a doctor: if he said she could look after herself "let her go about her business", if not

[59] http://www.hmcourts-service.gov.uk/aboutus/history/magistrates.htm

she must be "taken to the workhouse on the doctor's certificate until her friends were written to." [60] It was usual for a local doctor to be called and he would order workhouse detention so the detained person can "be cared for".

A woman was threatening to drown herself in a brook. The superintendent found her "lying beside a footpath almost in a state of nudity having nothing on but her chemise, and the rest of her cloths lying scattered around her..." She was dressed by some women and sent on a cart to the workhouse until her husband came from Croydon for her.[61]

The care of children and young people has long been accepted as a primary duty of the police. Three destitute children were found begging by singing hymns at doors in West Street. The superintendent traced their father nearby in the Rose and Crown and took all four to the cage, but got the children into the workhouse just for the night. The next day all four appeared before a justice who discharged them on the promise they would leave Dorking immediately. Destitute adults were always arrested, as in a case of a man found sitting on the pavement at 10pm and taken to the cage "for lodging in the open and having no visible means of subsistence". For this he was given 14 days hard labour.[62]

The workhouse had a fearsome reputation and generated a great deal of work for the police. The inmates, most of whom had gone there only because they were destitute and starving, were forced to work, breaking stones and the like, or to work a mill (the treadmill). Institution clothes were used if their own had to be destroyed. The book has numerous entries recording the Governor delivering inmates in charge to the police for workhouse offences. These included tearing up their own clothes to get better ones, refusing to work in the workhouse, or work on the pump, breaking windows in the wards (including a ward used to house the 'cadgers'), stealing institution clothes, and absconding. In one case an inmate stripped off his clothes and walked around naked rather than go dressed in sacks.

Sometimes this behaviour was because of poor mental health, but often its aim was to get into prison. It says a great deal about the place that they preferred prison's forced labour to conditions in the workhouse. The offenders often presented in groups for refusing to work or creating disorder – four, five, seven, even ten at a time – perhaps after some provocation had precipitated the unrest. Given the numbers, these incidents were more mutiny than disruption and must have involved the police to maintain order. The justice hearing those offences usually sat at the workhouse, (where there was a Strong Room in which both the police and workhouse officers locked prisoners). For breaking the workhouse rules anyone could expect 14, 21 days or a month's hard labour at Guildford or Kingston prisons, and three months for

[60] Transcript of the original occurrence book Mr. C.A. Willeard Page 103
[61] Transcript of the original occurrence book Mr. C.A. Willeard Page 61
[62] Transcript of the original occurrence book Mr. C.A. Willeard Page 138

stealing clothing. Even children received this treatment – two months imprisonment for absconding with workhouse clothes.

But it seems that not everyone feared the institution. A gas lamp was broken outside the police station by an Irish woman with three children, after the superintendent had refused to give them an order for a night's lodging in the Union Workhouse. His refusal was because they had been in twice before and had afterwards to be removed by force and "then would not go away until they had 2/- given to them". He took all four before a magistrate. The woman and two children were given 14 days hard labour at Guildford and "the youngest child he ordered me to take to the Union until their time is up" [63]

The workhouse was a consequence of poverty, and Superintendent Donaldson gave vivid examples of the desperation of the poor. Five boys refused to leave a house in the town unless they were given a night's lodgings. They ran off when he approached but refused to leave the town and he "was forced (for the protection of property) to give them a night's lodgings in the Cage". Next morning one had deliberately torn his clothes, "as they wanted to go to prison, but I got him rigged out in a fresh garb and then got assistance and drove them across the Lordships as they said when I first saw them that they were going to London." [64]

The following day a man and five boys stole bread from a shop, in front of the superintendent in order that he should arrest them. One said, "I wish they would Transport me as I would then be better". The justice reprimanded them, ignoring the eldests' plea to go to prison.[65]

Noticeable in the latter years of the book are the frequent cases of breaking windows, often by tramps. The suspicion that this was to get arrested, and so be fed, is confirmed by several instances. Two tramps broke a gas lamp "because I would not given them a night's lodgings", and the next day a justice gave them 14 days hard labour.[66] Three women tramps broke the lamp outside the police station "on purpose to get sent to Prison". [67]

The superintendent was called to the workhouse to help eject two tramps who had been tearing their own clothes. When he arrived they went "without trouble as they thought that I was going to take them before a magistrate, and they would go to prison". Once they realised this was not so, they refused to leave the town and began begging openly, with a crowd around, and he was forced to arrest them, each one

[63] Transcript of the original occurrence book Mr. C.A. Willeard Page 207
[64] Transcript of the original occurrence book Mr. C.A. Willeard Page 151
[65] Transcript of the original occurrence book Mr. C.A. Willeard Page 151
[66] Transcript of the original occurrence book Mr. C.A. Willeard Page 201
[67] Transcript of the original occurrence book Mr. C.A. Willeard Page 208

receiving one month hard labour.[68] The superintendent was not immune from sympathetic feelings. He saw three destitute men steal a loaf and watched while they divided the spoils. They were arrested but the shopkeeper refused to provide evidence. He took them to the workhouse for a night's lodgings, and next day escorted them from the building and saw them leave Dorking. [69]

The Dorking occurrence books set out clearly the spectrum of police involvement in social control. Such work was seen from the beginning of the formal police as a part of their role, their responsibility from early medieval times. The care of those in need remained a critical part of the duties of the police into modern times with more and more resources required to cover so called care in the community and NHS cut backs. The police were once known as the only really effective 24-hour social service. These activities have a long history.

From the beginning of the Surrey Constabulary the additional tasks were agreed by quarter sessions as a means of keeping the police rate down. If the new police undertook duties that in the past had a cost, these costs could now be absorbed in the overall police budget.

The type of tasks undertaken by senior divisional officers of the Surrey Constabulary since 1851 continued and were referred to by the chief constable in 1891 in a report to his police authority. In 1880 when George Turner became the Head Constable of the Godalming Borough Police and as in all small boroughs he was to hold a number of appointments:

Head Constable
Inspector of Nuisances
Inspector of Common Lodging Houses
Inspector of Explosives
Inspector under the Petroleum Act
Inspector under the Dairy and Cowsheds Act [70]
Billet master
Chief of the Borough Fire Brigade
Inspector of Food and Drugs Act [71]

The Head Constable received £7 10s a year in addition to his police pay for fulfilling these tasks.[72]

[68] Dorking Police Transcript of the original occurrence book Mr. C.A. Willeard Page 119
[69] Transcript of the original occurrence book Mr. C.A. Willeard Page 155
[70] "Blue Coat with Silver Lace" Inspector Richard Ford 29 January 1969 Page 5
[71] Police History Society Journal number 27 2013 page 9
[72] "Blue Coat with Silver Lace" Inspector Richard Ford 29 January 1969 Page 3

The additional tasks in the county were reducing as "normal" police work volumes increased. In 1891 on October 12 the chief constable reported that despite the increase in the cost of living the inspectors and superintendents had no pay rise for nineteen years. In fact they were receiving less because in 1880 they were relieved of their duties as Inspectors of Weights and measures for which they received an allowance. At this time superintendents acted as Relieving Officers for the poor and the Dorking superintendent reported that the congestion at his police station by people seeking help was so great the police station could not properly be used and he asked to be relieved of the job. [73]

The county might be reducing the extra responsibilities but Reigate Borough maintained a whole range of distractions. In 1899 in the Annual Report of Chief Constable James Metcalfe to the Mayor and the members of the Watch Committee gives some indication of the additional tasks undertaken by him and the volume of work within the Borough. The poor law work alone, given 10 minutes for each case is not far short of four hours work, every day, seven days a week.

> Poor Law Acts: tickets issued to persons for admission to the casual ward of the Union 6514 a reduction of 833 over 1898[74] (That is 23 cases a day, 365 days of the year a dominating workload)
> Common Lodging Houses: There are four with room for 77 people to be accommodated[75]
> Lost and Found property: value £1283 15s 3d found of which £1021 returned to the owner[76]
> Stray Dogs: 117 a decrease of 48
> Weights and Measures: 1297 weights and 170 scales and 2313 measures were verified and stamped. (This equals over 10 cases a day every day, for a year)
> Diseases of Animals Act activity brought an income of £53.12.11
> Ambulance: The St John Ambulance Society has awarded 26 members of the Reigate Borough Police certificates[77]

The following year's Annual Report to the Watch Committee by Metcalfe indicates some of the licensing responsibilities: [78]

> Explosive Act premises 13
> Petroleum Act: 10 licenses, 10 samples taken
> Sweeps/pedlars: 2 sweeps and 50 pedlars licensed
> Inquests: 32 sudden deaths, 10 post mortems 27 inquests
> Street lamps requiring attention 190

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[73] Durrant Page 20
[74] SCC Archive Centre CC/98/22/1 Reigate Borough Police annual report 31 December 1899
[75] SCC Archive Centre CC/98/22/1 Reigate Borough Police annual report 31 December 1899
[76] SCC Archive Centre CC/98/22/1Reigate Borough Police annual report 31 December 1899
[77] SCC Archive Centre CC/98/22/1 Reigate Borough Police annual report 31 December 1899
[78] SCC Archive Centre CC/98/22/1 Reigate Borough Police annual report 31 December 1900

Poor Law applicants 6355
Lodging houses 4 where 75 can be accommodated
Lost and Found: £1361 73 d with £1115 13s 2d claimed
Weights and measures: 892 weights, 112 scales and 1985 measures checked

Today these would be seen to be an extraordinary distraction from the work of the police but then it was a part of the job allowing police to enter places and get to know people, which without additional tasks would be more problematic.

Quarterly Treasurers Police account June 1858:

Receipts: £5624.12.11d
Expenditure: £2111.13.11d
Balance: £3512.13.11

It was recommended that a police rate be set at a penny in the pound
The following entry is on the edge of what can be described as the establishment of the Surrey Constabulary but the level of crime is of interest as the figures would not be demonstrate a significant increase beyond 1850 -70 the arbitrary date for this work.

Libel action

1874 February 20, when Hastings had been the chief constable for over 23 years, there was an action to recover damages in the Guildhall, City of London before Baron Cleasby and Common Jury: Manning v Harris. The officer in this case makes it clear he was called before the chief constable to provide an explanation:

> This was an action to recover damages for a libel contained in a letter written by the defendant to a Captain Hastings in which he alleged the plaintiff, who was a sergeant of police at Godstone had met two of the defendant's servant girls in a certain lane; that he kissed them and refused to allow them to go further until they promised to remain in his company. The defence was that if the statement referred to was a libel it was nevertheless true, and that the writer only did that which a master was justified in doing in order to protect his servants. The plaintiff whose breast was decorated with the Crimean and other medals stated that Captain Hastings who was the Chief Constable of Surrey on receiving the defendant's letter sent for him and demanded an explanation. The defendant utterly denied the charge and instituted the current proceeding to clear his character. He was nine years a sergeant of police and had never incurred the censure of his superior officers. The defendant justified his course of action on the grounds of duty. He disclaimed any feeling of malice towards the plaintiff but only wished him moved from Godstone to effect he was willing to expend £200. Two young women gave evidence and

supported the allegation. The jury unanimously found for the plaintiff (the sergeant) and awarded him £10 damages.[79]

Discipline and the turnover in manpower

Discipline, as it was in most working people's lives, was strict and punishments imposed appear arbitrarily but that may be unfair. It is likely that no two sets of circumstances are the same nor would be the previous behaviour and attitude of the officer. There is little doubt that discipline was used to reinforce the orders of the chief constable in particular, a failure to attend a conference point. Such offences are often in small groupings indicating some emphasis on officers making their points. In the counties the chief constable was the sole disciplinary authority, with the power to fine a man, reduce him in rank or dismiss him. In the boroughs the watch committee were the disciplinary authority, but they shared the power of dismissal with the justices. In neither case was there a right of appeal. [80]

The turnover in manpower was very high in probably all Forces with the Metropolitan Police losing 33.5% in the early years. Many more would resign finding the work too harsh with few still working when eligible for pensions. It has been estimated that of 100,00 recruits across the country,

40,00 voluntarily resign before 12 months service
28,000 would be serving after 5 years
6-7,000 reached pensionable service
50% would resign without pension
Nearly 33% dismissed
4,000 die in service
Leaving about 13,000 in the counties to receive a gratuity and pension[81]

PC James Holden imprisoned for being drunk

Although some 17 years into the life of the Surrey Constabulary more of this Surrey discipline case is known as it was, for some reason taken before the court and reported in the newspaper. There are similar cases of constables being taken before the magistrates but this was for desertion/absent without leave or not returning uniform when discharged.

1867 April 13: Charge against late constable: James Holden late constable Surrey Constabulary was charged with being drunk while engaged as a constable in the execution of his duty. Police Sergeant Lambert deposed: James Holden was a constable in the Surrey Constabulary. I put him on duty with written instructions on the 1 April. He was to go to the union and then he

[79] The Morning Post (London, England), Friday, February 20, 1874
[80] "A History of Police in England and Wales" Critchley page152
[81] "A History of Police in England and Wales" Critchley page153

was to go on the route mentioned on his ticket. He was sober when he left the station. He left it without leave at half past four in the afternoon and did not return until ten minutes past eight. He was then drunk. He ought to have gone off duty at half past seven. He was useless for duty. PC Pike number 20 deposed: At a quarter to one on Tuesday morning 2 April I met the defendant at Hatchlands Park Gate in a state of drunkenness. He was in uniform. I told him I would report him. I directed a brother constable to see him on the road, and that if he could not take care of himself, convey him to the station.

In answer to the bench the prisoner said he had formerly been in the army, he had a good discharge. While engaged once on picket duty a drunken soldier cut him on the head and he was consequently soon overcome by drink He was very sorry for what had occurred. He belonged to Hepwood (?) in Surrey. He hoped the bench would overlook the offence as he had already been locked up for three days and two nights and the affair was a great trial to him. Deputy Chief Constable Mr Parr said the prisoner had a good discharge from the army. Chief Constable Captain Hastings said he did not wish to press the case hardly, and he was sorry to have to bring it forward; but for the sake of discipline it was necessary to bring the case forward.

The Bench remarked on the great impropriety of such conduct by a person placed in position prisoner had held, but the bench did not wish to punish heavily. He must however, pay £1 (including 12s expenses) or go to prison for three weeks. It appears there was no salary due to the prisoner from the police and he was locked up in default.[82] (£1 was about a weeks pay and he had obviously no savings probably due to spending on drink)

Median discharge rate south of England

The Median discharge rate from all south of England forces 1866-1880 fell from 15-8% having been nearly double that for 20 years.[83] The discharge rate was more stable in non-industrial areas and higher in boroughs probably as alternative work, better paid and less risky was available. [84] Men resigning as opposed to being sacked increased from 50% to 70% of turnover mid 1860s to 1880. Dismissal in southern counties declined from 43% in 1866 to 27% 1880 as discipline became less harsh, with by 1880 in Surrey the turnover was 6%, West Sussex 20%, Hants 15% and East Sussex 10%. [85]

[82] 1867 April 13: Surrey Advertiser
[83] Steadman Policing Victorian Community page 92
[84] Steadman Policing Victorian Community page 92
[85] Steadman Policing Victorian Community page 92

Alcohol and Surrey Constabulary officers

There are regular dismissals, high in number given to establishment of the Force, with drink frequently at the root of the problem. It was not just the constables,

> May 8 1851 GO37 when Inspector Collins of the Chertsey Division caused a disturbance at Bisley Green Fair and was dismissed. [86]

Between the formation of the Force and the 31 May 1851 eight officers were dismissed from the Surrey Constabulary, including Inspector Collins. Four involved alcohol, one PC Fairfield "being in a public House with a Prostitute, and having two previous reports against him." In addition there are fourteen disciplinary offences recorded up to June 18 1851, eight of which involved liquor, three absent from duty and two neglect of duty. One man was reprimanded and moved for signing a report without reading it.[87]

1851 February 1: GO 8**:** First commendation given to PC James Walker for the way he conducted himself in a felony case and was promoted from the third to second class of constable. In March 1852 Walker was reduced again for drunkenness. He resigned.[88]

Early discipline cases Surrey Constabulary

General Order 78 of May 1 1852 lists 28 men of the Surrey Constabulary who have been fined or otherwise punished from June 1 1851 to April 1852. Given the small number of men in the Force this represented a significant proportion. In January 1851 when the Surrey Constabulary became operational it establishment of seventy police officers, including five superintendents, but the rate of recruitment and discharge makes it unlikely that number was achieved very often if at all.[89]

Some examples of early discipline include: John Lawrence was severely reprimanded for signing a report without reading it, and again for wearing plain clothes on duty the following month. Richard Langridge allowed a prisoner to go into a public house whilst he waited outside. John Smith was fined ten shillings and reduced from first to second class for fraudulently claiming exemption from the toll and not being on duty. In large type in the discipline record on 6th November 1852 William Earl was dismissed for insolence to the chief constable.[90] As always drink was at the root of many of the disciplinary issues, of the 28 men, thirteen were alcohol related. There were eleven cases of neglect of duty.

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[86] GO 37 May 8 1851
[87] GO 51 June 18 1851
[88] Surrey Constabulary General Orders Book 1 1851-
[89] GO 78 May 1 1851
[90] GO 51 June 18 1851

The punishment for these 28 cases varied from severely reprimanded, reprimanded, reduced from Second to Third class and First to Third class constable, removed to another station, fined 10 shillings, a pound, two shillings six pence, five shillings. Interestingly the number of dismissals was still high for this period, nine men of which four were drink related. Other offences for dismissal were defalcation of public monies, general misconduct; PC Henry Cook was dismissed for being drunk and enlisting whilst PC John Dickson was sacked for being in a public house in company with some low characters; Inspector Benham for falsehood.[91]

In addition to the nine men dismissed during the same period, a further four were required to resign for insolence, misconduct or general unfitness.[92]

In the list of General Orders there is a second annual list of men dismissed from the Surrey Constabulary from May 1 1852 to December 31 1853 though there seem to be no dismissals after August 6 1853. From May to December 1852 twelve men were dismissed and from January to August 1853 a further eleven. That is twenty-three men, which would not be far from a third of the force. The dismissals were: 9 for drunkenness, general misconduct, incompetence and insubordination 9. Three men were sacked for desertion, two of whom were sent to prison at Wandsworth.[93]

In May 1852 PC George Onslow No 30 was dismissed for insubordination and for making complaints against his Superintendent to the clergyman of the parish in which he was stationed and to others entirely unconnected to the force, instead of submitting such to the Chief Constable.[94] Now Onslow tried to buck the system but that system bit back with a vengeance when June 5 1852 he was convicted before a magistrate and sentenced to 24 days imprisonment with hard labour at Wadsworth for not having delivered up the whole of his police clothing etc., at the Chief Constable's office as directed.[95]

There were 29 cases of discipline from May 1 1852 to December 31 1853. Drunkenness continued to be a plague with 17 of the total involving alcohol or licensed premises. One of the officers PC Francis Webb Henson had four previous reports against him and he was fined 5 shillings and removed at his own expense to another division. The range of punishment are the same a sin the previous year though one man PC was cautioned for being absent from duty but the following month was charged with neglect of duty and was posted to another division at his expense.[96]

[91] GO 79 May 1 1852
[92] GO 77 May 1 1852
[93] GO 105 December 31 1853
[94] GO 81 May 29 1852
[95] GO83 June 5 1852
[96] GO 106 31 December 1853

Two constables of the Godalming division were lost following one incident. PC Peter Pearce No 62 a First Class constable, (the equivalent of a sergeant) and PC Issachar Lilly No 59 were dismissed in August 1852 for having absented themselves from their conference point on the night of the 16 August. The order was to be read to everyman as a warning from the Chief Constable was determined not to overlook so serious a neglect of duty.[97]

James Blake had four previous reports and turned up at Quarter Sessions with his uniform in a filthy state. He had two pounds deducted from his pay to purchase new uniform. A great deal of his pay![98]

The chief constable became concerned that when discipline was invoked officers resigned thereby avoiding his adjudication and their punishment. Such action was "setting the authority and power of the Chief Constable at defiance." The Chief Constable says that no resignation will ever be accepted by him under such circumstances. [99]

The number of dismissals decreased during 1854, just seven compared to 23 the previous year. One of these was an Inspector. Only one case involved alcohol the others being for misconduct though PC Spratt was sacked as it was discovered he had already been dismissed by the Hants Constabulary.[100] There were however 23 cases including nine who missed a conference point. Drunkenness was still in the list with alcohol involved in five cases. Neglect of duty, insolence to the superiors, absent without leave, being in debt, failing to obey orders allowing a prisoner to escape all feature. The range of punishments is added to with a suspension for a week, removal to other division at the officer's expense and reduction in Class, which was a significant financial loss.[101]

Seven men were dismissed during 1855 one a superintendent; two for drunkenness, one for desertion, fraud, assaulting a female and having been convicted at the Bench. Just ten men were disciplined that year five for drunkenness three for failing to make a conference point. Six of these men were moved to another division at their own expense.[102]

It all went wrong again from January 1856 to March 1858. During 1856 sixteen men were dismissed including Superintendent Everett. Drunkenness and licensed premises were a factor in twelve of the sixteen cases. During 1857 seventeen men were dismissed with alcohol involved in eight cases, desertion, and missing conference

[97] GO85 in notes dated 9 August. Dates transcribed incorrectly so either 19 and 16 or 9 and 6
[98] GO106 December 31 1853
[99] GO112 August 30 11854
[100] GO116 January 1 1855
[101] GO117 January 1 1855
[102] GO126 January 1 1856

points.[103] PC 45 Grant was convicted at Reigate Magistrates Court for having left the Surrey Constabulary without having given proper notice and was sentenced to 14 days imprisonment with hard labour at Wandsworth.[104]

In another county force a strange offence but the punishment could not be appealed against, in Hertfordshire on the 7 March 1877 PC Jackson was sacked for failing to doff his cap to the squire's daughter which made a change from the usual lengthy list of dismissal for being drunk, gaming, playing dominoes in a pub, debt and ill health. If not dismissed a reduction in Class say from first to second was a shilling a week which was a high price to pay. [105]

Sent to prison for attempted suicide

At the Surrey Sessions held in Newington Causeway on August 6 1870 PC William Hibberd who had been about five months in the service of the Surrey Constabulary pleaded guilty to Attempting suicide by swallowing half an ounce of laudanum with intent to kill and murder himself. He was reported for neglect of duty, and said he had a good deal to drink and committed the offence whilst under the influence. To be detained for 14 days in the common gaol. [106]

Pay and conditions

Lord Normanby's rules believed from 1840, laid down rates of pay in the counties of not less than 15 shillings and not more than 21 shillings a week, rates normally followed by the borough forces. Men were able to move from one class to another on promotion with an increase in pay. The wages were at the level of an unskilled agricultural labourer for which a man worked a seven-day week of 10-12 hours shifts, usually in two parts with up to seven hours every night.[107]

During Victorian and even later times, pay rises were rare. There was the going rate for the job that lasted tens of years and there was little expectation of an increase. You were not in the police to earn good money. You were there because the pay was regular and consistent with in the long term a pension. Accommodation was provided though rent was to be paid; the married man had his vegetable garden. Rural police officers were often helped with the gift of eggs, vegetables, pheasants and rabbits the acceptance of which was likely to attract the disapprobation of senior officers but for many it helped feed the family.

[103] GO137 March 1 1858
[104] GO138 April 10 1858
[105] Emsley 138
[106] 1870 August 6: South London Chronicle
[107] "A History of Police in England and Wales" Critchley page150

1851 pay scales for the Surrey Constabulary

In 1851 the following pay scales were agreed at quarter sessions:

> Chief Constable £300 per annum with £100 for horses, travelling expenses &c
> Chief superintendent £170
> Five superintendents £450 (£90 pa each)
> Eight inspectors £483.12s (£60.9s pa. each)
> 70 constables £3463.4s; allowance for clothing &c., £1227 11s
> Four different classes of constable on differing rates of pay but the average is £49 10s per annum.
> Making an annual sum of £6284 7s to be levied on those divisions by a rate of three pence in the pound which will produce £6377 11s 9d. Against that expenditure the following savings will be effected by the force.

It can be seen why the chief superintendent post was in effect discontinued with Biddlecombe performing the duties of a divisional superintendent, as the cost was significant. It was also the case that the agreed rates were not immediately paid to the senior men. On 28 April 1851 Superintendent Codd is advanced to the rate of £90 per annum whilst Inspector Bedwell was appointed superintendent on £85 per annum. [108]

In July two superintendents Casey and Hughes whose discharge of their duties pleased the chief constable were promoted to the higher rate of pay £90 per annum."[109] Inspector Radley who was doing well was appointed Inspector and Clerk at the rate of £65 per annum.[110] This did not happen as on August the 1st, he was appointed superintendent at £85 per annum.[111] John Page a First Class Constable and acting inspector was appointed inspector at 23 shillings a week.[112]

n August 1851 on promotion from the Third to the Second Class the pay was 19 shillings a week and to the First Class 21 shillings just 2 shillings below the inspector. [113]

1854 pay rise

The Chief Constable was pleased to obtain the agreement of the Quarter Sessions that as from 1 November 1854 there would be two shillings a week pay rise for inspectors. [114] This was a pay rise from 23s to 25s a week. In the same order the chief constable discontinued the Fourth Class constable leaving just three classes.[115] It is not clear if the Fourth Class constables were then paid as Third Class.

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[108] GO32 April 28 1851
[109] GO54 July 22 1851
[110] GO54 July 22 1851
[111] GO56 August 1 1851
[112] GO54 July 22 1851
[113] GO56 August 1 1851
[114] GO113 October 31 1854
[115] GO113 October 31 1854

On the 6 January 1855 at the Quarter Sessions Surrey officers of constable and inspector rank were awarded £1 a year boot and shoe allowance.
The class of constable dictated his rate of pay when in August 1868 there was a pay rise from 17/6 – 19/- with a First Class constable in 1872 paid 23/-. Borough police wages were set locally whilst in the county the rates were set by the Home Office.

1858 inspectors in the county were paid £75 and £80
1877 inspectors paid £100 or £107
1877 superintendents on three scales £146, £142 or £164

Chief Constable was seeking an increase to his salary

The Chief Constable was seeking an increase to his salary, which had stayed the same for seven years since the Force was formed. The Chief Constable reported that "- he had never been absent from his duties either upon sick leave or for his private affairs and he had never slept out of the county for three consecutive nights. Since his appointment the Force has been increased from 84 men to 113 its present number being an increase of upward of one third of the Force, involving a proportionate increase of duty and responsibility. --- served without a deputy saving upwards of £183 the average salary of a deputy chief constable of the eighteen principal counties where appointed."

The Committee "—considering the very efficient and satisfactory manner in which the Chief Constable of this county has discharged his duties and the great savings of public money which he has effected by taking upon himself the discharge of the duties which he might have performed by means of the deputy and clerk the court be recommended to order an increase of £100 a year to his salary. He has further saved the county the sum of £25 annually together with the clothing allowance of £6 3s be employing one of his superintendents to discharge the duties of clerk for the yearly remuneration of £40 instead of the salary of £65 and annual clothing allowance as contemplated in the original police report.[116]

Low pay was forever an issue for the constable and sergeant locally and nationally. There became greater expectation upon the policeman, the way he lived, his appearance and general lifestyle cost more than he could earn. The inability of wives to earn more money except a searchers allowance even if they had the time given the large families and almost total lack of housekeeping aids.

It must have been a difficult decision but needs must when in 1872 on September 14 it was reported that,

[116] Surrey Quarter Sessions 23 June 1858 County Constabulary Committee

> The members of the Surrey Constabulary are petitioning their Chief Constable, Captain Hastings for an additional 3s a week to their present pay viz., first class men to be raised from 23s to 26s per week; second class men from 21s to 24s. They also ask for one day's leave per month instead of one day in six weeks and that day not necessarily Sunday as at present. They further petition to be allowed on that day to go where they like and not be obliged to stay in their own district as now. With regard to the increase in pay the demand will be considered by all as a moderate one and with reference to the day's leave, it is but simple justice.[117]

1884 January 5: Surrey Quarter Sessions Newington: The Constabulary Committee in their report: We have examined the Treasurer's Constabulary account for the quarter ending 29 September last and find the receipts to have been £6389 1s and the expenditure £3936 1. 3d leaving a balance of £2902 19s 9d in favour of the constabulary stock. We have also examined the Treasurer's Constabulary Superannuation Fund account for the same period and find the receipts, exclusive of £515 9s 2d brought from the last account to have been £142.18s 8d and the expenditure £270 11s 9d leaving a balance of £387 14s 1d in favour of such last mentioned fund. No police rate will be required. [118]

In compliance with the order of court made at the late Michaelmas Quarter Session we have considered as to the best method of carrying out an equalisation of the rents paid by the members of the force for cottages and lodgings. It appears clear from a statement from the Chief Constable that in consequence of the rents varying materially in different parts of the county, the removal of experienced and efficient officers to districts where their services are most required, occasions serious hardship and loss to them from the much higher rates they have to pay. Under all the circumstances we recommend the Court to approve the equalisation of the rents payable by members of the Force throughout the Constabulary District and that on the approval of the Chief Constable of the house and rent, an allowance be made to each constable sufficient to cover the excess of rent above three shillings a week, such allowance be charged to the police rate. We also recommend to the Court to direct that any alteration in rents be specially reported to the Constabulary Committee. We likewise recommend that the Treasurer be authorised pay the rents monthly upon the certificate of the Chief Constable. We have also in pursuance of another Order of the Court considered the question of the expediency of placing a small reserve of police at the disposal of the Chief Constable, but having regard to the recent increase of two sergeants and ten constables we are of the opinion that it is inexpedient to make any addition at present to the Force. The report was adopted.[119]

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[117] 1872 September 14: Croydon Advertiser
[118] 1884 January 5 The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[119] 1884 January 5 The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser

The officer commanding the Regimental District for West Surrey had received a letter from HRH Commander in Chief asking himself to put himself in communication with the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions and the Chief Constable with a view to utilising the services of the police as recruiting sergeants for the Army and Militia without interfering with their duties. He combated the argument that this system would lead the police to remain in public houses drinking with the recruits as it was intended that the police were merely to act as signposts to point out the intending recruits the advantages of the Army and the nearest depot where they could enlist. For each recruit a fee of 5s would be paid for the army and 2s 6d for the militia which would be distributed by the Chief Constable. The report was sent to the Committee for consideration. [120]

Was the pay adequate for the job?

This should be judged again the wages of a farm labourer who in 1861 averaged just 16 shillings[121]

In the mid 1860s constabulary sergeants were expected to pay about 2/3d rent out of 23/- whilst men in the boroughs where accommodation was not normally provided and men not moved rented or bought their own houses.

Pay was poor and seen to be poor particularly where there were industrial opportunities for the men. There was a strike in 1853 in Manchester Police where the pay was 16/8d and the men wanted 20 shilling settled for 19 shillings. The strike was in the form of mass resignations. [122] The City of London and Metropolitan Police almost came to strike action but the threat and an understanding of the consequences led to a rise. There was up until the early 1880s a deep unease about pay – men left in droves as almost any job paid more without the disruption and aggravation of the police way of life.

Early officers complained of "exercising their wits" to feed their families "on the paltry sums doled out to them" of never eating meat, of long hours, of their misery and isolation. [123]

There was an additional boot allowance of 7d a week 1860s, which was still paid in the 1960s. Officers provided their own footwear to wear with their uniform. Inspectors and sometimes sergeants had an allowance to act as poor law relieving

[120] 1884 January 5 The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[121] Steadman Policing Victorian Community page 108
[122] Steadman Policing Victorian Community page134
[123] Steadman Policing Victorian Community page 122

officers averaging £13 a year. [124] There were also duties as weights and measures inspectors with administration and enforcement until in the 1870s when the pressure of police work began to overcome local government activities[125]

Police officers also had the benefit of sick pay, which was half the normal rate of pay for a limited period, something not normal for the workingman.

Many labourers were tempted by the better terms and conditions and prospects of police work. In the Norfolk parish of Scarming 31 sons of the soil joined the Metropolitan Police in 30 years "The very pick of the parish"[126]

Surrey and the future of Policing 1856

In 1856 Chief Constable Hastings submitted a paper to a select committee of parliament considering the future of policing.

House of Commons Mr Fitzroy in the chair. [127]
Mr Henley moved an amendment with the view of enabling justices of counties to determine what description of police force should be established in their respective districts--------

> Omitting the metropolitan part of the county the rural population might be taken as 111,000 a nice manageable little population. The chief divided the suspect portion of his community into three classes. The first comprised those who lived by the violation of the law, depredation, fraud &c., and prostitution. The second were persons who followed some legal occupation, but were known to have committed offences; and the third were known as associates of thieves, and were otherwise suspicious persons. Of the first class there were only 26 females of the second there were 9 and the third 1, altogether 36 a very satisfactory state, if it could be relied upon.
>
> There were 525 males who came under the same category. He would now see how Surrey stood however in the matter off offences committed and detection and punishment of offences.
>
> In the year 1851, which was the first year of the establishment of the police force in that county, the total number of persons taken into custody for every sort of offence was 684, and of that number 246 or one in three were

[124] Steadman Policing Victorian Community page 112
[125] Steadman Policing Victorian Community page53/4
[126] Victorian Village Life page 113
[127] The Times (London, England), Saturday, Apr 26, 1856

discharged at once by the magistrate. Now he (Mr Henley) was not what was called a "liberal" but he did not understand this wholesale apprehension of persons if no crime were committed; and this was a question, which, no doubt affected the poor man, it deserved to be looked into.

Of the 684, 314 were summarily convicted; 124 were committed for trial and 94 only were convicted.

In 1855 the total number of persons taken into custody was 947; of these 310 were at once discharged by the magistrates, 539 were summarily convicted, 96 were committed for trial and 64 only were convicted.

In both these years there was by no means a satisfactory amount of convictions upon commitments. In 1851 the proportion of convictions to committals was 75 per cent while in 1855 it was only 65 per cent. It appeared that in the year 1855 the population of the rural part of Surrey was 111,000. The number of housebreakings had amounted to no less than 36 and there had been one robbery, and of sheep stealing and horse stealing there had been 21 cases; and of the smaller offence hen roost breaking there had been 47 cases so the total number of cases amounted to 105.

Now let the committee mark the number of convictions, For the 36 offence of housebreaking and for the one case of robbery no one was apprehended. For the 21 cases of horse and sheep stealing the number of persons apprehended was seven and of those, the magistrates discharged 4 and the remaining 3 sent for trial, but not one of them was convicted. So for these 58 cases not one person has been convicted. Then with regard to the roost-breaking 47 offences had been committed and six persons apprehended of which three were discharged and the three sent for trial were convicted. That was the result of the system and could such a result be considered satisfactory?

Such a system might answer in a town, but in a rural district it could not, for the thieves would know the whereabouts of the police better than the police would that of the thieves; and at the same time the public generally relying upon the police force would not give themselves the slightest trouble to do anything to catch anybody. Another element for consideration upon which they could not be deceived was the proportion of convictions to committals in counties with police as compared with the same proportion of counties under the superintending constabulary system.

He had compared the statistics of four counties with police and four counties with constabulary, the population being greater in the latter; and he found that during the 15 years from 1840 -1854 inclusive, the aggregate number of committals in counties with police was 32,000 and the acquittals 9,300 being

29%; while the counties with no police the number of committals was 30,000 and the acquittals 7800 being only 25% and a fraction. He was not arguing against any police but in favour of letting counties adopt such a force as they thought best.

Having taken careful consideration of the evidence laid before the committee and the argument against the need to insist that a police force along the now accepted model should be introduced the Bill became an Act.

The time had come for central government to drive through the implementation of police forces and so they enacted the 1856 County and Borough Police Act "to render more effectual the police in Counties and Boroughs in England and Wales." [128] The measure commonly called the "Obligatory Act" enacted that where a Constabulary had not already been established for all or part of a County the magistrates were forthwith to cause such a force to be appointed for the whole of the residue of that County, as the case might be; and further that all the police forces of the Boroughs containing 5000 inhabitants or less were to be consolidated with the police of the county wherein such Boroughs might be situated. An annual statement of crimes committed had to be sent to the Home office as they did from Boroughs and Inspectors of Constabulary were appointed. The Inspectors would inspect and report to the Home Secretary who if the force was judged to be efficient, would provide a sum not exceeding one fourth of the cost of pay, clothing from the Treasury. [129]

1826 Murder at Fetcham - information from Australia

The following came to the editor from the Surrey Constabulary website

I refer to your story about the murder at Fetcham of John Akehurst in 1826; he was my gggg grandfather. I have been researching my family tree for the past forty years, particularly the Ayres side who were exclusively from Surrey. I have most, if not all, of "The Times" articles about the murder but not the many other reports contained in the other newspapers mentioned in your article. I transcribed the reports from "The Times" and believe a copy, via a relative, ended up at the Leatherhead History Society. I notice you mention a Colonel Christie, who claimed to be a neighbour of the Ayres family, he gave evidence at a Coronial Inquiry. I am hoping there was some mention somewhere of the Ayres family concerned in the death or anything about their origins. I know it's a long shot but!! I am also a retired copper having served in

[128] The County and Borough Police Act 1856 (19 & 20 Vict c 69)
[129] A History of Police in England WL Melville-Lee 1901 Kessinger Rare Reprints 2012 page 306

the Western Australia Police Force from 1949 until 1985. Incidentally, my money is on Bennett and Musk.

Your editor sent all he had but to date received no response.

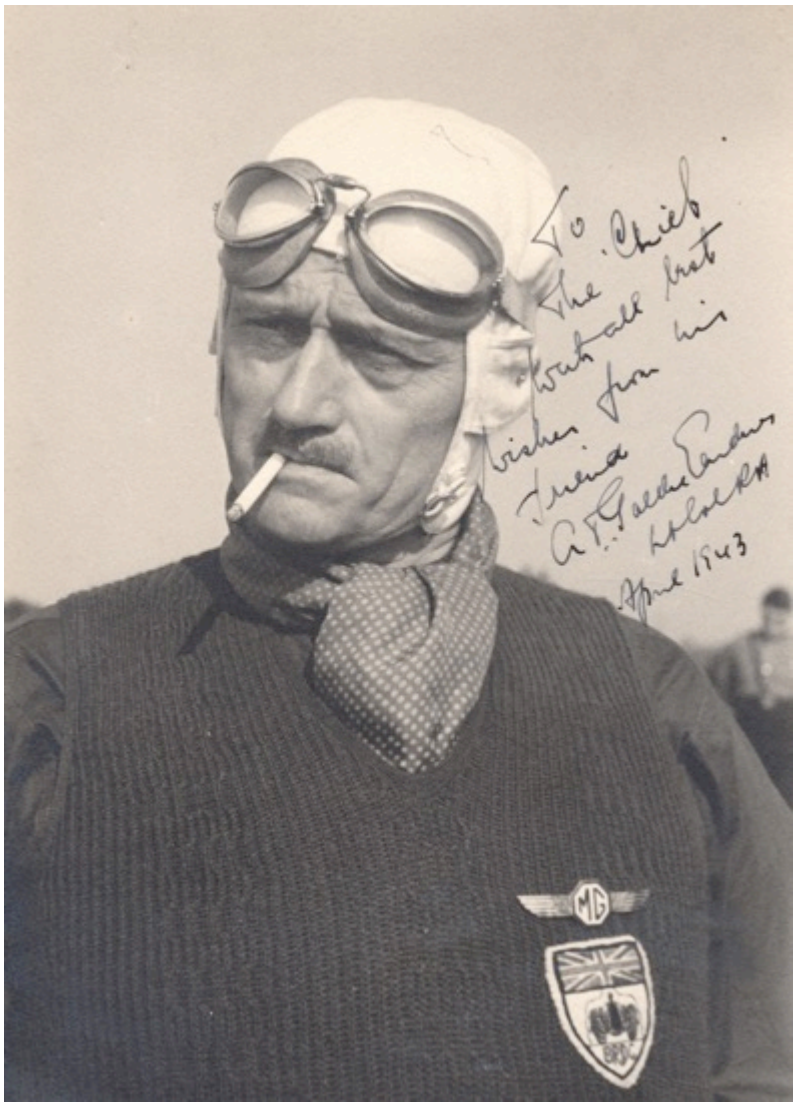
From Tony Collman

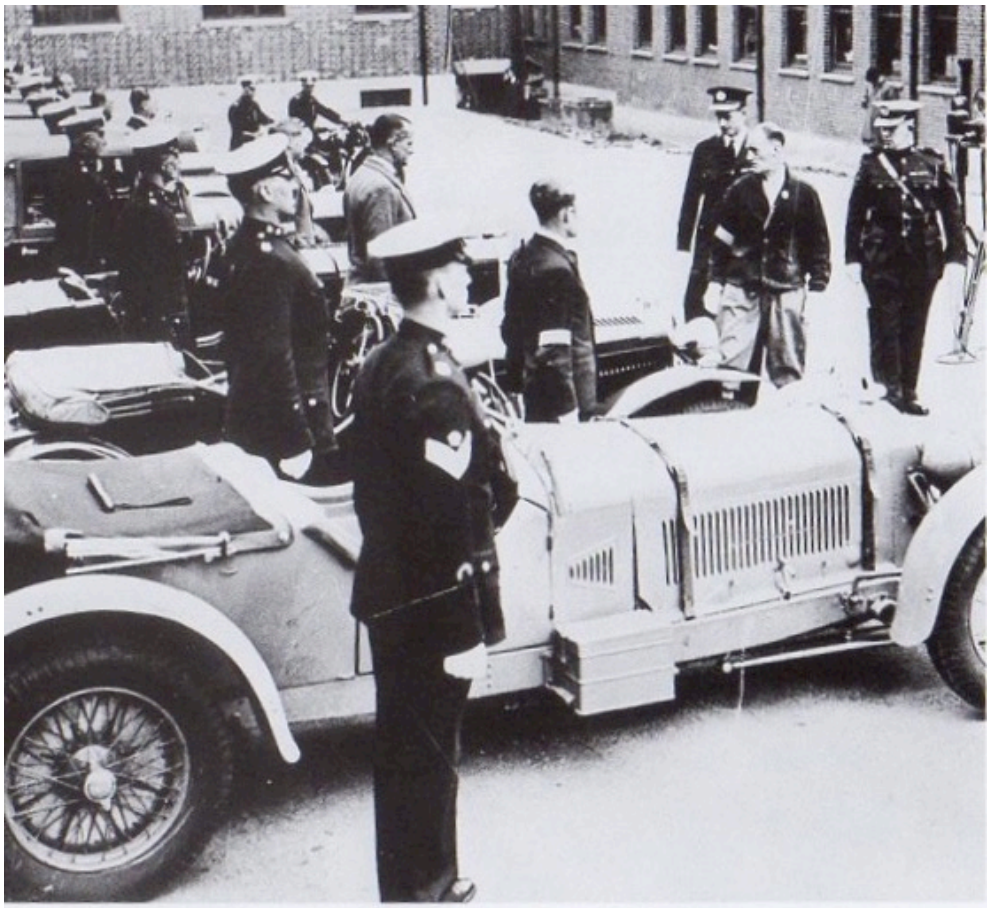
Alfred Thomas Goldie Gardner

1890-1958, motor racing driver

Special Constable Reigate Borough Police

Goldie Gardner was a member of Chief Constable William Beecher's Reigate Borough Police Special Constabulary mobile section under Sir Colin Campbell known as the "Blue Birds".





Chief Constable Beacher inspecting his mobile section in 1932.

National Archives

Alfred Thomas Goldie Gardner was born on May 31st 1890 in Essex, his mother's maiden name being Goldie. His early motoring interest lay in motorcycles but the First World War interrupted his ambition to race them, and on the outbreak he joined the army, becoming the youngest Major in the British Forces. In 1917 his reconnaissance plane was brought down by enemy fire and he sustained leg and hip injuries that were to hospitalise him for two years and leave him disabled for the rest of his life.

In this condition he began motor racing in 1924 and in 1930 he came to the attention of Cecil Kimber the managing director of M.G. and subsequently raced various of these cars with considerable success. In 1934 he bought a streamlined K3 Magnette and after accompanying Sir Malcolm Campbell to Daytona Beach to set a new Land Speed Record, his appetite was whetted for record-breaking, starting with a class record at Brooklands. In 1937 he went to Dessau in Germany where he created a new Flying Mile Record at 148.5mph.

He went on to set further records at Montlhery in France and returned to Germany later in the year to set new records. He now had in mind achieving 200mph for which purpose George Eyston's Magic Magnette Ex135 was acquired and modified to produce 196bhp. In November 1938 he returned to Germany and raised the record to 186mph. With the 200mph target still eluding him, in May 1939 he returned yet again to take the 1100cc record to 203mph, and with the engine rebored overnight he also took three 1500cc Class 'F' records.

Further attempts at the 750cc records were stymied by the outbreak of war, and he first of all **joined with Sir Malcolm Campbell in setting up the Mobile Special Constabulary** (The Blue Birds) and then helped reorganise civilian transport in liberated Europe.

Once the war had ended new Class 'H' (750cc) records were achieved in Italy and at Jabbeke, Belgium and then in 1947 Class 'I' (500cc) records were set, and in 1948 a Jaguar 2-litre experimental engine was borrowed to set Class 'E' (2000cc) records. This allowed him to claim records in 50% of the World International Classes. Further record-breaking continued at Jabbeke and in the USA through 1950-2 but in 1952 he suffered a cerebral haemorrhage and was forced to retire. He was holder of the OBE and received three BRDG Gold Stars.

He died in 1958.[130]

Dear Tony,

Cliff Uwins

6 June 2017

Your photograph is definitely of Lt - Col. Alfred Thomas Goldie Gardner OBE MC. (1890 - 1958). Usually know as Goldie (which was his mother's maiden name). His surname is often spelt as Gardiner or Gardener. There is plenty of information about him on the Internet - particularly Google. Prior to World War Two known as Major Gardner, which was his World War One rank. He enlisted in World War Two as a Lieutenant, but soon got back to his old rank of Major and then made Lt. Colonel.

I know he was living in Reigate from about 1937 until 1944/45 at Flat 2, Baron's Park, Church Street, Reigate. In 1939 his occupation was given as "Managing Director, Automobile Engineering Company". Post war, he was living at "Rosemount', Cronks Hill Road, Meadvale, Redhill - certainly up to 1956 (Source: Kelly's Street Directory). He died in 1958 in Eastbourne.

His motoring was mainly devoted to breaking speed records, which is how he was first in touch with Malcolm Campbell (also a Reigate resident), but Goldie drove "Light Cars" and was mostly associated with MG. He was the first to exceed 200mph in a sports car in 1938.

This link to The National Archives will tell you a lot about him, if you want to investigate further.

[130] http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/68fa9afd-b88f-4a26-b130-f1798bc99f14

http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/68fa9afd-b88f-4a26-b130-f1798bc99f14

Dear Tony,

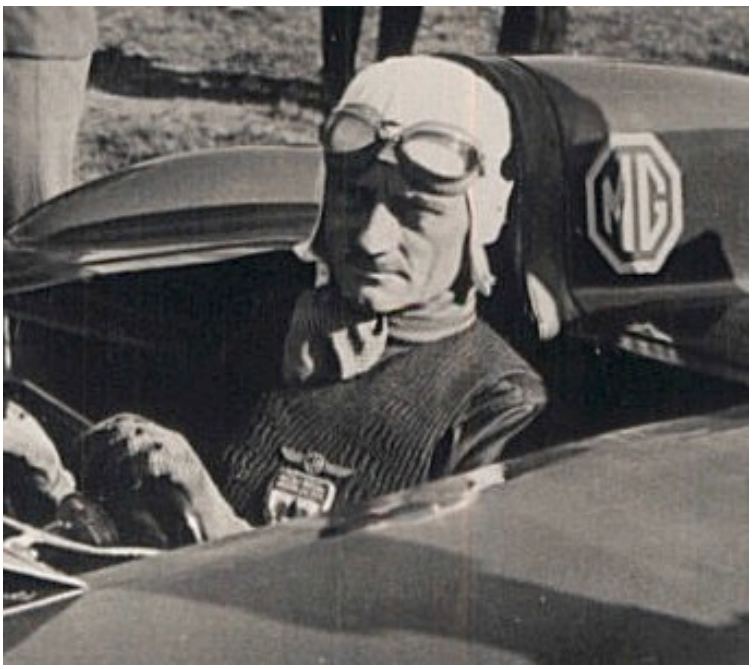
18 June 2017

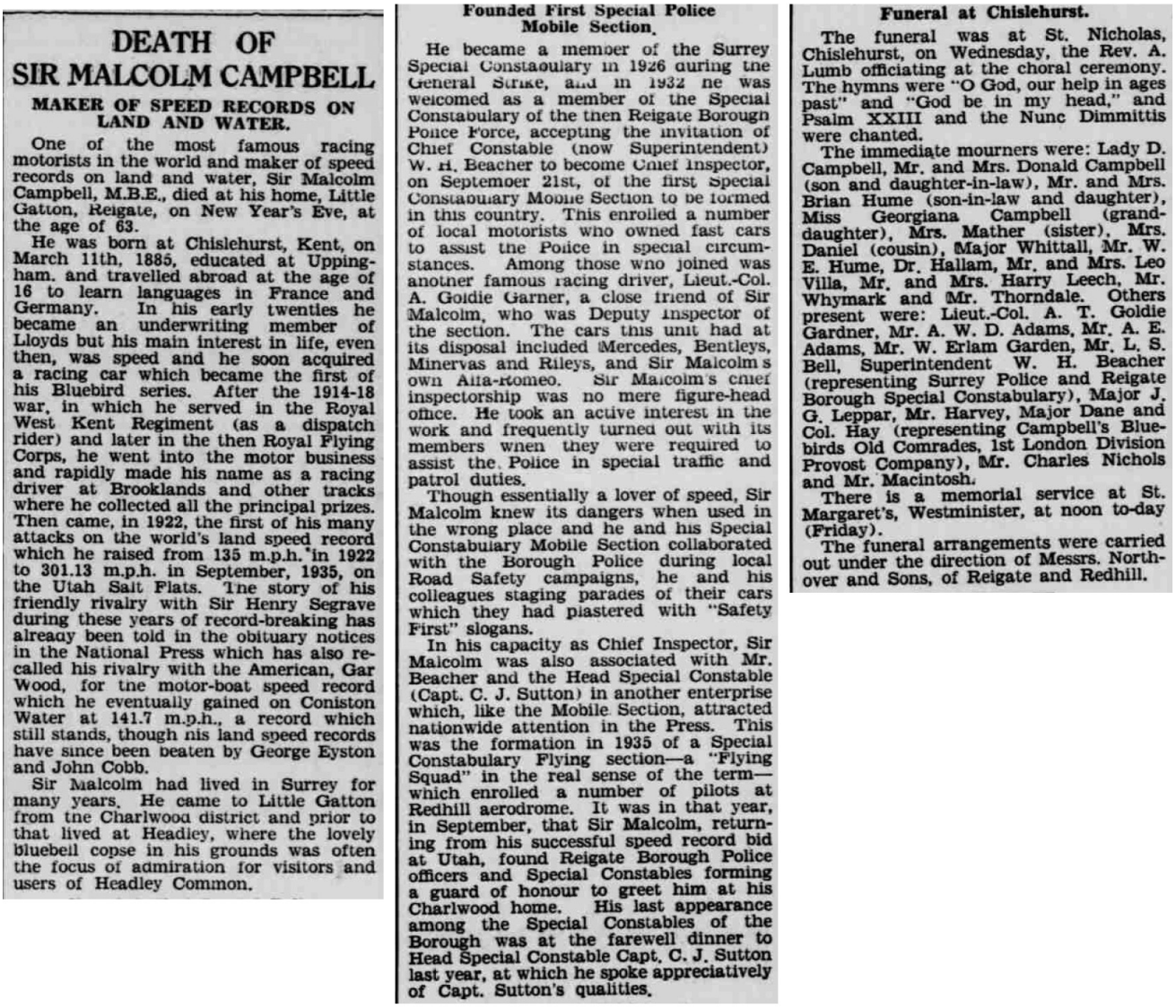
I copied the attached article from The Surrey Mirror In January 1949.

It is the account of Sir Malcolm's Funeral, which includes (in the middle column), his Mobile Special Constables - with Goldie Gardner and Chief Constable Beacher and a reference to his "Flying Squad", which I had never appreciated before was literally a group of pilots flying from Redhill Aerodrome.

Amongst the mourners at his funeral, there is a mention of four representatives of "Campbell's Blue Birds Old Comrades", '1st London Division, Provost Company.' Does this suggest that he organised and operated his 'Mobile Specials' beyond the Borough of Reigate"? I have not yet any further references to suggest that , but Malcolm Campbell will have to be another topic for me - he was both a National and Local celebrity, whereas Goldie is largely a forgotten man, except to MG Car owners and sports car racing history enthusiasts.

I have also found out that Goldie Gardner lived in the Borough of Reigate for more than 30 years and should have been remembered by more than a handful of inhabitants! He was awarded an OBE in 1949 and several awards for his motoring performances.





DEATH OF SIR MALCOLM CAMPBELL

MAKER OF SPEED RECORDS ON LAND AND WATER.

One of the most famous racing motorists in the world and maker of speed records on land and water, Sir Malcolm Campbell, M.B.E., died at his home, Little Gatton, Reigate, on New Year's Eve, at the age of 63.

He was born at Chislehurst, Kent, on March 11th, 1885, educated at Uppingham. and travelled abroad at the age of 16 to learn languages in France and Germany. In his early twenties he became an underwriting member of Lloyds but his main interest in life, even then, was speed and he soon acquired a racing car which became the first of his Bluebird series. After the 1914-18 war, in which he served in the Royal West Kent Regiment (as a dispatch rider) and later in the then Royal Flying Corps, he went into the motor business and rapidly made his name as a racing driver at Brooklands and other tracks where he collected all the principal prizes. Then came, in 1922, the first of his many attacks on the world's land speed record which he raised from 135 m.p.h. in 1922 to 301.13 m.p.h. in September, 1935, on the Utah Salt Flats. The story of his friendly rivalry with Sir Henry Segrave during these years of record-breaking has already been told in the obituary notices in the National Press which has also recalled his rivalry with the American, Gar Wood, for the motor-boat speed record which he eventually gained on Coniston Water at 141.7 m.p.h., a record which still stands, though his land speed records have since been beaten by George Eyston and John Cobb.

Sir Malcolm had lived in Surrey for many years. He came to Little Gatton from the Charlwood district and prior to that lived at Headley, where the lovely bluebell copse in his grounds was often the focus of admiration for visitors and users of Headley Common.

Founded First Special Police Mobile Section.

He became a member of the Surrey Special Constabulary in 1926 during the General Strike, and in 1932 he was welcomed as a member of the Special Constabulary of the then Reigate Borough Police Force, accepting the invitation of Chief Constable (now Superintendent) W. H. Beacher to become Chief Inspector, on September 21st, of the first Special Constabulary Mobile Section to be formed in this country. This enrolled a number of local motorists who owned fast cars to assist the Police in special circumstances. Among those who joined was another famous racing driver, Lieut.-Col. A. Goldie Garner, a close friend of Sir Malcolm, who was Deputy Inspector of the section. The cars this unit had at its disposal included Mercedes, Bentleys, Minervas and Rileys, and Sir Malcolm's own Alfa-Romeo. Sir Malcolm's chief inspectorship was no mere figure-head office. He took an active interest in the work and frequently turned out with its members when they were required to assist the Police in special traffic and patrol duties.

Though essentially a lover of speed, Sir Malcolm knew its dangers when used in the wrong place and he and his Special Constabulary Mobile Section collaborated with the Borough Police during local Road Safety campaigns, he and his colleagues staging parades of their cars which they had plastered with "Safety First" slogans.

In his capacity as Chief Inspector, Sir Malcolm was also associated with Mr. Beacher and the Head Special Constable (Capt. C. J. Sutton) in another enterprise which, like the Mobile Section, attracted nationwide attention in the Press. This was the formation in 1935 of a Special Constabulary Flying section—a "Flying Squad" in the real sense of the term—which enrolled a number of pilots at Redhill aerodrome. It was in that year, in September, that Sir Malcolm, returning from his successful speed record bid at Utah, found Reigate Borough Police officers and Special Constables forming a guard of honour to greet him at his Charlwood home. His last appearance among the Special Constables of the Borough was at the farewell dinner to Head Special Constable Capt. C. J. Sutton last year, at which he spoke appreciatively of Capt. Sutton's qualities.

Funeral at Chislehurst.

The funeral was at St. Nicholas, Chislehurst, on Wednesday, the Rev. A. Lumb officiating at the choral ceremony. The hymns were "O God, our help in ages past" and "God be in my head," and Psalm XXIII and the Nunc Dimmittis were chanted.

The immediate mourners were: Lady D. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Campbell (son and daughter-in-law), Mr. and Mrs. Brian Hume (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Georgiana Campbell (granddaughter), Mrs. Mather (sister), Mrs. Daniel (cousin), Major Whittall, Mr. W. E. Hume, Dr. Hallam, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Villa, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Leech, Mr. Whymark and Mr. Thorndale. Others present were: Lieut.-Col. A. T. Goldie Gardner, Mr. A. W. D. Adams, Mr. A. E. Adams, Mr. W. Erlam Garden, Mr. L. S. Bell, Superintendent W. H. Beacher (representing Surrey Police and Reigate Borough Special Constabulary), Major J. G. Leppar, Mr. Harvey, Major Dane and Col. Hay (representing Campbell's Bluebirds Old Comrades, 1st London Division Provost Company), Mr. Charles Nichols and Mr. Macintosh.

There is a memorial service at St. Margaret's, Westminister, at noon to-day (Friday).

The funeral arrangements were carried out under the direction of Messrs. Northover and Sons, of Reigate and Redhill.

The Surrey Mirror In January 1949

World of Tanks

There is a very interesting British army unit formed early in WW2, called The Coats Mission. The Coats Mission was a unit raised in 1940, with the express purpose of evacuating King George VI, Queen Elizabeth, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret in the event of a German invasion of Britain. It was run by a Major Coats of the Coldstream Guards, hence the name. The Coats Mission was composed of:

A special company of the Coldstream Guards, five officers and 124 Guardsmen, each one personally interviewed by Coats before being assigned. The Guards Company was based at Bushley Hall Golf Club.

A troop of the 12th Lancers, equipped with two Daimler and four Guy armoured cars. The role of the 12th Lancers was to evacuate the King and Queen. Four Rolls Royce

armoured cars at the Royal Mews would also join the troop if the invasion went ahead.

A troop of the 2nd Northamptonshire Yeomanry were based at Windsor Castle, equipped with four Guy armoured cars, the role of whom was the evacuation of the two princesses.

A section of 12 men from the RASC, who crewed four buses, were based at Bushley Hall Golf Club and were to transport the Guards Company.

Also:

A detachment of MPs from the 1st London Division Provost Company were also attached for escort and traffic control, and were equipped with Norton International racing motorcycles rather than the standard military motorcycle.[131]

During the late 1930s he commanded the Provost Company of the 56th (London) Division of the Territorial Army. From 1940 to 1942 he commanded the Military Police contingent of the Coats Mission tasked with evacuating King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and their immediate family from London in the event of German invasion. On 23 January 1943 he was transferred from the Corps of Military Police to the General List. On 16 December 1945, having attained the age limit of 60, Campbell relinquished his commission and was granted the honorary rank of Major.

Ocklynge Cemetery
Eastbourne[132]

[131] http://forum-console.worldoftanks.com/index.php?/topic/104456-a-rather-interesting-bit-of-information/
[132] https://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=19563682

London's Gangs at War

Dick Kirby

Paperback: 217 pages

Publisher: Pen & Sword Books Ltd (5 Jun. 2017)

Language: English

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About the Author

Dick Kirby was born in the East End of London and joined the Metropolitan Police in 1967. Half of his twenty-six years service was spent with Scotland Yards Serious Crime Squad and the Flying Squad. Kirby contributes to newspapers and magazines on a regular basis, as well as appearing on television and radio. The Guvnors, The Sweeney, Scotland Yards Ghost Squad, Brave Line Death on the Beat and Scourge of Soho are all published under the Wharncliffe True Crime imprint and he has further other published works to his credit. On retirement he lives near Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. Kirby can be visited at his website: www.dickkirby.com.

Introduction: The 1950s and 1960s saw a changing of the guard in London's gangland. A new and even more ruthless breed of criminal emerged to replace the ageing generation of likes of Sabini, Mullins and Hayes. Protection rackets on bookies, club owners and shops were commonplace. Prostitution and drugs offered rich pickings. Police corruption was all too commonplace. Thanks to media interest the names of Charlie Richardson, Mad Frankie Fraser, Scarface Smithson and the Nichols became as widely known as they were feared. And then there were the Kray Twins, whose notoriety and brutality became watchwords. But as this insider book reveals they did not have it all their own way. For a thrilling and shocking story London's Gangs at War is in a class of its own. What makes it so chilling is that the murders, torture and mayhem, actually happened.

Review: Dick Kirby has probably more knowledge than anyone else of the serious players of the London underworld and their interaction with the Metropolitan Police from the 1930s on. For those interested in this aspect of our history the names will come as no surprise, be they villains or senior police officers. There is a lot of graphic detail about the criminals and one thing is clear, what nasty, dangerous and extraordinarily violent men most of them were. Much of the violence was confined to themselves as they resolved some turf war or slight. However, their violence impacted upon the lives of witnesses and jurors as these men were arrested time and time again and frequently imprisoned but this had no impact upon their overall criminality. At times not surprisingly, there were "no witnesses" even if the pub or club was full of customers, and at others witnesses suddenly changed their minds having been threatened. Within the milieu of certain parts of the east end and south London as a resident you knew what was going on, who was involved but to speak out was to invite terrible retribution.

The senior detectives have walk on parts in the stories although their contribution to the unravelling of these complex gangs with terrified witnesses was immense. This is not a criticism of the book, which is about the criminals not the police though Kirby is honest enough to acknowledge that there were police officers that crossed the line into criminality. However it is also clear that the police officers tasked with countering these criminal terrorists were brave, resilient and strong men whose story is rarely told. That is where Kirby always wins through. In his books you know he has been there and understands all the pressures and dangers of investigating these top end criminals. For the detective constables and detective sergeants involved in these enquiries like most police officers:

> And some there be, which have no memorial; who are perished, as though they had never been; and are become as though they had never been born; and

their children after them. But these were merciful men, whose righteousness has not been forgotten.[133]

Kirby uses his experience to add clarity to some of the investigations and court reports and uses former colleagues who were involved to add "colour" to the story.

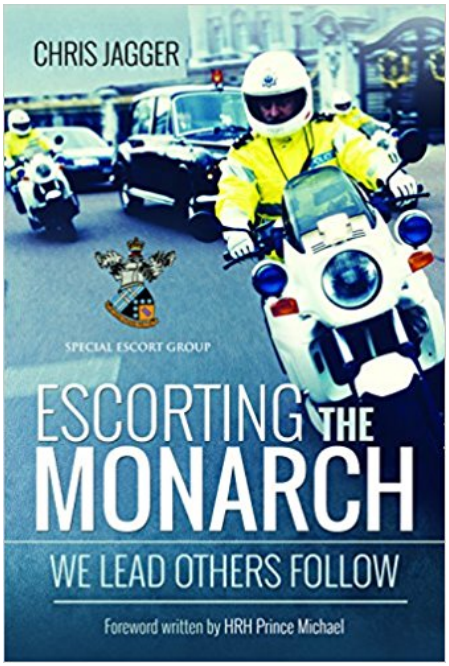
At times the book is not for the feint hearted. As Kirby writes, "Throughout these pages you have read some of the worst examples of bloody gang warfare, which spilled over to affect the lives of decent men and women who, through no fault of their own, were swept up as witnesses and jurors into this maelstrom of carnage." The question is asked, "Proper gents? Diamond geezers? You decide."

Having read the book, which at times would benefit from one of those intelligence programs linking people and locations together, I have no doubt those featured in the book were wicked, depraved men with no redeeming features. Not diamond geezers.

This is an excellent work, which has benefitted from meticulous research and has brought a number of complex very serious crime enquires to a manageable scale, resulting in this accessible and excellent book.

Escorting the Monarch Hardcover

Chris Jagger



[133] Ecclesiastics 44:9 1769 Oxford King James Bible Authorized Version

Escorting the Monarch is as close to an official history of the Metropolitan Police's 'Special Escort Group' (SEG) as one could hope for. You may have seen the team at work; as the combination of motorcycles and cars pass you by, they glide elegantly and seemingly effortlessly through busy traffic. Developing a dedicated and diligent team culture, they are masters of their trade. They hold a well-earned reputation for excellence amongst their piers; delivering their passengers (and cargo) on time, safely, in a great deal of style, and without fuss or mishap. Professional and precise in the execution of their operations, they are neither shaken nor stirred. Although the work of the SEG demands exquisitely high levels of presentation there is little room for gloss or glitter. The individuals and property they are charged to protect are assessed by government to need the highest possible levels of protection. From queens, kings, presidents and emperors, to priceless works of art, terrorists and high - risk prisoners, the group escort them all.

Written by the son of a retired SEG officer who himself served in the British Government's security and intelligence community, Escorting the Monarch is told, in part, through first hand stories and anecdotes gleaned from former officers of the group. The insights offered are unique, privileged and first of their kind. Chris Jagger unfolds a collection of fascinating and never before told stories built on high profile events, such as the funeral of Sir Winston Churchill, and the visit of Nelson Mandela. Now the SEG have honed their skills for over six decades.

Through a carefully constructed description of a changing security and political environment across the decades, and an insightful analysis of the ingenuity of those who have severed with the SEG, Escorting the Monarch explains the events that made the group who they are today.

Editor – Was it PC Keith Wilkins a Class 1 motorcyclist who left Dorking Traffic in the 1960s to serve with the SEG in London?

Surrey Constabulary Special Escort Group and Display Team

The following from www.surrey-constabulary.com

1967/68 Pip Kerridge: Surrey Constabulary Special Escort Group and Display Team was founded as a result of a Home Office directive to all forces with responsibility for an airport because of visiting VIP's when security demanded rescheduling landings in relation to international threats. Chief Superintendent Basil West was officer in charge Traffic and he designated Chief Inspector Dennis Hughes and me to form the team. We went to Kenley Aerodrome to study the Metropolitan Police team. Then we used Caterham Barracks for display practice before eventually moving to the sports ground at HQ. Motorcyclists were drawn from the three traffic centres. The security

procedure for VIP cars was carried out around Gatwick Airport. We were given a set time to get from Gatwick to Home Farm at Windsor. We only managed to get within a minute of the deadline.

Special Escort and Display Team

1978: Dick Johnson. This picture was taken in 1978 at the Force family day. It is a picture of the newly reformed Special Escort and Display Team. From the front leading back to the left is Ted Sherwood (Sergeant 340), Tony Buddle (PC6), Dick Johnson (PC680) Jof Clements (PC1092) Bob (Trooper) Cooper, not sure about the back rider. Leading back to the right behind Ted is Mel Huckle (PC446), I think Dave Stone, Les (Bones) Gillingham, and I am not sure about the last two. Bikes were 800cc BMW's. We practiced for weeks at Wisley aerodrome and if I remember correctly Tony Forward gave an excellent commentary over the PA system.