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

October 2018

www.surrey-constabulary.com
Editor Robert Bartlett
938at938@gmail.com

Surrey Constabulary History
Journal 45

Underwater Search Unit with Richard Bond, Dave Grant and Police Sergeant Harry Webb

Contents

Police Constable 452 Ian Sanders

Nick Sanders: Please find attached a photo of my late father Police Constable 452 Ian Sanders. The photo I believe was taken in Haslemere for Off Beat magazine in 1972. This was my father's first posting where he lived in the Police house attached to the Station with my mother.

Following Haslemere he was posted to Walton Police Station until 1975 when he joined the Traffic Department at Chertsey garage, where he remained until 1994. Ill health sadly took over and he passed away in April 1995 aged just 42.

My Dad started something of a policing dynasty when he joined the Job in 1971. My brother and I both joined Surrey Police in 2001. Neil PC2872 is currently on the dog section. I am former PC3067 but transferred to the Metropolitan Police in 2007 and I am currently posted to the Diplomatic Protection Group. However my son Billy joined last year aged 19 and is PC41177!

He is based at Staines Police station on Spelthorne Division. The collar numbers keep going up and up as they could no longer reissue collar numbers following the introduction of the Crime Information System in 1992.

My mum Jennifer also works for Surrey Police in the admin department at Esher Civic centre, following the closure of Esher Police Station.

THE RACE COURSE POLICE

By Jeff Cowdell and Peter Kennison

Re-printed with the permission of Dr Kennison from the Joural of the Police History Society Number 32 2018

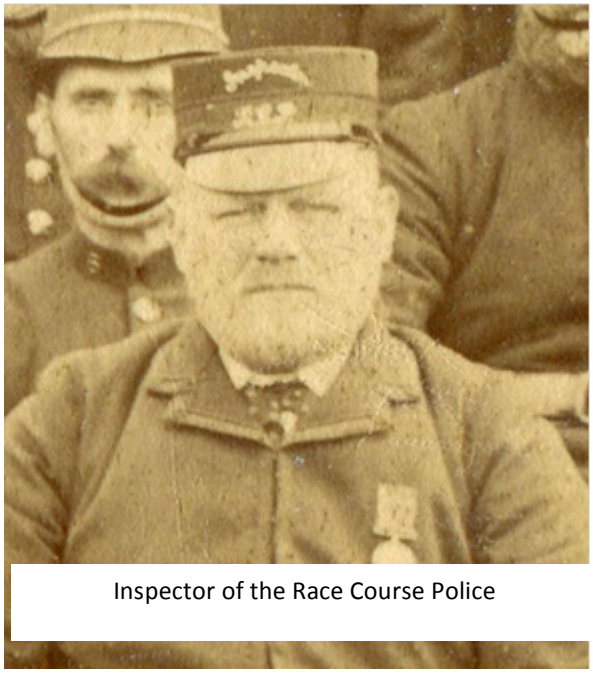
Race course police button

Horse racing is the second largest spectator sport and has been a very popular pastime with many horse racing courses originating since 1750 when the Jockey Club was formed. Gatwick Race course in Surrey commenced in October 1891 as part of the National Hunt season and shut down in 1940 at the start of the Second World War. The course, which was established beside the London to Brighton railway line, boasted a dedicated station with its own sidings for horses. The course now forms part of Gatwick airport.

On race day's large numbers of people flocked to Gatwick on one of the 26 trains that stopped there travelling from London. There has perennially been a problem with the policing of fairs and race courses all around the country. Many of the spectators were honest race goers however their number also included thieves, pickpockets and fraudsters. When betting, alcohol and large numbers of people gather in one place there is potential for disorder. The Metropolitan Police were traditionally in attendance at many of the races courses including Epsom, Ascot, Brighton, Sandown Park etc. even though it was inside the Surrey Constabulary area and well beyond its London border. The Metropolitan Police were present at those races attended by Royalty especially the Prince of Wales and later the King. They also policed the Lingfield race course as well, situated ten miles from the Gatwick course. The Metropolitan Police officers who were present were always on the lookout for those intent on criminal enterprise picking out known villains for special attention.

Race Course Police Helmet plate

When the Metropolitan Police declined to send any officers for the October 1893 meeting at Lingfield the race organisers feared problems. The Metropolitan Police were sending police officers on special duties – strike duty and numbers were depleted therefore they could not honour their previous commitments. The coal strikes were not over by the time the Gatwick meetings came to be decided so the Race Organisers took matters into their own hands.



Inspector of the Race Course Police

The organisers set about establishing a Race Course Police of their own. A private Special Police Force was formed consisting of pensioners from the Metropolitan and City Police Pensioners Employment Association (MCPPEA). The MCPPA were based at Queens Hall, James Street SW. and had been formed in 1888 with the object of finding employment temporary or permanent for Metropolitan and City police pensioners. Their patrons were the Home Secretary, Police Commissioner's for London, MPs and Justices of the Peace. In 1893 780 had paid subscriptions to what in effect was an employment agency where potential employers could find a reliable, honest hardworking man for a position of trust.

Retiring police officers under 55 years of age from London and the City of London with a good character could apply to join the association via a small quarterly subscription and were retained on the books until employment was found. That year 350 men had been found work as vergers, watchmen, hall porters, caretakers, messengers, turnstile men[1], gardeners, grooms, attendants, time keepers.[2] These men formed part of a reserve of officers who when pensioned were allowed to retain their uniforms in case they were needed for special occasions. The object of the MCPPA went beyond just finding work for the pensioners who retired relatively early. It was about finding the right sort of responsible work not onerous but employing the skills that had been learnt over the years as a policeman. Each policeman receives 7 shillings a day when they are in attendance at Race events although some have other responsibilities such as gate keepers or work in the stable yard which earned them more at £1 7s 6d.[3]

In fact both Gatwick Race Course Company and the Lingfield equivalent employed police pensioners from this organisation. The Race Course Police were available for

[1] The Police Review and Parade Gossip 10th April 1893 p170
[2] Uxbridge & W. Drayton Gazette - Saturday 10 March 1888
[3] Surrey Mirror - Friday 05 October 1906

any duty at any racecourse.[4] In the 1895 season there was trouble at Lingfield when some of the Race course police were assaulted.

Sergeant of the race Course police

When groups of drunken men cause serious disturbances at race meetings the Race Course Police need to on hand to intervene and protect the innocent law abiding race goer. Under the instructions of Col. Brewster who was Lingfield Staff manager and Jockey Club representative one such officer was Austin Porter (who had retired from the Metropolitan Police in 1886) gave evidence of violence and damage by Thomas Smith who he knew and others towards himself and Walter Coborn, Thomas Reid and other private constables. Smith had been arrested when a group of men started throwing glass bottles and tumblers at them however later by the station a group of over 100 so called roughs created a disturbance with further damage where Smith was again involved and a man called Gartell. Hewitt another constable was badly injured with a 4inch scalp wound by another man. At Surrey Assizes Smith was acquitted and Gartnell convicted. There was evidence that plain-clothes detectives probably from the MCPPEA were organised by Col. Brewster at Lingfield [5] and Folkestone race courses. Other courses such as Bath and Salisbury wished to employ the police because of disturbances at had occurred at their race events. Col. Brewster could dismiss any of his police for misconduct and also any of the gatekeepers.[6]

At Lingfield in 1898 an anticipating trouble the Gatwick Race Course Company decided to employ a particularly large contingent of police where Scotland Yard Detectives patrolled the London end and all the stations on the London to Brighton line to ward off objectionable people.[7] Inside the racecourses at Lewes, Gatwick, Lingfield and Brighton the Race Course Police performed their duty.

[4] The Police Review and Parade Gossip Dec 11the 1893 p591
[5] Surrey Mirror - Friday 04 August 1899
[6] Sporting Life - Thursday 04 October 1906
[7] Morning Post - Tuesday 13 September 1898

Whilst the new police groups were being formed they could not allow the same buttons, numerals, helmet and cap badges to be worn as this group did not represent the Metropolitan or City of London Police. They were semi-official with the equivalent powers of a constable that were needed to police a gathering of race goers. Yet these men were engaged simply to observe and look out for trouble - for recognising and dealing with known pick pockets and villains.

Their badge chosen to be used on helmets for sergeants and constables was a Metropolitan Police style eight pointed star with separate circle centre bearing the title Race Course Police and within the centre a collar number in this case 179. The badge was issued in blackened metal. [8] The badge did not have the crown or garter inner circle as Royal permission would have been required.

A rare and original photograph captioned Race Course Police, Lingfield, 1894 is shown below and presents over seventy police officers, most of them wearing helmets but some wearing kepis. They are wearing Metropolitan Police style uniforms with the eight pointed star pattern helmet plate. Those wearing kepis have the letters R.C.P in script, two with the letters Inspector above. All of the men are mature in age and most are wearing the 1887 Jubilee Medal, only awarded to members of the Metropolitan Police and City of London forces for duty at the Royal event. Except for the inspectors all the remainder are identifiable by a collar number each side of their uniform as well. The police officers were also equipped with their truncheons, which they have used on a number of occasions.[9]

[8] This badge is shown with the kind permission of Graham Stevens of the Police Insignia Collectors Association (PICA) its current owner.
[9] Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser - Saturday 29 July 1899

The photograph above shows the constables and sergeants wearing a duty armlet as was the norm however none have been issued with a whistle and chain. The sergeants stripes do not conform to the normal pattern issue for Metropolitan or City of London Police and unusually only worn of one sleeve of the tunic. However Newspaper archives reveal that these police were employed by Each Race Course Company up and down the country and were presumably sworn in as special constables. The Employment Association and indeed the race Course Police ceased to exist after 1914 when war started and both fell into obscurity.

Authors: Dr Peter Kennison is a retired Inspector of the Metropolitan Police and the son of the late Police Sergeant Frank Kennison Surrey Constabulary. He is a lecturer at Middlesex University and the author of a number of books. Jeff Cowdell is an expert on police badges and insignia and a former member of the Staffordshire Police.

PC Ran a mile at midnight to capture Burglar

1918 February 6: Chertsey Magistrates yesterday **commended PC Holloway** for chasing across country at midnight and after a mile run effecting the capture of Edwin Richardson who is committed to the Assizes on a charge of attempting to burgle Ottershaw vicarage.

William Beacher Reigate Borough Police

Received in October 2018 from Celia Irwin in Australia, the granddaughter of Billy Beacher the last Chief Constable of the Reigate Borough Police. I was Billy Beacher's only grandchild, my Mother his only child.

I have wonderful memories of my Grandfather, such a character! He would stop the car if he saw a homeless person and give me half a crown to give them. Not surprising I have worked in homelessness services as a social worker both in the UK and Australia for over thirty years!

My eldest son has just graduated from the Police Academy in Melbourne Victoria and my younger son graduates mid November. Must be in the blood! I have given my eldest son the gold pocket watch he was presented with, I am having a silver plate the Warnham Comrade's club gave him on appointment to Chief Constable engraved for my younger son.

We have the photo of him on Dolly the grey mare at Horsham Police Station and the portrait of him as Chief has always hung in our house.

My Mother was not well in her latter years and many photo's and memorabilia went missing. Anything you have would be gratefully received so I can put together a history for the boys. I have always made him part of our family even though he died in 1974. The Police force was his life, I think he would be so proud of his great grandsons.

William Beacher, chief constable Reigate Borough Police
1931 - 1947.

There was always crime and violence – 1820

1820 March 30 Maliciously shooting: James Alldis and John Bunn Esq., were indicted under the late Lord Ellenbourough's Act, the one as a principal the other as accessory for feloniously an, wilfully and maliciously shooting at Sarah Mitchell with a fowling piece loaded with powder and shot at Chertsey on the 27 December last, with intent to murder her. There were other counts laying the intent to maim, disable or do some grievous bodily harm. The case was that Bunn a wealthy gentleman living at Chertsey and the prisoner Alldis was his coachman. In the evening of the 27th December the young woman a servant out of place, had been out with another woman and two youths to see a friend at Weybridge.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock she and here companions determined to return home by a different route than by that which they set out, owing to the roughness and disagreeable nature of the latter, and they chose to adopt a path which led through Mr Bunn's farmyard, and which was stated to have been, not more than three years a public way. It seems there were two gates at opposite sides of the farmyard. The first they entered without difficulty and on coming to the second they found it was fastened. Whilst trying to open it and at the same time determining to turn back, a dog

began to bark. At the same instant the prisoner Alldis, who lodged in a lone house about a quarter of a mile from his master open the casement window and cried out "Ho!" It was a moonlight night.

One of the young men answered "Ho! mate;" and before anything further passed the prisoner discharged a fowling piece at the group, the contents of which wounded the young woman dangerously in one of her thighs and slightly touched the rest of the party. The lady fell on the shoulder of one of the young men and the other female addressing the prisoner, told him they had meant no harm – that they were wayfaring travellers – that they had often gone that way before and thought no harm in doing so again. The prisoner warned them to be gone and said if they did not he would fire again. The prisoner was in his shirt having started from his bed in consequence of the alarm given by the dog and discharged the piece under they were thieves in his master's yard. In consequence of the menace given by the prisoner the injured lady and her companions immediately made the best of their way out of the farmyard to avoid any further danger and with great difficulty she was got home.

She was confined a considerable time from the wound she received and appears now to be an incurable cripple. A few days afterwards the prisoner Mr Bunn was applied to by two of the same party for some relief for the young lady. He told them that the other prisoner was an honest and faithful servant of his and he had only acted by his orders and that he Mr Bunn, would have done the same under the circumstances. In consequences of an application to the magistrates at Chertsey Mr Bunn however agreed to maintain the young lady during her illness but afterwards he repented of his kindness and said she must look to her parish. It appears that no complaint has been made by the young lady against Mr Bunn as an accessory the charge being confined to the servant Alldis but at the Assizes both were indicted before the Grand Jury, Mr Baron Garrow strongly reprobated the prosecution again Bunn and charged the Jury that they must acquit both prisoners for even if death had ensued it would not have been murder. His Lordship however lamented that Mr Bunn should have suffered his pity for the suffering of the young lady to abate under any circumstances. The Jury found both prisoners Not Guilty.[10]

1820 December 25: A **new method of apprehending thieves:** In consequence of the alarming increase of street robberies in the Borough some officers of Union Hall made a determination to get among the thieves by some means disguised, and accordingly a few nights ago Hall dressed himself as an old gentleman, with a powdered periwig and exhibiting a large bunch of seals, amongst which he had ingeniously placed a number of sharp fish hooks. In this part he travelled about in the most daring part of the neighbourhood and even met many old customers but they would not angle because it seems they suspected the bait.

[10] The Times 30 March 1820

Hall having no doubt that he had been recognised next sent a stranger and he also returned unmolested. Next night a parish constable went forth attire like an exquisite of taste and he performed his new character so well two nymphs named Donavan and Burgess, whose exploits are well known to the police, soon picked him up. They politely invited him home but he assured them "pon honour"[11] he could not consent. One of them contrived to purloin his pocket book, which was quite empty and the other made an attempt at his watch; but when she felt the hooks, she exclaimed that they were betrayed. It was in vain to attempt an escape; the ci-devant[12] dandy and his assistants surrounded and lodged them in the watch house from where they were brought to the office and committed. [13]

1820 January 31 1820: Application was made to Union Hall a few days ago to the Magistrates to send two police officers to Chertsey for the purpose of apprehending a fellow who had cut and **stabbed several females** in different parts of their body with a sharp instrument in a similar manner to a monster much talked about, in France. Mr Wells made the application, an opulent gentleman farmer of ham farm near Chertsey whose servant girl had been stabbed. Two officers named Hammond and Haynes were sent down and they interrogated Mr Well's servant who showed them her wounds, cuts to both arms. Great alarm was caused in the neighbourhood and the Duchess of York living at Oatlands offered a fifty-pound reward. After a fruitless search for many miles around and doubting the girl they took her before a county magistrate that she might make her deposition on oath. After some questioning the girl admitted injuring herself but would offer no explanation. The females again walk about without being in constant terror of the supposed monster. [14]

Robert Hartley
1820s: a prolific burglar including in the county of Surrey

Robert Hartley was a prolific burglar including in the county of Surrey. His story is an indication of the type of man who was committing crime and to whom the parish constable was exposed when doing his duty. Hartley was finally executed for "Wilfully Stabbing." The ruthless deeds of this young offender almost rival those of the notorious Avershaw[15].

Hartley was convicted at the Maidstone Assizes, on the 16th of December, 1822, of wilfully stabbing Captain Owen, of the Bellerophon convict ship, lying at Sheerness, on the 29th of the preceding August, where Hartley was confined as a transport[16].

[11] Upon my honour
[12] From an earlier time
[13] The Morning Chronicle 25 December 1820
[14] Bristol Mercury Jan 31 1820
[15] Executed 1795 for the murder of a Bow Street Peace Officer
[16] Convicted and awaiting transportation

Some days before his execution he confessed to the Rev. Mr. Winter that he had been concerned in upwards of two hundred burglaries in Kent, Essex, Surrey, Middlesex, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Yorkshire, Westmorland, Durham, Lincoln, and Norfolk. He had been confined in sixteen different prisons, besides undergoing several examinations at the different police-offices; and had gone by the following names:-- Robt. Stainton, Alexander Rombollen, George Grimes, Robert Wood, William Smith, George Croggington, and Robert Hartley.

Hartley's father formerly kept an inn (the Sir John Falstaff) at Hull, in Yorkshire. He was put to school in that neighbourhood; but his conduct there was so marked with depravity, and so frequently did he play the truant, that he was dismissed as unmanageable. He then, although only nine years of age, began with pilfering and robbing gardens and orchards, till at length his friends were obliged to send him to sea. He soon contrived to run away from the vessel in which he had been placed, and, having regained the land, pursued his old habits, and got connected with many of the principal thieves in London, with whom he commenced business regularly as a housebreaker, which was almost always his line of robbery. Hartley acknowledged that, from his earliest days, he was of a most vindictive and revengeful spirit. He had been punished when at school, and in revenge contrived to get from his bed in the night, and destroy the whole of the fruit trees, and every plant and shrub in his master's garden.

At another time, having robbed a neighbour's garden, Hartley was detected and punished, when, in order to wreak his vengeance, he set fire to the house in the night, which was nearly destroyed, together with its inmates. He had adopted a plan to escape from his father's house in the night time without detection, which was done by means of a rope ladder that he let down from his bed-room window; and, after effecting his robberies, he used to return to his room in the same way. Hartley had once before received sentence of death, and was not respited till within a few hours of the usual time of execution; he was then sent to Botany Bay, from whence he contrived to make his escape, and afterwards entered on board one of his Majesty's ships in the East Indies.

Whilst at this station Hartley was removed to the hospital on shore at Bombay, on account of sickness; but even in this state he could not refrain from thieving. His practice was to scale the walls of the hospital in the evening, and waylay the natives, whom he contrived to rob by knocking them down with a short stick, and then seizing their turbans, in which their wealth was usually deposited. While on this station a gentleman on board the ship missed a box of pearls, and suspicion falling on a native Indian, he was put on shore and dreadfully tortured, his fingers and toenails being torn out to make him confess. A few days before Hartley's execution he confessed that he stole the pearls and secreted them in a crevice in the ship's side, whence they had slipped to the bottom, and he could not recover them. He wrote an account of this circumstance to the commander of the ship, who came to Maidstone immediately, and

recognised him as having been engaged as an officer's servant on board, and Hartley assured him that the pearls still remained in the place where he had secreted them.

Hartley acknowledged that he was an accomplice in the murder of Mr. Bird and his housekeeper, at Greenwich, for which murder Hussey was executed in 1818, but that neither himself nor Hussey were the actual murderers. Hartley obtained admission into the house by presenting a note at the door, when himself, with Hussey and another person, whom he named, rushed into the house and shut the door. Hartley instantly ran up stairs to plunder the drawers, and whilst there he heard a loud cry for mercy. He went to the top of the stairs, and saw Hussey pull Mr. Bird's housekeeper to the floor, whilst struck her repeatedly with a hammer. Hartley ran down stairs, and saw Mr. Bird lying dead on his back. The sight so affected him, that he immediately threw on the table two watches which he had secured, and ran out of the house, and never saw Hussey afterwards, nor had he any share in the plunder.

Happy would it have been had his hands always been as free from blood, as he confessed that he afterwards met a gentleman on the highway, and shot him dead; after which he took from his person a watch and seventy-five pounds. Hartley was also witness to another scene of murder, which occurred in one of his midnight robberies. Himself and a companion had entered the house of a gentleman, who, being alarmed, seized the poker, and made towards Hartley, who snapped a pistol, which misfired. The gentleman seized him by the collar, and dragged him to the floor, when Hartley's companion plunged a knife into his heart, and he fell dead upon Hartley. Two ladies had followed the gentleman into the room, and, at the horrid sight, they instantly fainted, whilst Hartley and his companion made their escape.

He has also frequently confessed that the murderer of Mrs Donatty was the above mentioned ----, whom he represented to be a most bloodthirsty villain. In one of his midnight excursions with two of his companions, he had a narrow escape of his life. They had packed up the principal part of the plate in the lower rooms, when one of his companions with horrid oaths, declared that he would proceed up stairs; in attempting which he was shot dead at the side of Hartley, who, with his other companion, made a hasty retreat. This circumstance only served to harden him in iniquity, as he acknowledged that he was totally devoid of fear or natural affection.

Feelings of remorse were, however, awakened a few days before his trial, by an affectionate letter from his sister, imprisoned for debt, whom he had robbed of two hundred pounds, by forging a power of attorney; by which he obtained possession of a legacy of that amount, which had been bequeathed to her by a distant relation.

Hartley looked forward to the time of his execution with astonishing coolness; and, in order that he might have the day continually before him, he had drawn a circle on paper, to form a kind of dial, with an index pointing to the number of days yet remaining; and this index he moved daily, as the days of life decreased. This monitor

he fastened against the wall of his cell, where it was constantly in view. He was twenty-five years of age and about five feet six inches high.

On Thursday morning January 2 1823, this hardened offender underwent the awful sentence of the law, on Pennenden Heath near Maidstone. From the time of his condemnation to the evening preceding his execution he behaved in the most impenitent manner, stating his disbelief in a future state, and disregarding the pious exhortations of the chaplain. He was wont to speak of his wicked deeds with exultation, and appeared to be totally lost to all sense of moral rectitude and religious feeling. [17]

1970 Fast cars for Surrey Constabulary

From the Dorking Advertiser featuring 45 years ago

1970 July 23: Fast cars for Police: Surrey police have a new high-speed weapon to fight mobile law-breakers. It is the new Triumph 2.5PI (petrol injection) Mark 2, the first of which took to the road on Friday. They are being introduced gradually to replace the Cortina GT cars, which have been in use for five years. The 2.5 PI Mark 2 is capable of well over 100mph. They are white with an orange and blue reflective stripe from front to back on both sides, which makes them easily visible at night. The new cars will be driven only by top police drivers and are full of the latest emergency equipment. They will operate from the Traffic centres at Godstone, Burpham and Chertsey.[18]

The new fleet of Cortina GT

[17] http://www.exclassics.com/newgate/ngsupp.txt Newgate calendar
[18] Dorking Advertiser Yesteryear 23 July 2015 – 45 years ago

Burpham 1969 John Hitt right and Mick Wickes Ford Cortina

John Ewens with an early Cortina

The new Cortina Fleet

SURREY CONSTABULARY

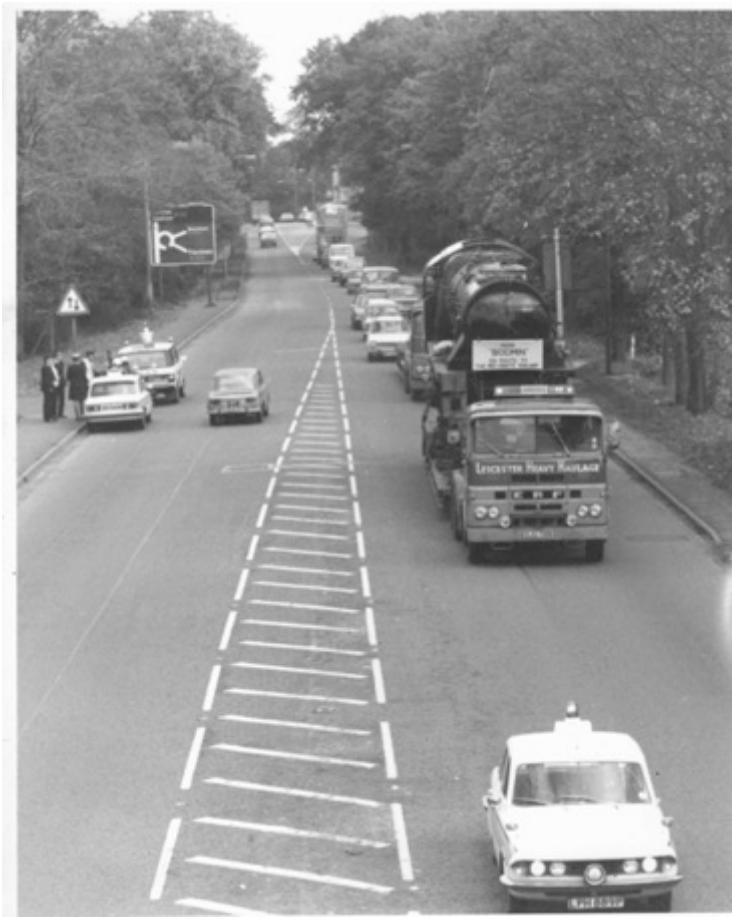
Cortina in action!

The Triumph PI

Triumph 2.5PI (petrol injection) Mark 2

Triumph 2.5PI (petrol injection) Mark 2

Triumph 2.5PI (petrol injection) Mark 2



The killing of a Four Year Old
1954

1954 October 16: At a special court at Weybridge Police Station last night Margaret Morfflew aged 23 a domestic servant was charged with the murder on or about 31 January this year of her daughter. She was remanded in custody.

1954 October 20: The body of a child was recovered on Sunday after the police had dug for five days on Laleham golf course, was identified at the inquest at Chertsey yesterday as that of Patricia Mary Morfflew aged four. Detective Sergeant Boshier of Weybridge said he showed clothing to the child's grandmother and she identified it as that worn by Patricia on December 30 last. Dr AK Mant a pathologist said he was conducting an examination into the cause of death. The inquest was adjourned until November 16.

1954 October 23: Morfflew appeared on remand at Chertsey on a charge of Grievous Bodily Harm on Patricia aged 4 and was remanded for a week. Detective Inspector Barlow repeated his evidence from the previous hearing. Morfflew made a statement, which it was not intended to produce at this stage. [19]

1954 November 24 Child's body found buried on links – murder: In a statement read to Chertsey Magistrates Court yesterday a woman alleged to have said that a man with whom she was living dug a hole on a golf course and buried in it the body of her daughter aged four. The child died after being punished. The woman a domestic servant Margaret Morffew aged 23 and John Holick aged 31 a labourer were jointly charged with the murder of Mary Morffew. All three lived in a caravan in Mixnam's lane Chertsey but the child disappeared causing concern. In October Hollick was interviewed by police when he said that he had killed the child then took the police to Laleham golf course and pointed out a place but no body was found. Hollick behaved very violently towards the mother and child so violently the child was killed. The body was placed in a suitcase taken to the Links and buried. Detective Inspector Barlow based at Weybridge interviewed Hollis who said, "The child is dead. I killed her." The child's body was recovered from a grave some distance from the place Hollick indicated. The hearing was adjourned.

1954 November 25: Both were committed for trial by Chertsey magistrates. They intended to plead not guilty. Yesterday DC Joseph Futter of Weybridge said in evidence that on October 12 Hollick said, "The child is dead. I killed her. It was late at night when we buried it. Margaret came with me." Detective Sergeant H Boshier of Weybridge said on October 13 digging on the links went on all day at a spot indicated by Detective Inspector Barlow. Two days later Morffew told him, "I want Patsy found." They went to the spot and Detective Sergeant Boshier asked her, "Are you

[19] The Times 23 October 1954

sure you want to do this? It is entirely a matter for you." She replied, "Yes, I don't want her to stop here. I know it is here unless John moved her. It was a terrible thing that we did. I want her found. She is in a little floral dress with glass buttons with her teddy bear, bunny rabbit too, Father Christmas ornament off the Christmas tree and her plastic tea set. I wrapped them up in a blanket with her. We brought her here in a suitcase. John put it in the ground and cut round it with a spade. Then he rolled the grass back." Digging continued throughout October 16 and 17. The child's body was found at a depth of 2ft 6ins. [20]

1**955 March 9: Man sentenced to seven years**: John Hollick 32, labourer was sentenced to seven years imprisonment at Kingston Assizes for the manslaughter of Patricia Mary Morfflew aged 4. He was found not guilty of murdering her. The child's mother was found Not Guilty of murder and manslaughter. She pleaded guilty to " well knowing John Hollick on February 1 1954 unlawfully killed and slew Patricia Mary Morfflew on that day and afterwards did receive, comfort and harbour John Hollick and assisted and maintained him."[21] **1954 March 12: Probation for mother of buried child:** Margaret Morfflew was placed on probation at Kent Assizes yesterday. The judge had postponed sentence at Kingston Assizes.[22]

Chief Constable Herman Rutherford decided:

1967 January 26: Chief Constable Herman Rutherford at JBB of the Police Federation: CID officers **work long hours** and this must stop. The caseload is quite low and CID officers must reduce their hours.[23]

1967 January 26: Chief Constable Herman Rutherford at JBB of the Police Federation "If they don't want **drill**, they needn't have it"[24]

1967 Explosion murder charge

1967 January 31 Explosion murder charge: A man whose wife's body was recovered from the debris of his home after an explosion on Friday appeared before the magistrates at Woking charged with her murder. Maurice Cox of Vale Farm Road, Woking was remanded in custody for a week. Detective Inspector S Harman said he arrested Cox at Brookwood Hospital when he said "Only that I was so depressed and wanted to end my life and take her with me." [25] **7 March 1967: Wife murder charge:** The body of a woman aged 48 was found with a knife in her chest in the

[20] The Times 25 November 1954
[21] The Times 9 March 1955
[22] The Times 12 March 1955
[23] Surrey JBB minute book
[24] Surrey JBB minute book
[25] The Times 31 January 1967

rubble after a gas explosion. Her husband Maurice Cox was accused of murdering Daisy who was found in their partially demolished house. He was found with his head in the gas oven but was not seriously injured. Cox made a statement in which he said he "killed his wife by hitting her on the head with a chisel. After doing this he hit her with a hammer and then stabbed her in the heart." He decided to commit suicide by gassing himself and put his head into the gas oven with all the taps turned on. This was in the morning and he tried to put a knife in his chest. Sent to Surrey Assizes in custody pleading not guilty. [26]

The downfall of a Victorian Hero

1875 June 26: Outrage on a train: Guildford magistrates on Thursday a charge of assaulting in a railway carriage Miss Rebecca Kate Dickenson 21, of Midhurst against Colonel Valentine Baker of the 10th Hussars. The court was very crowded with a large number of officers from Aldershot present.

Rebecca Kate Dickenson

On the 17th instant she was travelling from Petersfield to Waterloo in a first class carriage alone in the compartment. At Liphook the prisoner with the appearance of a gentleman, got in and they entered into conversation. After the train left Woking station the prisoner assaulted Miss Dickenson. If substantiated the case would have to go for trial. It was alleged that after leaving the station the prisoner changed seats and sat by the young lady, caught her by the hand, put his arm around her waist, saying

[26] The Times 7 March 1967

"You must kiss me darling." She got up and after great trouble rang the bell but the glass was broken. The prisoner forced her back into a corner, kissed her on the lips before dropping down and putting his hand up her skirt onto her stockings. She managed to open the window and screamed but no one heard her and the prisoner pulled her back in. She screamed again, turned the door handle of the door and slipped out backwards on the footboard and held with her left hand the handle of the door. The prisoner had hold of her arm and she was firmly holding his. They remained in this position until the train stopped and passengers, the driver and guard helped her. The version of the victim hanging out of the train was supported by a number of witnesses. She then got into a compartment with a vicar and at Waterloo a police sergeant was informed and they were taken to the superintendent's office. The officer apologised, gave his address at the Army and Navy Club, which was checked to ensure this was so. Superintendent Barker of the Surrey police arrested the defendant at Guildford railway station. Colonel Valentine said the girl's account was exaggerated and he denied the evidence of the policeman that he had apologised for his actions. The case was sent for trial for indecent assault with intent. Bail was set at £2000 with two sureties of £1000 each from Lord Valentine and Sir Samuel Baker.[27]

Valentine Baker in Vanity Fair 9 March 1878

[27] 1875 26 June: Manchester Times Saturday

1875 August 3: Tuesday: Outrage on a train: Trial at Croydon Assizes: Attempted rape on a train from Portsmouth through Surrey by Colonel Baker on a young woman. Found guilty and imprisoned for one year. The streets adjoining the town hall at Croydon were studded with people from an early hour in the morning and as the time of the trial drew near, 10.30) it was difficult to move around. Both entrances to the hall were besieged and it was only after severe crushing and fighting that access became at all possible. The police arrangements were insufficient to meet the unexpected emergency and Captain Baynes, superintendent, found it necessary to bring in another 50 officers. He is a colonel, holds a staff appointment at Aldershot, is a married man and is about 50 years of age. He stands before you now charged with a cowardly, unmanly attack upon a young lady -------charged with assault to intent to ravish, indecent assault, common assault.

The disturbance outside the court became so great the voice of the learned counsel could scarcely be heard. Mr Justice Brett: We cannot administer justice whilst this disturbance continues; I must have the street cleared. Mr Serjeant Parry: It was with the greatest difficulty we could get into the court. The efforts of the police to diminish the uproar were not altogether successful, delayed the proceedings for about ten minutes. Detailed outline of the case given and the conversation entered into followed by the attack and the victim hanging from the train until stopped at Esher. How the prisoner's clothing was disarranged when he was placed in another carriage to continue to Waterloo. Did he attack the victim with the intent of violating her person? Jury out for ten minutes – not guilty assault with intent to ravish, guilty indecent assault – sentenced to twelve months and fine £500 and you will not leave prison until the money is paid. Applause followed the sentence. The trial lasted seven hours. At intervals attempts were made to overpower the policemen at the doors, and occasionally stopped the proceedings.[28]

From an Internet Blog: Strangers on a train: the Baker scandal

Lt-Colonel Valentine Baker (1827-87) was the son of a wealthy merchant who became a distinguished army officer, serving in India and during the Crimean War. He had risen to command the 10th Royal Hussars and had occupied this posting for 13 years. He was a noted traveller and had been an observer with the German army during the Franco-Prussian war. He seemingly possessed an unblemished record of service. Relatively late in life, in the year 1865, he had married a younger woman Fanny Wormald (1840-85). Fanny was the daughter of Frank Wormald JP, who lived at Potterton Hall, Barwick in Elmet. The couple had two children: Mary Hermione Louisa (b.1866) and Martha Sybil (b.1868). Col. Baker had many influential friends and on the day I shall describe he was journeying to London to dine with the Duke of Cambridge, commander in chief of the army. Astonishingly at the 1875 Surrey Assizes, Croydon, Colonel Baker was convicted on the charge of having, on 17th June

[28] 1875 3 August: Bradford Observer

that year, committed an indecent assault in a railway carriage on the South Western line. Worse still it seems very clear that he was fortunate to have escaped a charge of attempted rape. How had this extraordinary turn of events come about?[29]

His accuser was a 22 years old woman, Miss Rebecca Kate Dickinson, who evidently impressed newspaper reporters as being lady-like and very self-possessed. Miss Dickinson lived at Dunford, Midhurst, Sussex with her mother and two sisters. Previously her home had been at New Park, Lymington. In one account she was described as a governess but this may have been a mistake since she was clearly a young lady of significant private means who had no need to work for a living. Miss Dickinson planned to take a trip to Switzerland with her sister and brother in law, Emily and Dr Fredrick Bagshawe of St Leonard's, Sussex. They decided to leave for the continent from the port of Dover but the rail connection was quite complicated. In the nineteenth century Miss Dickinson could start by catching a local train from Midhurst to Petersfield, Hampshire and then join a train on the Portsmouth-Waterloo main line. Naturally at Petersfield she selected an empty first class compartment for herself and her baggage, and the train set off. If she had been prepared to take a more crowded second-class seat none of the following events would ever have occurred. In those days carriages did not have corridors so that passengers could only leave their compartments when the train was stationary at a station. The introduction of corridors was to be the one positive result of the subsequent events. Her journey was uneventful until the train reached Liphook when Col. Baker joined her. According to later accounts the couple spoke on subjects like the beauty of the landscape, the delights of Aldershot, the play *Hamlet* and, more strangely, mesmerism until the train reached Woking in Surrey. At 40 mph this would have taken about 30 minutes. [30]

The distance to the next station, Esher, was about the same but Miss Dickinson only reached that destination clinging to the outside of the carriage. What could have happened? According to her account, which was never refuted on a point-by-point basis, Col. Baker asked her for her first name but when she declined he came to sit next to her. He placed his arm round her waist and gave her an unwanted kiss. Later 'he kissed me on the lips many times'. More disturbingly still, for a Victorian lady, she felt his hand under her dress. In reality it doesn't seem that his hand got far above her boot and he didn't actually rummage in her underwear as is hinted at in some accounts.[31]

However Miss Dickinson was seriously alarmed. She tried to pull the communication cord but it was inoperative. She was not strong enough to break the window glass, but she was able to lower the window and shout for help. It doesn't seem likely that she was heard and in any case there was no assistance that fellow passengers in a moving

[29] bradfordunconsideredtrifles.wordpress.com/2016/08/21/strangers-on-a-train-the-baker-scandal/
[30] bradfordunconsideredtrifles.wordpress.com/2016/08/21/strangers-on-a-train-the-baker-scandal/
[31] bradfordunconsideredtrifles.wordpress.com/2016/08/21/strangers-on-a-train-the-baker-scandal/

train could offer. With remarkable courage she opened the carriage door and stepped out onto the footboard until Esher was reached. Several witnesses noticed her actions. Col. Baker later stated that he had himself offered to move outside the train through the opposite carriage door if only she would return to her seat, but she declined. It seems probable that Col. Baker hung onto her arm to stop her falling completely, and almost certain that at that stage he asked her 'not to say anything'. [32]

Once she alighted at Esher Miss Dickinson insisted on changing carriages and undertook the rest of the journey to Waterloo with a minister of religion, Rev James Baldwin Brown. Once the train reached the terminus railway officials interviewed both parties. Col. Baker apologised for frightening Miss Dickinson and said that he 'knew her brother'. There were three Dickinson men: Dr Dickinson of St George's Hospital & Chesterfield St, Mayfair, another brother who had been called to the Chancery Bar, and a third who was a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers stationed at Aldershot. I assume that it was Lt. Dickinson that was known to the Colonel. When she left Waterloo Miss Dickinson went to the house of her medical brother.

Several written accounts of the case suggest that she might not have taken matters any further but that her brothers insisted on prosecution. The first step was the appearance of Col. Baker at Guildford Magistrates Court. From the historical point of view several factors confused the reports of this and all subsequent legal actions. The first was the reluctance of Victorian witnesses to call a spade a spade. One man noticed that Col. Baker's 'dress was disordered'; did he mean that his flies were undone? Miss Dickinson said she was repeatedly kissed but does not seem to have been asked if any other physical contact was involved. The second factor was that Col. Baker never really defended himself or explained what his intentions were. He simply apologised for any fright he had caused, gave an unqualified denial, and stated that events 'were not as represented'. The account of Miss Dickinson, he said, was promoted by 'exaggerated fear and unnecessary alarm'. He was given bail at the huge sum of £2000. Sureties were provided by a Viscount Valentia (a captain in the 10th Hussars) and Sir Samuel Baker KCB FRS FRGS. Samuel was Valentine's elder brother and a noted explorer and engineer. In one of those details that make Victorian history so endlessly fascinating Samuel was said to have married a white slave girl called Florence whom he met on one of his expeditions.[33]

At the subsequent trial before a judge and jury at Surrey Assizes the charge was that of 'unlawfully assaulting Rebecca Kate Dickinson with intent violently and against her will, feloniously to ravish and carnally know her, at Woking'; that is attempted rape. No new evidence emerged. There was no real corroboration of either account, no significant questions were ever asked of Miss Dickinson, although she was rather gently cross examined. The accused was not at that date allowed to act as a witness in

[32] bradfordunconsideredtrifles.wordpress.com/2016/08/21/strangers-on-a-train-the-baker-scandal/
[33] bradfordunconsideredtrifles.wordpress.com/2016/08/21/strangers-on-a-train-the-baker-scandal/

his own defence. Colonel Baker was found not guilty of attempted rape and the judge clearly inclined to the view that he intended to "win the girl's consent to intercourse by exciting her passions." He was however found guilty of indecent and common assault, being imprisoned for 12 months and fined £500 with costs.

Punishment did not cease when he was released from prison. Col. Baker was cashiered from the Hussar's, and was not permitted to resign quietly. Radicals were outraged by the seeming leniency of the sentence and some subsequent commentators have viewed him as a 'sexual predator'. His powerful friends, including it is believed the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII), took a different view and helped him find a post with the Ottoman army. There he once again excelled. He served in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 and was promoted to the rank of Lt General. He was known in Turkey as Baker Pasha. At the age of 55, in 1882, he was given command of the Egyptian police and there he stayed until 1887 when he died, perhaps of typhoid fever, being buried with full military honours. His friends never gave up trying to get him reinstated in the British Army but it is said that Queen Victoria would have nothing to do with his sort of irregularity. Be that as it may cartoons of Lt General Baker in his new Turkish role were circulating in the press within three years of his disgrace. [34]

What did Col. Baker's family think of these events? Of course I don't know but there was no divorce and his wife and one, and possibly both, of his daughters followed him to Egypt. His family paid a very heavy price for their loyalty since two died there: Fanny in Alexandria in 1885 and Mary Hermione Louisa, who Field Marshall Kitchener may once have loved, in Cairo during 1888. The marriage prospects of his surviving daughter Martha were not harmed by the scandal since she married a baronet, becoming Lady Carden.[35]

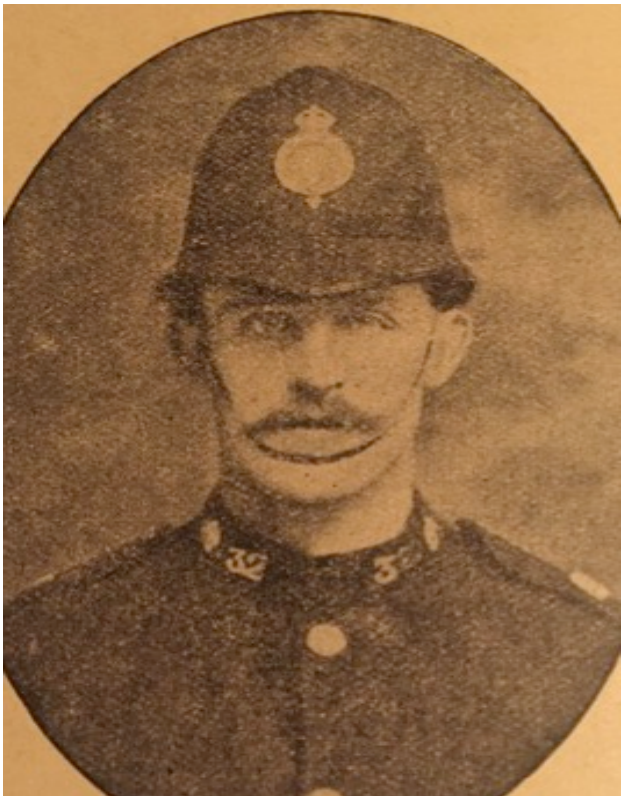
Baker Pasha (Valentine Baker) late 1870s

[34] bradfordunconsideredtrifles.wordpress.com/2016/08/21/strangers-on-a-train-the-baker-scandal/
[35] bradfordunconsideredtrifles.wordpress.com/2016/08/21/strangers-on-a-train-the-baker-scandal/

PC Edwin Lawty KPM

Guildford Borough Police

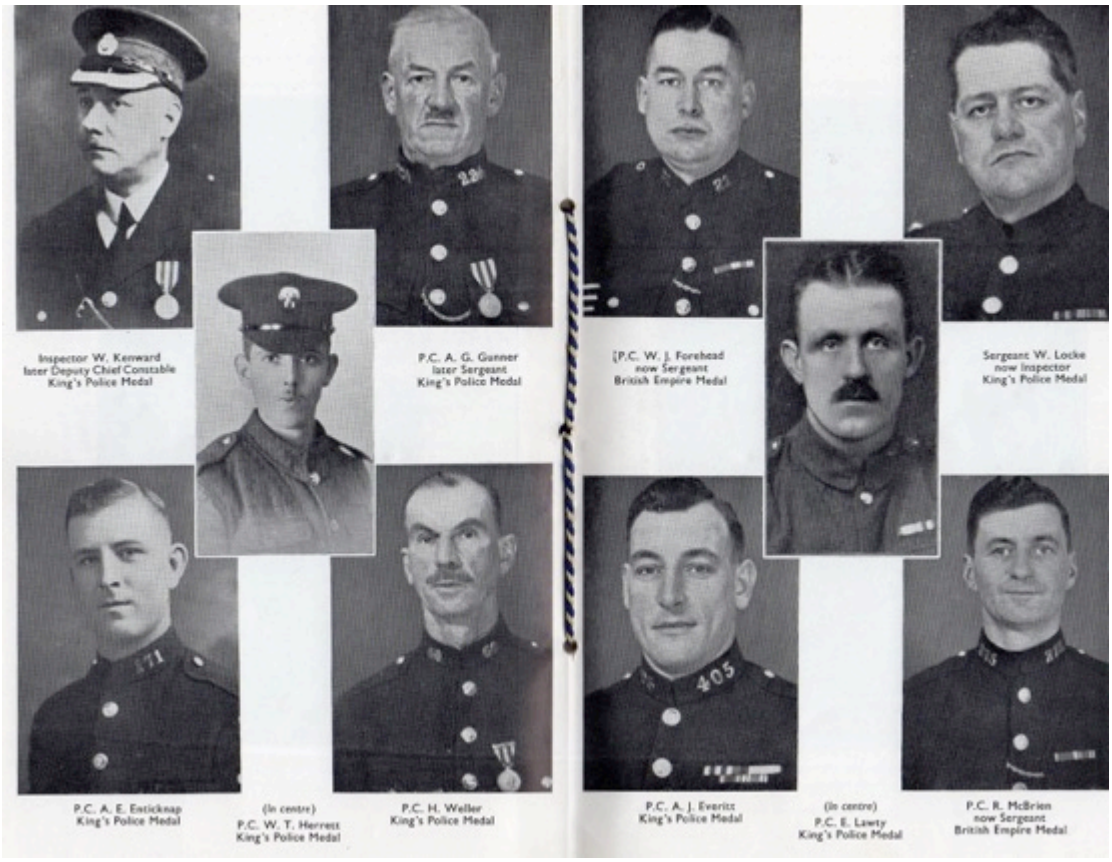
PC Lawty when serving during First World War when he was taken prisoner and one below released in 1915 when he was awarded the KPM whilst serving with the Guildford Borough Police.



home on short leave.

P.C. EDWIN LAWTY, GUILDFORD BOROUGH POLICE.—Conspicuous gallantry in arresting a burglar. At 5 a.m. on the 5th July, 1913, in consequence of reports of two burglaries in Guildford, the Constable was sent on a bicycle to search some of the surrounding roads. Seeing a man running over the Merrow Down Golf Links, he pursued him on foot. When challenged, the man drew a large knife, and attacked the Constable with stones, but the latter followed him for over three miles, and, coming to close quarters with him in a wood, overcame him after a severe struggle. The man defended himself with an iron rod, which he had taken from one of the golf greens, and the Constable received injuries which put him off duty for some days. P.C. Lawty is now a prisoner of war in Germany.

Our portraits are from photos as follows :— P.C. Lawty, Drewett's Studio, Guildford; P.C. Roberts, The Wykeham Studios, Ltd., Balham; P.C. Henry Brown, Messrs. Wilson and Sons,



Early recipients of the King's Police Medal and one awarded BEM[36]

[36] Durrant A Hundred Years of the Surrey Constabulary 1851-1951

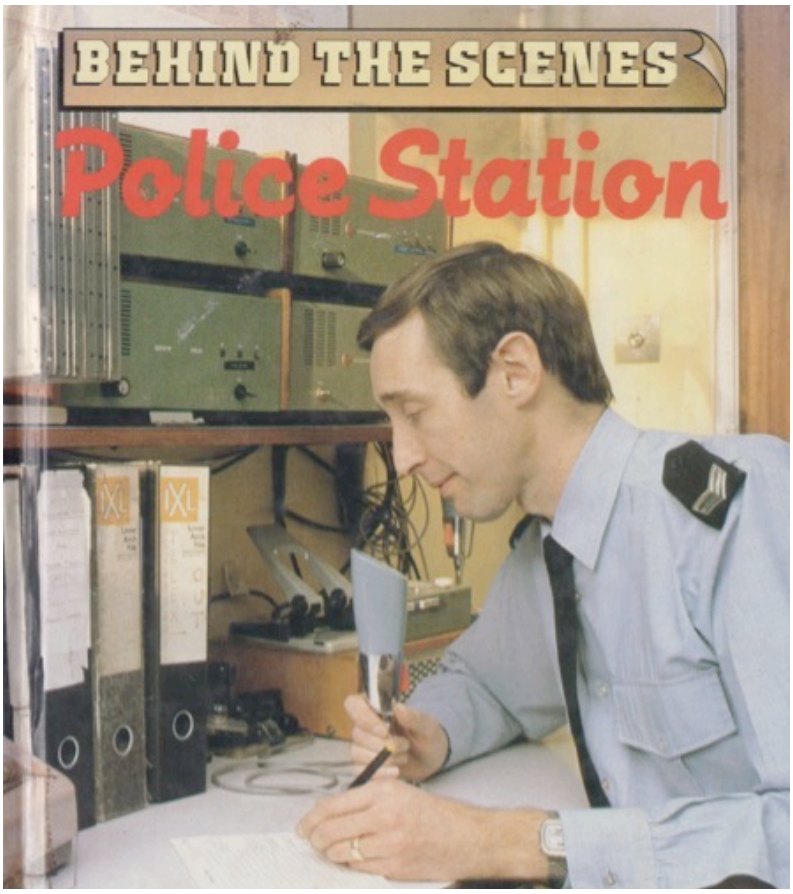
Behind the Scenes
Surrey Constabulary

Based on Godalming and Burpham Traffic 1983

Life was simpler then!

Book from Lynn Evans September 2018

Can you identify any of the officers if so let me know on 938at938.me.uk



Bruce Dew later dog section and the first sergeant on the Surrey Constabulary helicopter SASU

Your guide

Superintendent Alan Blondell is the Officer in Charge at Godalming Police Station. He has been a policeman for 22 years, as a Constable, a motor-cyclist and a member of the Detective Branch. Now he is in charge of 105 police officers.

The enquiry desk

A police station is open day and night. An officer is always on duty at the enquiry desk. Members of the public bring in all kinds of questions and problems. The officer will answer some queries and pass others on to somebody else.

10

Going on duty

When police officers begin work they are given a briefing by the Sergeant in the Parade Room. They are told what to look out for when on patrol. Police officers work eight-hour shifts. There are three shifts – morning, evening and night.

On the left PC Len Millsom with jacket over chair. Far right probably Roger Craske. Probably Burpham
Traffic Centre

Radio and computers

A two-way radio is important on patrol. It is used to report back to the station, to call for help or ask for advice. The radio must be kept switched on. Back in the station Control Room, the Sergeant will take messages or give new orders.

The police need to check hundreds of facts every day. They may want to trace the owner of a stolen car or the description of a missing person. These details are stored on a computer in London. The station operator keys in a query and has the answer in a few seconds.

15

Police Sergeant Bruce Dew

Possibly WPC Jenny Ball

If there has been a serious crime, such as robbery or murder, the Scene of Crimes Officer will be sent for. He searches carefully for clues such as strands of clothing or traces of blood. He also carries equipment to look for fingerprints.

Looking for clues

Police in uniform are usually the first at the scene of an accident or crime. Detectives, who wear 'plain clothes', arrive later to question people and to look for clues. At the station they will have to write out a report.

16

Steve Potts on the telephone in Godalming CID

Detective Sergeant Jamie Donaldson

Motorcyclist PC810 Peter Ritchie

PC Page on patrol – note dog handler wearing a helmet

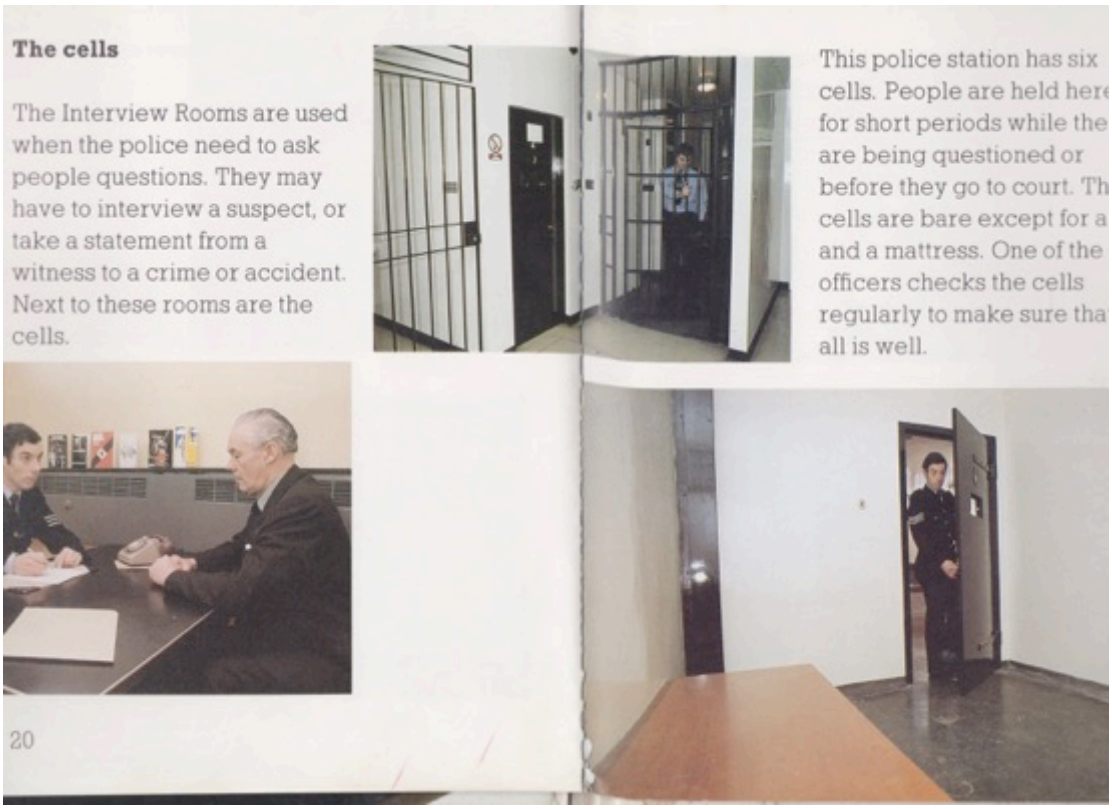
Pete Ritchie on the left

Special services

To find fingerprints the officer brushes powder on to objects that the criminal may have touched. The police compare these prints with those of any suspects. Fingerprints are taken with special ink. No two people have the same prints.

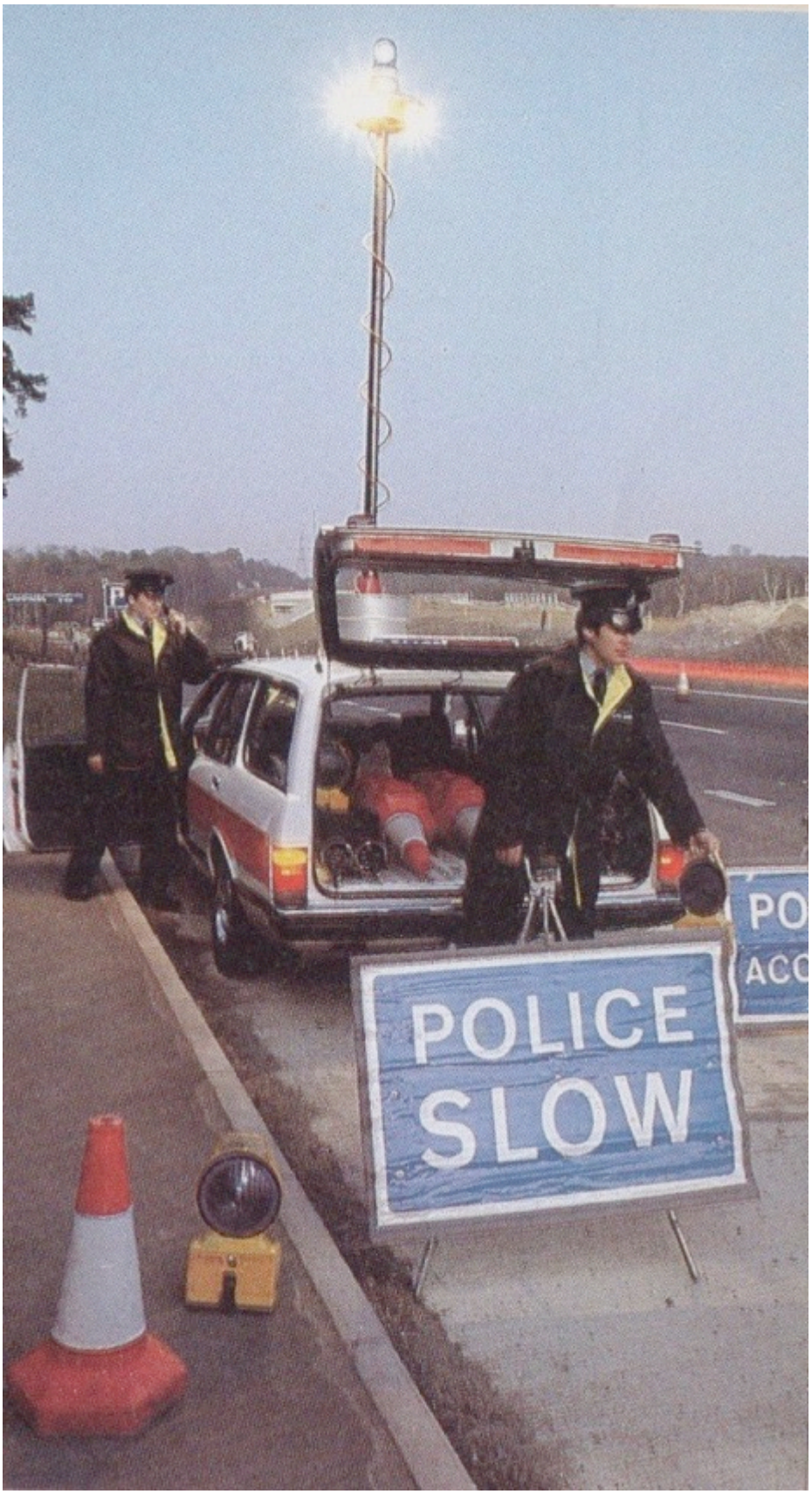
Police photographers may be called to a traffic accident or to the scene of a crime. They also take pictures of objects to be used as evidence. For some cases, dogs are needed. They can seek out stolen property or track a missing person. A dog has only one handler in its working life.

Colin Bridger



Police Sergeant Dave Durant in the cellblock at Godalming

Probably Police Sergeant 170 Doug Buckman



PC Peach?

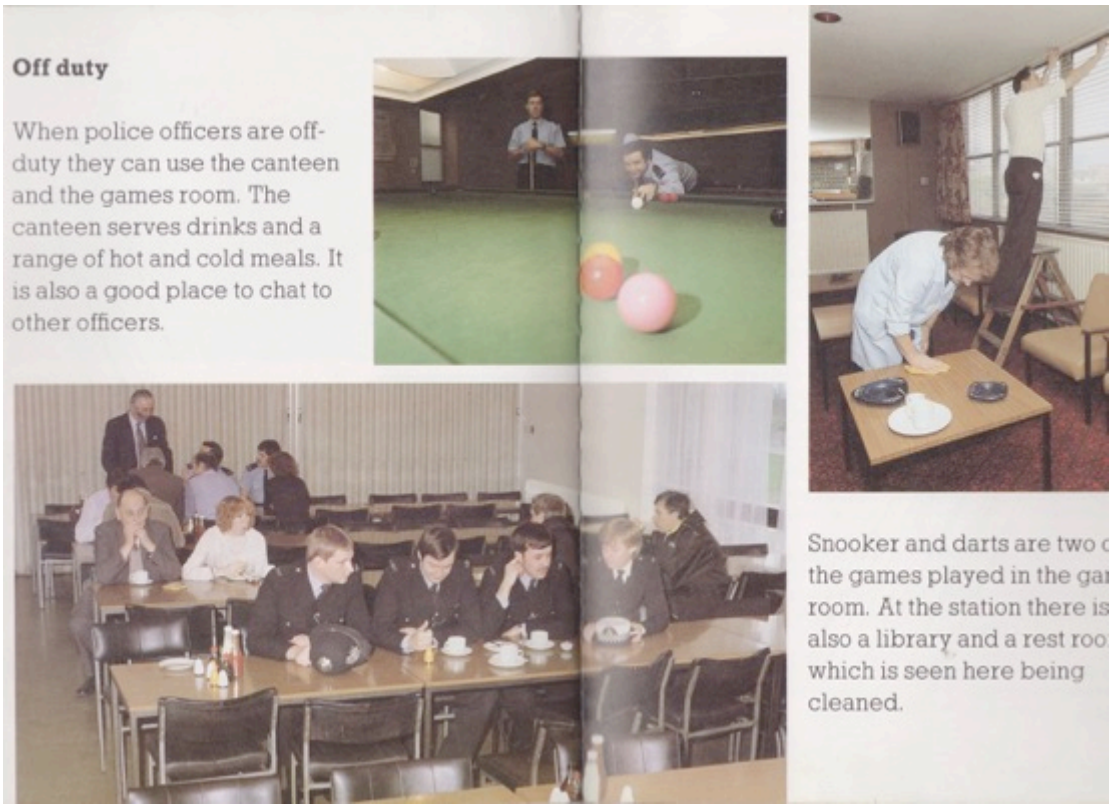
e training

olice officers have a lot
n. First of all they must
the Law itself. Then they
other helpful skills, such
t aid and self-defence.
a course at a training
l they start at a police
n, but spend one day
month in the classroom.

New police officers go out on the beat with senior men. They learn how to deal with people and get to know their area. At the end of two years they will go on patrol as full Police Constables. All police officers must start their career in uniform, even if they want to be detectives.

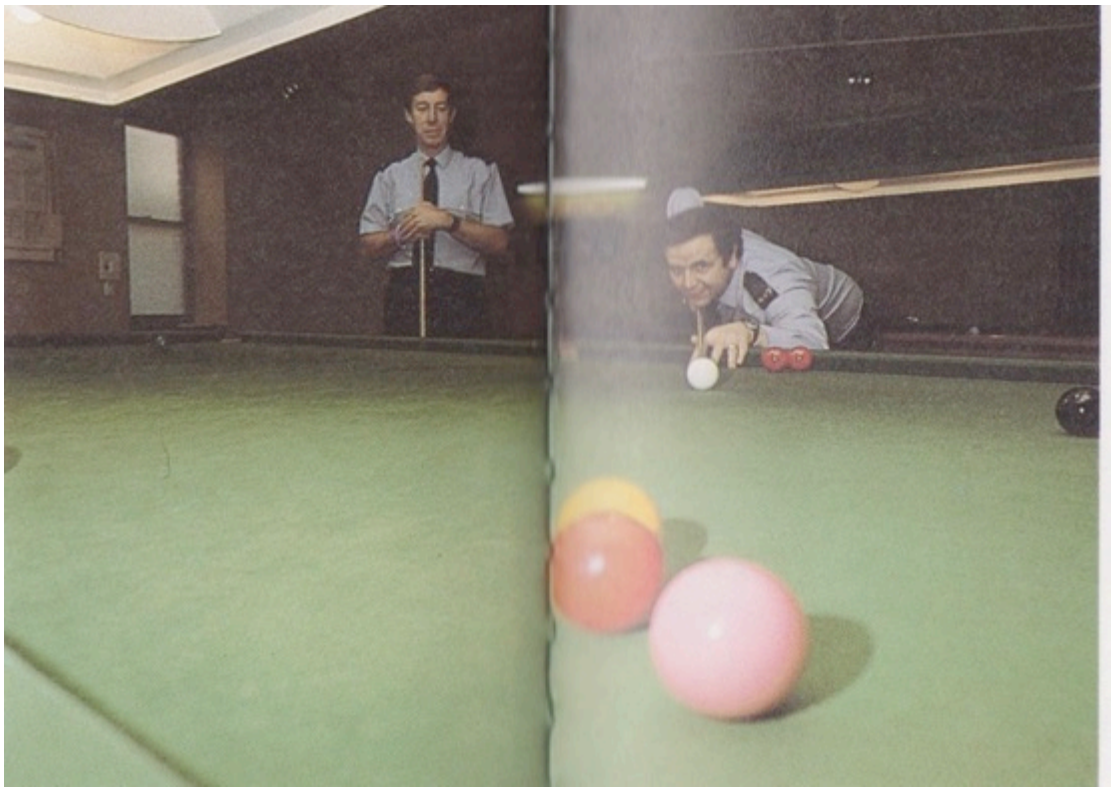
25

Is the instructor Graham Glazier?



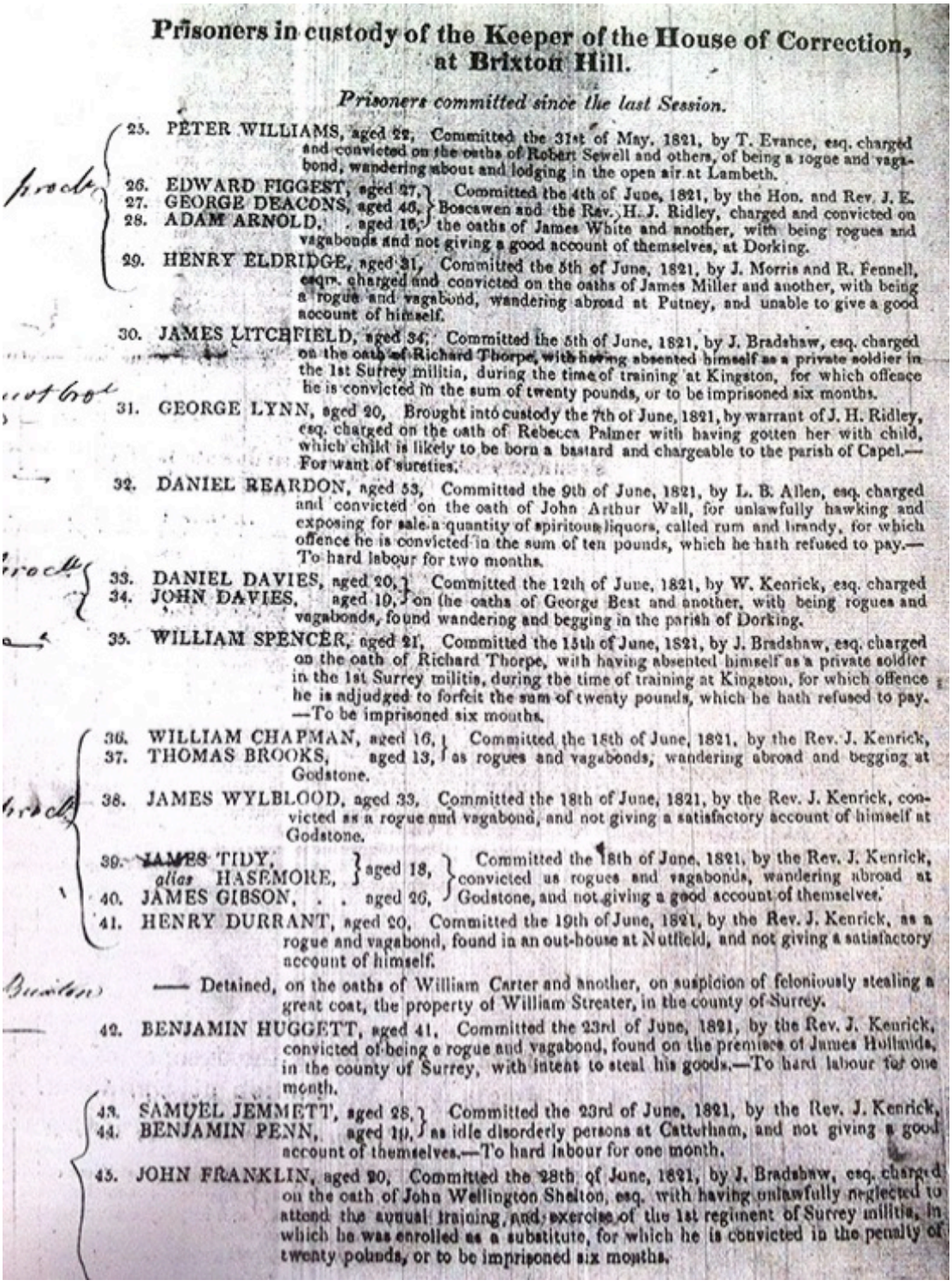
Police Sergeant Danny Shaw standing at the rear

2nd from the left PC Mick Howlin 3rd from left PC Geoff Drabble, possibly 67 Peter Thompson far right



PC566 John Coles, PC 477 Ian Parrott on the table?

Prisoners in Custody at Brixton Prison 1821: Dorking, Capel and Caterham



Prisoners in custody of the Keeper of the House of Correction, at Brixton Hill.

Prisoners committed since the last Session.

25. PETER WILLIAMS, aged 22, Committed the 31st of May, 1821, by T. Evance, esq. charged and convicted on the oaths of Robert Sewell and others, of being a rogue and vagabond, wandering about and lodging in the open air at Lambeth.

26. EDWARD FIGGEST, aged 27, } Committed the 4th of June, 1821, by the Hon. and Rev. J. E.
27. GEORGE DEACONS, aged 46, } Boscawen and the Rev. H. J. Ridley, charged and convicted on
28. ADAM ARNOLD, aged 16, } the oaths of James White and another, with being rogues and vagabonds and not giving a good account of themselves, at Dorking.

29. HENRY ELDRIDGE, aged 31, Committed the 5th of June, 1821, by J. Morris and R. Fennell, esqrs. charged and convicted on the oaths of James Miller and another, with being a rogue and vagabond, wandering abroad at Putney, and unable to give a good account of himself.

30. JAMES LITCHFIELD, aged 34, Committed the 5th of June, 1821, by J. Bradshaw, esq. charged on the oath of Richard Thorpe, with having absented himself as a private soldier in the 1st Surrey militia, during the time of training at Kingston, for which offence he is convicted in the sum of twenty pounds, or to be imprisoned six months.

31. GEORGE LYNN, aged 20, Brought into custody the 7th of June, 1821, by warrant of J. H. Ridley, esq. charged on the oath of Rebecca Palmer with having gotten her with child, which child is likely to be born a bastard and chargeable to the parish of Capel.—For want of sureties.

32. DANIEL REARDON, aged 53, Committed the 9th of June, 1821, by L. B. Allen, esq. charged and convicted on the oath of John Arthur Wall, for unlawfully hawking and exposing for sale a quantity of spirituous liquors, called rum and brandy, for which offence he is convicted in the sum of ten pounds, which he hath refused to pay.—To hard labour for two months.

33. DANIEL DAVIES, aged 20, } Committed the 12th of June, 1821, by W. Kenrick, esq. charged
34. JOHN DAVIES, aged 19, } on the oaths of George Best and another, with being rogues and vagabonds, found wandering and begging in the parish of Dorking.

35. WILLIAM SPENCER, aged 21, Committed the 15th of June, 1821, by J. Bradshaw, esq. charged on the oath of Richard Thorpe, with having absented himself as a private soldier in the 1st Surrey militia, during the time of training at Kingston, for which offence he is adjudged to forfeit the sum of twenty pounds, which he hath refused to pay.—To be imprisoned six months.

36. WILLIAM CHAPMAN, aged 16, } Committed the 18th of June, 1821, by the Rev. J. Kenrick,
37. THOMAS BROOKS, aged 13, } as rogues and vagabonds, wandering abroad and begging at Godstone.

38. JAMES WYLBLOOD, aged 33, Committed the 18th of June, 1821, by the Rev. J. Kenrick, convicted as a rogue and vagabond, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself at Godstone.

39. JAMES TIDY, alias HASEMORE, } aged 18, } Committed the 18th of June, 1821, by the Rev. J. Kenrick,
40. JAMES GIBSON, . . aged 26, } convicted as rogues and vagabonds, wandering abroad at Godstone, and not giving a good account of themselves.

41. HENRY DURRANT, aged 20, Committed the 19th of June, 1821, by the Rev. J. Kenrick, as a rogue and vagabond, found in an out-house at Nutfield, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself.

— Detained, on the oaths of William Carter and another, on suspicion of feloniously stealing a great coat, the property of William Streater, in the county of Surrey.

42. BENJAMIN HUGGETT, aged 41, Committed the 23rd of June, 1821, by the Rev. J. Kenrick, convicted of being a rogue and vagabond, found on the premises of James Hollands, in the county of Surrey, with intent to steal his goods.—To hard labour for one month.

43. SAMUEL JEMMETT, aged 28, } Committed the 23rd of June, 1821, by the Rev. J. Kenrick,
44. BENJAMIN PENN, aged 19, } as idle disorderly persons at Caterham, and not giving a good account of themselves.—To hard labour for one month.

45. JOHN FRANKLIN, aged 20, Committed the 28th of June, 1821, by J. Bradshaw, esq. charged on the oath of John Wellington Shelton, esq. with having unlawfully neglected to attend the annual training and exercise of the 1st regiment of Surrey militia, in which he was enrolled as a substitute, for which he is convicted in the penalty of twenty pounds, or to be imprisoned six months.