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

June 2020
Second edition
www.surrey-constabulary.com

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Surrey Constabulary History
Journal 64
Additional Pandemic Issue

1898 Shere Fire Brigade with two Surrey Constabulary PCs to the right

Contents

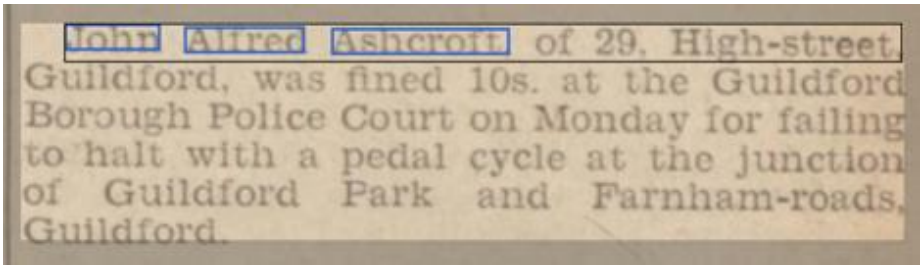
Police Constable John Alfred Ashcroft
Surrey Constabulary

This photograph was taken in Shere in 1955. It is not known if this is PC Ashcroft, but his medals show he was a veteran. Is it John? He was on the Section at this time.

Timeline

Sylvia Fox, historian 9th Battalion, Sussex Regiment and Dee Hutchinson, Secretary Friends of Surrey Infantry Museum. (Surrey Constabulary not accessible during pandemic)

1. Born 31 December 1919 in the Guildford area.
2. 1 October 1936, enlists in Territorial Army, No. 2604744
3. 1/5th Battalion Queens West Surrey Regiment Annual Camp in 1939 using the above Regt number 2604744

4. 
John Alfred Ashcroft of 29, High-street, Guildford, was fined 10s. at the Guildford Borough Police Court on Monday for failing to halt with a pedal cycle at the junction of Guildford Park and Farnham-roads, Guildford.

Surrey Advertiser - Wednesday 28 June 1939- which makes it very unlikely John was in the police prior to the Second World War
5. Called to the colours 1st September 1939, the day Germany invaded Poland. Serving with 1st/5th Queens Royal West Surrey Regiment. (QRWS)
6. QRWS join BEF, deployed to Belgium and France. Ashcroft was evacuated probably via Dunkirk
7. On return to the UK posted to the Infantry Training Centre and was discharged on 16 June 1940 which is just after the 5th Battalion returned. As he was discharged under King's Regulation 383(xvi) (a) this indicates he was invalided out of military service as "unfit for service in the Army".
8. Unknown date, believed to have re-joined QRWS, presumably now recovered. New Army No issued 6087027.
9. The 1/5th Surrey returned from Italy around December 1943 so if he had stayed with 1/5th on the 11 June 1944 he would have landed in Normandy. It would appear that during Rest and Recuperation and training and getting ready for Normandy landings Ashcroft moved to the Royal Sussex.
10. 11 June 1944, Ashcroft transfers to 9th Royal Sussex, part of 36th Division, who were then in Shillong, India
11. In India and then Burma with his Regiment which saw action in the Arakan and at Imphal.
12. Promoted to Sergeant on unknown date.
13. With 9th Royal Sussex is flown in from Ledo by Dakota to the Northern Combat Area of Burma. Lands at Myitkyina airstrip, the town itself still being occupied by the Japanese.
14. Takes part in the advance through Northern Burma, following the railway corridor south.
15. October 1944 promoted Company Quartermaster Sergeant (CQMS.)
16. The Battalion reaches Mandalay and is relieved by other units. In May 1945, the men fly back to India to recuperate and regroup, pending next deployment.
17. May 1945, CQMS Ashcroft moves to Support Coy, following a reorganisation. Even a CQMS would have been digging trenches, taking supplies and water to frontline, loading mules and being bombed and shot at. All of the 9th marched on foot through hostile territory. HQ was often a tent and supplies were dropped by air, often missing drop zone, sinking into soft ground or falling into enemy hands. Quartermaster's stores hardly existed, at least until they returned to India for regrouping.
18. 3rd July 1945 is promoted to CSM, "HQ" Coy.
19. Throughout July, regularly performing duties as Battalion CSM

20. The 9th remain in India until VJ Day, then at the end of August take part in Operation Zipper. They board ships at Cochin, and sail in convoy to Malaya. Using landing craft they arrive on shore, early in September, uncertain of their welcome.
21. In Malaya, based at Fort Butterworth, near Penang, assist with surrender of Japanese troops, and provide security whilst Malaya is returned to a civilian administration.
22. Sergeant Ashworth was entitled to add the Burma Star to his rack of medals.
23. Last entries in War Diaries record CSM Ashcroft playing cricket for the Battalion, against an RAF Team, November 1945. A CQMS is a Company Quartermaster Sergeant. Equivalent rank Colour Sgt/ Staff Sergeant. This means he worked in the stores for his company obtaining supplies and keeping the rank and file supplied. So not a frontline soldier - works away from the frontline and would be in Company HQ.
24. Late 45 or early 1946, returns to UK. The 9th Royal Sussex was disbanded the same year. Men not due for demob were transferred to other Regiments.
25. As a specialist quartermaster in the Royal Sussex right up to 1946 he had value to the Royal Army Ordnance Corp where he transferred for post war tidy up. He left the Army as a Company Sergeant Major.
26. The Surrey Regimental entry for John shows he enlisted on 1 October 1936 into the TA. The Long Service Medal joining TA in 1936 and still serving after 1945 then the service for this medal was doubled up during the War. So original 12 years and this would become six years and would be awarded. Also found that served Royal Sussex to 1946 and then 1946 -1949 RAOC before demob. By then he was entitled to the T.A Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, the War Medal and 1939/45 Star.
27. Married Q4 1946 Mary A Hawksbee.
28. Joined Surrey Constabulary about 1949. Due to pandemic there is no access to files at the record office, but it is thought he served in Guildford then on the rural section at Shere before becoming a Scenes of Crime Officer based at Godalming. His regular army service would have counted towards his police pension
29. Lived +/- 1950/1951 in a flat with six others at 76a North Street Guildford: John, Lucy E, Mary Ashcroft, plus Nellie Basses, Doris/Norman Shail. The latter two moved out in 1951
30. Albury History Society Wood Lodge (Police Cottage) Mr and Mrs Jack Ashcroft and daughter Diane. Mr Ashcroft was the local policeman and the cottage was also tenanted to the police in 1911 census. Voters List April 1985 262b 2-030 living in Wood Lodge, Sherbourne, Albury
31. Died Q3 1999 at Guildford age 80

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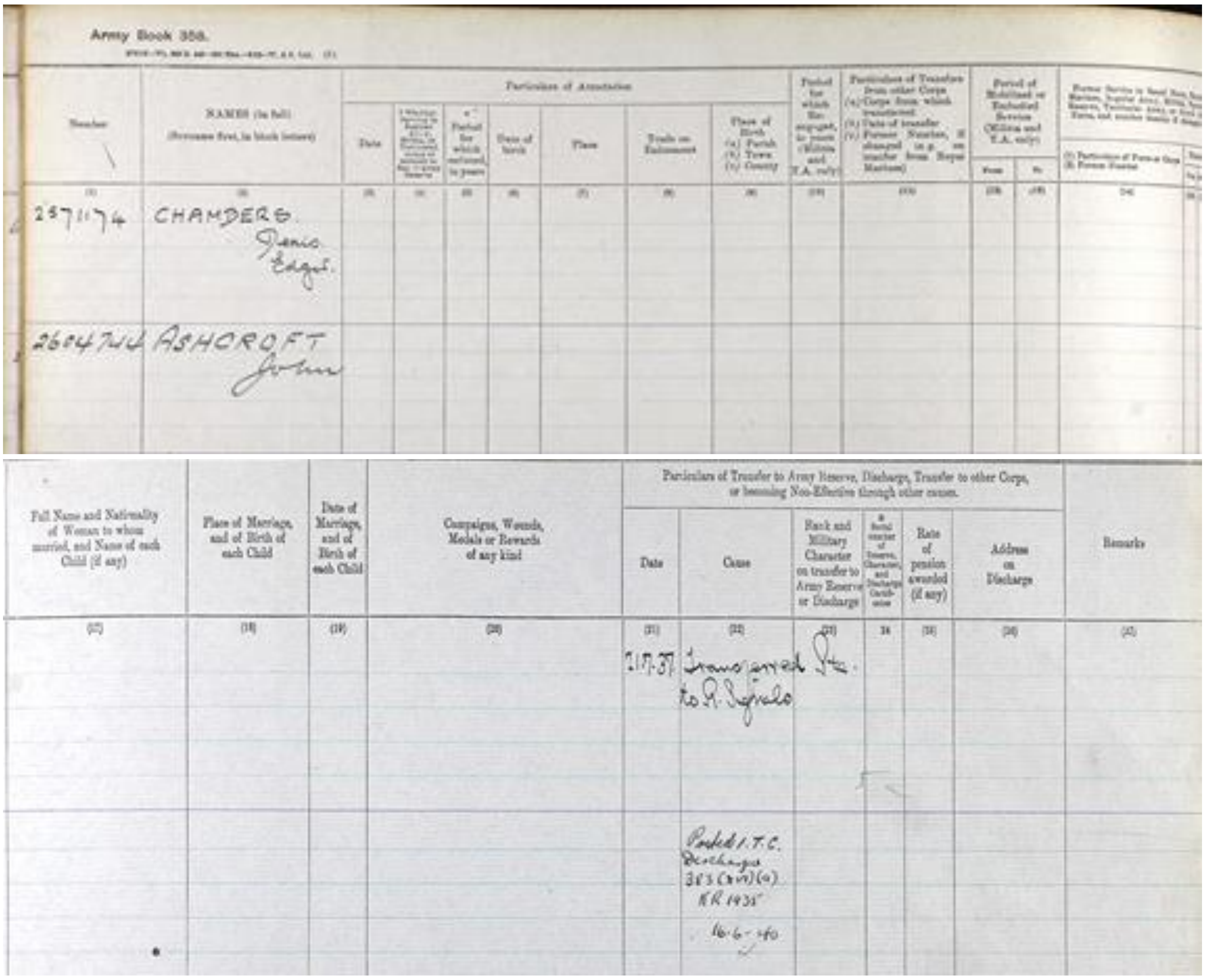
The above has been drawn up from the sources below, and certain assumptions have been made. In particular, that the J. Ashcroft who went to France with BEF was the same man who re-joined his Regiment later in the war and whilst serving with them in the Far East, transferred to 9th Royal Sussex. Although the movements of the 9th Royal Sussex are well documented, injury and illness inevitably remove soldiers from active duty from time to time, so individuals may not have been present in all engagements with the enemy.

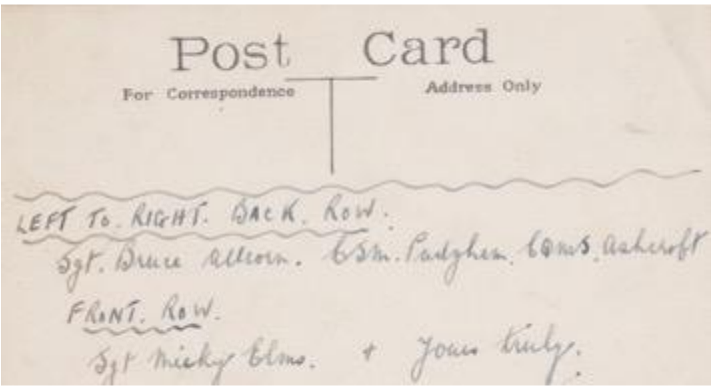
Sources

1. Office of National Statistics.
2. The Friends of Surrey Infantry Museum
3. Records of Queens Royal West Surrey Rgt. www.queensroyalsurreys.org.uk
4. Not Forgetting the 9th,The War Diaries of Cyril Grimes 1944 & 1945. TimeBox Press.www.timeboxpress.com
5. The Burma Star Association, Membership Records. www.burmastarmemorial.org
6. The War Diaries of the 9th Royal Sussex Regiment- 1944- WO 172/4921 and 1945 WO172/7666
7. Voters List April 85 262b 2-030-Wood Lodge Sherbourne, Albury

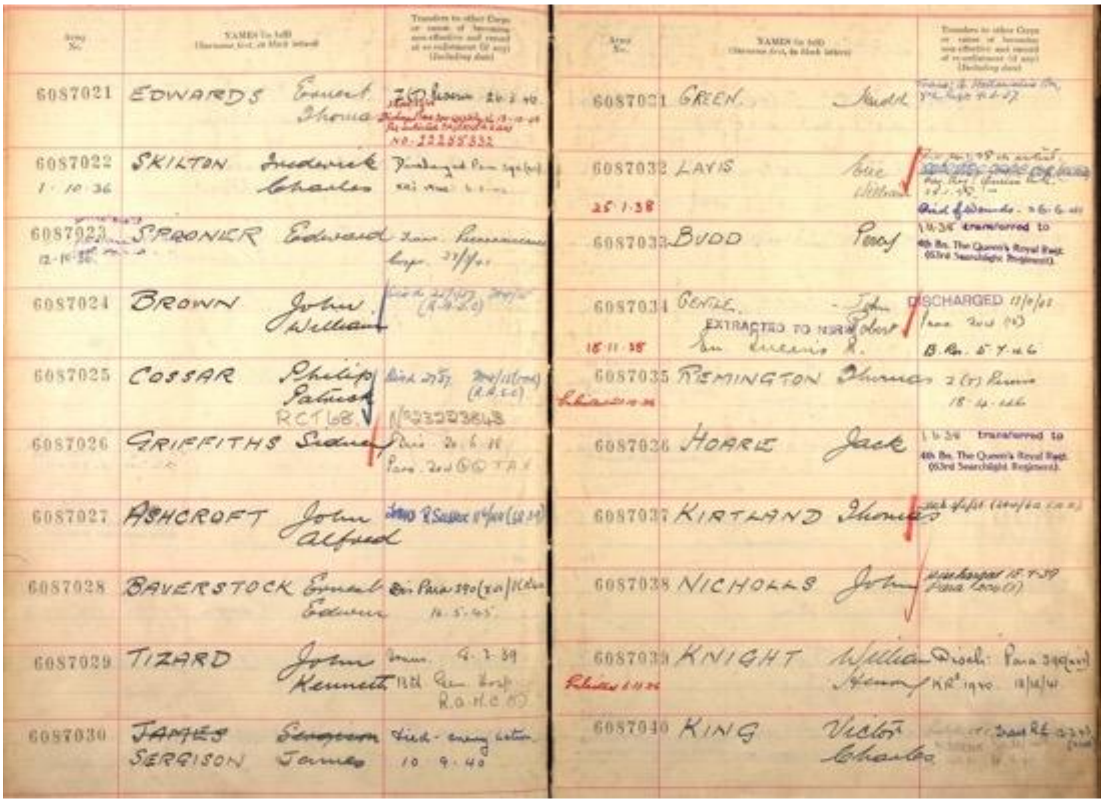

Army Book 358.

Number	NAMES (in full) (Surname first, in block letters)
2571174	CHAMBERS Jenis Edgar.
2604744	ASHCROFT John

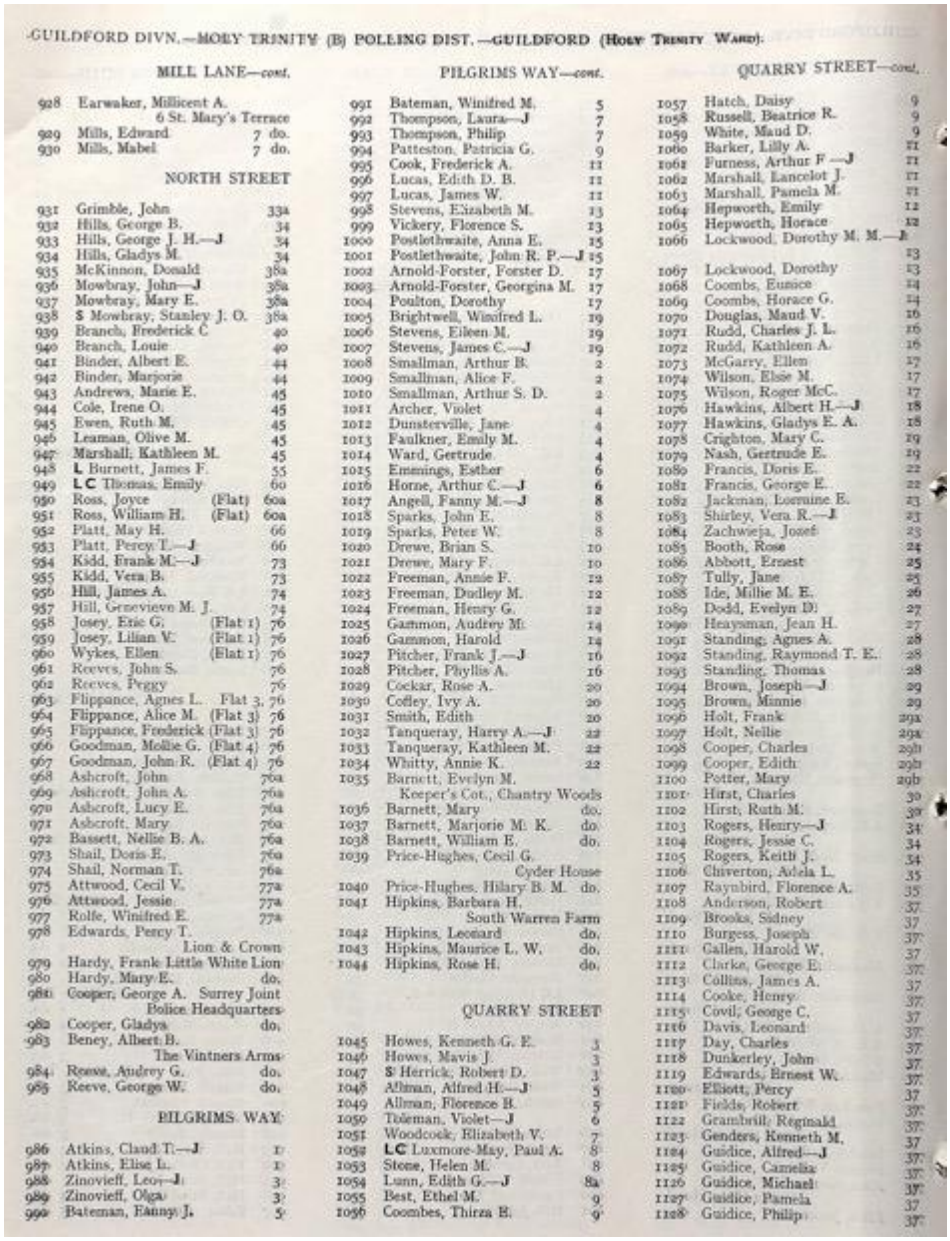
Full Name and Nationality of Woman to whom married, and Name of each Child (if any)	Place of Marriage, and of Birth of each Child	Date of Marriage, and of Birth of each Child	Campaigns, Wounds, Medals or Rewards of any kind	Date	Cause	Rank and Military Character on transfer to Army Reserve or Discharge		Rate of pension awarded (if any)	Address on Discharge	Remarks
				21.7.37	Transferred Pte. to R. Signals					
					Posted I.T.C. Discharged 383 (xvi)(a) KR 1935 16-6-40					



Sergeant Ashcroft rear right, Sussex Regiment



Army No.	NAMES (in full)	Transfers to other Corps	Army No.	NAMES (in full)	Transfers to other Corps
6087021	EDWARDS Ernest Thomas	[illegible]	6087031	GREEN [illegible]	[illegible]
6087022 1-10-36	SKILTON Frederick Charles	[illegible]	6087032 25-1-38	LAVIS [illegible]	[illegible]
6087023	SPOONER Edward	[illegible]	6087033	BUDD Percy	transferred to 4th Bn. The Queen's Royal Regt. (63rd Searchlight Regiment)
6087024	BROWN John William	[illegible]	6087034 18-11-38	GENTLE John Robert EXTRACTED TO [illegible]	DISCHARGED [illegible]
6087025	COSSAR Philip Patrick RCT 68	[illegible]	6087035	REMINGTON Thomas	[illegible]
6087026	GRIFFITHS Sidney	[illegible]	6087036	HOARE Jack	transferred to 4th Bn. The Queen's Royal Regt. (63rd Searchlight Regiment)
6087027	ASHCROFT John Alfred	[illegible]	6087037	KIRTLAND Thomas	[illegible]
6087028	BAVERSTOCK Ernest Edwin	[illegible] 16.5.45	6087038	NICHOLLS John	Discharged [illegible]
6087029	TIZARD John Kenneth	[illegible]	6087039	KNIGHT William Henry	[illegible]
6087030	JAMES SERGISON Sergison James	[illegible] 10-9-40	6087040	KING Victor Charles	[illegible]



GUILDFORD DIVN.—HOLY TRINITY (B) POLLING DIST.—GUILDFORD (HOLY TRINITY WARD).

MILL LANE—*cont.*

928 Earwaker, Millicent A. 6 St. Mary's Terrace
929 Mills, Edward 7 do.
930 Mills, Mabel 7 do.

NORTH STREET

931 Grimble, John 33a
932 Hills, George B. 34
933 Hills, George J. H.—J 34
934 Hills, Gladys M. 34
935 McKinnon, Donald 38a
936 Mowbray, John—J 38a
937 Mowbray, Mary E. 38a
938 S Mowbray, Stanley J. O. 38a
939 Branch, Frederick C 40
940 Branch, Louie 40
941 Binder, Albert E. 44
942 Binder, Marjorie 44
943 Andrews, Marie E. 45
944 Cole, Irene O. 45
945 Ewen, Ruth M. 45
946 Leaman, Olive M. 45
947 Marshall, Kathleen M. 45
948 L Burnett, James F. 55
949 LC Thomas, Emily 60
950 Ross, Joyce (Flat) 60a
951 Ross, William H. (Flat) 60a
952 Platt, May H. 66
953 Platt, Percy T.—J 66
954 Kidd, Frank M.—J 73
955 Kidd, Vera B. 73
956 Hill, James A. 74
957 Hill, Genevieve M. J. 74
958 Josey, Eric G. (Flat 1) 76
959 Josey, Lilian V. (Flat 1) 76
960 Wykes, Ellen (Flat 1) 76
961 Reeves, John S. 76
962 Reeves, Peggy 76
963 Flippance, Agnes L. Flat 3, 76
964 Flippance, Alice M. (Flat 3) 76
965 Flippance, Frederick (Flat 3) 76
966 Goodman, Mollie G. (Flat 4) 76
967 Goodman, John R. (Flat 4) 76
968 Ashcroft, John 76a
969 Ashcroft, John A. 76a
970 Ashcroft, Lucy E. 76a
971 Ashcroft, Mary 76a
972 Bassett, Nellie B. A. 76a
973 Shail, Doris E. 76a
974 Shail, Norman T. 76a
975 Attwood, Cecil V. 77a
976 Attwood, Jessie 77a
977 Rolfe, Winifred E. 77a
978 Edwards, Percy T. Lion & Crown
979 Hardy, Frank Little White Lion
980 Hardy, Mary E. do.
981 Cooper, George A. Surrey Joint Police Headquarters
982 Cooper, Gladys do.
983 Beney, Albert B. The Vintners Arms
984 Reeve, Audrey G. do.
985 Reeve, George W. do.

PILGRIMS WAY

986 Atkins, Claud T.—J 1
987 Atkins, Elsie L. 1
988 Zinovieff, Leo—J 3
989 Zinovieff, Olga 3
990 Bateman, Fanny J. 5

PILGRIMS WAY—*cont.*

991 Bateman, Winifred M. 5
992 Thompson, Laura—J 7
993 Thompson, Philip 7
994 Patteston, Patricia G. 9
995 Cook, Frederick A. 11
996 Lucas, Edith D. B. 11
997 Lucas, James W. 11
998 Stevens, Elizabeth M. 13
999 Vickery, Florence S. 13
1000 Postlethwaite, Anna E. 15
1001 Postlethwaite, John R. P.—J 15
1002 Arnold-Forster, Forster D. 17
1003 Arnold-Forster, Georgina M. 17
1004 Poulton, Dorothy 17
1005 Brightwell, Winifred L. 19
1006 Stevens, Eileen M. 19
1007 Stevens, James C.—J 19
1008 Smallman, Arthur B. 2
1009 Smallman, Alice F. 2
1010 Smallman, Arthur S. D. 2
1011 Archer, Violet 4
1012 Dunsterville, Jane 4
1013 Faulkner, Emily M. 4
1014 Ward, Gertrude 4
1015 Emmings, Esther 6
1016 Horne, Arthur C.—J 6
1017 Angell, Fanny M.—J 8
1018 Sparks, John E. 8
1019 Sparks, Peter W. 8
1020 Drewe, Brian S. 10
1021 Drewe, Mary F. 10
1022 Freeman, Annie F. 12
1023 Freeman, Dudley M. 12
1024 Freeman, Henry G. 12
1025 Gammon, Audrey M. 14
1026 Gammon, Harold 14
1027 Pitcher, Frank J.—J 16
1028 Pitcher, Phyllis A. 16
1029 Cockar, Rose A. 20
1030 Coffey, Ivy A. 20
1031 Smith, Edith 20
1032 Tanqueray, Harry A.—J 22
1033 Tanqueray, Kathleen M. 22
1034 Whitty, Annie K. 22
1035 Barnett, Evelyn M. Keeper's Cot., Chantry Woods
1036 Barnett, Mary do.
1037 Barnett, Marjorie M. K. do.
1038 Barnett, William E. do.
1039 Price-Hughes, Cecil G. Cyder House
1040 Price-Hughes, Hilary B. M. do.
1041 Hipkins, Barbara H. South Warren Farm
1042 Hipkins, Leonard do.
1043 Hipkins, Maurice L. W. do.
1044 Hipkins, Rose H. do.

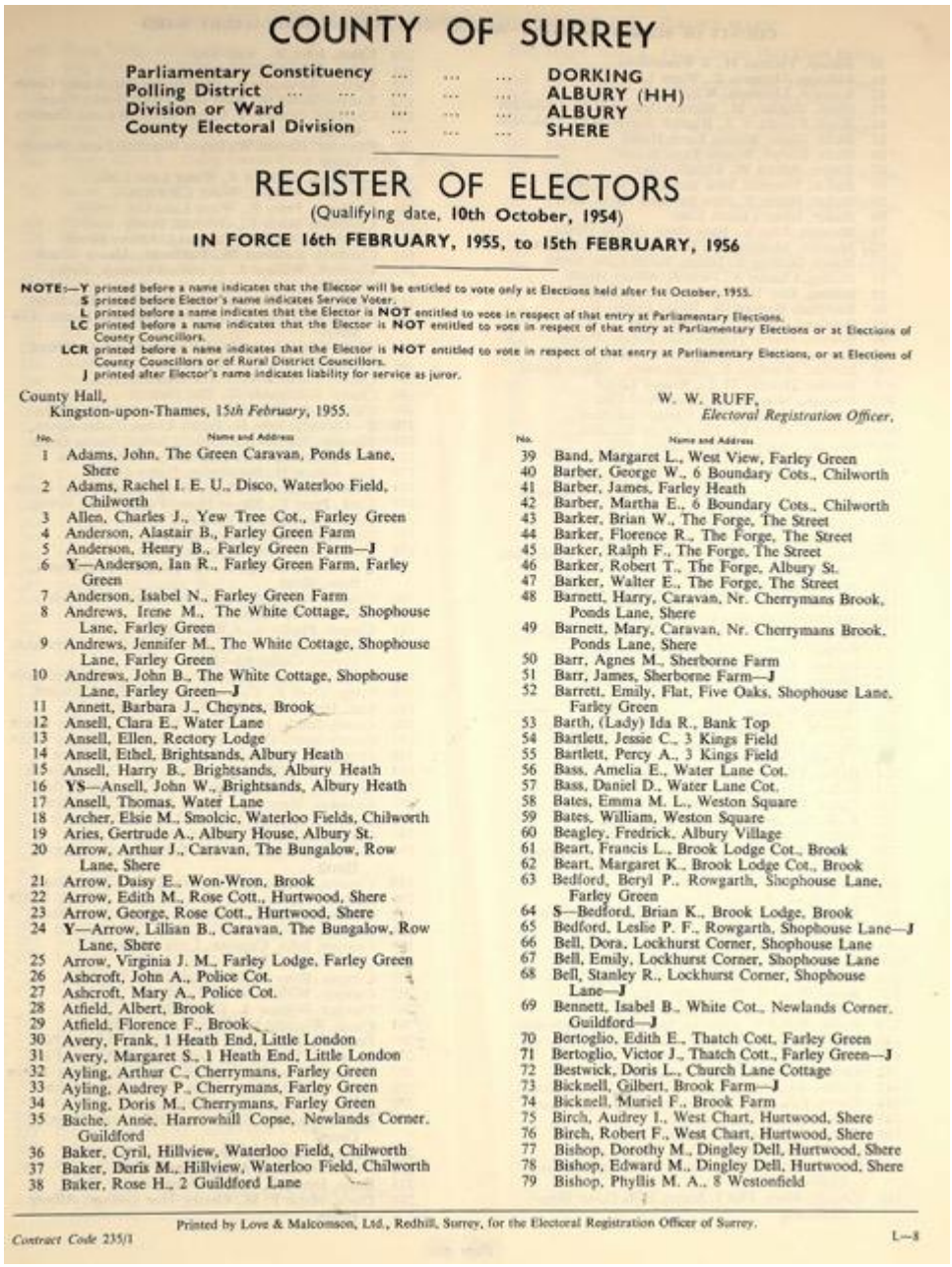
QUARRY STREET

1045 Howes, Kenneth G. E. 3
1046 Howes, Mavis J. 3
1047 S Herrick, Robert D. 3
1048 Athman, Alfred H.—J 5
1049 Allman, Florence B. 5
1050 Toleman, Violet—J 6
1051 Woodcock, Elizabeth V. 7
1052 LC Luxmore-May, Paul A. 8
1053 Stone, Helen M. 8
1054 Lunn, Edith G.—J 8a
1055 Best, Ethel M. 9
1056 Coombes, Thirza E. 9

QUARRY STREET—*cont.*

1057 Hatch, Daisy 9
1058 Russell, Beatrice R. 9
1059 White, Maud D. 9
1060 Barker, Lilly A. 11
1061 Furness, Arthur F.—J 11
1062 Marshall, Lancelot J. 11
1063 Marshall, Pamela M. 11
1064 Hepworth, Emily 12
1065 Hepworth, Horace 12
1066 Lockwood, Dorothy M. M.—J 13
1067 Lockwood, Dorothy 13
1068 Coombs, Eunice 14
1069 Coombs, Horace G. 14
1070 Douglas, Maud V. 16
1071 Rudd, Charles J. L. 16
1072 Rudd, Kathleen A. 16
1073 McGarry, Ellen 17
1074 Wilson, Elsie M. 17
1075 Wilson, Roger McC. 17
1076 Hawkins, Albert H.—J 18
1077 Hawkins, Gladys E. A. 18
1078 Crighton, Mary C. 19
1079 Nash, Gertrude E. 19
1080 Francis, Doris E. 22
1081 Francis, George E. 22
1082 Jackman, Lorraine E. 23
1083 Shirley, Vera R.—J 23
1084 Zachwieja, Josef 23
1085 Booth, Rose 24
1086 Abbott, Ernest 25
1087 Tully, Jane 25
1088 Ide, Millie M. E. 26
1089 Dodd, Evelyn D 27
1090 Heaysman, Jean H. 27
1091 Standing, Agnes A. 28
1092 Standing, Raymond T. E. 28
1093 Standing, Thomas 28
1094 Brown, Joseph—J 29
1095 Brown, Minnie 29
1096 Holt, Frank 29a
1097 Holt, Nellie 29a
1098 Cooper, Charles 29b
1099 Cooper, Edith 29b
1100 Potter, Mary 29b
1101 Hirst, Charles 30
1102 Hirst, Ruth M. 30
1103 Rogers, Henry—J 34
1104 Rogers, Jessie C. 34
1105 Rogers, Keith J. 34
1106 Chiverton, Adela L. 35
1107 Raynbird, Florence A. 35
1108 Anderson, Robert 37
1109 Brooks, Sidney 37
1110 Burgess, Joseph 37
1111 Gallen, Harold W. 37
1112 Clarke, George E. 37
1113 Collins, James A. 37
1114 Cooke, Henry 37
1115 Covil, George C. 37
1116 Davis, Leonard 37
1117 Day, Charles 37
1118 Dunkerley, John 37
1119 Edwards, Ernest W. 37
1120 Elliott, Percy 37
1121 Fields, Robert 37
1122 Grambrill, Reginald 37
1123 Genders, Kenneth M. 37
1124 Guidice, Alfred—J 37
1125 Guidice, Camelia 37
1126 Guidice, Michael 37
1127 Guidice, Pamela 37
1128 Guidice, Philip 37

Note George Cooper living at Surrey Joint Police HQ in North Street with the Ashcrofts as near neighbours.



COUNTY OF SURREY

Parliamentary Constituency ... ... **DORKING**
Polling District ... ... **ALBURY (HH)**
Division or Ward ... ... **ALBURY**
County Electoral Division ... ... **SHERE**

REGISTER OF ELECTORS

(Qualifying date, **10th October, 1954**)

IN FORCE 16th FEBRUARY, 1955, to 15th FEBRUARY, 1956

NOTE:—**Y** printed before a name indicates that the Elector will be entitled to vote only at Elections held after 1st October, 1955.
S printed before Elector's name indicates Service Voter.
L printed before a name indicates that the Elector is **NOT** entitled to vote in respect of that entry at Parliamentary Elections.
LC printed before a name indicates that the Elector is **NOT** entitled to vote in respect of that entry at Parliamentary Elections or at Elections of County Councillors.
LCR printed before a name indicates that the Elector is **NOT** entitled to vote in respect of that entry at Parliamentary Elections, or at Elections of County Councillors or of Rural District Councillors.
J printed after Elector's name indicates liability for service as juror.

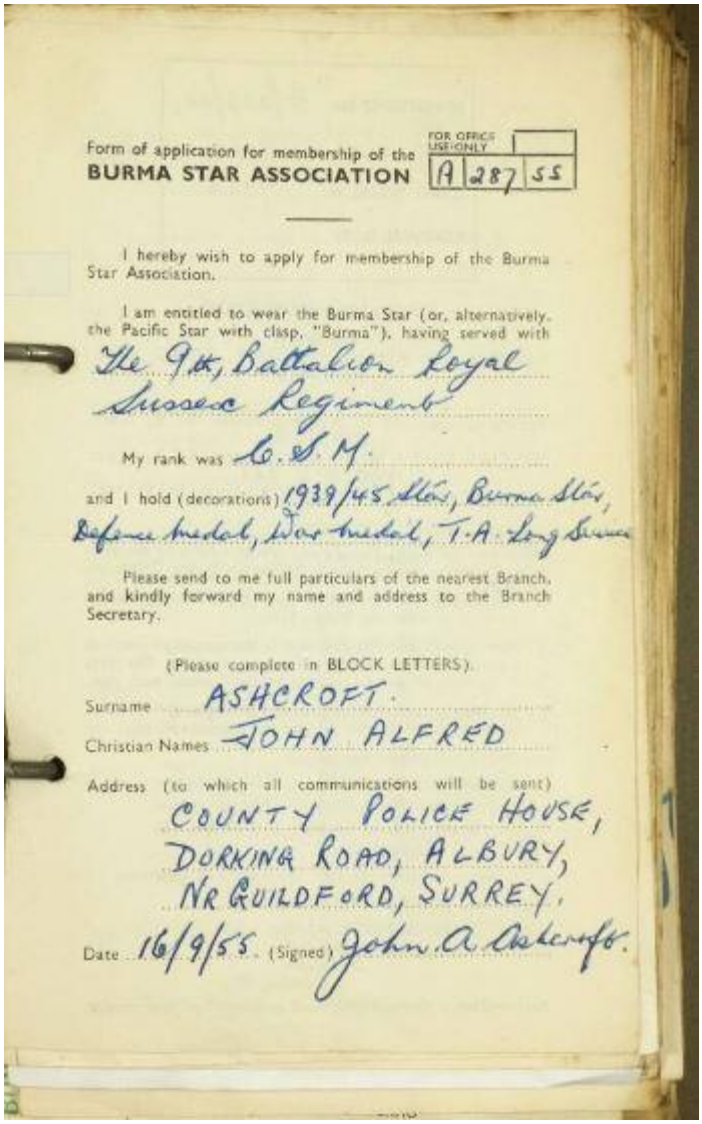
County Hall,
Kingston-upon-Thames, 15*th February*, 1955.

W. W. RUFF,
Electoral Registration Officer.

No.	Name and Address
1	Adams, John, The Green Caravan, Ponds Lane, Shere
2	Adams, Rachel I. E. U., Disco, Waterloo Field, Chilworth
3	Allen, Charles J., Yew Tree Cot., Farley Green
4	Anderson, Alastair B., Farley Green Farm
5	Anderson, Henry B., Farley Green Farm—**J**
6	**Y**—Anderson, Ian R., Farley Green Farm, Farley Green
7	Anderson, Isabel N., Farley Green Farm
8	Andrews, Irene M., The White Cottage, Shophouse Lane, Farley Green
9	Andrews, Jennifer M., The White Cottage, Shophouse Lane, Farley Green
10	Andrews, John B., The White Cottage, Shophouse Lane, Farley Green—**J**
11	Annett, Barbara J., Cheynes, Brook
12	Ansell, Clara E., Water Lane
13	Ansell, Ellen, Rectory Lodge
14	Ansell, Ethel, Brightsands, Albury Heath
15	Ansell, Harry B., Brightsands, Albury Heath
16	**YS**—Ansell, John W., Brightsands, Albury Heath
17	Ansell, Thomas, Water Lane
18	Archer, Elsie M., Smolcic, Waterloo Fields, Chilworth
19	Aries, Gertrude A., Albury House, Albury St.
20	Arrow, Arthur J., Caravan, The Bungalow, Row Lane, Shere
21	Arrow, Daisy E., Won-Wron, Brook
22	Arrow, Edith M., Rose Cott., Hurtwood, Shere
23	Arrow, George, Rose Cott., Hurtwood, Shere
24	**Y**—Arrow, Lillian B., Caravan, The Bungalow, Row Lane, Shere
25	Arrow, Virginia J. M., Farley Lodge, Farley Green
26	Ashcroft, John A., Police Cot.
27	Ashcroft, Mary A., Police Cot.
28	Atfield, Albert, Brook
29	Atfield, Florence F., Brook
30	Avery, Frank, 1 Heath End, Little London
31	Avery, Margaret S., 1 Heath End, Little London
32	Ayling, Arthur C., Cherrymans, Farley Green
33	Ayling, Audrey P., Cherrymans, Farley Green
34	Ayling, Doris M., Cherrymans, Farley Green
35	Bache, Anne, Harrowhill Copse, Newlands Corner, Guildford
36	Baker, Cyril, Hillview, Waterloo Field, Chilworth
37	Baker, Doris M., Hillview, Waterloo Field, Chilworth
38	Baker, Rose H., 2 Guildford Lane
39	Band, Margaret L., West View, Farley Green
40	Barber, George W., 6 Boundary Cots., Chilworth
41	Barber, James, Farley Heath
42	Barber, Martha E., 6 Boundary Cots., Chilworth
43	Barker, Brian W., The Forge, The Street
44	Barker, Florence R., The Forge, The Street
45	Barker, Ralph F., The Forge, The Street
46	Barker, Robert T., The Forge, Albury St.
47	Barker, Walter E., The Forge, The Street
48	Barnett, Harry, Caravan, Nr. Cherrymans Brook, Ponds Lane, Shere
49	Barnett, Mary, Caravan, Nr. Cherrymans Brook, Ponds Lane, Shere
50	Barr, Agnes M., Sherborne Farm
51	Barr, James, Sherborne Farm—**J**
52	Barrett, Emily, Flat, Five Oaks, Shophouse Lane, Farley Green
53	Barth, (Lady) Ida R., Bank Top
54	Bartlett, Jessie C., 3 Kings Field
55	Bartlett, Percy A., 3 Kings Field
56	Bass, Amelia E., Water Lane Cot.
57	Bass, Daniel D., Water Lane Cot.
58	Bates, Emma M. L., Weston Square
59	Bates, William, Weston Square
60	Beagley, Fredrick, Albury Village
61	Beart, Francis L., Brook Lodge Cot., Brook
62	Beart, Margaret K., Brook Lodge Cot., Brook
63	Bedford, Beryl P., Rowgarth, Shophouse Lane, Farley Green
64	**S**—Bedford, Brian K., Brook Lodge, Brook
65	Bedford, Leslie P. F., Rowgarth, Shophouse Lane—**J**
66	Bell, Dora, Lockhurst Corner, Shophouse Lane
67	Bell, Emily, Lockhurst Corner, Shophouse Lane
68	Bell, Stanley R., Lockhurst Corner, Shophouse Lane—**J**
69	Bennett, Isabel B., White Cot., Newlands Corner, Guildford—**J**
70	Bertoglio, Edith E., Thatch Cott, Farley Green
71	Bertoglio, Victor J., Thatch Cott., Farley Green—**J**
72	Bestwick, Doris L., Church Lane Cottage
73	Bicknell, Gilbert, Brook Farm—**J**
74	Bicknell, Muriel F., Brook Farm
75	Birch, Audrey I., West Chart, Hurtwood, Shere
76	Birch, Robert F., West Chart, Hurtwood, Shere
77	Bishop, Dorothy M., Dingley Dell, Hurtwood, Shere
78	Bishop, Edward M., Dingley Dell, Hurtwood, Shere
79	Bishop, Phyllis M. A., 8 Westonfield

Printed by Love & Malcomson, Ltd., Redhill, Surrey, for the Electoral Registration Officer of Surrey.
Contract Code 235/1 L—8

The electoral roll confirms his living +/- 1953- 1961 at Police Cottages, Shere.



Form of application for membership of the
BURMA STAR ASSOCIATION

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY A 287 55

I hereby wish to apply for membership of the Burma Star Association.

I am entitled to wear the Burma Star (or, alternatively, the Pacific Star with clasp, "Burma"), having served with
The 9th Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment

My rank was C.S.M.

and I hold (decorations) 1939/45 Stars, Burma Star, Defence medal, War medal, T.A. Long Service

Please send to me full particulars of the nearest Branch, and kindly forward my name and address to the Branch Secretary.

(Please complete in BLOCK LETTERS).

Surname ASHCROFT.

Christian Names JOHN ALFRED

Address (to which all communications will be sent)
COUNTY POLICE HOUSE,
DORKING ROAD, ALBURY,
NR GUILDFORD, SURREY.

Date 16/9/55. (Signed) John A Ashcroft.

Burma Star Application 1955

Warlingham Section
Surrey Constabulary, Oxted Division, Caterham Sub-Division, Warlingham Section officers 1955-59

Geoff Todd

Police Sergeant 226 C.J."Nobby" Spiers
Police Constable 9 James Rowland +
Police Constable 56 J. (John) Constable (Woldingham)
Police Constable 321 D.J. (Don) Vivers (Sub. Divisional Motor cyclist - lived in a Woldingham Police House). Possibly on Caterham's strength.

Police Constable 413 (Frank*) Richards
Police Constable 453 D. (Dennis) Anderson
Police Constable 481 W. (Bill) Jennings
Police Constable 521 (Jack*) Richards
Police Constable 542 (Harry) Robinson (Tatsfield)

+ It was Jim Rowland's (step)son who injured Police Sergeant 72 Reg Callingham. Nobby had by then left the force on retirement.

* Think I have correctly attributed the first name to each of the constables Richards - otherwise it's the other way around.

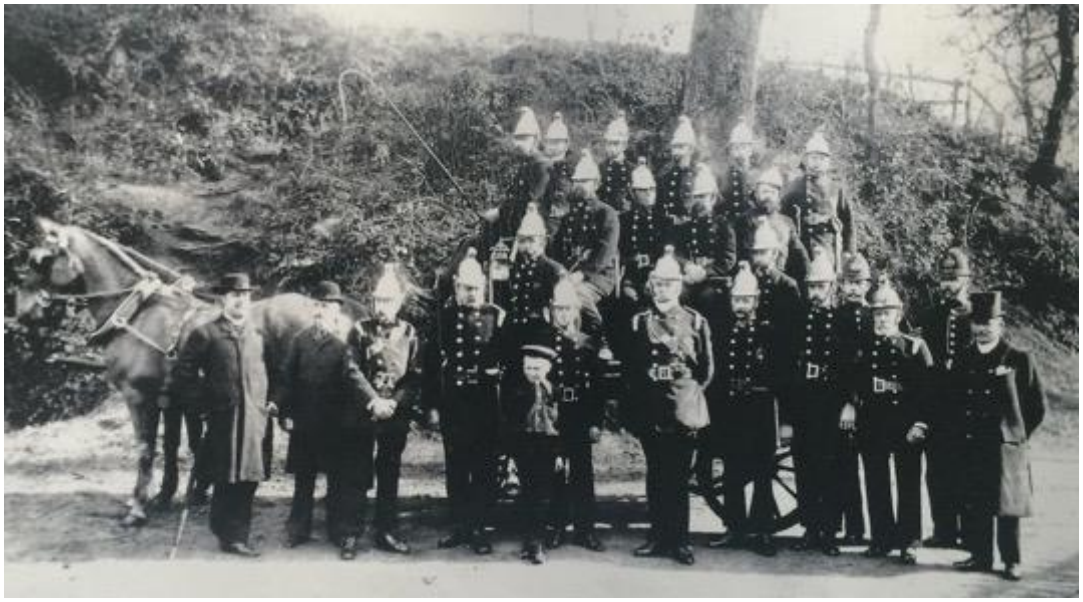
Nobby Spiers ran Warlingham Boys' Club on a voluntary basis and did so for several years. Sometimes Dennis Anderson helped out. After I became a Police Cadet in 1955 and stationed at Caterham in October that year, I first met Police Sergeant Spiers when he covered for absences of Sergeants at the Sub-divisional station. There were only three sergeants at Caterham so the whole 24-hour period was not supervised. Sergeants were 105 Charlie Covington, 466 Norman Cooper and 376 Bruce Rapley. John Bowles was the inspector, but he was on secondment to the Ryton Training Centre so Reggie Pike, the Detective Sergeant was acting up in his place. Stan Cox (just back from Cyprus Police secondment) was acting detective sergeant and 525 Derek Wood was the detective constable.

Nobby persuaded me to join his Boys' Club which was at Chelsham. This subsequently led to a number of opportunities for me both within the Boys' Club world (I started and ran, in a voluntary capacity, Spartan Boys' Club at Camberley for 5 years) and attendance at the Outward Bound Sea School at Aberdovey sponsored by the Rotary Club of Caterham. Later, while running the club at Camberley, I was selected to represent the Young Youth Leaders of the UK at a Winter Camp Conference in Nepal in 1963). The new, now demolished, police station at Camberley was built in the grounds of Knoll House. My club was already on site and utilised the former stable block and coach house within its grounds

Shere Delight

https://www.sheredelight.com/fiire.html

Shere and Albury Fire Brigade 1880s



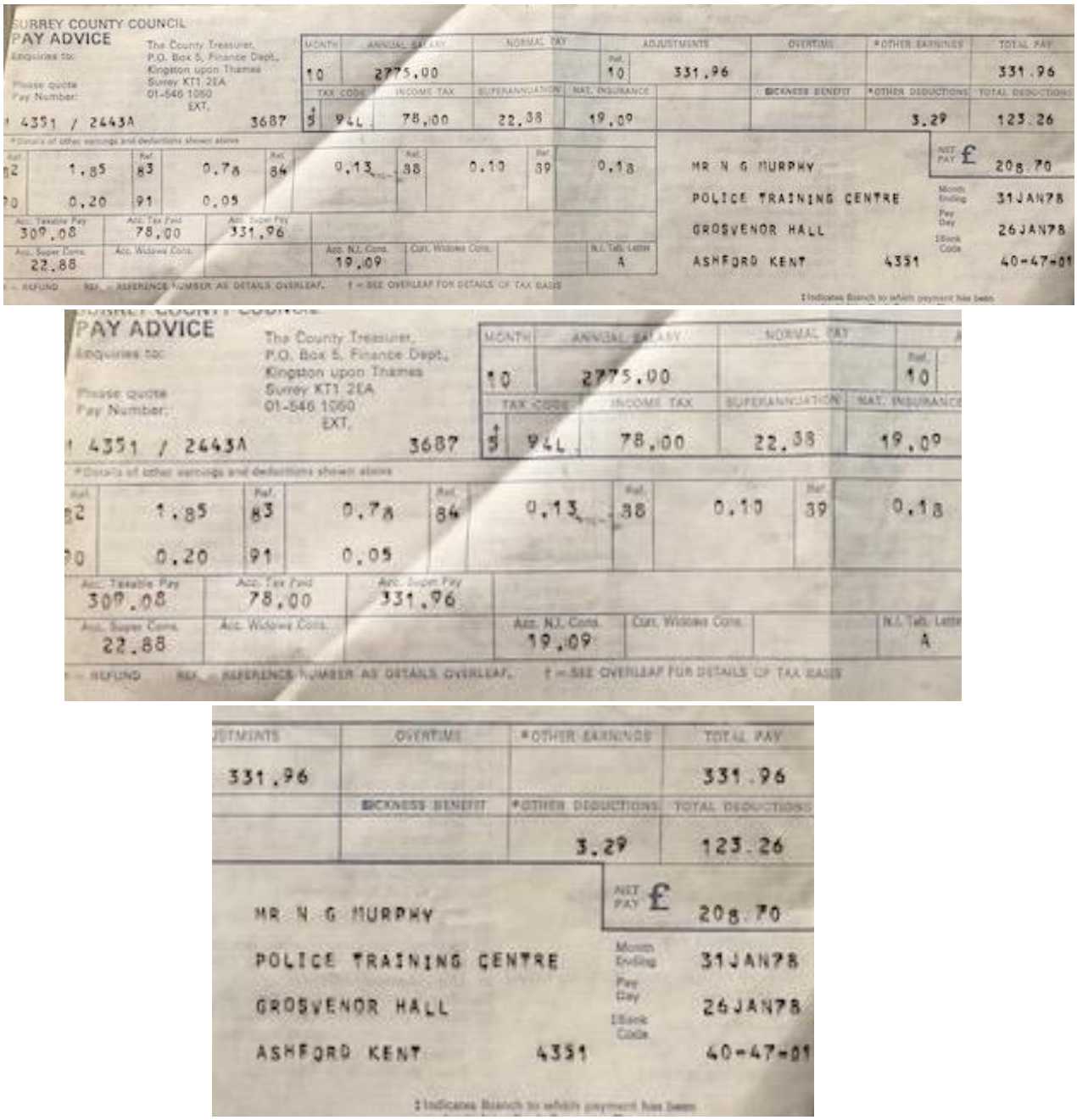
1898 with PC and Police Sergeant, Surrey Constabulary standing rear right

The following 1899 photos were taken from a film on the sheredelight website by former colleague Peter Stallard-Penoyre. These moving pictures may well be the first and only 19th century moving pictures of a Surrey Constabulary officer. The officer is seen responding with the Fire Brigade to their station from where he jumps on the back of the pump as it moves off towards the north of the village. The website says: "We have secured Worldwide rights from the BFI (British Film Institute) to have this wonderful Social History film displayed and viewed for all to enjoy. Thanks go to the British Film Institute (BFI) for helping us achieve this."

The constable can be seen about to board the pump as it leaves the station

1912 Shere and Albury Fire Brigade with Surrey Constabulary PC to the left

Pay Slip January 1978
£203.70


SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL
PAY ADVICE
Enquiries to: The County Treasurer, P.O. Box 5, Finance Dept., Kingston upon Thames, Surrey KT1 2EA
Please quote Pay Number: 01-546 1060 EXT.
4351 / 2443A 3687

MONTH	ANNUAL SALARY	NORMAL PAY	ADJUSTMENTS	OVERTIME	*OTHER EARNINGS	TOTAL PAY
10	2775.00		Ref. 10 331.96			331.96

TAX CODE	INCOME TAX	SUPERANNUATION	NAT. INSURANCE	SICKNESS BENEFIT	*OTHER DEDUCTIONS	TOTAL DEDUCTIONS
† 94L	78.00	22.38	19.09		3.29	123.26

Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.	
82	1.85	83	0.78	84	0.13	88	0.10	89	0.18
90	0.20	91	0.09						

Acc. Taxable Pay	Acc. Tax Paid	Acc. Super Pay
309.08	78.00	331.96

Acc. Super Cons.	Acc. Widows Cons.	Acc. N.I. Cons.	Curt. Widows Cons.	N.I. Tab. Letter
22.88		19.09		A

MR N G MURPHY
POLICE TRAINING CENTRE
GROSVENOR HALL
ASHFORD KENT 4351

NET PAY £ 208.70
Month Ending 31JAN78
Pay Day 26JAN78
‡Bank Code 40-47-01

R = REFUND Ref. = REFERENCE NUMBER AS DETAILS OVERLEAF. † = SEE OVERLEAF FOR DETAILS OF TAX BASIS
‡ Indicates Branch to which payment has been

William Donaldson Memorial

Henry Pelham

This year's Donaldson Day memorial service due to take place on Sunday 26th July has been cancelled, hopefully it will not become a permanent casualty of the current situation. There are quite a few former policemen that regularly attend. My wife Jean and I will lay a family floral tribute by the Town Hall plaque at midday on Sunday 26th July.

PC Robert Henry Ballance
Metropolitan Police

Richard Callaghan Curator Royal Military Police Museum

The information comes from extracts from Surrey Recruitment Registers published by the Surrey History Trust and information provided by the Metropolitan Police History Service and obtained from South Africa. Balance did not, as originally thought, serve with the British South African Police but with the South African Constabulary.

Date of birth: 5th December 1877 (Shown in South African Constabulary as 5th November 1878) Place of birth: South Brickland Co. Down Ireland

Occupation on enlistment on the 19th December 1914: Although shown in the enlistment register as labourer, he was still recorded as a Metropolitan Police Constable for pay purposes until 23rd December 1914

Residence on enlistment: 58 Waldron Road Southfields (later shown by Commonwealth War Graves Commission as Earlsfield) London.

Ballance served with Glasgow Police for 18 months, from information provided by Metropolitan Police the discharge date may have been 25th March 1901.

Ballance joined the South African Constabulary as Third Class Trooper B143. He was recruited in Glasgow with an enlistment date of 28th April 1901 (I assume this date is his official start date in South Africa) for a five-year period of service with free passage home upon completion of this period and was paid 5/- a week. He only served for 1 year 244 days, he left on the 28th November 1902 having purchased his discharge.

Medals Awarded: Queen's South Africa Medal with the following clasps, South Africa 1901, South Africa 1902, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal.

Upon his discharge he must have travelled back to England as he joined the Metropolitan Police on the 6th April 1903.

Enlisted at Kingston-on-Thames; Age on enlistment: 37 years; Reason for discharge: Died of wounds aged 40 in 1917

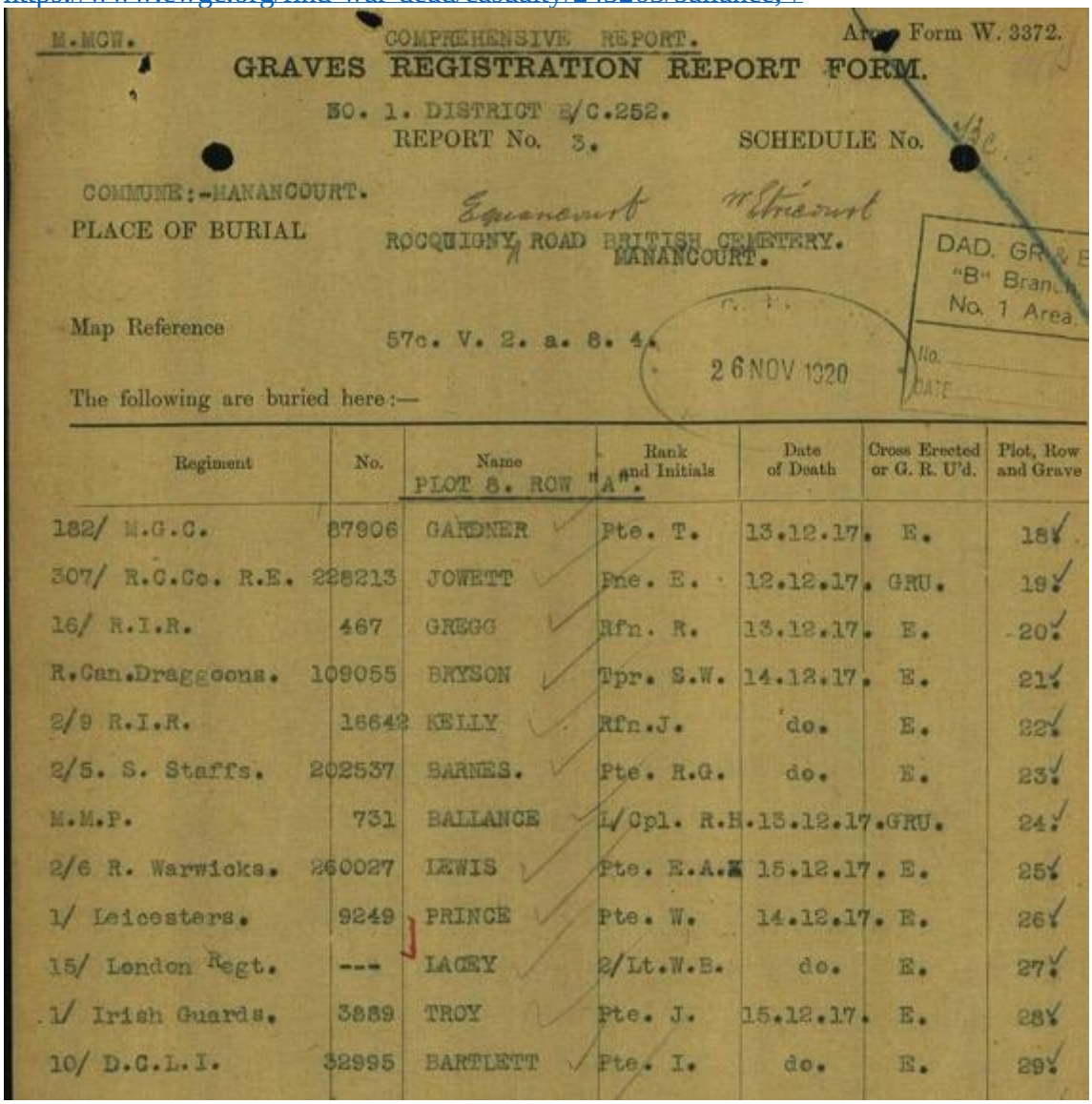
He is listed as a Police Constable in the 1911 Census living in Newington. He served with the Metropolitan Police on V Division No 1051, but also appears to have served at some point in Glasgow Police, as well as in South Africa.

Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Lance Corporal Ballance, R H Service Number P/731
Died 13/12/1917 Aged 39
Military Mounted Police. Military Police Corps
Son of Wilson and Margaret Ballance; husband of E. Ballance, of 58, Waldron Rd., Earlsfield, London.

Rocquigny-Equancourt Road. British Cemetery, Manancourt

https://www.cwgc.org/find-war-dead/casualty/243263/ballance,-/



M.M.G.W. COMPREHENSIVE REPORT. Army Form W. 3372.

GRAVES REGISTRATION REPORT FORM.

50. 1. DISTRICT E/C.252.
REPORT No. 3. SCHEDULE No. 13c.

COMMUNE:-MANANCOURT.
PLACE OF BURIAL Equancourt ROCQUIGNY ROAD BRITISH CEMETERY. MANANCourt.

DAD. GR & E "B" Branch No. 1 Area.

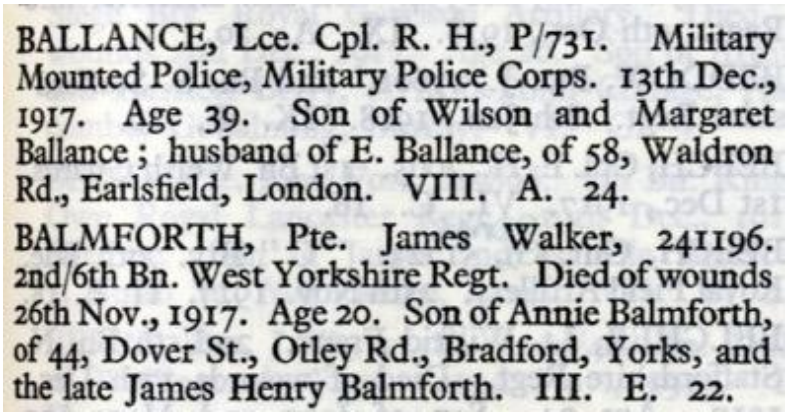
Map Reference 57c. V. 2. a. 8. 4.

26 NOV 1920

No. DATE

The following are buried here:—

Regiment	No.	Name PLOT 8. ROW "A".	Rank and Initials	Date of Death	Cross Erected or G. R. U'd.	Plot, Row and Grave
182/ M.G.C.	87906	GARDNER	Pte. T.	13.12.17.	E.	18
307/ R.C.Co. R.E.	228213	JOWETT	Pne. E.	12.12.17.	GRU.	19
16/ R.I.R.	467	GREGG	Rfn. R.	13.12.17.	E.	20
R.Can.Dragoons.	109055	BRYSON	Tpr. S.W.	14.12.17.	E.	21
2/9 R.I.R.	16642	KELLY	Rfn.J.	do.	E.	22
2/5. S. Staffs.	202537	BARNES.	Pte. R.G.	do.	E.	23
M.M.P.	731	BALLANCE	L/Cpl. R.H.	13.12.17.	GRU.	24
2/6 R. Warwicks.	260027	LEWIS	Pte. E.A.	15.12.17.	E.	25
1/ Leicesters.	9249	PRINCE	Pte. W.	14.12.17.	E.	26
15/ London Regt.	---	LACEY	2/Lt.W.B.	do.	E.	27
1/ Irish Guards.	3889	TROY	Pte. J.	15.12.17.	E.	28
10/ D.C.L.I.	32995	BARTLETT	Pte. I.	do.	E.	29



BALLANCE, Lce. Cpl. R. H., P/731. Military Mounted Police, Military Police Corps. 13th Dec., 1917. Age 39. Son of Wilson and Margaret Ballance ; husband of E. Ballance, of 58, Waldron Rd., Earlsfield, London. VIII. A. 24.

BALMFORTH, Pte. James Walker, 241196. 2nd/6th Bn. West Yorkshire Regt. Died of wounds 26th Nov., 1917. Age 20. Son of Annie Balmforth, of 44, Dover St., Otley Rd., Bradford, Yorks, and the late James Henry Balmforth. III. E. 22.

The TGP Egg

Following the item in last month's Journal, possibly for the first time, correspondence was generated about the briefing on the incoming Total Geographic Policing at Guildford Division HQ. The author of the initial article has responded to the long past memory of the event which has resulted in a change of emphasis and intention. The superintendent involved has also made contact and is content with the following view of someone who was also there all those years ago. This former officer's message has been edited though he did agree to it being published.

> It is very rare, indeed unknown that I become involved in the reminiscences of my retired colleagues even though 'thoughts from Bridgmanland' often gives me cause to hire a Mafia hit man or libel lawyer. But then ridicule is an expected consequence of being a member of the motorcycle club and lifelong chum of the said Bridgman.
>
> That said I couldn't let pass Mr May's recollection or rather what he was told of the commander's take on Neighbourhood Policing. Here it was alleged that a senior officer had held up an egg and eulogised that it was the epitome of (pre TGP) policing – 'round, solid etc.' Whereupon he added that 'this was what policing was going to be thereafter' and smashed the egg on a plate.
>
> Disloyal? Mischievous? Undermining? None of those, the tale is just plain wrong.
>
> What the superintendent had actually eloquently said was that the egg was the result of years of evolution as was the present system of policing and both had served us well. Be aware then that an ill thought out, quick move to a radical new system would be reckless and result in damage – dramatic smashing of said egg. That thought was directed at us, the implementing committee or whatever we were to be called, to be cautious if it were to succeed.
>
> I know and respect the man who said what he did, and disloyalty is not part of him. He has been badly misquoted.

The author of the original piece Peter May responded to the correspondence that he had adjusted his ‘memoir’ to the following (Editor has reduced this response to avoid reiteration):

> Having served a while at Addlestone which was a neighbourhood policing pilot site, I was posted to Guildford sub-division in 1989. Neighbourhood policing was going to be difficult to introduce at Guildford because the shift/rota or team concept amongst police officers was very strong. I didn’t know this at the time, but colleagues later said I was on a hiding to nothing in trying to introduce the neighbourhood policing concept at Guildford. Many years later I was told by another officer who was present at the parade that what the superintendent had eloquently said was that ‘the egg was the result of years of evolution as was the present system of policing and both had served us well. Be aware then that an ill thought-out, quick move to a radical new system would be reckless and result in damage’ with a dramatic smashing of said egg. That thought was directed at the implementing committee to be cautious if it were to succeed!

Graham Rutherford CBE QPM
Chief Constable of Surrey
1956-1968

'He was a strong-minded leader - they do not come often, characters like him'.[1]

Graham Rutherford CBE QPM

[1] A contemporary at Hendon

Born April 3, 1908 Consett, County Durham

Left Consett Grammar School aged 16 joining Consett Iron Company

Employed Education Department Durham County Council

Farm Valuation Department, Lanchester District Council

1928 Metropolitan Police passing out from Peel House in January 1929

1934 First Trenchard Course at Hendon – prize for best student

The youngest ever DI in both 2nd and 1st class, being promoted in 1936 and 1941 respectively

Posted to Hackney in the East End of London

1941 Qualified as a barrister whilst serving in the Metropolitan Police

1942 Served North Africa and Sicily with the Army

1943-1945 Allied Military Government as military governor of Monte Casino and Syracuse

1945 22 October- 1954 31 July - DI in the Metropolitan Police when appointed as Chief Constable Oxfordshire Constabulary

1954 1 August – 1956 31 May - Lincolnshire Constabulary Chief Constable

1956 1 June – 1968 31 May - Surrey Constabulary Chief Constable

1966 awarded Queen's Police Medal

Appointed Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Surrey

1968 Retired and lived and sailed with his wife Dorothy on a boat for 16 years building a house in Greece

Moved to Elstead on his wife becoming unwell

1987 Dorothy, Mrs. Rutherford died. They had three sons and a daughter

1997 son, Rear Admiral Malcolm Graham Rutherford CBE, Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff died leaving two further sons and a daughter.

Died in Surrey August 2003 aged 95

Herman Rutherford, CBE, QPM, Chief Constable of Surrey, 1956-68, was born on April 3, 1908. He died on July 29, 2003, aged 95.

Herman Rutherford, known to his family and friends as Graham, ended his career as Chief Constable of Surrey, having left Consett Grammar School, County Durham, at the age of 16. He began his working life with the Consett Iron Company, before his determination prompted him to head south to join the Metropolitan Police.

He was among the first intake at Hendon Police College in 1934 and won the prize for best student. Privately he took elocution lessons, seeing his obvious northern roots as a drawback to his ambitions. He studied law by correspondence course and was called to the Bar in 1941. The following year he was posted to North Africa and from 1943 until 1945 he was part of the Allied Military Government.

Rutherford first became a chief constable, of Oxfordshire, in 1945. It was while there that he introduced the controversial system of putting traffic patrol officers in plain clothes. While he was in this post he sought both to show solidarity with his men who worked unsocial hours and to make sure that they were indeed working.

In 1954 he moved to Lincoln, a bigger county and another step in his career, but there was very little crime there and he remained for only two years. He then moved to the high-profile post in Surrey, where he worked for 12 years. He was respected and liked, as a strong-minded leader; in 1963 he told the annual conference of the Prison Officers' Association that crime was rising so steeply that there was a possibility of a recurrence of the Gordon Riots of 1780.

Having retired in 1968, Rutherford lived with his wife on a boat, before building a house in Greece. They later returned to Elstead in Surrey.

[2]

[2] The Times (London, England), Wednesday, September 10, 2003

A Hendon Graduate

Graham Rutherford – ex-Chief Constable of Surrey 1908–2003

On the 15th August 2003 a thanksgiving service took place at St James Church, Elstead in Surrey for the life of former Chief Constable of Surrey, Graham (Herman) Rutherford who died at The Royal Surrey County Hospital at the age of 95.

Originally from Gateshead, County Durham, Graham Rutherford was one of the last remaining officer graduates of Hendon Police College. His early years were spent in Consett and attended Consett County Grammar School leaving at the age of 16. He took employment with the Consett Iron Company and later moved to the Education Department of Durham County Council and then the Farm Valuation Department of Lanchester District Council. His police career commenced in 1929 when he joined the Metropolitan Police. His initial service was spent at Bow Street and Scotland Yard. In May 1934 he was selected for the first intake of 32 officers for Hendon Police College. Set up in 1934 by the then Commissioner Viscount, Lord Trenchard, the College was partly designed to emulate a Military College and produce an officer class for the police service. The entry qualification was by competitive examination and after selection students completed a 15-month course emerging as a 'One Pipped Wonder' with rank of Inspector. Through a combination of Federation opposition and Home Office parsimony the College was closed in 1939. During its five-year existence some 197 officers graduated including two future Commissioners. Rutherford was a star pupil and he gained the prestigious best student's prize. On graduating he was dropped in at the deep end and posted to Hackney in the East End. As a 'One Pipped Wonder' life would not have been easy for the young inspector. Then as now a proportion of the rank and file would have been hostile to a graduate supervisory officer on the fast track and would no doubt have gone out of their way to make life difficult for him. The undoubted pressures he would have been under as a precursor of a then untested system did not deter him from continuing his studies via a correspondence course to become a barrister and in 1941 he was called to the bar. During the war Graham Rutherford saw action in the Army in Africa and later as a Lieutenant Colonel in Sicily. He also served for a period in the Allied Military Government. After the cessation of hostilities he successfully applied for the position of Chief Constable of Oxfordshire. He later moved on to Lincolnshire and thence to Surrey. In 1966 he was awarded the Queen's Police Medal for his services to the police and was made a Deputy Lieutenant of Surrey. After his retirement he and his wife Dorothy bought a small yacht and spent the next 16 years touring Europe and Asia. They later bought a house and settled in mainland Greece. Due to his wife Dorothy's illness the couple returned to Elstead in Surrey where she died in 1987. During his later years he devoted himself to various conservation projects in Haslemere and the surrounding area. Mr Rutherford is survived by two sons and a daughter. His other son Vice-Admiral Malcolm Rutherford predeceased him in 1997 at the early age of 56.

Compilation by Chris Forester from an Obituary in the Haslemere Herald, 15th August 2003.

3

Herman's Green Ink!

FUNERAL ADDRESS by daughter, Diana Serman

15 August 2003 - Park Crematorium, Aldershot

Graham (Herman) Rutherford - a long rich life, enjoyed to the full

A life which started modestly in Gateshead in 1908 and ended modestly in Elstead in 2003, and in between, a remarkable 95 years.

My father left Consett grammar school at 16, worked for the Consett Iron Company, the Education Department of the County Council, and the Valuation and Rating Department of the District Council, before his determination, helped by his self-sufficiency, sent him south to join the Metropolitan Police in 1930. He trained at Peel House. He learned to drive. He was among the first intake at Hendon Police College in 1934 and won the prize for best student. Privately

3 Police History Society Journal 2003

he took elocution lessons, seeing his obvious northern roots as a drawback to his ambitions, and he studied the manners of those of his fellow entrants whom he recognised as more refined, and therefore more likely to succeed.

He studied law by correspondence course and was called to the Bar in 1941. It was at this time that he met Dorothy, who was to become his wife, and mother of we four children. This hugely interesting time in the Met is documented on tape in the archives at the Museum of London. He was interviewed recently, at length, and in the winter (!) by an astonished young historian, who had never seen anybody living under the conditions to be endured at Hankley Farm, other than through dire necessity.

My father volunteered and was part of the Allied Military Government from 1943 -1945. He rose from Captain to Lieutenant Colonel and became military governor of Monte Casino and Syracuse. With characteristic modesty he would say that he got **his** chance because many of the finest men didn't.

His mother had helpfully signed the pledge of alcoholic abstention for him before he was born, and he had been through his work in the East End, 'Drinking orange juice with criminals, some of whom were in the police force'. It was in the desert of North Africa that he first tasted beer and found it 'rather nice'.

For some reason, what I remember most about my father's work, is the waiting for him. When he first became a chief constable - of Oxford County in 1945 - we were able occasionally to pass this time climbing the mound at Oxford prison, but generally we seemed to wait endlessly outside police stations at weekends (Chipping Norton particularly comes to mind). On the one hand, he wanted to show solidarity with his beloved 'men' who worked unsocial hours, and on the other, he wanted to make sure that they were indeed working - it never failed to amuse him to see a rapidly helmeted exit by the back door as he entered the front door, to find the single remaining officer hastily hiding 5 steaming tea cups.

To Lincoln, a bigger county and another step in his career, but only for 2 years, as there was very little crime, and from a professional point of view, was therefore quite boring. So, on to Surrey where he worked for 12 years, a high-profile job, with big decisions. And policing was changing - there was a two-way radio in the car and Mount Browne had a telex!

Retirement brought travel, but our parents had always been adventurous and idiosyncratic travellers - even back in the 1950s when the travel allowance was £25, and sometimes they didn't even need all that … On retirement they lived, as he said, as 'water gypsies' on a boat, before building a house in Greece. They moved on - to become hippies in an orange campervan before returning to England and Hankley Common to continue their chosen primitive lifestyle.

Professionally, he was respected and liked. A contemporary of his at Hendon said, 'He was a strong-minded leader - they do not come often, characters like him'.

To his friends and family he was a man of unswerving and sometimes irritating moral integrity, courage, wisdom, compassion, a strong sense of justice, wide general knowledge, a huge sense of fun and limitless curiosity about the world, a world in which he found so much to enjoy.

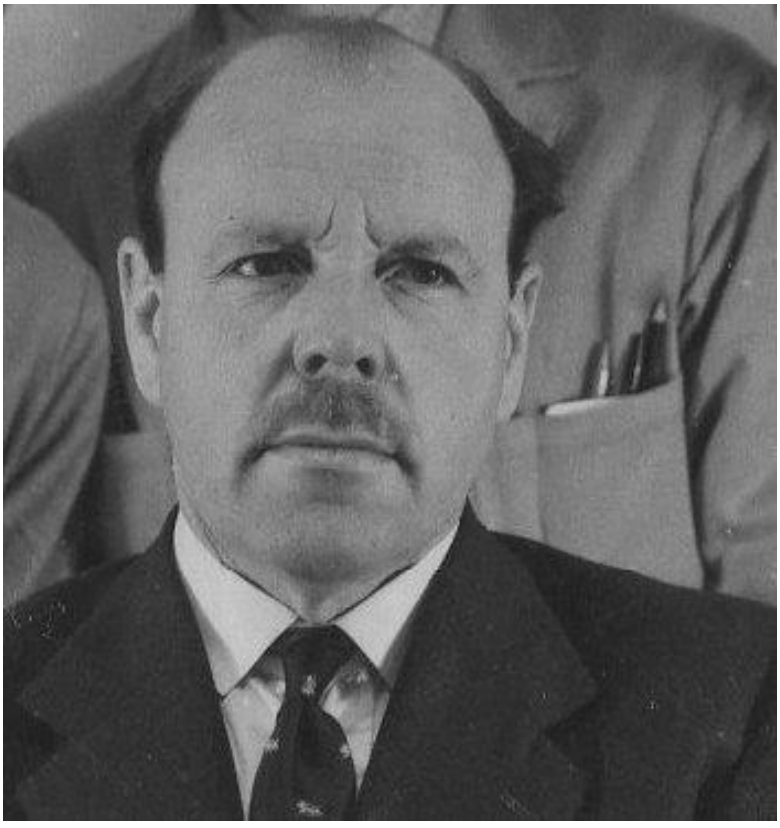
January 1929 Peel House Passing Out parade Third row from the front and third from the left

January 1930 in the Metropolitan Police- was at the Battle of Cable Street. Worked in the East End of London

July 1930

Lieutenant Colonel World War Two

Possibly Eynsham Hall. A passing out parade for new recruits when Chief Constable of Oxfordshire



Chief Constable of Surrey Constabulary

Is he a Police Officer?

The photograph of a man who could be named Denslow came from a member of the public seeking to identify this police officer. You will have noticed that it is a Surrey Constabulary cap badge worn on a cap with the chin strap in a position no self-respecting uniform wearer would countenance, especially for a portrait photograph. Additionally, the collar number T 522 is from the Metropolitan Police T Division. The buttons are too indistinct to identify.

The conclusion, supported by Dr Peter Kennison, a Metropolitan Police historian and son of a Surrey Constabulary officer, is that this is a theatrical mockup for a play. Peter has a number of such photographs in his collection. Tony Collman the uniform and badge historian of the Surrey Constabulary independently agreed with Dr Kennison.

The man doesn't really look the part

Inspector Eddy Gouffini

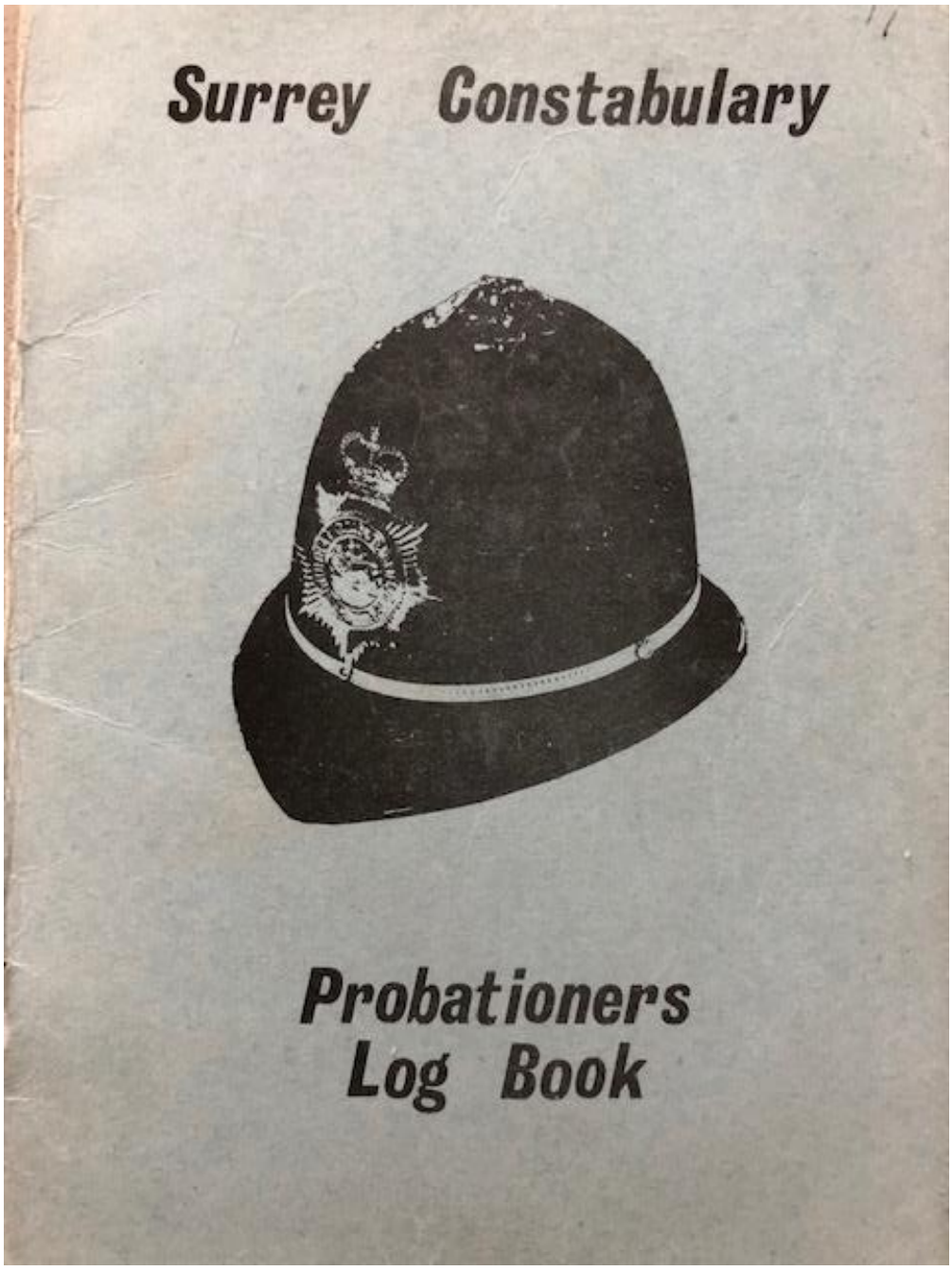
Tony Davie

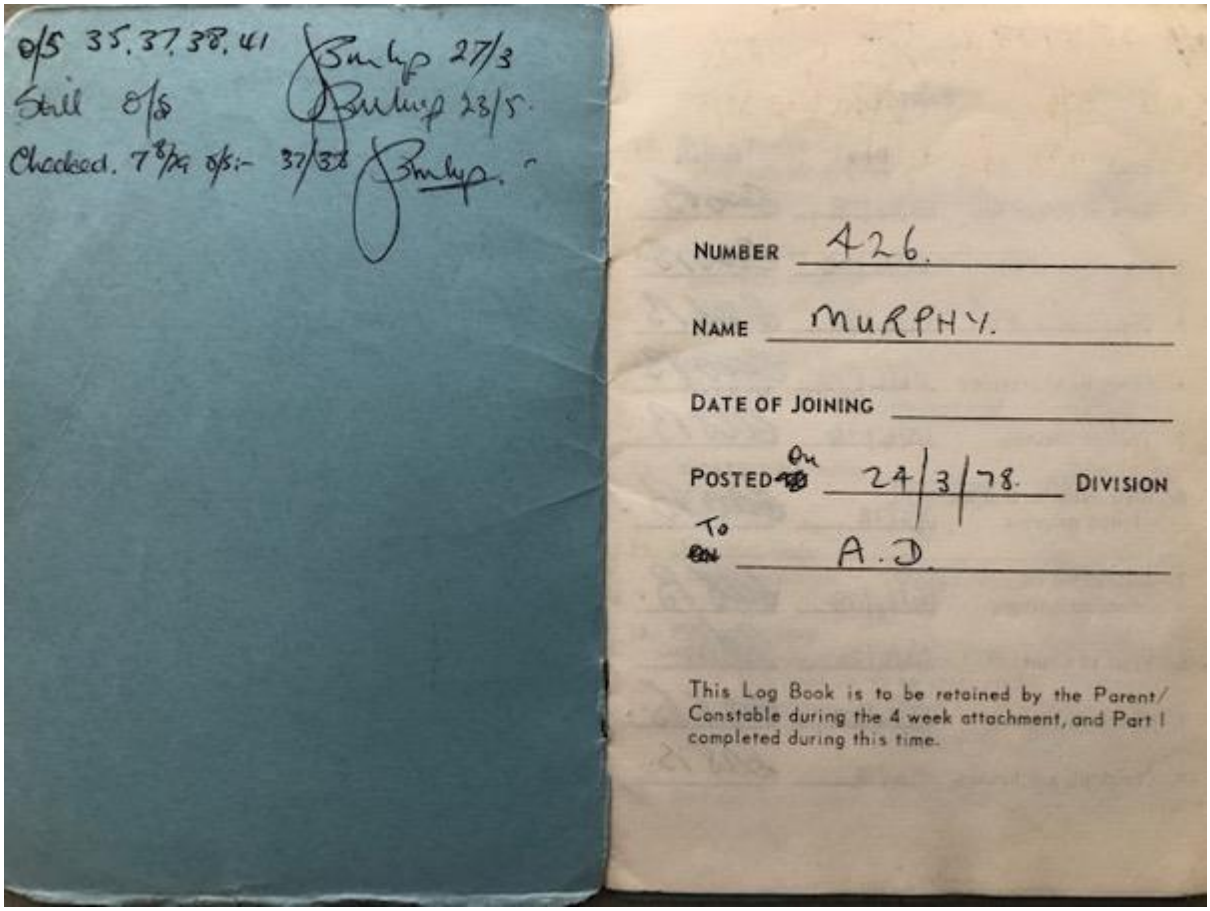
Here is a further story about Eddy Gouffini. I was a sergeant at Camberley police station and Eddy was the inspector. A Hampshire officer had chased a stolen car from Winchester to Camberley where it was stopped by a Surrey traffic car. The Hampshire PC came into Camberley police station where he was taken ill - he had a heart attack probably brought on by

the thrill of the chase! An ambulance took him to Ascot hospital where his condition was described as serious. This information reached Eddy and he telephoned Hampshire HQ suggestion that a car be sent to collect his wife and take her to the hospital. The chief inspector refused and so Eddy arranged for a Surrey Constabulary traffic car to collect her and take her to the hospital. Her husband had died before she arrived. She could have been there before he died had the chief inspector cooperated!

Eddy, myself and Bob Scott, representation from each rank, attended his funeral.

PC Nigel Murphy
Probationer's Logbook
1978 A Division Surrey Constabulary





o/s 35.37.38.41 Bulup 27/3
Still o/s Bulup 28/5.
Checked. 7/8/78 o/s:- 37/38 Bulup.

NUMBER 426.

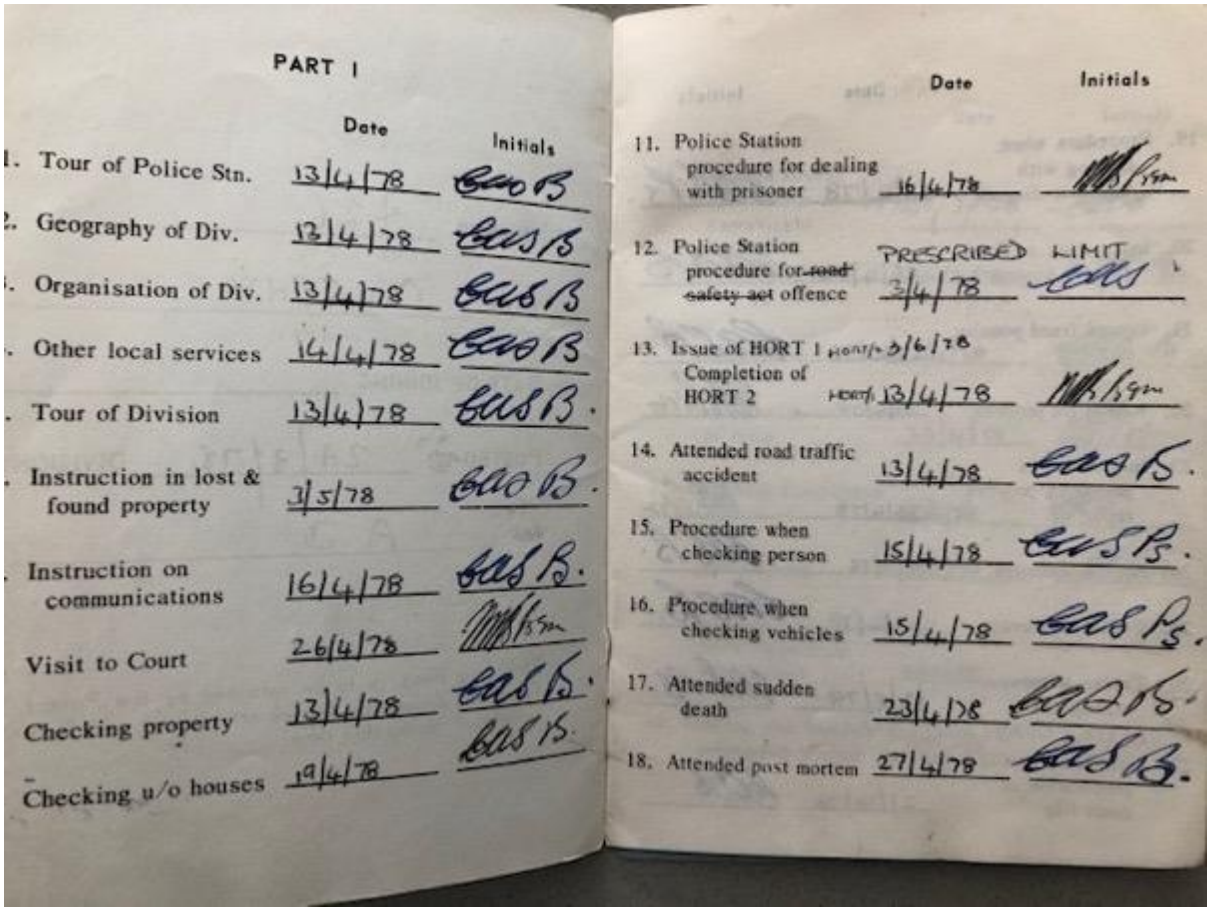
NAME MURPHY.

DATE OF JOINING

POSTED ~~On~~ 24/3/78. DIVISION

~~To~~ A.D.

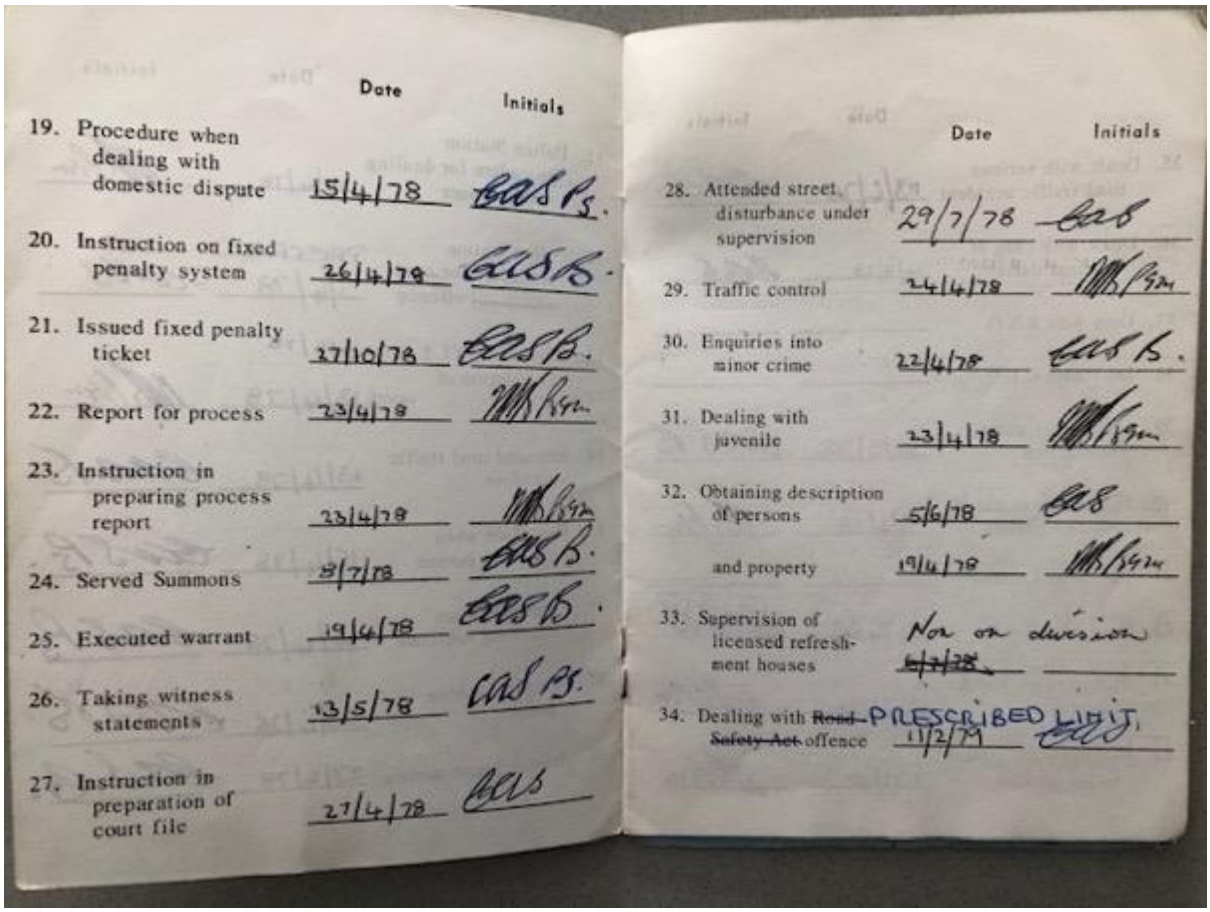
This Log Book is to be retained by the Parent/ Constable during the 4 week attachment, and Part I completed during this time.



PART I

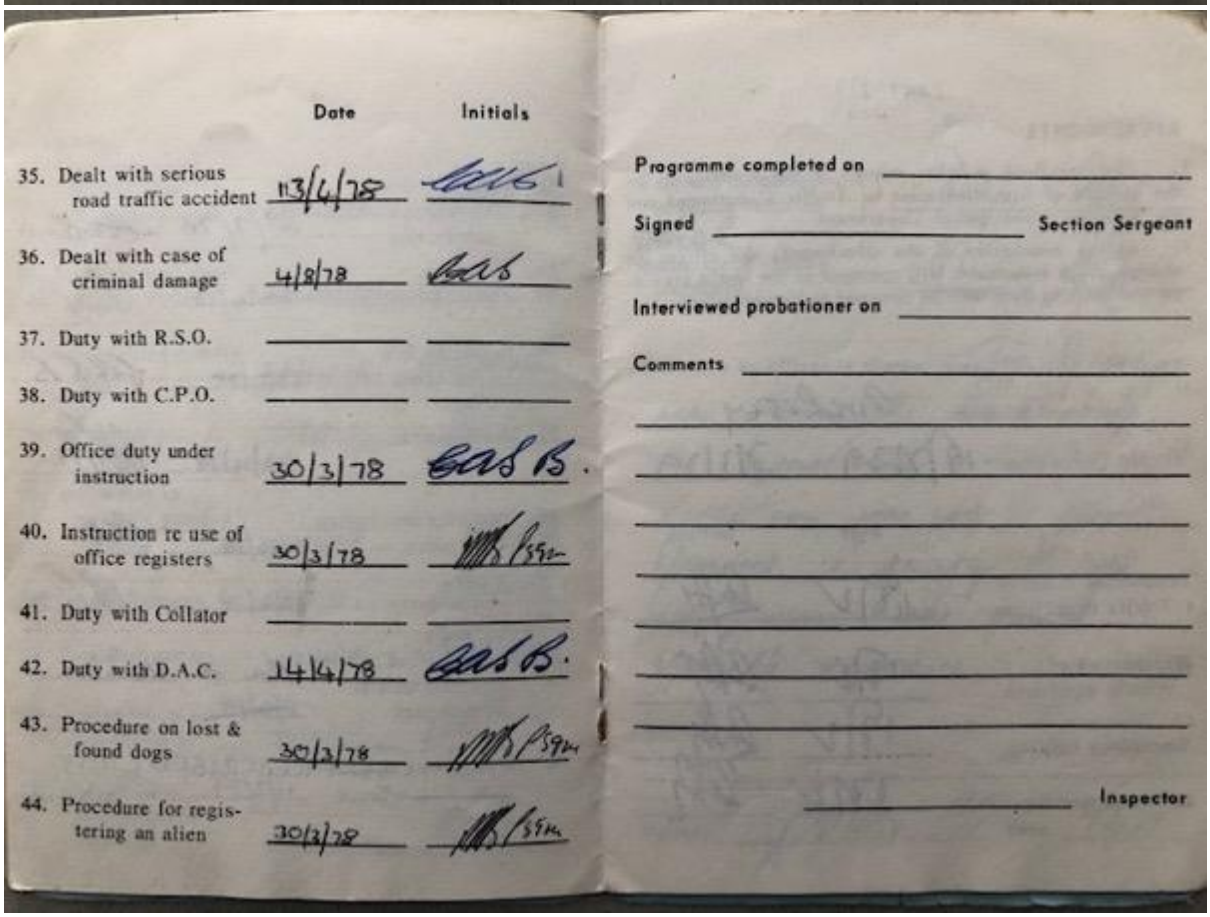
	Date	Initials
1. Tour of Police Stn.	13/4/78	BAB
2. Geography of Div.	13/4/78	BAB
3. Organisation of Div.	13/4/78	BAB
4. Other local services	14/4/78	BAB
5. Tour of Division	13/4/78	BAB.
6. Instruction in lost & found property	3/5/78	BAB.
7. Instruction on communications	16/4/78	BAB.
Visit to Court	26/4/78	[illegible]
Checking property	13/4/78	BAB.
Checking u/o houses	19/4/78	BAB.

	Date	Initials
11. Police Station procedure for dealing with prisoner	16/4/78	[illegible]
12. Police Station procedure for ~~road safety act~~ offence	PRESCRIBED LIMIT 3/4/78	BAB
13. Issue of HORT 1 Completion of HORT 2	HORT 1 3/6/78 HORT 2 13/4/78	[illegible]
14. Attended road traffic accident	13/4/78	BAB.
15. Procedure when checking person	15/4/78	BAB.
16. Procedure when checking vehicles	15/4/78	BAB.
17. Attended sudden death	23/4/78	BAB.
18. Attended post mortem	27/4/78	BAB.



	Date	Initials
19. Procedure when dealing with domestic dispute	15/4/78	CAS PS.
20. Instruction on fixed penalty system	26/4/78	CAS B.
21. Issued fixed penalty ticket	27/10/78	CAS B.
22. Report for process	23/4/78	WMS PSgt
23. Instruction in preparing process report	23/4/78	WMS PSgt
24. Served Summons	8/7/78	CAS B.
25. Executed warrant	19/4/78	CAS B.
26. Taking witness statements	13/5/78	CAS PS.
27. Instruction in preparation of court file	27/4/78	CAS

	Date	Initials
28. Attended street disturbance under supervision	29/7/78	CAS
29. Traffic control	24/4/78	WMS PSgt
30. Enquiries into minor crime	22/4/78	CAS B.
31. Dealing with juvenile	23/4/78	WMS PSgt
32. Obtaining description of persons	5/6/78	CAS
and property	19/4/78	WMS PSgt
33. Supervision of licensed refreshment houses	Not on division ~~6/2/78~~	
34. Dealing with ~~Road~~ PRESCRIBED LIMIT ~~Safety Act~~ offence	11/2/79	CAS



	Date	Initials
35. Dealt with serious road traffic accident	13/4/78	CAS
36. Dealt with case of criminal damage	4/8/78	CAS
37. Duty with R.S.O.		
38. Duty with C.P.O.		
39. Office duty under instruction	30/3/78	CAS B.
40. Instruction re use of office registers	30/3/78	WMS PSgt
41. Duty with Collator		
42. Duty with D.A.C.	14/4/78	CAS B.
43. Procedure on lost & found dogs	30/3/78	WMS PSgt
44. Procedure for registering an alien	30/3/78	WMS PSgt

Programme completed on _____

Signed _____ Section Sergeant

Interviewed probationer on _____

Comments _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ Inspector

PART 2

ATTACHMENTS

The Log Book will be returned to the probationer for the periods of his attachment to Traffic Department and the Criminal Investigation Department.

At the conclusion of the attachment, the officer in charge of the department will comment in the space provided and the Log Book will be returned to Headquarters.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

Attachment taken at CHERTSEY

Traffic Centre from 19/2/79 to 2/3/79

	Date	Initials
Instruction in use of Traffic Dept. forms	18/2	
Explanation of vehicle equipment	18/2	
Emergency lighting	18/2	
Motorway markings etc.	23/2	
Care and maintenance of police vehicles	18/2	
~~Radar~~ Vascar speed checks procedure	1/3	

Comments by officer in charge This officer was shown the workings of the department & under direction was able to report offenders. A quietly disposed young man who gained valuable experience.

Signed [signature] Date 5/3/79

C.I.D.

Attachment taken at Addlestone

Police Station from 29-4-79 to 12-5-79.

1. Instruction in:
   (a) Theft of pedal cycle
   (b) Theft of motor vehicle
   (c) Miscellaneous property
   including correct completion of forms.
   Date 4-5-79 Initials

2. Searching:
   (a) Prisoners
   (b) Vehicles
   Date 4-5 Initials

3. Statement from accused person.
   Date 4-5 Initials

4. Instruction on initial action at serious crime.
   Date 4-5 Initials

5. Charging procedure.
   Date 4-5 Initials

6. Circulation of property.
   Date 4-5 Initials

7. Circulation of persons wanted.
   Date 4-5 Initials

8. Questioning suspects.
   Date 4-5 Initials

Comments by officer in charge P. Murphy worked hard and well on his attachment and got on very well with all C.I.D staff. He proved himself to be likeable person and appeared interested in all aspects of C.I.D

Signed [signature] Date 11-5-79.

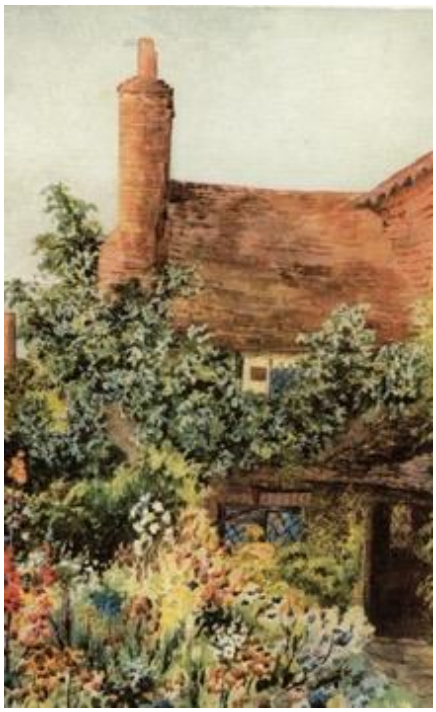
Rugby Tour Holland 1979/1980 Part Two

Nigel Murphy

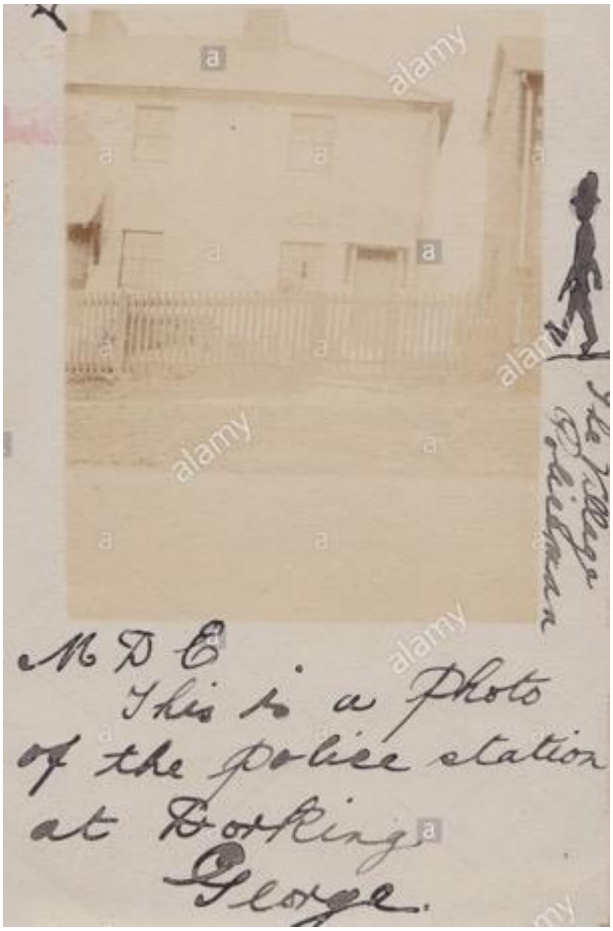
Supporter Con O'Kelly

Police Stations in Dorking

South Street Dorking with Inspector Donaldson's house set back



Inspector Donaldson's home in Dorking before the Surrey Constabulary 1851



This photo which I Hope Alamy will excuse me using was probably in south Street Dorking.

First purpose-built police station at Dorking

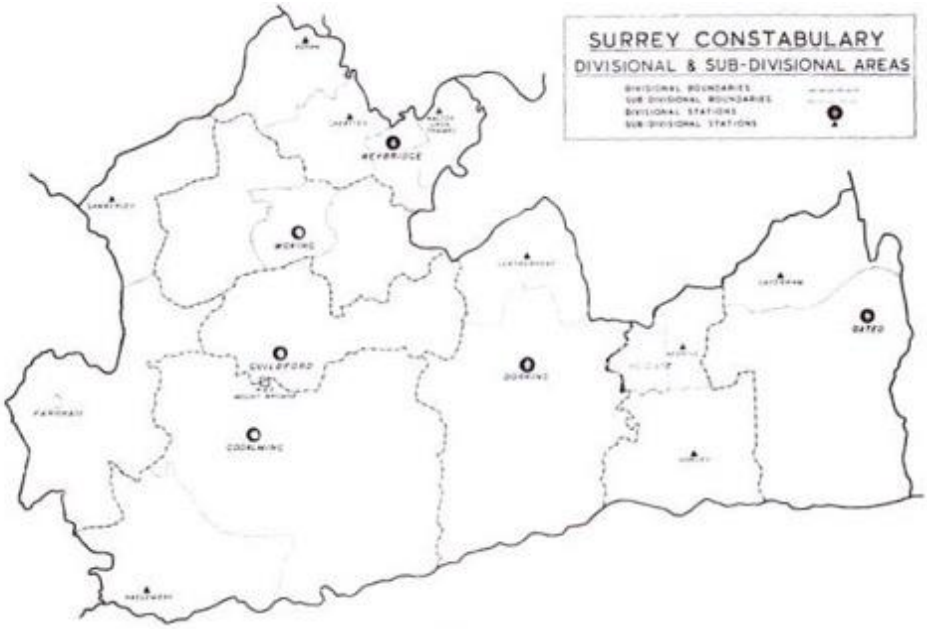
GOING, GOING: Dorking courthouse at the eastern end of the High Street in the 1980s waiting for partial demolition. On the right of the picture was the former police superintendent's house that was retained for use as offices

Dorking Court with the superintendent's house next door

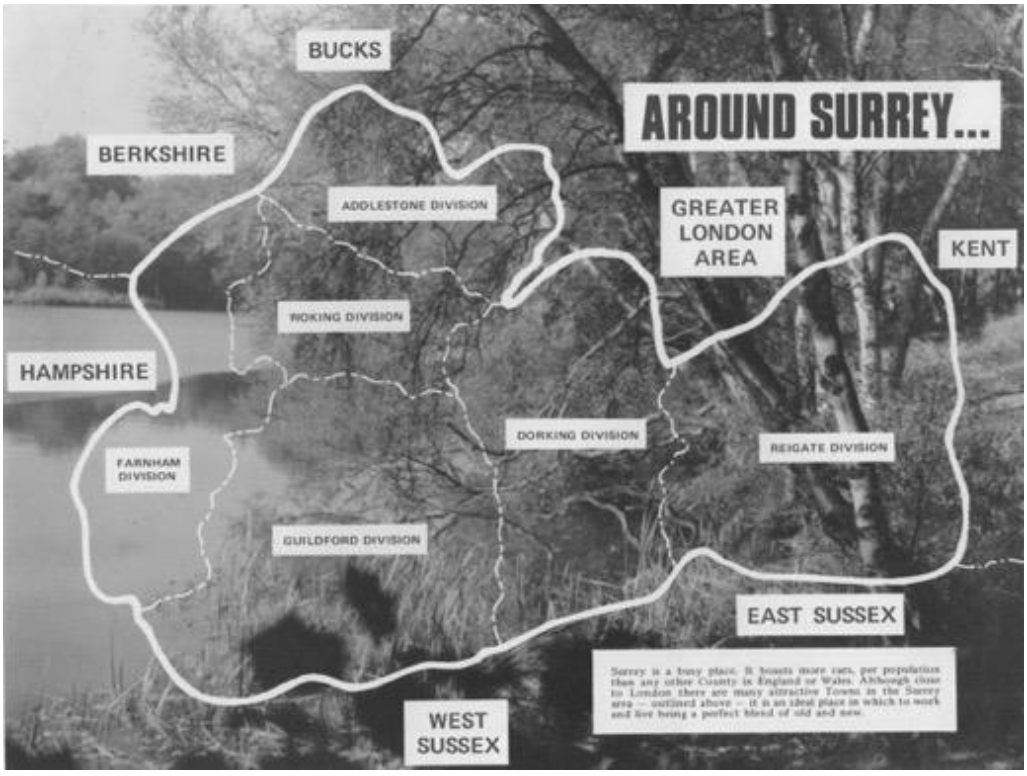
GONE: After the demolition of the old magistrates' court, new offices were built and the commanding two-storey building was linked and refurbished. There was a proposal for a new town clock to be mounted on it with three faces projecting from the building but the plan never materialised

New Build

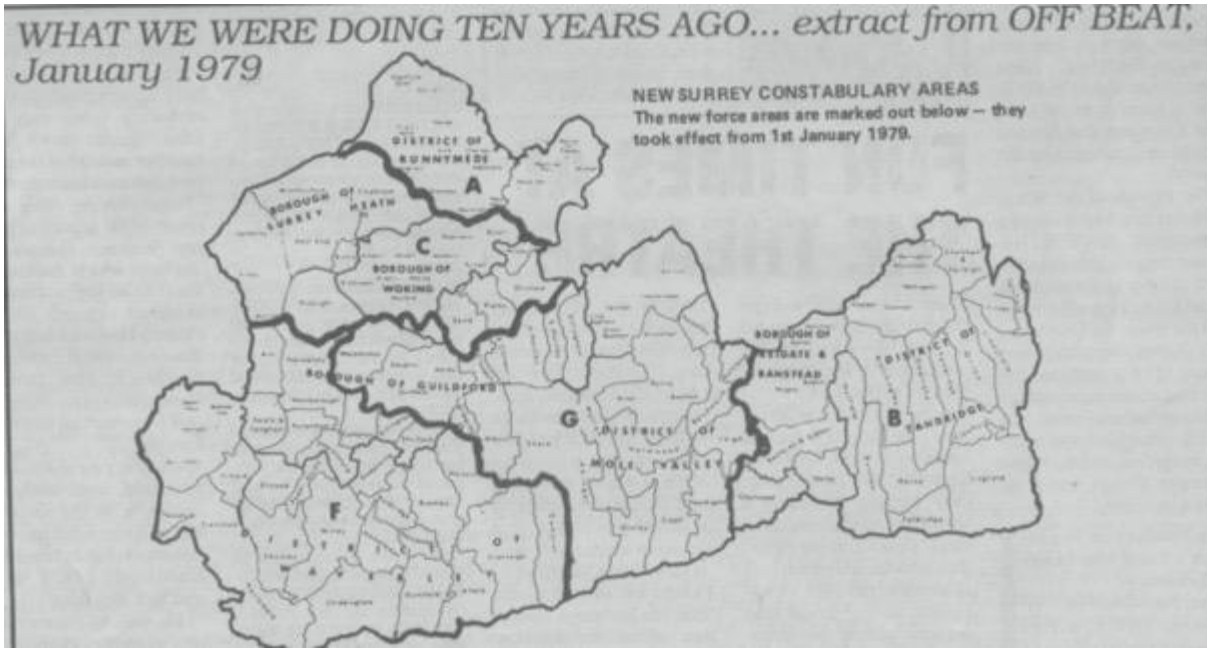
Divisional Boundaries



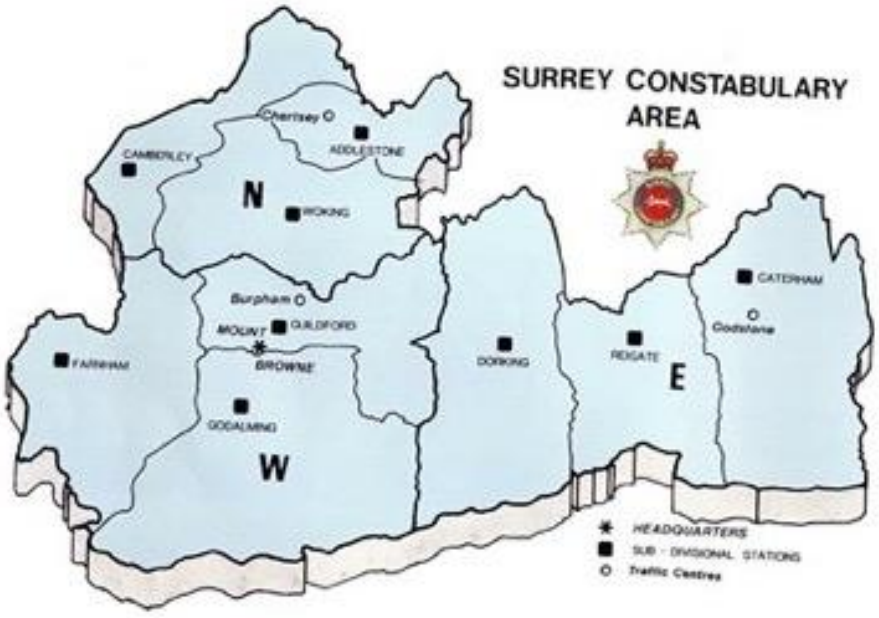
Divisional Boundaries 1949



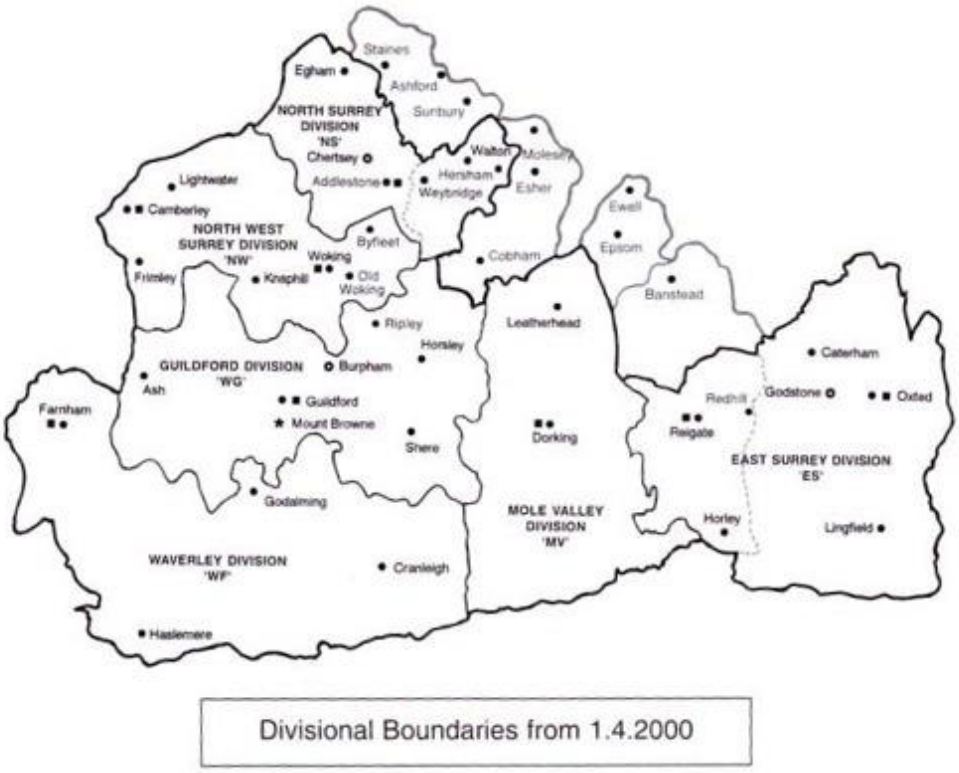
1970s



1979 Divisional Boundaries – long way from Normandy to Newdigate!



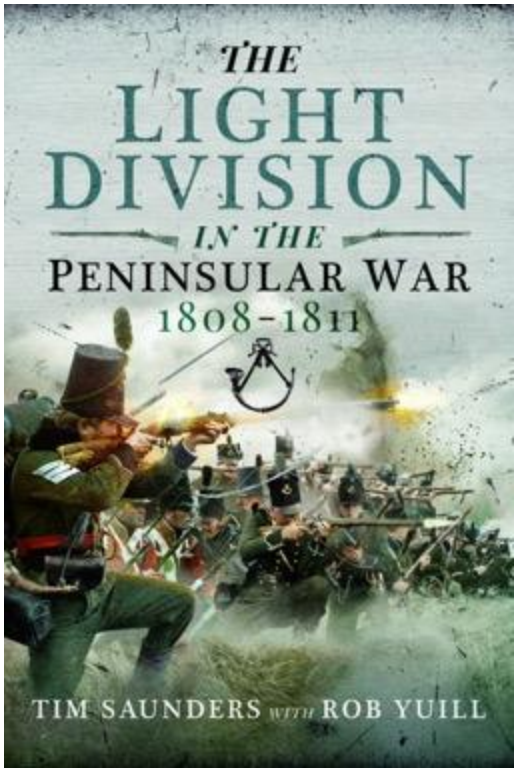
1992 Divisional Boundaries



Book Reviews

The Light Division in the Peninsular War, 1808-1811

Authors Tim Saunders and Rob Yuill



Hardcover: 232 pages

Publisher: Pen & Sword Military (16 April 2020)

Language: English

ISBN-10: 152675732X

ISBN-13: 978-1526757326

Illustrations: 30 black and white illustrations & 15 black and white maps

Authors: Tim Saunders and Rob Yuill both served in the British Army with The Rifles, successors to the Light Division. Since retiring Tim has become an established author, film maker and battlefield guide, while Rob also guides and as a Civil Servant oversaw the Regiment's heritage and its treasures. Both have a lifelong interest in military history and the Peninsula War in particular. Their two-volume history covering the Light Division in the Peninsula War, is a subject that brings regiment and a love of history together.

LIGHT DIVISION IN THE PENINSULAR WAR

Pen and Sword Blog

1808-1811

In the first volume, using a wide range of personal accounts (beyond the usual suspects from the 95th Rifles), we examine the genesis of the division, its early battles and the first Peninsula campaigns. Alongside the history, are insights into the soldiers, their families, equipment,

weapons and the division's tactic. This included not just the infantry but Ross's troop of Royal Horse Artillery and the cavalry regiments, which formed essential parts of 'The Division' on campaign.

In 1800, when the Experimental Corps of Riflemen was formed, there was nothing particularly new about light infantry. The British Army had light companies during the colonial wars of the eighteenth century but in ten years of peace their utility on the more open European battlefield was questioned and the term 'Light Bob' had become derisive. It took eight years of defeat at the hands of the revolutionary armies of France and their clouds of tirailleurs and voltigeurs, to convince a sceptical Horse Guards that a rifle armed British light infantryman was needed and would be effective!

In 1800 regiments were required to provide officers and men for training as riflemen and in their first deployment that year to Cap Ferrol, they proved their worth and the 95th (Rifle) Regiment became a part of the Army's order of battle. In 1803, with the threat of French invasion, a camp was set up under General Sir John Moore and his drill master Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie, with the aim not only of guarding the coast but raising the standards of training and producing a 'universal soldier'. Here the 43rd and 52nd Light Infantry, along with the 95th Rifles, absorbed the Shorncliffe System and in doing so laid the foundations for their success in the Peninsula.

In 1808 with Napoleon having usurped the Spanish throne and with Portugal occupied by General Junot's army, General Sir Arthur Wellesley was dispatched to the Peninsular with a small force. First ashore at Mondego Bay were the 95th, who also fired the first shots and suffered the first casualties in what was a six year long war. In both the Battles of Roliça and Vimiero the 95th Rifles distinguished themselves with their fire effect and fighting qualities.

In northern Spain Sir John Moore formed the Light Brigade under Brigadier Craufurd, bringing the Rifles, 43rd and 52nd together again during the epic winter Retreat to Corunna/Vigo, from which they emerged as the elite of the army. Returning to the Peninsula in 1809, the un-acclimatised, heavily laden brigade, in the full Iberian heat, marched over forty miles to join Wellesley at Talavera. In the aftermath of the battle, the jealously of competing French marshals cooperated to force the British back to Portugal.

Winter 1809, into spring and summer 1810 saw Craufurd and the Light Brigade, supported by the King's German Hussars, providing the Army's outposts, while Marshal Masséna's army besieged the Spanish fortress of Ciudad Rodrigo. Against growing opposition, Craufurd's command, which was upgraded to a Division by the addition of a pair of Portuguese Caçadore battalions, proved itself to be masters of the ground. However, as French pressed forward following the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, Craufurd unaccountably held his position against overwhelming numbers. The result was an action, in which the regimental officers of the five battalions came into their own, successfully withdrawing their units to the River Côa against all odds. In such situations the destruction of any other division would have seemed inevitable.

This feat of arms was followed by a defence of the Côa Bridge against bold and dashing attempts to force a crossing in true French style.

With Masséna's army outnumbering the British, there was another retreat into Portugal, where the road taken by the French offered Wellington an excellent defensive position on Buçaco Ridge. In the resulting battle the Light Division fought as a screen of skirmishers and gave the cresting enemy columns the full benefit of volley fire and a bayonet charge, proving they were masters of both close order drill and open order tactics.

The withdrawal continued with the Light Division providing the rearguard, but it culminated with a nasty shock for the French, the fortified Lines of Torres Vedras. In the town of Aruda and up on the high ground the Light Division awaited an assault but the psychological impact of being thrown back from Buçaco Ridge now came into play, with the marshals refused to attack. After a month before the lines, the sickly, starving French army fell back to Santarem. Here, throughout the winter the Light Division again provided the outposts, while the rest army was in comfortable quarters.

In March 1811 Masséna accepted reality, his emperor was unable to send him supplies or reinforcements and began to withdraw and Wellington's manoeuvres speeded him on the way back to Spain, with a whole series of actions. In these the Light Division was always to the fore, each one being of a different character, the only problem being that Craufurd was on leave and his place was taken by General Erskine. He had been foisted on Wellington thanks to influence at court and in Horse Guards; he quickly earned the nickname 'Askine' thanks to his perceived mishandling of the division.

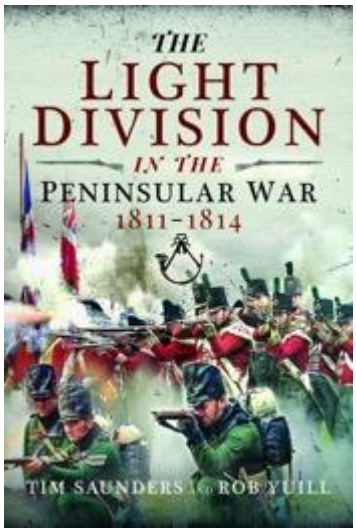
With Masséna back on the borders of Spain, Wellington spotted an opportunity to attack an isolated French corps but the plan miscarried thanks to fog and Erskine whose orders only made matters worse. Once again, the battalions extricated themselves from a dangerous situation with no little credit.

Having been resupplied, Masséna advanced again from Ciudad Rodrigo against Wellington who was deployed on a border ridge just forward of the fortress of Almeida south to Funtes d 'Oñoro. The first attacks across the Dos Cassas at Funtes were held but a flanking move by the French had the Light Division marching to succour the 7th Division. Having covered that division's withdrawal, the division faced an epic withdrawal of its own under the eyes of the rest of the incredulous army. Craufurd's infantry, cavalry and guns marched in column and square, bombarded by French artillery and with enemy cavalry ready to pounce on any opportunity.

By the summer of 1811 the Light Division was the undisputed elite of Wellington's Peninsular army. This book tells their story in unrivalled variety and detail.

Synopsis

Histories of the Light Division have tended to be incomplete, being based on memoirs of a few well-known diarists, principally from the 95th Rifles. The authors of this book, the first volume of two, have sought memoirs from across the division, including the artillery, the King's German Hussars and others to complete a broader history of Wellington's elite division. Light infantry was not new a concept in 1803, but at Shorncliffe Camp Sir John Moore developed a progressive ethos, set of tactics and training for the newly converted light infantry regiments. With the 95th Rifles they were melded into a brigade that was to form the basis of the incomparable Light Division. From the outset of the Peninsular campaigns in 1808 they delivered results way beyond their scant numbers, but it was during the epic winter retreat to La Corunna that they showed their metal. Returning to the Peninsular months later, the irascible Brigadier Craufurd led the Light Brigade in terrible march to reach Wellington at Talavera; heavily laden and in the heat of summer. Over the winter of 1809/10, Craufurd's battalions, now elevated to the status of a division, provided the army's outposts. This was work that Craufurd excelled in and actions abounded, including where the division fought hard to escape Marshal Ney's trap. In 1810, with Wellington withdrawing to the Lines of Torres Vedra, the Light Division played a significant part in the battle of Buaco Ridge, while the following year they drove Marshal Massena's army back into Spain having fought almost daily actions enroute. This history of the Light Division is not simply a series of set piece battles but provides a wider picture of campaigning and what it was to be a light infantry soldier.



Volume 2 to be published 30 September 2020 by Pen and Sword

By the middle of 1811, Brigadier General Robert Craufurd's Light Division was emerging as the elite of the Peninsular Army and Wellington was seeking opportunities to go over to the offensive, following the expulsion of Marshal Masséna from Portugal.

After a period of outpost duty for the Light Division on the familiar ground of the Spanish borders, Wellington seized 'the keys to Spain' in the epic sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz. Still reeling from the loss of General Craufurd, 'The Division' led the army against Marshal Marmont and after a protracted period of marching and counter marching, the French were finally brought to battle at Salamanca. As a result of King Joseph being driven out of

Madrid, the French marshals united and in the autumn of 1812, the British were driven back to Ciudad Rodrigo in another gruelling retreat.

With news of Napoleon's disaster in Russia and with reinforcements from Britain, Wellington prepared his army to drive the French from the Peninsular. A lightening march across Spain to cut the Great Road found King Joseph and Marshal Jourdan at Vitoria and the resulting battle, in which the Light Division fought their way into the heart of the French position, was a triumph of arms for Wellington's light troops.

The pursuit into the Pyrenees, had a sting in the tail when Marshal Soult mounted counter offensives in an attempt to relieve San Sebastian and Pamplona. Having thrown the French back and with the Sixth Coalition intact, the Light Division fought their way through the mountains and into Napoleon's France.

With the allies closing in on all sides, the French fought on into 1814 and the Light Bobs had further fighting before the spoils of peace in a war-weary France could be enjoyed.

Review

The level of detail in this review will position the non-specialist reader or follower of Wellington so they can best decide if this work is of interest to them. It requires an investment in time as both volumes will need to be read, or the reader will be left as if they had walked out before the end of the play! This consideration is necessitated because books on Flanders campaigns, Wellington and Napoleon, Peninsular Wars, Waterloo and its aftermath do not slow in arriving on the shelves. This is an extremely popular period of history and this book adds not just to scholarship but offers a greater understanding of what, when, why and how British young men were fighting and dying a long way from home, yet again!

Two howlers spotted; for the specialist there may be more. Printed errors place credibility at stake and every effort should made to support the authors by reducing these errors. It is not just a problem for this book, but slip-ups are frequently to be found in published works! Horsham Barracks were not in Surrey but Sussex and on page 93 the picture caption is repeated under two different though similar photographs.

The authors are specialists in this field having researched the subject exhaustively ensuring along with their military background, a significant understanding of what it was to be a light infantryman during the Peninsular War. An unusual but effective tool has been to photograph The Rifles Living History Society not just in contemporary kit, but with weapons and replicating how the men deployed and lived on the ground. This really adds to the story along with a significant number of other illustrations and maps on almost every page.

Lots of endnotes elaborating on the text are always useful as is the index and a very interesting document attached as an Appendix, General Craufurd's Standing Orders (Post 1810). This

document allows the reader to get inside the battalion, to understand its workings and drivers of an army on operations. The orders are detailed enough to capture anyone who falls out with their seniors!

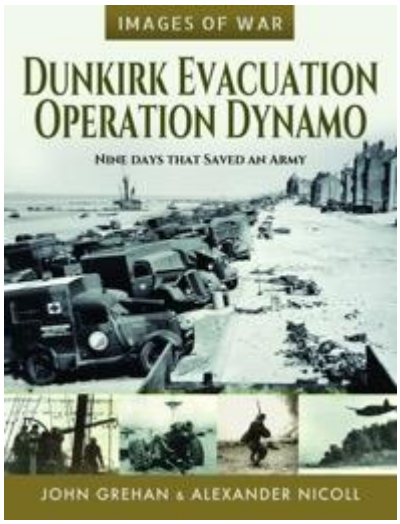
This work is recommended for the non-specialist reader who will enjoy the extracts from a variety of diaries, and I am sure for the specialist, there will be new discoveries and interpretation from writers who have command of their subject matter. Read this and look forward to the second volume!

Dunkirk Evacuation

Operation Dynamo

Part of the Images of War Series

Authors John Grehan and Alexander Nicoll



frontline BOOKS
Series: Images of War
Pages: 184
ISBN: 9781526770363

About John Grehan

John Grehan has written, edited or contributed to more than 300 books and magazine articles covering a wide span of military history from the Iron Age to the recent conflict in Afghanistan. John has also appeared on local and national radio and television to advise on military history topics. He was employed as the Assistant Editor of Britain at War Magazine from its inception until 2014. John now devotes his time to writing and editing books.

About Alexander Nicoll

Alexander Nicoll has been involved in writing and publishing military history for thirty years. He began his career with local history, and has since written numerous books and magazine articles, predominantly on subjects relating to the two world wars.

Synopsis

The 'miracle' of Dunkirk is one of the most inspiring stories of all time. The British Expeditionary Force had been all but surrounded, and, with the French armies collapsing on all sides, it appeared that Britain was about to suffer the heaviest defeat in its history.

When Winston Churchill's War Cabinet finally accepted that the Battle of France had been lost, preparations were made to try and rescue as many soldiers as possible from one of the few ports left open to the British Expeditionary Force – Dunkirk.

So rushed and chaotic was the retreat to the Channel coast, with thousands of guns, vehicles and tanks being abandoned, there was little time for soldiers to consider taking photographs of the shocking scenes of death and destruction which surrounded them. Yet images do exist of the ships and boats of all descriptions which braved the bombs and guns of the German Air Force to rescue Britain's only field army from the clutches of Hitler's panzer divisions.

One man in particular, Sub-Lieutenant John Rutherford Crosby, a member of the crew of the minesweeper, and converted Clyde paddle steamer, HMS Oriole, left a legacy of dramatic images. These include the never-to-be-forgotten scenes of long lines of tired and anxious troops stretching into the sea and of bombs exploding on the packed beaches – all with his own personal little camera. Other images in this book paint a vivid and memorable picture, as no words ever could, of the greatest evacuation of troops under fire.

Review

The day this review is being written, 26 May 2020, is the 80th anniversary of the so-called miracle of Dunkirk. The requirement for a miracle was as man-made as was the incredible response by the Royal Navy, the little ships and the RAF who get unwarranted "bad press" though this is gradually being corrected. The Dunkirk battlefield covered a much greater area than the port and surrounding countryside and this is where the RAF were operating and being shot down in significant numbers.

Get this out of the way. There appears to be a significant mistake on page X11 where the large picture of General Brook is names as Gort and on the following page Gort is Brook! How can this happen?

This is a story told on many occasions by every type of media, but it is difficult to beat the evocative black and white photographs to get a continuing sense of the dangers and damage of

war. This book has some very telling photographs that with the script are divided into the "nine days that saved an army," each day a chapter. In addition, there is a clear explanation as to how this disaster arose, because it was a disaster, just grasp from the photographs the vast expanse of vehicles and equipment abandoned, the waste, the lost opportunity to use the vehicles, the dangers until all was replaced.

The BEF lost 68,000 soldiers (dead, wounded, missing, or captured) from 10 May until the armistice with France on 22 June. Casualties were 3,500 British killed and 13,053 wounded. All the heavy equipment had to be abandoned. Left behind in France were 2,472 guns, 20,000 motorcycles, and almost 65,000 other vehicles. Also abandoned were 416,000 tons of stores, more than 75,000 tons of ammunition and 162,000 tons of fuel. Almost all of the 445 British tanks that had been sent to France with the BEF were abandoned. The total number of British ships engaged were 693 with 226 lost including six destroyers. Allied ships involved numbered 168 with 17 lost

The RAF had 145 aircraft destroyed, of which at least 42 were Spitfires, while the Luftwaffe lost 156 aircraft in operations in the nine days of Operation Dynamo, including 35 destroyed by Royal Navy ships (plus 21 damaged) during the six days from 27 May to 1 June.

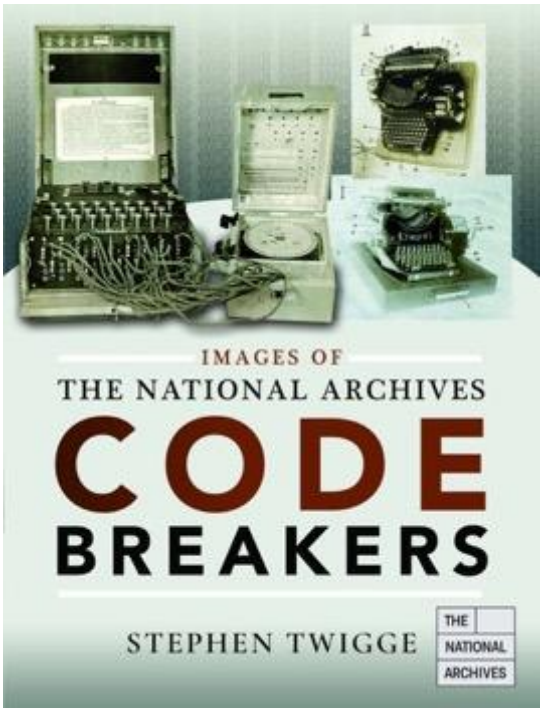
For every seven soldiers who escaped through Dunkirk, one man was left behind as a prisoner of war. The majority of these prisoners were sent on forced marches into Germany.

This small book, packed with "Images of War" of the Dunkirk evacuation, fully captures the terror and horror of the losses and waste of war. An excellent record of Dunkirk which reinforces miracles are man-made and highlights the parlous state of Great Britain at that stage of the war.

Images of The National Archives

Code Breakers

By Stephen Twigge
Imprint: Pen & Sword History
Series: The National Archives
Pages: 144
Illustrations: 50 black and white illustrations
ISBN: 9781526730800
Published: 3rd April 2020



Stephen Twigge

Stephen is a senior historian at The National Archives. He obtained his PhD from the Centre of Science, Technology and Medicine at the University of Manchester and was a Post-Doctoral Research Fellow at the Department of International Politics, University of Wales, Aberystwyth. During his time at The National Archives, Stephen completed a four-year secondment at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office where he was responsible for editing three volumes of documents on British Policy Overseas, the official record of British foreign policy. Stephen is a fellow of the Royal Historical Society and a member of the Arts and Humanities Research Council's Peer Review College. He has published a number of books and articles on the Cold War and has made regular media appearances to discuss record releases at The National Archives.

Synopsis

The book reveals the story of British Codebreakers from the reign of Elizabeth I to the Cold War. It explores the use of ciphers during the Napoleonic wars, the role of the Royal Mail's Secret Office and the activities the Admiralty's 'Room 40' leading to the creation of the Government's Code and Cypher School. The main theme of the book are the events of the Second World War and the battle to break the German enigma codes. The centre of Britain's codebreaking operation was located at Bletchley Park in rural Buckinghamshire and it was from here that a hastily assembled army of codebreakers battled to decipher Nazi German's secret wartime communications. The deciphered high-level signals intelligence was known as Ultra and had a major influence on the outcome of the war, most notably contributing to crucial successes in the battle for the Atlantic and the D-Day landings in June 1944. The book also reveals the work undertaken in the Far East and the allied efforts to break the Japanese military

cipher code named Purple. The book ends with a re-assessment of the work undertaken by the British code breaker and mathematician Alan Turing and a brief overview of the codebreaking operations undertaken by GCHQ during the formative period of the Cold War.

Review

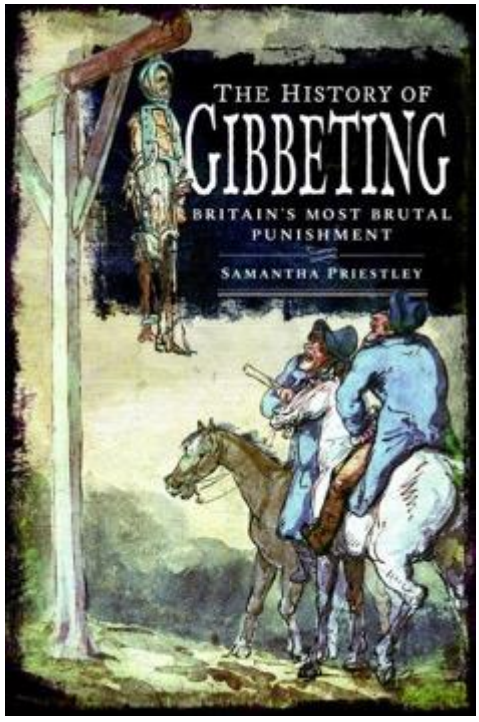
Strangely at the end of the book there are 12 blank pages headed “Notes”. What is the purpose of these pages? It must be rare for a reader to buy a book and then scribble notes at the end. This is possibly an innovation yet to fulfil its potential, maybe there is secret writing in code across the pages!

This short book travels at a great pace from Elizabethan spies to the Cold War. Crammed with high quality photographs of machines, facsimiles of schedules and diagrams showing the workings of code-breaking and copies of some of the most significant documents associated with code-breaking. The variety and interest of the material provided makes this a most enjoyable book for all, not just those with an interest in intelligence gathering and the dark side of the British state.

A very interesting and useful addition to the corpus of knowledge on code breaking.

The History of Gibbeting

Britain's Most Brutal Punishment



Samantha Priestley
Imprint: Pen & Sword History
Pages: 150
Illustrations: 32
ISBN: 9781526755186
Published: 26th February 2020

Samantha Priestley

Samantha is a writer based in Sheffield, England. She won the H E Bates competition and The Tacchi-Morris Prize for short stories. Her chapbooks, Dreamers and Orange Balloon, are published by Folded Word. She is the author of the novels Despite losing it on Finkle Street, Reliability of Rope, and A Bad Winter. Samantha writes short stories for the Slumber app and a monthly column, InOrganic, at Folded Word. She lives in north Sheffield with her partner, two daughters, two dogs and one cat.

Synopsis

The history of gibbeting is the story of one of Britain's most brutal forms of punishments, the hanging of criminals in a body shaped metal cage as a warning and as a form of justice. From the folklore of live gibbetings to the eerie historical documenting of this weird post-execution tradition, The History of Gibbeting examines how and why we dealt with murderers and other serious criminals in this way. The book uses case studies through history and takes a look at how the introduction of the Murder Act shaped our relationship with gibbeting for years to come, and how we as a society demanded the most shocking post-mortem treatment of criminals. Whether gibbeting was ever a successful deterrent, it is still a fascination today and gibbet cages remain on display in museums all over the country.

Review

It is a perplexing how people can become so involved in a subject to commit much of their lives researching, scoping, drafting and writing a book on an arcane subject based around murder, capital punishment and always cruelty. This is one of those subjects – the horrors of gibbeting either as a form of death penalty or as a deterrent by hanging a rotten corpse on the roadside or in the village. The author in this case, the mother of two and owner of a cat and dog appears to have grasped with enthusiasm this grim aspect of the penal code.

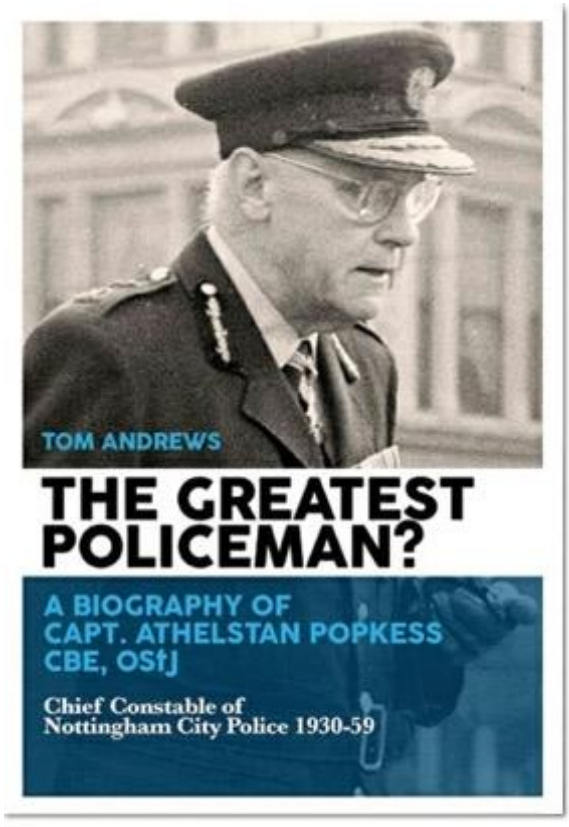
There was a passing irritation for the reviewer in the frequently adopted use of "we" as in, "WE executed first before WE hung them up." I am not sure who WE are but count me out! There is no index, which is always disappointing, and there are no footnotes or end notes though primary sources including newspaper reports are frequently present in the text. On page 44 for example there is no year and with no reference it is not possible to work out from the book when this event took place. (In Internet search reveals the dates should be 1743 and 1744)

This book is not for the tender hearted or those who cannot deal with man's inhumanity to man. There is plenty of that here. The screams of the man gibbetted alive, or with limbs severed keeping the local duke awake in his big house some way off. Not the reading for the gentle soul; this is not Jane Austin. This is hard reading but for anyone involved in the history of the criminal justice system a dose of reality never goes amiss. "The past is a foreign country; they do things differently there." (L. P. Hartley) They certainly did things differently then and without a professional investigatory organisation. Getting caught up in the criminal justice system rarely came with a happy ending though grand juries dismissed many cases before trial! Most of those gibbeted seem to have been professional criminals who knew the risks, highway robbers, burglars with some murders mainly as a result of violent impulse. If you were sentenced to be hung your body would normally go for dissection but some crimes appear to be so dastardly the bodies were hung on the gibbet. Even more dastardly cases the criminal was gibbetted alive, to be starved to death.

This is probably unique publication in modern days covering this aspect of criminal justice and the subject is unlikely to be written about in such depth for years to come. This could therefore become the standard book to read on this awful subject.

The Greatest Policeman? A Biography of Capt. Athelstan Popkess

by Tom Andrews



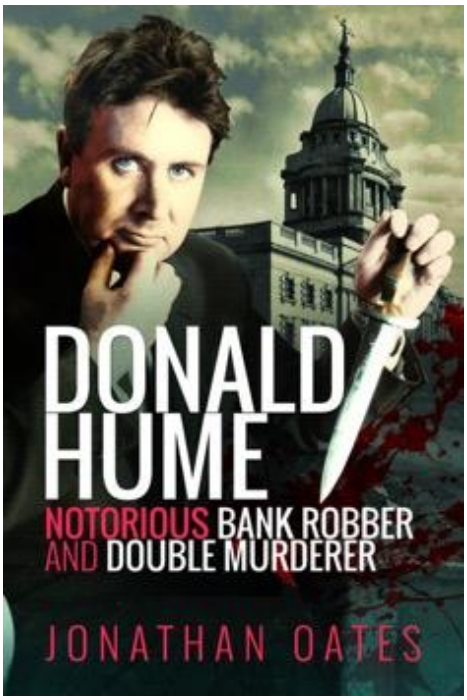
Could it be possible that just one man is responsible for modernising the British Police service and transforming it from its Victorian era, firmly rooted in 'Beat' policing, to today's highly mobile responsive model? If there is a candidate for such an accolade then it is to be Captain Athelstan Popkess, Chief Constable of Nottingham City Police from 1930-1959. Tom Andrews makes a strong case that the man who sounds like a character from a Rudyard Kipling novel and who had no prior policing experience before commencing his post transformed the whole operating model of the Police service. He is credited with the introduction of police wireless communications, enhanced police use of forensics and the burglar alarm, amongst myriad others.

With first-hand accounts and thorough research, this book explores just what it was that made this man possibly the Twentieth century's Greatest Policeman. Many thanks to those who have pre-ordered a limited edition signed hardback edition of The Greatest Policeman? Due to the Covid-19 outbreak production has halted on this title - we will fulfil your order once restrictions have been lifted. Thank you.

Donald Hume

By Dr Jonathan Oates

Imprint: Pen & Sword True Crime
Pages: 256 Illustrations: 30 black and white
ISBN: 9781526769664 Published: 15th May 2020



Author

Dr Jonathan Oates is the Ealing Borough Archivist and Local History Librarian, and he has written and lectured on aspects of the history of London, including its criminal past. His books include several volumes on West London in the Images of London series as well as Foul Deeds and Suspicious Deaths in Ealing, Foul Deeds and Suspicious Deaths in Lewisham and Deptford and Unsolved Murders in Victorian and Edwardian London. He has also published a study of the Jacobite rebellion of 1745 and Sweet William or The Butcher? The Duke of Cumberland and the '45.

Synopsis

The trial of the year in 1950 was of Donald Hume, a North London petty thief accused of stabbing car dealer Stanley Setty to death, of cutting up his corpse and dropping his body parts from an aeroplane. The press and public were horrified and fascinated by the details. But Hume was convicted and gaoled as an accessory – he later claimed his wife was guilty of the crime.

He then fled Switzerland, taking up with a Swiss woman in Zurich, but he needed money to finance his lavish lifestyle and he returned to robbery. He carried out two armed robberies, shooting a member of the bank staff, but getting clean away. Then in 1959 his attempt to rob a bank failed and he shot dead a bystander. Arrested, he stood trial and was sentenced to life, but was later deemed criminally insane and was returned to Britain and to Broadmoor.

Jonathan Oates's compelling account of Hume's notorious life of crime is based on extensive primary research. It sheds new light on Hume and his crimes, especially the murder of Setty, and gives the reader a rare insight into the criminal underworld of the time.

Review

It is difficult to comprehend why an author is prepared to commit so much time to the life of a very unpleasant character. All the detailed research transcribing newspapers, actively seeking fresh material to liven the tale, all those hours drafting and re-drafting. It is a heavy task! This is what Dr Oates has done with the crimes of Hume and in the past Christie of Rillington Place and Haigh with his acid bath murders in Crawley. It is suspected that these stories go well for a speaker after dinner or to clubs and societies; yet it is difficult to comprehend the compulsion to undertake this work and why should anyone commit time to reading it? At the root is who is the book pitched at, who are to be its readers?

This reviewer was brought up close to the grounds of Hume's grammar school in Basingstoke long after he had left, playing in the cops, building dens, generally with other lads being a nuisance. The village names when Hume was young were a part of my upbringing and the road in which he died I remember well. This drove me to get the book.

Like the subject matter or not, and no-one can like Hume very much, this is an extremely well researched work covering archives both national and local, newspapers and a whole pile of books as primary and secondary sources. A great deal of material is closed by the National Archives for many more years and who knows once GDPR takes its toll what will be left for future researchers. All this research brought together in a volume with clear endnotes and a significant index something guaranteed to get a nod of approval from me.

There is at least one error where on page 45 there is mention of "chief inspector" which probably should read "chief instructor."

An interesting theme within the work is the role of the tabloid newspapers. The money they paid for stories, the extent they were prepared to go to provide the big story for the Sunday edition which would hike sales. Millions of copies were sold allowing for the good and the bad to become household names long before mass TV and the cult of celebrity though the Krays did ok!

The book has a narrative style that races along, expressive, fluent, showing the author's knowledge of analogous books he has already published. This is workmanlike in content and presentation and if you have an interest in post war crime and criminals this is one for you!