Surrey Constabulary History

'An in depth history of policing in Surrey'

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www.surrey-constabulary.com

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Surrey Constabulary History 72

Compulsory Vaccination Act
Illustrated Police News 3 July 1886

COMPULSORY VACCINATION ACT.

[SUBJECT OF ILLUSTRATION.]

THE large engraving in the centre of our front page has been re-drawn from a small design printed on the envelope used by the London Society for the abolition of Compulsory Vaccination. Without doubt there are thousands of persons who oppose the Vaccination Act by every possible means in their power. We are in receipt of a number of letters upon this vexed question. Mr. Tebb, President of the London Society says:—"The preventive we offer as a substitute for vaccination is personal and municipal cleanliness By that I mean an abundant and continuous supply of pure water, an efficient system of drainage, the prevention of overcrowding, the erection of healthy and well-ventilated dwellings, the multiplication of public baths, wash-houses, and open spaces." All this is very excellent in its way, but it is not a safeguard against the ravages of smallpox. The old question, "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" is never more apposite or more perplexing than when put in connection with the very practical and very vital subject on which people have disagreed for a century past and disagree still often most acrimoniously.

Contents

SURREY POLICE RETIRED COMRADES ASSOCIATION
REMEMBERING THOSE COLLEAGUES TO WHOM WE HAVE SAID FAREWELL - 2020

Edward (Ted) Sherwood	Retired Inspector	9/1/20
Sandra Russell	Former Constable and wife of Retired Constable Bob Russell	22/1/20
Christopher (Chris) Newman	Retired Police Sergeant	3/2/20
Jean Bishopp	Retied Caretaker, the former Chertsey Traffic Centre.	3/2/20
Shirley Morley	Retired Motorway Control Operator.	10/2/20
Frederick (Fred) Johnson	Retired Police Sergeant	12/2/20
Sylvia Muchmore	Former Wpc. Wife of retired Constable Brian Muchmore	12/2/20
Michael (Mick) Juniper	Retired Dog Handler and Police Staff Dog Trainer	13/2/20
Ian Harding	Serving Police Constable	17/2/19
Bernard (Bernie) Watson	Retired Detective Chief Inspector	18/2/20
Terence (Terry) Lanaway	Retired Police Constable.	Feb 2020
Archie Millar	Retired Detective Sergeant	20/2/20
Patrick Byrne	Former Surrey Officer, retired from MPS	
Frederick (Fred) Drakeley	Retired Inspector	10/3/20
Timothy (Tim) O'Riordan	Retired Detective Sergeant	24/3/20
Eric Skinner	Retired Police Constable	27/3/20
Philip (Phil) Miles	Retired Police Sergeant and Police Staff.	30/3/20
Jean Shaw	Widow of retired Police Sergeant Denzil Shaw	5/4/20
Gerald (Gerry) Atfield QPM	Retired Chief Superintendent	9/4/20
Daniel (Danny) McNulty	Retired Superintendent	9/4/20
Rhys Edwards	Retired Inspector	20/4/20
Joyce Weeden	Retired Police Staff Guildford	20/4/20
Ron Bartlett	Retired Detective Constable	21/4/20
David 'Jack' Warner	Retired Detective Constable/SOCO	21/4/20
Terry Kerslake	Retired Police Sergeant 839	3/5/20
Caroline Hurcombe	Widow of retired Constable Laurence Hurcombe	16/5/20
Lionel Grundy OBE	Retired DCC Wiltshire and former Surrey CID	21/5/20
Roger Rennie	Retired Chief Inspector	21/5/20
Pauline Davies	Former Police Staff Wife of retired Sergeant John Davies	1/6/20
Albert Robinson	Retired Detective Inspector	5/6/20
Gillian Evans	Wife of retired Detective Constable Brian Evans	17/6/20
Keith Ramplin	Retired Traffic Constable	25/6/20
Brian Woodfield	Retired Detective Superintendent	26/6/20
Roly Bowers	Retired Constable/Dog Handler	28/6/20
Mrs Lin Henderson	Wife of retired Traffic Constable Ian Henderson	2/7/20
Vernon Eydmann	Retired Police Inspector	10/7/20
John Nicholas	Retired Police Sergeant	31/7/20
Peter Morley	Retired Constable/Dog Handler	9/8/20
Jane Zelnis	Serving member of Police Staff - Contact Centre	11/8/20
John Shorten	Retired Constable	28/9/20
Irene Harrington	Widow of retired Police Sergeant John Harrington	7/10/20
Charlie Bostock	Former Surrey Officer and Met Pensioner	30/10/20
Peter Cole	Retired Police Inspector	16/11/20
Stan (Timber) Wood MBE	Retired Dog Inspector	13/12/20
Mrs Maureen Cox	Widow of Police Sergeant Harry Cox	19/12/20
Colin White	Retired Police Sergeant	23/12/20

1912 Surrey Constabulary Divisional Staff

DIRECTORY.] SURREY. 13

COUNTY CONSTABULARY.

HEAD QUARTERS, WOODBRIDGE ROAD, GUILDFORD.
Chief Constable, Captain Mowbray Lees Sant.

The force consists of a chief constable, deputy chief constable, 7 superintendents, 12 inspectors, 31 sergeants & 303 constables.

HEAD QUARTERS DIVISION.

Superintendent & Deputy Chief Constable, Howard J. Page, Guildford
Inspector & Chief Clerk, Robert Barnard, Guildford
Inspector, William Rands, Guildford
Stations.—*Albury, Artington, Bramley, Blackheath, *Cranleigh, Ewhurst, *Guildford, Holmbury St. Mary, Merrow, Shalford, Shere, East Clandon, West Clandon, West Horsley, Wonersh

DORKING DIVISION.

Superintendent, Henry Coleman, Dorking
Inspectors, T. Hardy, Dorking; Herbert Tudgay, Leatherhead; Edward Bailey, Reigate
Stations.—Abinger, Ashtead, Betchworth, Bookham, Brockham, Capel, Charlwood, Chipstead, *Dorking, Effingham, Great Bookham, Headley, *Holmwood, Kingswood, *Leatherhead, Leigh, Lowfield Heath, Mickleham, Newdigate, Ockley, Walton-on-the-Hill, Westcott

GODALMING DIVISION.

Superintendent, Harry J. Jennings, Godalming
Inspector, Henry Woodger
Stations.—Alfold, Charterhouse, Chiddingfold, Compton, Crownpitts, Dunsfold, *Farncombe, Hambledon, Harcombe, *Haslemere, Meadrow, Milford, Puttenham, Shottermill, Thursley, *Witley

CHERTSEY DIVISION.

Superintendent, Thomas Mears, Chertsey
Inspectors, C. Pyke, Chertsey; Alfred Stevens, Egham; Arthur E. Arney, Weybridge
Stations.—*Addlestone, *Bagshot, *Chertsey, *Chobham, *Egham, Englefield Green, Ottershaw, Sunningdale, Thorpe, Virginia Water, Windlesham

GODSTONE DIVISION.

Superintendent, Edwin West, Oxted
Inspector, Stephen Stringer, Caterham
Stations.—Baldwyn's Hill, Bletchingley, Blindley Heath, Burstow, *Caterham, Chaldon, Chelsham, Copthorne, Crowhurst, Dormans Land, *Godstone, *Horley, Horne, Limpsfield, *Lingfield, *Merstham, Nutfield, *Oxted, Tandridge, Tatsfield, Woldingham

FARNHAM DIVISION.

Superintendent, Arthur Simmonds, Farnham
Inspector, William Robert Lucas, Farnham
Stations.—*Ash, Badshot Lea, *Camberley, Churt, Elstead, *Farnham, Frensham, Hale, Heathend, Hungry Hill, *Millbridge, Normandy, The Bourne, Tilford, Tongham, Wreeclesham, York Town & Cambridge Town, Frimley

HERSHAM DIVISION.

Superintendent, William Marshall, Hersham
Stations.—*Cobham, *Esher, *Hersham, Oatlands Park, Oxshott, *Walton-on-Thames, St. George's Hills, Halfways

WOKING DIVISION.

Superintendent, William Marks
Inspector, Robert Benstead
Stations.—Brookwood, Byfleet, Horsell, *Knaphill, Maybury, Mayford, Ockham, Pirbright, Pyrford, *Ripley, St. John's, Send, Star Hill, *Woking, Worplesdon

* Sergeants' Stations.

Ninety Years of the Retired Comrades Association of Surrey Police

Kevin Morris – Chairman

Welcome to 2021 and the 90th anniversary of the Retired Comrades Association. Rather than the usual Chomp this month I decided to celebrate our Association and look back on the life and times of those who formed it. The Association itself changed its name from the Surrey Constabulary Old Comrades Association, (SCOCA), to the Surrey Constabulary Retired Comrades (SCRCA), but of course the basic principles of comradeship and support remain.

Back in 1930 the recently retired Chief Constable of Surrey Constabulary, Capt. Sant, proposed the formation of the SCOCA which was met with resounding support and the first meeting was held in January 1931. There is a pamphlet on the first 50 years, long out of print, which some of you may possess. It was collated and completed by the late Albert Tobin who was the Hon. Secretary in 1981.

Interesting though Albert's work was with the exception of recognising so many names in the latter part of the pamphlet, it soon dawned on me that I knew little or nothing of the men he was referring to. All male originally and all police officers with no support staff members. I started to wonder what shaped their lives and what experiences they had that forged their desire to join the Police and then the Association.

This is my personal take on that idea. I have been assisted in no small measure by Robert Bartlett whose knowledge and passion for policing history seems limitless.

Given that many of the retired members in 1931 would have been around at the turn of the century, I thought that the Victorian era would be as good a place to start as any.

Queen Victoria's long and successful Reign came to an end in 1901. The Victorian era saw many scientific and social changes. Poverty was sadly rife and child mortality was woefully high. Many childhood diseases took their toll despite the advances in sewage systems and potable water in the middle of her reign. After formal policing in Glasgow 1800, the Met 1829, Cities and Boroughs 1835, the County Police Act was passed in 1839 but it was not until 1851 that Surrey Constabulary was formed.

Within the Surrey Constabulary, except for the Inspectors and Superintendents who were already police officers of experience in other forces, no one joined above third-class Constable. There was no shortage of recruits although as always, the pay was poor, seventeen shillings a week, and the conditions harsh it did compare favourably with unskilled agricultural labourers. One of the attractions was the pension but the pull of the pension did not overcome the huge number of disciplinary dismissals. The turnover in manpower was very high in all forces with the Metropolitan Police losing 33.5% in the early years.

Surrey at the turn of the century had three Borough forces, Godalming, Guildford and Reigate. Whilst I am sure there was friendly rivalry Captain Sant invited all police officers who had served in Surrey to join the Association.

It is worth pondering on a few points. In 1900 children in Britain sometimes left school when they were only 12 years old although in 1918 the minimum school leaving age was raised to 14. Aeroplanes were still to come, the Wright brothers flight was in 1903, and although Marconi had patented his radio in 1897 commercial use of radio was still some way off and its use in police work was not to be seen for some time. Indeed, police use of a wireless radio in the UK was not to appear until 1932 in the Liverpool City Police. In 1903 a speed limit of 20 MPH was introduced in Britain in response to concerns over the use of motor vehicles on the roads. The speed limit was widely ignored and it was abolished in 1930. However, in 1934 a speed limit of 30 MPH in built-up areas was introduced. In 1934 7,343 deaths were attributed to motor vehicles, half of them were pedestrians. There were 1,870 road deaths in the year ending June 2019.

The telephone was embraced quickly and police boxes appeared in many places. The earliest use of police radio I could find was a one-way control to cars in Detroit between 1921 and 1927. Two-way radios did not appear until after this. Those whistles many of us just wore and never used would have been crucial in calling for help. In 1910 the establishment figures for Guildford Borough stood at 30, Reigate 40, and the County at 303. The Titanic would sink in 1912 and the horrors of the First World War when many of the force would be called to the Colours, some never to return, would surely have had a lasting impact on their lives and those around them. As can be seen from the photo below many of the officers are wearing medals and we can only imagine the horrors they had witnessed…

Captain Sant, front right, at the Surrey Constabulary HQ Guildford in the 1920's

Poignantly, the end of World War One heralded the global pandemic of "Spanish Flu" which killed millions. Ironically, it didn't start or come from Spain at all. 1918 also saw all men over 21, (19 if serving in the Armed Forces), and some women over 30 get the right to vote.

A policeman's lot was not a happy one at this time. Wages were comparable or lower to that of an agricultural or unskilled worker. The cost of living had doubled during the War and the police had received a pay rise of only three shillings p/a since 1914. During the war those that remained ended up working up to 96-hour weeks with one day off a fortnight. Two months before the end of the war London police officers went on strike and found support across the country although I have found nothing to suggest Surrey Forces were involved. An underground union saw members sacked. Prime Minister David Lloyd George intervened and the strike lasted but one day. The Desborough Committee was convened and reported and resulting in many recommendations and changes not least the Police Act of 1919 which made membership of a union illegal and brought in the Police Federation. A second strike in 1919 was called but misread the mood of the officers with few taking part and those that did instantly being dismissed. Liverpool saw riots and looting. All those dismissed lost their pension rights and not one was ever reinstated.

In general terms, children between 1920 and 1930 had to contend with all the usual childhood diseases such as mumps and whooping cough and also diphtheria and scarlet fever. Children with diphtheria or scarlet fever were sent to isolation hospitals – fever hospitals – often for months at a time. Polio, rickets and TB were also prevalent especially amongst the poor and often led to physical disability. It was a common sight to see children who had suffered from polio in callipers right up until the 1960's!

Radio broadcasting began in 1922 in Britain when the BBC was formed. It is worth noting at this point that there had been no official police vehicle in the county until 1925 when one van was bought. In 1928 Fleming discovered penicillin, an amazing medical breakthrough especially in the control of infections, which was particularly timely given what was to come eleven years later. In 1930 the USSR was formed, Carter would discover Tutankhamen's tomb, talkie movies appeared and the electronic TV was invented. FIFA held their first ever World Cup just before 1931.

Also, in 1930 the new Chief Constable, Major Nicholson, insisted that every indictable crime report was passed to him – something that happened into the 1960's. Major Nicholson soon realised that his crime problem was the housebreaker from London coming into the county and committing crime before returning to the city. It was obvious that many enquiries had to be made in London where much would depend on the cooperation of the Metropolitan Police. Five additional Sergeants were appointed for enquiry work in London. They soon became known as Detective Sergeants and formed the nucleus of what was to become the CID, a designation the Chief Constable for many years was averse to recognising as he feared non-cooperation between uniform and plain clothes police. There was also an increase in the force's use of motor vehicles during 1930. As a result of the Road Traffic Act, which allowed the Ministry of Transport to subsidise patrol vehicles, five cars and 11 motorcycles were bought and Surrey had its first motorcyclist, PC John Baker. Five Austin 7's were also purchased for use by the Detective Sergeants.

In 1932 the Crime Bureau was set up. Major Nicholson selected PC Tom Roberts, (later Superintendent), to run the department. Its purpose was to study and collect information relating to crime, provide scientific aids to detection and improve the use of photography. The first camera, a Thornton Pickard, was bought and used to photograph just about everything - scenes of crime, prisoners, fingerprints, etc. After basic training, fingerprinting started and the Fingerprint Department was formed.

One of Major Nicholson's main concerns was the living conditions of his men. During 1934 the first police houses were purchased and by 1937 a total of 200 houses had been secured at a cost of £150,000.

The establishment in the County force was 356 in 1930 (Excluding the Borough Forces)

This was, unfortunately, the time of the Great Depression which pushed UK unemployment over 22%. The UK had a national government, a coalition, between 1931–1935 under Ramsey McDonald. Was Captain Sant anticipating the huge impact on officer's welfare from this economic turmoil? It was to lead to cuts in pay and pensions for police officers. Whatever his motives the inaugural meeting of the Surrey Constabulary Old Comrades Association was

held at St Saviour's Hall, Guildford. Seventy-seven pensioners were present some of whom had not met for twenty years and there was much enthusiasm for the Association. An inaugural lunch was to follow in April 1931 when ninety-six members attended. In 1933 Hitler became Chancellor of Germany heralding changes that would impact on so many millions of lives. Unemployment was still high but only one side of the story because before the Second World War many of those in work started to see significant improvements in living standards. Leisure time increased and electric light became more accessible and affordable.

In the photos in the below you will see pages from the impressive minute books that we still have and are held by our Honorary Secretary.

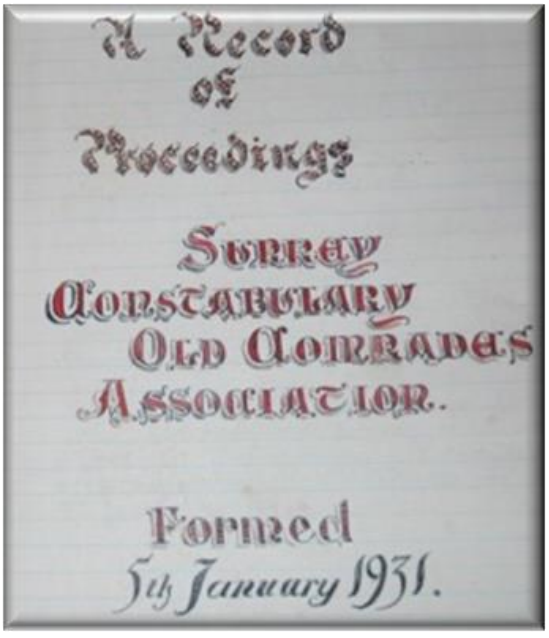
By 1933 half of UK households had a radio but BBC TV broadcasts were still three years away. The great age of cinema going in Britain was the 1930's when most people went at least once and sometimes twice a week. Early films were black and white but in the 1930's the first colour films were made although it was decades before all films were made in colour.

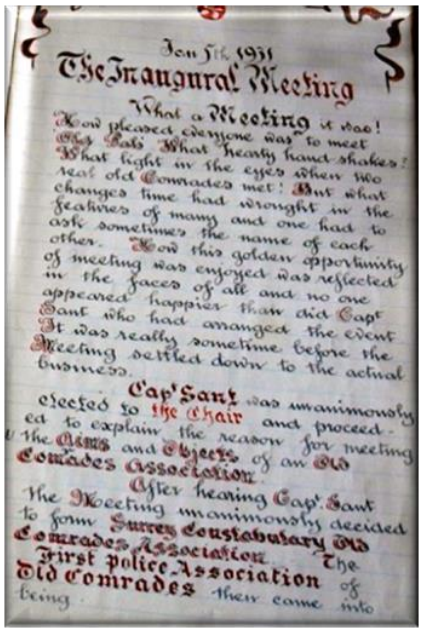
How things have changed, certainly so different than today. Personal radios, the PNC, computers, digital media – digital everything really! Mobile phones, smart TV's, smart phones, but are we "smart" enough to be happy?

All this looking back made me wonder what those men thought of the policing changes they witnessed after they retired. Did they think they had been fortunate to have served when they did? Were they critical of the changes they witnessed? I wonder how many times over the years did those who went before us feel that they had the best of it and that all that happened was the "reinvention of the wheel?" Life was certainly very different than today and as the saying goes, the only thing that we can guarantee is change itself.

Whatever your views I hope you will join me in thanking them and those that followed for keeping Surrey a place where comradeship and the welfare of our members is still a priority.

Happy New Year everyone. I hope 2021 brings much better times ahead.





"No Sir, I think they never die" ...was the reply that Major Nicholson gave to an enquiry when the point in issue was the length of time that the policemen were a charge on the community by drawing their pensions…

Long may it be so!

"In Blue Serge or Khaki Always Police Officers"

As part of the continuing work to identify members of the Surrey police forces who served with the Colours during World Wars, former officers are still being identified. The first from Don Woodhams now 94.

Detective Chief Superintendent Don Woodhams

Born East London 1925

Surrey Constabulary and Royal Navy Second World War

From Don Woodhams January 2021, Date of Birth 20 January 1925. Surrey Constabulary Service – 1953-1985. Retired as Detective Chief Superintendent. Born in Plaistow, East London and brought up close to the docks. His father was a Port of London employee and they lived in Botha Toad, E13 until bombed out in 1940. The family then moved to Surrey.

Joined the Royal Navy on 2nd December 1942 as an able seaman. (Service Number JX388007) After initial training in Portsmouth was posted to HMS Naviculla based on the Hamble river near the Combined Operations base. This boat was an inshore patrol vessel. He then trained as a Torpedoman and joined the 'Dido' Class light cruiser HMS Scylla in November 1943. Don later served on this ship on D Day, the 6th June 1944. Scylla was command ship for the allied landing beaches 'Sword' and 'Gold' and was involved in shore bombardments and co-ordinating landing traffic. The ship was hit by a German Acoustic Mine on 23rd June 1944 and badly damaged. It had to be towed back to Chatham docks and was later scrapped.

HMS Scylla 1942

Don then joined HMS Sirius, another 'Dido' class cruiser. He then took part in the South of France landings (Operation 'Dragoon') in August/September 1944. He then served in the Mediterranean area.

De-mobbed in 1946 he later re-joined the Royal Navy in July 1947 and served on HMS Vengance (Aircraft Carrier), HMS Veralum (Destroyer) and HMS Sheffield (Town Class Cruiser). Served in the Far East, Mediterranean and West Indies. Don left the Royal Navy in March 1953 and joined Surrey Constabulary as PC 646 posted to Horley.

Father of Detective Sergeant Geoff Woodhams retired Surrey Police

Inspector Herbert Charles Mead

Born 1910 Hackney died 1957 Godalming

Surrey Constabulary and RAFVR Second World War

Navigator Bomber Command

1911 Census – Living with Parents and older Brother Henry Joseph Mead, Herbert was 1 year old. Address shown as 56, Halidon Street, Homerton, Hackney.

1939 Register – Living 20 Albany Park Road, Leatherhead, Surrey. Occupation: Police Constable.

WW2 Record – Herbert Mead enlisted in Euston after December 1941, he joined the Royal Air Force, Service No 1803831.

Inspector Mead's Sudden Death: Tributes were paid at the Magistrates' Court on Friday to Inspector Herbert C Mead who died on the previous Tuesday**. He walked from his home in** Busbridge Lane, Godalming to the police station where he became ill. Taken home by car he died two hours later as the result of a coronary thrombosis.

Inspector Mead who was 47 joined the Surrey Constabulary in 1933 and was stationed in various parts of the county until appointed to take charge of the Milford Section of Godalming Division in 1953.

Promoted inspector last August he was transferred to Godalming.

During the war he held a commission in the RAF and was a navigator in Bomber Command.

A keen swimmer, he had taken part in the Boxing Day Serpentine swim and was a member of the original swimming team of the Surrey Constabulary.

Mr Mead leaves a widow. Cremation at Woking on Monday was attended by representatives of the Surrey Force.[1]

H C Mead Officer of the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve. War Substantive Flying Officer Navigator. Seniority Date: 3 September 1945

Publication Date 11 May 1945**:** The London Gazette, Supplement 37078, Page 2517

Royal Air Force volunteer reserve. General Duties Branch. Appointment to commission As Pit. Offs. on prob. (emergency): — Wt. Offs. 3rd Mar. 1945. 1803831 Herbert Charles MEAD (196432)

Victorian members of the Surrey Constabulary

Superintendent Edwin West
Surrey Constabulary
Born 1861 Tonbridge, Kent died 1930 Oxted

Additional research by Jean and Henry Pelham

[1] West Sussex Gazette 26 December 1957

Parents: Joseph and Avis West

Married: Edwin was married in October 1855, Holmwood Church, Surrey, to Emily Jane Moore b) 1864. Edwin's occupation is shown as Police Constable

1871 Census: Living with parents in Tonbridge, Kent – at school

1881 Census: Age 20 - living in Battersea, as a Boarder – occupation shown as Railway Signalman.

1884 December 14: Desperate fight with a poacher Worplesdon: Guildford County bench a summons against an elderly (aged 48) but stalwart man named Thomas Carne of Worplesdon for unlawfully carrying a gun under the Night Poaching Prevention Act and also assaulting the police in the execution of their duty. Cross summonses were heard against two police constables Tytherleigh and West, young officers of the Surrey Constabulary who were charged with violently assaulting Carne at the same time. The officers on duty heard the report of a gun and in a few minutes came across Carne who had with him a double-barrelled gun who threatened the police **"if you come near me I will blow your brains out"** whilst pointing the gun at PC West. The officer rushed at him and succeeded in wrestling the weapon from him. Carne violently kicked the officer disabling him for a time. PC Tytherleigh closed with Carne threw him to the ground and succeeded in handcuffing him. Being a powerful man, he succeeded in picking up the gun again and pointing it at PC West who was lying prostrate on the ground. Tytherleigh drew his staff, knocked the gun from his hand and again closed with him, joined by PC West they succeeded in arresting the prisoner. The prisoner had a bag with two dead but warm rabbits and a flask of powder. When on the way to the railway station at Ash West ran on ahead for the purpose of catching a luggage train by which to convey the prisoner to Guildford. Having got out of sight of the prisoner the prisoner refused to be taken and struck Tytherleigh on the head.

A desperate and bloody struggle ensued the prisoner using his hands, teeth and feet and the officer striking with his truncheon. They both fell to the ground three or four times and when the prisoner got uppermost, he threatened to murder the constable who succeeded in getting hold of the chain of the handcuffs and in the darkness striking several blows on the prisoner's head. After waiting in vain some time at the railways station West returned in search of the prisoner and his companion, the latter was found to be almost insensible and the prisoner had escaped. Tytherleigh was taken to a house and West went in search of the prisoner whom he saw about six o'clock in the morning still handcuffed with a long file in his hand. The encounter was renewed with the constable warding off blows from the file with his truncheon with which he eventually disabled and secured the prisoner. The prisoner was later taken to Guildford hospital suffering from a fractured arm, five or six scalp wounds, and other injuries which confined him there for two or three weeks. Tytherleigh was unable to work for nineteen days.

The magistrate thought the case serious enough for Carne and the two constables to be committed for trial. [2]

1885 January 9: Surrey Sessions: Carne a carpenter was indicted for having **assaulted and beaten** William Tytherleigh and Edwin West constables of the Surrey Constabulary. There was a cross indictment of the officers that they assaulted and beat Carne. Evidence as set out above was given by the officers and a doctor was called to give evidence of the injuries to Tytherleigh and Carne.[3]

1885 January 10: Saturday: **Carne pleaded not guilty** but after ten minutes adjournment the prisoner was found guilty of actual bodily harm. His defence sought an arrest of judgement because the officers did not have a warrant to make the arrest. The simple point being did the police have reasonable cause to suspect Carne of poaching? This was not allowed and it was found that the police were perfectly justified in what they had done however the prosecutor insisted on the case against the police continuing and the officers were placed in the dock before the same jury, indicted for assaulting Carne who was brought from the cells to give evidence. Carne said he had rights to shoot on two farms near Ash Common. On the morning of November 1, he was going home about half past one when he saw two men and a dog coming along the road. The dog ran into a field and he stopped to have a look at what the dog was after. He was leaning against the bank with the gun standing by his side when the two prisoners came and made a rush at him.

West caught him by the throat with his right hand and threw away the gun with his left. While West held him down Tytherleigh handcuffed him. He told them they had no right to handcuff him as they knew his address upon which West struck him four times with his staff and knocked him down. They then brought him along the road to Ash Station and on the way, West struck him again with his staff on the back of his head. As they approached the station West went ahead to keep the train for Guildford and the witness said he would go no further and was going home. Upon this Tytherleigh began cutting him about with his staff and the witness defended himself the best he could with his handcuffed hands. In the struggle he got the constable down and held him there until he promised to let him go.

The rest of the evidence flatly contradicted that of the police. He admitted two previous convictions for poaching. The case was left to the jury without comment from the bench and they immediately found the constables not guilty and expressed their entire approval of the conduct of the constables. The verdict was received with some applause in the court. On being discharged the constables were told by the judge that the court entirely endorsed the opinion of the jury and rightly commended the constables for the way they had acted. Taking into account the injuries carne received he was sent to prison for twelve months. [4]

[2] Reynolds's Newspaper (London, England), Sunday, December 14, 1884
[3] 1885 January 9: Morning Post
[4] January 11 1885 Reynolds News

1887 May 23: Edward Clancy (23) **robbery with violence** on Harry Loveland and stealing 2*s* 6*d* from him.

Harry Loveland: I live with my parents at Bisley, Surrey. On Saturday night, 7th May, about 10.30, I was walking towards home with Mrs Gibbons on the road from Knapp Hill to Bisley and coming past the Hen and Chickens I saw two soldiers, one of whom was the prisoner, about six yards from the door. They followed us along the road, and I took Mrs Gibbons into the house of Mrs Chandler, a friend of mine, in consequence of something I thought. The soldiers followed me up as far as the door, and when Mrs Gibbons entered the prisoner pulled me into the highway, caught hold of me by the throat, and said "Give me something to go away from you". Before I could answer him, he hit me on the forehead with his fist and knocked me down. Then while I was on the ground, he knocked me about the head with his fist. I had half-a-crown in my left-hand waistcoat pocket. I am sure it was there when the prisoner caught hold of me. It was gone when he went away. I missed it when I got up. I called out for help. Mrs Gibbons had shut the door on me, leaving me outside with the prisoner. I had this necktie on; it was torn when he caught me by the throat. After I called for help the prisoner ran away towards the Hen and Chickens. I did not see the other man after we came by the Hen and Chickens. Next morning, I went to the camp at Pirbright and gave information to a sergeant. Soldiers were brought out and Gosden identified the prisoner first and I did so afterwards as the man who had assaulted me. The sergeant said they were the two men that were out after 10. The two men said nothing to that. The assault took place about half-past 10. It occurred at about two and a half miles I should think from the camp. I am sure the prisoner is the man who assaulted me.

Henry Gosden: I live at Bisley and am a labourer. On Saturday, May 7th, about half-past 10, I was going home along the high road from the Hen and Chickens when I heard Loveland cry for assistance; it was about half-past 10. I ran down the road in the direction of the cries about 100 yards, and met the prisoner, who took hold of me, coming from the direction of Mrs Chandler's house. Next morning, I went to Pirbright camp, where two men were brought out. The sergeant asked me if I could pick out the man that struck me with his belt, and I picked out the prisoner. I was with Loveland at the time. I identified him before Loveland did. We were introduced into the room in which the men were brought after we got there. The sergeant said they brought those two men in particularly because they had been out after 10 the night before. The prisoner said nothing to that. I am sure he is the man I saw outside the Hen and Chickens.

Cross-examined: I saw you in the Hen and Chickens and drank with you about eight o'clock. I was there about two hours, and as sober as I am now. You were in the public house when I came out. I did not speak to you at all. I heard these cries about half an hour after I came out of the public house. I stopped talking outside to some friends. Another soldier was there. He went home when we came out at 10 o'clock; that was the soldier who was produced at camp next morning. He was drinking in the Hen and Chickens. You did not come out of the public house before 10.

Edward West: (sic) (Surrey Constabulary 89). I am stationed at Knapp Hill. On Monday, 9th May, I went to the camp at Pirbright, where I received the prisoner in custody. He was then in

military custody. I charged him and cautioned him. He said, "I know nothing about it" I said "Be very careful what you say" I told him I should take it down and it might be used in evidence against him. I charged him with robbing Henry Loveland of half-a-crown and using violence. He said, "I know nothing about it "I had 1s 9d handed over to me with the prisoner from the military authorities.

Sherrard Godman: I am a lieutenant in the Scots Guards, in which the prisoner is a private. The men have to come into camp at 10 o'clock at night. There is a record kept of men who come in later. I have not that here. I believe the prisoner and another were the only ones who came in after 10, I don't know.

Guilty of assault with intent to rob; there was another indictment against the prisoner for assaulting Gosden with intent to rob: twelve months' hard labour

1890 September 15: Guildford Petty Sessions: Two privates in the Somerset Light Infantry stationed at Pirbright camp James Smith and Charles Rees were charged with damaging a fence at Knaphill and **assaulting Police Sergeant West** of the Surrey Constabulary. The officer went to take them in custody for damaging the fence when they resisted him. Smith caught hold of him by the throat to prevent him calling for help whilst Rees kicked him and struck him. The chairman Colonel Weston said the men were drunk and a disgrace to their country sentencing Smith to three months hard labour and Rees two months.[5]

1890 October 16: Thursday: The alleged murder of a soldier at Bisley: James Collyer was charged at Chertsey Police Court yesterday morning with causing the death of a private soldier Thomas Talbot alias Townsend by shooting him on September 1. Collyer was remanded on bail for a week still suffering from severe injuries. **Bristol Mercury October 23, 1890:** At Chertsey Police Court yesterday James Collyer a gardener at the Brookwood Asylum surrendered to bail on a charge of killing Thomas Talbot alias Townsend a private in the Scots Guards in an affray at Bisley on the 31st August. A charge of manslaughter was preferred. Police Sergeant West said he first saw prisoner on the evening in question as he came from behind a hedge saying he had been hiding from some soldiers who had attacked him. He had been out to meet his wife when they had attacked him. He went indoors and fetched a gun and in another scuffle with the soldiers the gun went off the charge entering Talbot's body. The sergeant said that Collyer was in a very distressed condition and that his face and clothes were covered with blood. At the spot where Talbot's body was found there were signs that a struggle had taken place. The magistrates granted a remand for a week.

1890 Guildford Petty Sessions: Two privates in the Somerset Light Infantry stationed at Pirbright camp James Smith and Charles Rees were charged with damaging a fence at Knaphill and assaulting Police Sergeant West of the Surrey Constabulary. The officer went to take them in custody for damaging the fence when they resisted him. Smith caught hold of him by the throat to prevent him calling for help whilst Rees kicked him and struck him. The chairman

[5] 1890 September 15: Morning Post

Colonel Weston said the men were drunk and a disgrace to their country sentencing Smith to three months hard labour and Rees two months.

1891 Census: Living Knaphill, Woking, Surrey with Emily his wife and Florence his daughter. Occupation shown as a Police Sergeant.

1892 July 9: Guildford County Bench: Harry Brixton of **Woking** was summoned for **furious driving**. Police Sergeant West said that the defendant passed him at 12 or 14 mph. Shortly afterward he heard a crash and on running up he found the carriage overturned and the horse underneath. A fine of £1 [6]

1896 February 28: Walton on Thames: At the Kingston on Thames County Bench yesterday Sir Claude Champion De Crespigny and Charles Augustus Smith landlord of the White Lion Hotel, Cobham were summonsed for **furiously riding a bicycle** to the danger of the public at Walton on February 24. Inspector West of the Surrey County Constabulary was on duty in plain clothes at 1130am when he saw the defendants riding a tandem bicycle down Paynes-hill in the direction of Cobham. It was estimated they were riding at 20 miles an hour. This was considered by the bench to be a bad case and both defendants were fined £1 and 8s 6d. The barrister said there would be an appeal. [7]

1897 September 21: Lillian Chapman 22, described as a milliner of 24, Downs Road, Clapton was charged on remand before the Kingston County bench yesterday with attempting to commit suicide in the Thames at Walton on the 11th inst. Mr S Rosewell a boat proprietor of Walton said he found the young lady lying on the bank of the river near Walton Bridge in an insensible state. Her clothing was saturated with water and she had evidently been in the water but how she got in or how she got out no one could tell. Inspector West Surrey Constabulary said the young lady stubbornly refused to disclose who she was until they found a railway season ticket and a pawn ticket in her possession. The prisoner agreed to go into a Home and was remanded for arrangements to be made.[8]

1901 Census: Living Police Station, Egham, Surrey with Emily his wife and Florence his daughter. Age 39 – occupation shown as Police Inspector.

1907 March 23: Introducing himself to the Bench: Superintendent West on the magistrates taking their seats, addressing the Bench, said he took the liberty of introducing himself as the successor to Superintendent Brice. He hoped he would discharge his duties to the satisfaction of the magistrates. [9]

1911 Census: Living at the Police Station, East Hill, Oxted, Surrey. Occupation Police Superintendent.

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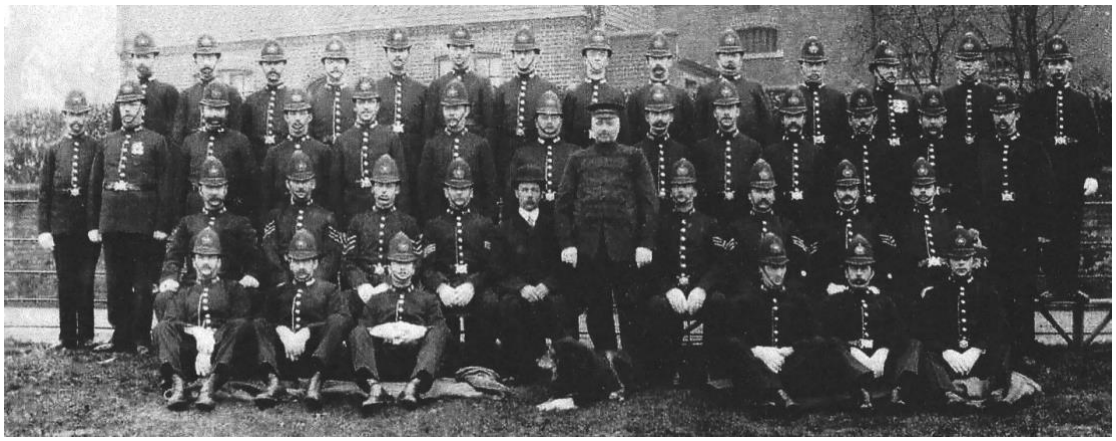
[6] 1892 July 9: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[7] The Standard 28 February 1896
[8] 1897 September 21: The Standard
[9] Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser 23 March 1907 from Henry Pelham



Oxted believed 1913 Superintendent West in the centre

1910 August 5: The Blindley Heath murder: Victim turns up! At the resumed inquest at Blindly Heat on Tuesday last the identification was made by his stepmother an aged woman named Twort who expressed the opinion that the body was that of Pinch in consequence of a heart that was tattoos on the man's side. Yesterday much to the surprise of his relatives Pinch turned up at his residence. He was at once shown the newspapers and laughed heartily when he heard that he had been murdered. It seems that Pinch had been on the tramp in Kent and Sussex for two months and not having found employment returned to Tunbridge Wells. At Oxted police station yesterday Superintendent West stated that Mrs Twort was shown a photograph of the man who was murdered and also some articles of clothing, including a cap. The cap she emphatically stated she had washed for Pinch and she also spoke of a tattoo mark on her stepson's left side. According to the police Pinch does not possess a tattoo mark. [10]

1910 September 15: The Blindley Heath murder: Francis Henry Smith alias Frank Kemp 28, described as a Reservist was charged at a special sitting of the Oxted police court with the wilful murder of an unknown man in a barn at Blindly Heath on July 18. Superintendent West gave formal evidence of the verdict of "Wilful murder" given against the prisoner at the coroner's inquest. Asked if he had any reason why he should not be remanded in custody the prisoner said, "Well sir, I don't see why I should be remanded when I am innocent." At the request of the police the prisoner was remanded in custody for a week.[11]

1910 September 29: The **Horley Murder**: James Dwayne aged 24, labourer of Crawley who was arrested at Portsmouth on a charge of murdering Christopher Odam, a proprietor of roundabouts at Horley, who was found strangled in a field off the Balcombe Road on the morning of September 15 appeared for the second time yesterday at the Reigate Police court. At the previous hearing evidence was given that the prisoner was arrested at Portsmouth as the result of enquiries made by Inspector Bailey and Police Sergeant Boshier of the Surrey County Constabulary, and that a button found in the socket of a blood-stained knife at the side of the dead man corresponded with the set upon the waistcoat of the prisoner, one of whose buttons

[10] The Times (London, England), Friday, Aug 05, 1910
[11] The Times (London, England), Thursday, Sep 15, 1910

it was stated, was missing. When charged with the murder of Odam the accused denied all knowledge of the matter saying, "Good God! No such thing." Superintendent West said he was instructed by the Director of Public Prosecutions to ask for a remand until October 6. Superintendent West informed the court that the resumed inquest would take place tomorrow and t would probably be adjourned until October 6. The case was accordingly adjourned.[12]

PC Percy Best at Oxted about 1913

Constable Percy Best's granddaughter said that he often rode around the town on a horse, which was stabled at the police station in Oxted. Superintendent West owned the horse (More likely the Surrey Constabulary) and PC Best was the groom. A picture of the mounted PC, which hung in Oxted police station, is now in the archive at Mount Browne. At the outbreak of World War 1, PC Best joined up but was discharged after being wounded and did not return to the Force. [13]

Surrey County Constabulary

From

Kelly's Directory of Surrey for 1913

Godstone Division

Oxted Superintendent Edwin WEST and three PCs

Caterham Inspector William MARSHALL and five PCs

Godstone Sergeant Francis William GAMLIN

Horley Sergeant Stephen STRINGER

Lingfield, Merstham

[12] The Times Thursday, Sep 29, 1910
[13] Conversation between the granddaughter and John Molyneux May 2012

Superintendent William John Marks
Born 1861 Great Bookham Died 1940 Bramley
Surrey Constabulary

Additional research by Jean and Henry Pelham

Parents: Henry and Mary Ann Marks nee Louch

Married: 7 October 1884 to Mary Mills at All Saints Church, Surrey

1871 Census: Living in Cobham, Surrey with parents. At school

1881 Census: Living in Lea Pale Road Coy, Police Station, Stoke, Guildford, Surrey. Shown as age 20 occupation Police Constable.

1887 January 3: Three men named Fuller, a soldier Dench and Cook, labourers charged with the murder of a gamekeeper at Clandon were again brought up yesterday before Guildford magistrates. The fourth man known as Rue, who is alleged to have been implicated in the murder, was also brought up having been apprehended at Oxford by Mr Marks of the Surrey Constabulary. All four were remanded.[14]

1888 April 7: Guildford County Bench: George Jessop and Frank Johnson of Farnborough charged with furious driving at Ash. PC Marks Surrey Constabulary, Ash, said the defendants were evidently racing. The horses were doing about 15mph and ran into the gate at North Camp railway crossing. Each fined £2. [15]

1891 Census: Living in Chipstead, Surrey with Mary and four children. Occupation shown as Police Sergeant.

1892 January 23: Dorking Bench Theft of Oilcake and a sack: Thomas Wesson carman, Dorking was charged with stealing a quantity of oilcake and a sack value 6s, the property of Mr EL Trower, Corn Merchant of High Street, Dorking. Richard Sturgis was charged with receiving**.** Wesson was employed by the corn merchant and delivered goods to other than the intended customer. Investigated by Police Sergeant Marks and Wesson pleaded guilty and sentenced to two months in prison in default of a £10 fine and the case against Sturgis was dismissed.[16]

1892 July 9: Dorking Bench usual monthly meeting held on Saturday last: John Skelton of Holmwood drunk on licensed premises proved by Police Sergeant Marks. PC Hemmings had

[14] 1887 January 3: The Liverpool Mercury:
[15] 1888 April 7: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[16] 1892 January 23: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser

been in front of the Holly and Laurel at Holmwood when he saw the defendant staggering. Fine of 3s [17]

1893 7 January West Surrey Times Surrey County Establishment includes William Marks Reigate

1893 December 11: Central Criminal Court: Samuel King (35), and George Bloomfield (29) Unlawfully, with another man unknown, being armed with sticks and guns, entering land called Beacham Copse, in the occupation of Cosmo Bonsor, for the purpose of taking and destroying game and rabbits by night. Second Count, for assaulting and beating Darrell Turner, a. gamekeeper, who was authorised to apprehend them.

Darrell Turner. I am a gamekeeper to Mr. Cosmo Bonsor, at Kingston Warren. Early in the morning on November 26th I was watching in Beacham Copse with George Blunden. We had begun watching about 9.20 p.m., and about 1.12 on the Sunday morning I heard a shot. We went to where the gun was fired and saw three men. That was about seven or eight minutes, or it might be ten minutes, after I heard the shot fired (at the time I heard the shot fired I saw a cock pheasant fall, which had been roosting on a tree) Two of the men had guns. Those were the two prisoners. Bloomfield had a gun; I cannot say whether King had anything in his hand. I ran towards them, and King turned round and said, "Let us go for them," and struck me on my face with his fist. He was about a yard from me. I fell to the ground with him; I was underneath, and he struck me several times with his fist.

The other men were standing close, and Bloomfield, who was close by, struck me with a gun-barrel. I could see his face they all ran away. Card, a policeman, came up. Blunden got up. I searched the ground round there and found a cap, two sticks, and a cock pheasant. Before Bloomfield struck me with the gun-barrel, King said, "Give it to the b" —that was while he was down on the ground with me. These are the sticks and the cap (produced), and the pheasant is here. King was wearing the cap, but I cannot say whether it was off or on when he was on the ground with me. This was on the 26th, and on Tuesday morning, the 28th, I went to the Police station at Reigate, and was shown seven men, and picked out King from among them. I also picked out Bloomfield but said that I could not identify him; I was not sure. The cock pheasant was under the tree, which I saw it fall from. This was an open space. We were struggling three or four minutes. I could see their faces distinctly. There was moonlight, but it was rather overcast. I got a severe wound on the top of my head; it had to be sewn up. I was in the surgeon's hands some time.

Cross-examined: I do not know whether there was any blood on the ground, but I bled so freely that I had to hold my handkerchief to my head to staunch the blood. The night was cloudy, and there was a drizzle on. A man named Grabbett was there; he came up into the wood with us, and was coming up after us, but I got there first, unfortunately for myself. I was about twenty-five yards from the open space when I heard the shot. Grabbett and I started to do the twenty-

[17] 1892 July 9: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser

five yards together, but he does not come here as a witness. I had never seen the men before that night, so that I did not know them. It was a short and sharp encounter, but it did not last very long. I should say that this is a fashionable cap for poachers; it has got a peak in front, which can be pulled over the face, and would serve him to conceal his identity. I do not object to putting it on (Doing so) there are one or two trees in the open space, but they did not cast a shadow. There was thick undergrowth and bracken bushes and furze.

I know a gipsy named Uphold. I did not go the next morning to arrest him; he was brought to my house by a constable, under arrest. I had given a description of the person to the police. I said he was a short man, and had a cap on similar to this, and a short brown coat. I did not say anything else. The constable asked me if he had any whiskers, and I said, "Yes" He asked me if I could identify the man if I saw him, and I said, "Yes" When I saw Uphold, the gipsy, I was asked if that was the man, and I said, "No, I don't believe it is" I said at first that I was not quite sure, but when I looked at him, I was quite sure. I tried by putting my arm round his neck to see if he felt like him. When the constable expressed surprise I did not say, "Well, they did not give me much chance to see them." Inspector Marks was with us. He said, "Do you think you should know the man "but I did not say," He never gave me a chance to know him" King has been a gamekeeper. I do not know that he has been in three situations as a gamekeeper until recently. It is the fact that frequently gamekeepers' pockets have dry blood and feathers in them. I was hit chiefly about my face while, the struggle took place; I did my best to defend myself, and King, as I say, was on the top of me. The light would not be on his face then. I am not sure about Bloomfield, as I was engaged struggling with King. I was actually engaged in the struggle when I got the whack on top of my head. Grabbett went behind when I went forward; he did not assist me, though he is one of our men.

George Blunden. I am a woodsman and live at Kingswood. I am sometimes employed as watchman, to Mr. Cosmo Bonsor. On November 21st I was with the last witness watching in the copse. I heard a shot, Turner went in the direction of it, and I went with him, and saw three men. I saw one of them hit Turner, and I afterwards saw Turner and the man who had hit him on the ground. I went up, and got hit across, my head by Bloomfield with his gun; I fell to the ground, but got up again, and met Police-constable Card. A cock pheasant was found, and two sticks and a cap. I saw Bloomfield's face, but I never saw the face of the man who was struggling with Turner. On the Tuesday following, the 28th, I went to Reigate Station and saw a number of men, and out of them I picked out Bloomfield as the man who had hit me with the gun. I saw his face. I have no reason to doubt that Bloomfield is the man.

There are a good many oak there, but not larches. There were not a lot of leaves on the oaks then. There were some leaves on the trees. The soil is of a clayey nature just where the struggle took place. There is a little grass on it, not much; there is short grass all over it. This struggle created some excitement in the neighbourhood. I do not know whether people went to look at the place, but it was not railed off to prevent them from coming. All this occurred very quickly. One or two blows were struck, and they disappeared. It was a very cloudy night and a drizzle.

Caleb Card (112, Surrey Constabulary). I am stationed at Kingwood. I was near the Beacham Copse on the 26th and heard a shot just after one o'clock. I then heard cries for help, and went in that direction, and met Turner and Grabbett coming out of the wood. I went back with them and searched the ground. We found this cap and two sticks and a cock pheasant. Turner was very much exhausted from loss of blood. I afterwards saw the two prisoners in custody at Reigate. I took their boots off and took them on Wednesday to the place where the footmarks were in the rabbit burrow, about ten yards from the spot. Owing to the heavy rain I could not get the nails to match, but the boots were the same length and width. The rabbit burrow is in clay. There were nails in the boots and nails in the footprints, but I could not match them all. I only saw two footmarks at two different points, about two marks of each boot, four marks altogether. I tried the boots by placing them by the side of the other marks, and then I measured the breadth against the marks. I do not know whether the prisoners were then wearing the boots. They were labourers' boots, heavy boots and about an average size, a man's size. I did not arrest the gipsy Uphold; he went up the wood with me. I did not make him walk by me to fit the marks; he stood in the footpath. I did not measure his boots. The inspector took him there. I do not know whether the inspector would have arrested him if his footmarks had corresponded. I have made inquiries and cannot find anything against either of the prisoners.

William John Marks. **I am an inspector of the Surrey Constabulary**. I arrested a gipsy named Uphold because he is a well-known poacher, and the constable met him going in a contrary direction to his tent. I discovered that he had been out that night. He was not arrested, but I asked him to go with me to the warren. I first saw King on Monday night, the 27th; about 10.30. Shirley, a Metropolitan policeman, brought him to me, and I told him I should charge him with night poaching on Mr. Bonsor's estate on Saturday night, and also with assaulting the keepers. He said, "You are mistaken, I Was playing at dominoes at the Sandrock with Harry Poole"

The Sandrock is about nine miles from Beacham Copse, but if you went across the fields it would be about seven miles and a half. On the same day, a few minutes later, Bloomfield was brought to me, and I told him the same as I had told King. He said, "I am innocent; I was in bed by ten o'clock" I took them to Reigate, and found on King some pheasant's feathers, a gun-cap, and a gun-wad; his coat-pockets were smeared with blood. I was present when the prisoners were put with the other people for the purpose of identification, and when Turner and Blunden picked them out; they both said they had made a mistake that they both left the Sandrock at half-past nine and went home to bed. I went to Shirley the same afternoon, and searched Bloomfield's house His wife was there, and on making a search I found this gun (produced) up the chimney; it was very clean. I have made inquiries about the prisoners. King was discharged as a gamekeeper on February 4th, this year. When I charged King, and before he spoke to me, I had only said that I should take him for being concerned with others, in night poaching on the estate of Mr. Bonsor, and he said he was playing at dominoes at the Sandrock. He gave me the names of some people there. It would not have been easy for him to get across and commit the assault if he left there at eleven o'clock. It would be possible to do so in an hour and three-quarters, but hardly possible. I did not examine the ditch between there and the

Sandrock to see if there were footmarks. I did not notice anything peculiar about the prisoners' faces. Their clothes were not torn.

Not guilty

1894 July 14: Police Inspection: The police of the Dorking Petty Sessional Division were inspected on Saturday morning by Captain Perry who was accompanied by Captain Hastings Chief Constable of the Surrey Constabulary. The force on parade numbered about 34 including Superintendent Alexander, Inspectors Smith and Marks, Sergeants Campbell and Marshall. The men were put through various drill movements in front of the police station after which Captain Perry inspected their appointments. (Truncheon, whistle etc.) Everything appeared satisfactory. Previous to the inspection Captain Parry and Captain Hastings went over the police station and courthouse now under construction.[18]

1901 Census: Living in Weybridge, Surrey with Mary and 5 children. Occupation is Inspector of Police.

1903 September 20: Indecent Exposure: At the Kingston upon Thames Police Court yesterday Hans Adolf Franz Pollei, 30, a Swiss butler employed at Oaklands, Worplesdon was charged on remand with wilfully exposing himself in a public highway, Chatley Road, Cobham with intent to insult females. The prisoner who has become known as the "phantom cyclist" was found hiding in Chatley Woods, Cobham wearing only a short loose garment and on the day in question chased two domestic servants employed in the locality. He had been remanded in order that the state of his mind be inquired into and the prison doctor at Brixton reported that he had kept the prisoner under close observation but found no trace of insanity. Police Sergeant Lucas of the Surrey Constabulary said the prisoner's walk to Worplesdon after the offence was no mad freak on his part.

The prisoner left his clothes behind in the woods in a parcel and his bicycle was afterwards discovered, so that it was only possible for him to have walked the distance in the single item of clothing, a vest, which he was wearing. Thomas Butler the head gamekeeper at Poynters, Cobham whose cottage is situated on the outskirts of the woods stated that the two domestic servants whom the prisoner chased on his bicycle came to him in a terrified and fainting state. The witness went along the road, which was a very lonely place with woods either side but could discover no trace of the prisoner at first. Afterwards he saw him crawling along the bank on his hands and knees. On seeing the witness, the prisoner who was scantily clothed, went back into the woods. A short distance away the witness discovered the bicycle, and on searching a bag on it, he found a man's shirt and collar. On the following day a bundle containing the prisoner's cycling suit was found in the woods. Superintendent Marks stated that some letters found in the clothing, which the prisoner left behind led him to be traced to

[18] 1894 July 14 Surrey Mirror

his employer's house where he was a butler with an exemplary character. The prisoner was sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labour. [19]

1905 November 2: Speeding: Kingston County Bench yesterday Edward Tubb driver to Sir Guy Campbell was summoned for driving a motorcar at a greater speed than 20mph on the Portsmouth Road on October 16. Police Sergeant Lucas, Surrey Constabulary, gave the speed of 39mph 230 yards an hour. Sir Guy Campbell said that the defendant was a very careful driver. Lady Campbell gave evidence at much personal inconvenience, as she was a passenger in the car. Her driver was a careful man who would swerve or even pull up to avoid a chicken in the road! Superintendent Marks reported a previous conviction. He was fined £5 with 8s 6d costs.[20]

1905 November 2 Speeding: Kingston County Bench yesterday Maurice de Brou of South Kensington was fined £10 and costs for driving a motorcar at a greater speed than 20mphon the Portsmouth Road on October 21. Superintendent Marks of the Surrey Constabulary. The defendant had been fined for similar offences at Kingston, Epsom and Haywards Heath some of the cases being very bad. In Surrey he had received many complaints about this car, A21. Indeed, he did not think the car could make an appearance on a main road without a complaint following it. On one occasion the Duchess of Albany had been driven off the road by it.[21]

1905 December 30 Speeding: Kingston County Bench on Thursday Mr JF Crundell of north London was summoned for driving on December 4 at a greater speed than 20mph.The defendant said he was not on the road at the time and therefore was not in a position to plead. Superintendent WJ Marks of the Surrey Constabulary said he and other officers were on the Fairmile Cobham timing motorcars on December 4 when a motorcar numbered DU50D, which was a number used by a motor manufacturing company passed him at a very fast rate, going in the direction of Cobham. The witness timed it over a distance of about three furlongs and found that it covered the distance in 42 seconds or a rate of 32 miles an hour. The witness said they were timing vehicles the other way that morning and could not stop him as the constables had been instructed to keep out of sight. A Metropolitan Police PC visited the Humber Motor Manufacturing Works on December 12 and found the vehicle had been booked out to JF Crundell. The chairman said that the Bench had been discussing the question of trial trips of motorcars being held on the public roads and they were going to do their best to put a stop to them as they were most dangerous to the public. If motor companies wanted speed trials, they must go somewhere else and not take advantage of pieces of level road such as Fairmile, Cobham, where they seemed to think they had a right to go at 40mph. The defendant on the ground of insufficient notice was discharged with a caution.[22]

1907 September 12 Speeding: Yesterday a batch of summonses for offences under the Motor Car Act were heard at the Kingston on Thames County Bench. Walter Chamberlain of Cobham

[19] The Times Friday, Oct 02, 1903
[20] The Times Friday, Nov 03, 1905
[21] The Times Friday, Nov 03, 1905
[22] The Times Saturday, Dec 30, 1905

exceeded 20mph and was timed by PC Tytherleigh of the Surrey Constabulary at 28mph. £3 and costs.

John Weatley of Camden Town exceeded the limit on the Portsmouth Road, Esher on 30 August to the danger of the public. Superintendent Marks said he saw the defendant who was driving Sir Herbert and Lady Jekyll and, in his opinion, he was travelling at a speed equal to 35 mph. Convicted fined £5 and costs even though Sir Herbert said they were only doing 20mph.

Herbert Pearce of Hindhead Common, driver to Lady Pollock was summoned for exceeding the speed limit on the Portsmouth Road, Walton on Thames on September 2. Police Sergeant Lucas of the Surrey Constabulary said the defendant was timed over a measured quarter of a mile that he traversed at a speed equal to 33mph. Found guilty and fined £5 and costs.

Mr Keating of the Grenadier Guards was summoned for having been convicted of driving a motorcar at an excessive speed in Terrace Road, Walton on August 8 and failing to produce his licence for endorsement within a reasonable time. The defendant did not appear and Superintendent Marks sought a warrant but the case was adjourned for a week for the defendant to appear or a warrant would be issued.[23]

1907 November 21 Speeding: Mr Pearson of Piccadilly was summoned before the Kingston on Thames County bench yesterday for exceeding the 20mph speed limit at Esher. Superintendent Marks Surrey Constabulary said he was on duty at Esher on 9 November when the defendant passed him in a motorcar going at a very fast rate, quite 35mph. He sent an officer who was with him to stop the car but he could not get in front of it in time, but fortunately the car was pulled up a little way beyond by a motor scout who did so to warn the defendant of a motor trap, which really did not exist. The officer was thereby enabled to overtake the car and get particulars. Police Sergeant Stringer gave corroborative evidence and Superintendent Marks reported four previous convictions two of which were at that Court. The Bench convicted and imposed a fine of £10 with 19s 6d costs.[24]

1912 January 20: Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser: Through the retirement of Superintendent Boon, several changes and promotions have been necessitated. Mr Boon is to be succeeded at Dorking by Superintendent Coleman of Hersham, where he succeeded Superintendent Marks on his transfer a few years ago to Woking. Inspector Marshall of Caterham who, as sergeant was stationed at Holmwood for some time has been promoted to the rank of superintendent and will be transferred to Hersham. Constable Galloway late of Effingham will go to Horley as sergeant where he will displace Sergeant Stringer who, with the rank of inspector, will take up the position vacated at Caterham by Inspector Marshall. The changes will take effect on February 1st.

[23] The Times Friday, Sep 13, 1907
[24] The Times Friday, Nov 22, 1907

1911 Census: Living at Police Station, Constable Working Division, Guildford Road, Woking, Surrey, with Mary and 5 children. Occupation Police Superintendent.

1912 Kelley's Directory
Woking Division Superintendent William MARKS**,** Inspector Robert BENSTEAD

A Sergeant and 14 PCs

Knaphill, Ripley Sergeant Frederick George PERCY

Funeral at Oxted

1918 September 13: Newspaper report: That Mr James Brice of Limpsfield, ex–superintendent of the Surrey Constabulary, who died suddenly on the 2 inst., as recorded in our last issue, was universally respected was demonstrated by the representatives gathering at the funeral which took place on Thursday when his remains were laid to rest in the Oxted churchyard. There was a large congregation of old friends, many of whom had been associated with the deceased during his superintendentship, and as they dispersed many pleasant and happy memories were recalled. The blinds of all private houses and business places on route from Mr Brice's residence to the church were drawn, and the cortege slowly wended its way through the village with bowed heads marked their respect in various ways.

The service, which was choral, was conducted by Rev GG Richards Rector of Limpsfield, assisted by the Rev WH Gibbons (rector of Oxted) Mr WT Lawrence being the organist. The hymns were "On the Resurrection Morning" and "Now the labourer's task is o"er." The mourners were Mr AJ Brice, Mr AW Brice, Mr RW Brice (sons), Miss RE Brice, Mrs W Brown (daughters) Mrs AJ Brice, Mrs AW Brice, Mrs RW Brice (daughters in law) Mr W Brown (son in law) Mr S Spencer brother-in-law, Miss Emily Brice niece, and Mr DAJ Martin (cousin)
The youngest daughter Mrs McDonnell of Inverness was unable to be present.

There was a detachment of the Surrey Constabulary consisting of Superintendents West and Coleman, Inspector Stringer, Sergeants Boshier, Gamlin and Butler, and a number of constables.

Tribute from the bench

At the sitting of the Godstone Petty Sessions on Monday at Oxted before the commencement of business the Chairman (Mr AS Daniel) addressing Superintendent E. West said since the last meeting they had heard with great regret of the sudden death of Mr Brice. On behalf of the bench, he desired to express his feelings of respect and to pay tribute to his long service with the police force – first as a constable, then as a sergeant and afterwards as a superintendent. He had the last office for fourteen years and in that position earned the respect of the whole neighbourhood. He addressed these observations to Superintendent West as representing the police, the bench having passed a resolution expressing their sympathy with Mrs Brice and the family.

Superintendent West thanked the Chairman for his kind remarks and said the sentiments to which he had given utterance also represented what the police felt. He himself had known the late Superintendent Brice for a number of years and greatly respected him.[25]

1919 - men returned from the war possibly, PCs Tickner, Brant, Anderson, Lucas, Wellington, Cooke and Mayne First World War veterans Surrey Constabulary. Wound stripes and overseas chevrons. One name missing
Written on reverse of the photograph "1919 under Superintendent Marks"

1919 September 19: Inspector Hardy retires: Inspector Hardy who for many years before his promotion was sergeant in charge of Merstham has retired from the Surrey Constabulary after 27 ½ years' service. To mark the occasion the tradesmen of Woking entertained the police of the district at dinner following upon a cricket match which was won by the police by 86 runs to 78. Mr J Hutchinson-Driver JP. CC presided at the dinner and his supporters included Mr AM Samuel MP, Superintendent Marks. During the proceedings Inspector Hardy was presented with a handsome illuminated address and a substantial cheque, the address stating that the residents and traders of Woking and district asked his acceptance of the gifts in recognition of the valuable work and his invariable courtesy in carrying out his duties. [26]

1919 Wednesday 31 December: After thirty-nine years in Surrey Police: Superintendent William J. Marks, who has been in charge of the Woking police for the past twelve years, retired to-day[27]

[25] Surrey Mirror 13 September 1918

[26] Surrey Mirror 19 September 1919
[27] Evening Telegraph , Angus, Scotland

1939 Register shows William living with Daughter Ada, now a widower living at Newlands, Birtley Road, Bramley, Guildford, Surrey. Occupation Police Officer – retired.

Probate: William John Marks of Newlands, Birtley Road, Bramley, Surrey, died 5th July 1940, probate granted to Ada Mary Marks, spinster, daughter.

Superintendent Thomas Mears
Surrey Constabulary
1860 – Horsham died 1934 – Frimley

Additional research by Henry and Jean Pelham

Parents: Henry and Ann Mears nee Holland

1861 Census: Living with parents – 1 years old and brother, in Charlwood, Surrey. Father is shown as an 'Ag Lab'.

1871 Census: Living with parents in Nuthurst, now aged 11 years. Occupation shown as an 'Ag Lab' like his father working on a farm.

1881 Census: Living at Butons Farm, Horsham, Sussex. Lodger - 21 years old - Occupation 'Ag Lab'.

Married; 1882 to Ann Brooker in Steyning, Sussex. Eldest daughter Fanny born in 1884 in Horley, son William Henry born 1886 in Chertsey.

1891 Census: Living at Nutfield Cottage, Weybridge, Surrey. Occupation Police Constable, with Ann, his wife and 3 children.

Attempting to murder Lilian Kirk, Weybridge

1895 January 7: Central Criminal Court: Isabella Hutsher (76) feloniously **attempting to murder** Lilian Kirk, Weybridge. Other Counts, for causing Lilian Kirk grievous bodily harm with intent to murder her, and with intent to do her grievous bodily harm

Harriet Kirk: I am the wife of George Kirk, a fly proprietor, of Weybridge. The prisoner was in my service as nursemaid for five weeks prior to December 11th. On that day my daughter Lillian, who will be five next July, was in her charge. I have two other children, of whom she has also had charge at times. On December 11th, in consequence of Lillian crying and a communication she made to me, I asked the prisoner if she had beaten my child. She said, "No," but after a little hesitation she said she had. She promised me faithfully not to do it again. On the next Monday I noticed the child's left cheek and neck were swollen very much; the

cheek was quite discoloured. I thought, perhaps, she had knocked herself. In combing her hair, a very large quantity came out in one place on the left-hand side. I asked the prisoner if she thought Lillian had hit herself against a post or anything. She said she did not know anything about it. I took the child to Dr Graham at once. In the evening the child cried very much and appeared very frightened and begged to be taken into my room.

On Thursday evening, December 13th, I put the child to bed about seven. The prisoner was there at the time. After that I went to the Queen's Head stables to do booking for my husband, about 8.10. The prisoner was then sitting in the kitchen doing some needlework. I got back about 8.50. The prisoner was then in her room, where she sleeps with the child. I sat in the kitchen for about fifteen minutes writing a letter. During that time, I heard little noises in the prisoner's room like those of opening and shutting a box. I thought she was putting her box tidy. I went up-stairs to her room and found the prisoner inside the door on the step. This box was on the bed on its side. I saw a pink flannel that the child's feet were wrapped in, but I could not see the child, and I said to the prisoner, "Where is my Lily?" she said, "In the box" I flew from the house as hard as I could and ran down the Queen's Road for a neighbour. I called at Mr. Merscher's, and made a communication to him, and then ran on to the Queen's Head as fast as I could for my husband. The Queen's Head is seven minutes' walk from our house.

My husband ran home, and I came back as soon as I could—when I got home, I found Slaymaker, a neighbour, in the kitchen nursing Lillian, who was deathly white, and did not appear to recognise me. The prisoner was in the room; she began to cry when she saw me. I told her to go upstairs. Slaymaker said it was better that she should stop downstairs. After some time, I put Lillian into my own bed. In about half an hour Sergeant Mears came, and then the inspector and the prisoner was given into their custody. I have examined Lillian since; she was quite black from thigh upwards. She is a very tall child for her age, and thin.

George Slaymaker, I live at 13, Railway Terrace, Weybridge, and am a gardener. On 13th December, about 9.10 p.m., Mr. Merscher, a grocer, of Railway Terrace, came and made a communication to me, and in consequence I ran to Kirk's house, about sixty yards from my house. I went upstairs and into Mr. Kirk's bedroom. I came out of that, and saw the prisoner in the passage, and said, "Where is the child?" She said, "In the box". I asked, "Where?" She said, "In the other room". I went in and saw this box on the bed. I tried the lid; it was locked. I asked the prisoner if she had the key. She said, "Yes," and gave it to me. I tried to unlock it but did not give time to do it. I put the box on the floor and burst opens the lid. Lillian was in the box, lying flat on her back, with her legs doubled over her stomach. I took her out of the box and took her downstairs. She was in a very weak state, very ghastly looking. I had to shake her to bring her to her senses. I think she was unconscious when I took her out. She was a very livid colour. I brought her to and sat and nursed her till Mr. Kirk came in, and then he took the child, and I went home.

George Boon (Police Inspector): Shortly after eleven p.m. on the 13th, from information received I went to Kirk's house with Mears. I saw Lillian in her father's arms. She appeared in a very dazed state, and ghastly white. The prisoner was partly reclining on a sofa in a corner of

the same room. I found there two handkerchiefs tied round the child's neck, with the knots behind. Both were knotted tightly. They were loose. The neck was not discoloured. I should imagine they had been tied round the child's mouth. They would have been tight round there and would have prevented the child from crying out. I sent for Dr Graham, and on his arrival, I cautioned the prisoner, and charged her with the attempted murder of the child. She began to cry, and in reply said, "I won't do it again" I sent her to Chertsey Police-station, and went upstairs, where I saw this box on the floor. I have measured it. It is 22 3-8 inches long, 12 5-8 inches wide, and 12 inches deep.

Thomas Mears (Sergeant, Surrey Constabulary). I went with Inspector Boon. I found on the child some bruises on the outside of the left thigh and hip and left cheek. I found part of the key in the lock of the box. There were some clothes in the box, filling up about one-third of it. I was present when Inspector Boon cautioned and charged her when she said, "I won't do it again" I took, her to Chertsey. She seemed very sullen and ill tempered. On the way she said, "I hope you will hang me when you get me there. I have only got to die once; I don't care". I had told her where I was going to take her. Afterwards she brightened up and began singing. She had only been in Weybridge five weeks. I did not know her.

Arthur Robert Graham: I am a medical practitioner at Weybridge. On December 13th I was called to Mr. Kirk's house a little before midnight, and I examined Lillian. I found some bruises on the left hip and outside the left thigh. In my opinion they had been there two or three days. Discolouration was setting in. Next morning (14th) I saw her again and saw a bruise on the left side of the face. I should say that was caused on the 13th, probably by a blow or severe pressure. These injuries might have been caused to the face in pressing the child into the box. The child was in a dazed condition when I saw it. I saw no great evidence of nervousness. I should certainly think that if no one had come home for two or three hours, and the child had continued locked up in this box, it would have been suffocated; air would be practically excluded from the box when it was locked. A handkerchief over the mouth would have assisted suffocation, but it would have been suffocated without the handkerchief. If the box had been one-third full of clothes it would help the suffocation by reducing the quantity of air in the box. The child does not seem to be well; it is very restless at night. It has received a nervous shock to the system from which it has not yet recovered. It is a healthy child - she may recover.

The prisoner in her defence said: "I am sorry."

The prisoner was found guilty of causing grievous bodily harm with intent to do bodily harm. The Assistant Superintendent of the Mission Home, which took charge of the prisoner from March 1892, till she went to Mrs Kirk, stated that they had considered her as rather a simple, weak-minded girl. Dr Walker stated that he had examined her upon her arrival at Holloway and formed the opinion that she was of sound mind; eighteen months' hard labour.

1901 Census: Living Station Road, Addlestone, occupation Police Sergeant, with Ann and 4 children.

Caroline Hogg Murder

Camberley News 1981 reproduced in Off Beat, March 1980: (June 11, 1906) Sometime between 4 pm and 4.30 pm on Monday June 11th Miss Caroline Hogg was seen running into the grounds of her home bleeding profusely from the throat and shouting: "I'm murdered, I'm murdered!" Later the body of her half-sister was discovered lying in a pool of blood in the hall of the house. Her throat had been cut with one long stroke extending from just below the left ear to the right; so severe was the cut that the head was half severed from the body. On the back of the head was a wound caused by a terrific blow while her temple bore marks of blows from a dull instrument. The body was still warm and in her hand was a broken bricklayer's hammer. Caroline had head wounds in addition to the cut on her throat. An army of police gathered at Heathfield including two officers sent by the Superintendent at Aldershot who joined Sergeant Thomas Mears the officer in charge at Camberley.

Later that evening Superintendent Simmonds arrived from Farnham and took charge, as the chief constable and deputy chief constable came to the scene. The Metropolitan Police were informed and Detective Chief Inspector Fox was deployed the first time according to the local paper that New Scotland Yard had sent one of its most astute men within twenty-four hours of the discovery of a murder. Two schools of thought emerged. The first was a suspicion that the eccentric half-sisters had a quarrel and that Caroline had killed Mary Anne and then cut her own throat to make it look like an attack by a third party, inflicting similar injuries on herself. Medical evidence refuted this as a possibility, given that the blows to the head were definitely caused by a third party.

The murder may well then, have been committed by an itinerant in the area of which there were plenty. A neighbour saw a man running across the lower croquet lawn and there were indications that the fence had been climbed, however it was not unknown for local people to sue this route as a short cut. The neighbour added that when the man realised, he had been seen he turned up the collar of his coat. Additional mysteries were the claw hammer that fell from the hand of the deceased as the body was moved. The handle was broken – she was grasping the portion with the head still attached wrapped in merino cloth; the remainder of the handle was about six feet away. The hammer seemed to have been brought to the house and the enquiry did not benefit from any form of fingerprint examination. The hammer but not the cloth was eventually identified as having been stolen from a builder on June 7th a few days before the murder. The mystery was not resolved as to how it came to be grasped by a murder victim. The second mystery was what happened to the sharp instrument used to slash the throats of the murder victim and her sister. The hedges and ditches were searched without success. No knife was found in the kitchen that could have been used and a thorough examination of the house revealed no more clues that were of help although a bowl used to wash bloodstained hands was found. The survivor said

Sgt. Thomas Mears, sergeant in charge of Camberley police station in 1906.

that she was lying on her bed when she heard her sister scream. On going downstairs, she saw "a strange man" who immediately struck her with a poleaxe. Knocked unconscious on coming round she found she was bleeding greatly and at once rushed from the house. At the inquest Caroline added that the man looked like a bricklayer and had asked her for money. Caroline gave more information but the medical professor and pathologist from the Home Office when giving evidence and on questioning by the jury said he felt that much of what Caroline had said was unreliable. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder but added there was not sufficient evidence to say by whom. No one was ever charged with the murder.[28]

Carelessly, negligently and recklessly driven a motor car

1908 September 25: Motor cars and the public: The Worplesdon case: Lord Newborough's motor-car driver Max Dallar was again placed in the dock at Woking police court yesterday morning, charged with having carelessly, negligently and recklessly driven a motor car and caused the death of William Larby aged 13 at Worplesdon on September 10. Witnesses described the road as 22 feet from hedge to hedge along which at a fast pace he went to look to see if anything happened. PC Stokes said at about 4.45 pm on the 10th he was driving on the road between Knaphill and Brookwood with a Mr Shefford when a large, covered motor car driven in the direction of Guildford overtook him. It appeared to be travelling at a very reckless pace. Evidence was given by two boys playing cricket with Larby, that he ran into the road "To see the motor." The vehicle and driver were traced to Southampton where Dallar was arrested. The car, which bore the identification plates LN2569 and underneath 796-16, was removed to a motor-house. The offside mudguard and lamp were bent. Inspector Mears said that he went with witnesses to Southampton where the car was identified. At the police station the driver was identified picked out from seven other young men, six of them motor drivers and dressed as such. When charged at Woking the driver denied all knowledge of the accident. A complaint had been made that the prisoner had been handcuffed "It was a most outrageous thing for a man who was merely accused." The prisoner was committed for trial and was given bail.[29]

1911 Census: Living at Police Station, 58 Eastworth Road, Chertsey, Surrey, with Ann and 3 children. Occupation Police Superintendent.

Murder of a 10-year-old Amy Reeves

1911 July 18: Murder of a 10-year-old Amy Reeves and placed in a dip hole on Chertsey Common. The initial impressions were that she took off her boots and stockings and left them on the grass beside a shallow pond at Longcross. She was discovered drowned later that afternoon; her head caught in the weeds beneath the water. Superintendent Mears, Inspector Pike and Sergeant Bettison examined the scene. A birch sapling had been chopped down from a bank consisting of very wet fibre and sand of which the inspector took a sample and later

[28] Durrant Surrey Constabulary 1851-1951 page 43
[29] The Times (London, England), Friday, Sep 25, 1908

visited the shed of an uncle of a suspect and seized a chopper. The blade of the chopper had some pieces of fibre similar to that on the bank. Albert Hampton of Chobham was arrested.[30] The following come from papers in the Surrey History Centre:

Sergeant 29 Alfred Bettison, Chertsey: Was informed of a body of a girl at Long Cross and immediately told Inspector Pike and they went to the scene where he saw Arthur Reeves the father of the dead child. He had found his daughter dead, lying in the pond on her back. Bettison examined the body and saw a large wound over the right eye. He then left to inform Superintendent Mears and Dr Graham Hodgson and accompanied them to the pond. Bettison saw the girl's boots and stockings on the bank and further discovered four large wounds on her head. Superintendent Mears removed a large stick from the pond and then the body was removed to Chertsey Mortuary where in the presence of Dr Hodgson he removed the clothes which "I now have"; he did not see blood on any of the clothing and was present whilst Dr Hodgson and Dr Viney carried out the PM. On the 20th the sergeant took measurements from the girl's cottage to the pond and he had "since accompanied a photographer to take photographs of the dead body, the pond and other parts of the common leading to the cottage and the road.

Inspector Charles Pike précis of a report dated 22 July 1911: At 11pm on the 18th following information from Sergeant Bettison he went to the pond at Long Cross and met the father Arthur Reeves who was there with a lantern and showed me the dip hole and the body of a female child Amy aged ten years. With Superintendent Mears the inspector searched the area but failed to find any signs of a struggle, of blood or of a body being dragged. He returned the following day and found a birch sapling had been chopped down. The bark consisted of a very wet fibre and sand of which he took a sample also he recovered a few of the birch chips lying on the ground nearby. A little later the same day Pike visited the shed at the rear of Mr Steven's residence and just inside the shed door saw a chopper which he took possession of. On examining it Inspector Pike found adhering to one side of the blade some pieces of fibre similar to that which the bark consisted of where the birch sapling had been chopped down. At 6.45 pm the same day the inspector was in Chobham Street, Chobham when he saw Albert Hampton of Chobham. He was stopped and the inspector said, "I am a police inspector and I am going to take you to Chertsey where you will be charged with causing the death of a little girl named Amy Reeves and cautioned him, and he replied, "I am sure it was not me Sir."

[30] Item ref: CC98/11/1 S. C. C. archives Murder of Amy Reeves

Surrey Constabulary officers searching for evidence of the murder of Amy Reeves 1911

Superintendent Mears reported: The pond was nearly round measuring eleven by ten feet with an average depth of nine inches of water and nine inches of mud and weeds. On examining the pond, he found a stick about two inches above the water. It was green birch about two feet long and about six inches in circumference at the widest point. "I have since examined the stick carefully and found there is a quantity of what appears to be human hairs which are fairly long, and the colour appears to be light brown or fair. I assisted in emptying the pond of water, the mud and weeds from the bottom of the pond which I have since carefully examined." Later at the police station the superintendent handed the prisoner fresh clothing and took possession of what he was wearing including boots and examined it carefully. There were no blood marks on any of the prisoner's clothing. There were no marks of a struggle near the pond (or on the common) no blood marks or any appearance of the body having been dragged. Hampton was charged with murder.

Surrey County Constabulary from Kelly's Directory of Surrey for 1913

Chertsey Division

Superintendent Thomas MEARS

Inspector C. PYKE

Addlestone Sergeant Alfred DAWS, Bagshot Sergeant Henry WOODGER and two PCs

Chobham Sergeant William G. GALLOWAY, PC John William VIGAR, PC John ETHERIDGE and PC John MARSHALL

Egham Inspector Alfred STEVENS Weybridge Inspector Arthur E. ARNEY

Suffragettes set fire to Trevethan, Englefield Green

1913 March 19/20: Suffragettes set fire to Trevethan, Englefield Green the property of Lady White. The house, unoccupied for three years was nearly destroyed causing damage of £2000. Two ladies on bicycles were seen close by and were in fact stopped by PC Pickett who stopped one of them. The Metropolitan Police Special Branch, Superintendent Quinn and Detective Inspector Riley handled the London end of the enquiries and Superintendent Thomas Mears of Chertsey dealt with the Surrey end. One of the suspects Elsie Duval was convicted on the 12 April 1913 and sentenced to six weeks for being in possession of inflammable material, cans of paraffin oil, wadding, firelighters etc., on the 4th April at Tooting. [31]

The Scotsman 21 March 1913: From papers found by police searching the grounds during the day there appears to be no doubt that the outbreak was the work of militant suffragettes and this view is to some extent strengthened by the fact that two young women were seen upon bicycles riding at rapid speed from the scene of the fire shortly after it was discovered. --- About twenty minutes past one, the constable in charge of the district was informed that the house was on fire. With promptitude he summoned the Egham Volunteer Fire Brigade. --- The police throughout the day made a close examination of the small part of the house that remained and of the grounds, which included a large lawn surrounded by shrubbery and a kitchen garden. Remembering the recent attack on Mr Lloyd George's house at Walton they looked for evidence of this being a similar act upon the part of the suffragettes. Ample evidence that this was the case was quickly forthcoming. Underneath the rockery at the back of the house were found three pieces of paper upon which were written in a woman's hand, but obviously disguised, "Votes for Women" "Stop torturing our comrades in prison" and "By kind permission of Mr Hobhouse" -- Entry was made through an unlocked door and the central staircase soaked in oil then a match applied. Windows were opened so the draught could fan the fire. Nothing was found that would give a clue to the perpetrators.

Describing the occurrence PC Alexander of the Surrey Constabulary remarked that he passed the house at about midnight when everything was secure. As another constable had inspected the residence a quarter of an hour previously, he did not pay particular attention to it and he continued on his beat. "About ten minutes past one a man came up to me and said the house was on fire. I was then three quarters of a mile away but I quickly got there on my bicycle, and found the flames were coming through the roof. The fire brigade quickly arrived but there was no pressure of water they could do practically nothing, and the fire burned itself out." Constable Alexander stated that about twenty minutes to one yesterday morning when he was approaching the house, he saw two women coming towards him. They were riding at a rapid speed on their bicycles in the direction of Egham. He did not take much notice of them but thought that one of them wore "a sort of Ulster-like brown coat." Two other constables further down the road also saw the cyclists who appeared to them to be young women of about twenty-five years of age. An endeavour has been made by Inspector Stevens of Egham to trace the two travellers

[31] Durant Surrey Constabulary 1851-1951 page 40

but up to a late hour last night no success had attended his efforts. The damage is estimated to be about £4000, which is covered by insurance.

1914 January 19: The burning of Lady White's mansion: Woman committed for trial: At Chertsey on Saturday morning, Phyllis Brady a young woman was accompanied by two wardresses was charged that during the night of March 19th, 1913 she feloniously and maliciously set fire to a certain house in the possession of Lady White, namely Trevethan at Englefield Green, Surrey. It was stated damage to the extent of £4000 was done.

PC Alexander said that at 11.50 pm on March 19 he passed Trevethan and noticed nothing amiss. An hour later when he was a mile away two lady cyclists passed him riding very fast from the direction of Lady White's house towards Staines. He later went to the scene where he found and envelope inscribed, "Votes for women."[32]

Police Constable Gater said on the 19th March he was on The Causeway Egham at 9 pm when two ladies passed him. He had a good view of them. On April 7th at Holloway Prison thirteen ladies were paraded and at a second attempt he picked out two, one of who was the prisoner, whom he thought he had seen on the Causeway.

A further press report adds to the detail **PC Gater** of Egham said at 9pm on March 19 he saw two ladies wheeling bicycles in the direction of Egham from Staines. They both had baskets. On April 17 he went to Holloway prison and from 13 women that were paraded he picked out the two, one being the accused whom he had seen near Egham. [33]

Police Constable Pickett said he was on duty when two ladies cycled towards him, one he had no doubt was the prisoner. One of the lights on the bike was out and he called "Where is your light?" One lady dismounted and said "Polly my light is out. Have you the matches?" She replied, "Yes". They lit the lamp and rode on. On April 17 PC Pickett picked out the two women from amongst others in the yard at Holloway Prison.

A further press report adds to the detail **PC Pickett of Egham** said he was near Staines Bridge at 12.50 when two lady cyclists passed him at a fairly fast rate. One had no light, so he called out and they both dismounted. He identified the accused as the cyclist whose lamp was burning properly. At Holloway on the 17 April, he picked out two women from amongst 12.[34]

A further press report adds to the detail **PC Ford of Egham** was on Egham Hill at 12.45 am when two lady cyclists passed him riding at a fast rate from the direction of Trevethan to Egham and Staines. He later found in the grounds of Lady White's house a card inscribed "By kind permission of Mr Hobhouse."

[32] The Times 19 January 1914
[33] The Times 19 January 1914
[34] The Times 19 January 1914

Inspector Stevens, Surrey Constabulary, Egham, said that he went to the house at 2.15 am and found it alight. The windows had been opened and he found pieces of paper in the rockery with the words "Stop torturing our comrades in prison."

Superintendent Mears, of Chertsey, Surrey Police (sic) said the house comprised of twenty rooms and was three stories high and had practically been destroyed. He saw the prisoner at Holloway and read the warrant to her and she made no reply but then said, "I will reserve my defence for the trial." The prisoner was committed for trial at Surrey Assizes and said, "I do not expect to appear then. I am almost certain not to appear."[35] Damage to the house was estimated at between £2-3,000. On May 1 he went to 199, Albany Street London. In one of the rooms there he found a considerable quantity of suffragette literature, papers etc., and ladies clothing marked "Phyllis Brady." Later he went to 37, Park Road, New Wandsworth where he found more suffragist literature but not the person for whom he was looking. Brady was committed for trial at the Assizes. [36]

1916 November 15 Surrey Advertiser: PC Edward Ernest Rose Surrey Constabulary. Combing out constables – test case at Chobham: The feeling that young unmarried police constables ought not to be liberated for service in the Army found expression at Chobham on Saturday, when the Military Representative (Mr R Manning Driver) applied to the Chertsey Rural District Tribunal for the cancellation of the exemption certificate of PC EE Rose (30) [37]single, of Broomhall on the ground it was no longer in the national interest that he should remain in his present situation.

Together with a large number of members of the Surrey Constabulary of military age whose cases were dealt with by different tribunals in the county, Rose received conditional exemption last spring in pursuance of a certificate issued by Captain Sant, Chief Constable, under the agreement entered into between the War Office and the Home Office.
Superintendent Mears of Chertsey attended before the tribunal accompanied by PC Rose, a tall well-built young officer, apparently in first class physical condition. In reply to the Military Representative application the Superintendent produced Captain Sant's certificate that members of the Surrey Constabulary had reached the point beyond which they must not be further depleted.

The Chairman Mr SWG Tringham asked if the embargo on police constables had yet been removed – the Military Representative: "I have not heard". The Chairman, "We had better make this a test case and see what happens."

Superintendent Mears, "It is evident the existing arrangement has not been altered or the Chief Constable would not have instructed me to present that certificate." The Chairman. "if that is

[35] 1914 January 19: The Scotsman
[36] The Times 19 January 1914
[37] Rose Edward Ernest PC168, age 24 in May 1909 joined Surrey Constabulary 1 September 1909. Grenadier Guards No 33391 on 22 April 1918 age 32 years 11 months when stationed at Headquarters Guildford. Re-joined Surrey Constabulary July 9, 1919

our decision won't affect the position. (sic) This is an appeal by the Military Representative and it is not competent for us to settle whether or not a certain number of the police are required."

The Military Representative, "In view of the fact that this constable is a single man of 30, I should like to make this a test case." The chairman to Superintendent Mears, "If we cancel the certificate, I suppose you will take the case to the Appeal Tribunal." Superintendent Mears, "I will at once report the matter to the Chief Constable. The Tribunal then unanimously decided to withdraw PC Rose's Certificate. [38]

1912 Chertsey Division

Superintendent, Thomas Mears, Chertsey Inspectors, C. Pyke, Chertsey; Alfred Stevens, Egham; Arthur E. Arney, Weybridge Stations. Addlestone, Bagshot, Chertsey, Chobham,

Sergeant Stations: Egham, Englefield Green, Ottershaw, Sunningdale, Thorpe, Virginia Water, Windlesham.

1914: Thomas's son William Henry aged 27 served in World War One in the Army Service Corps, occupation shown as Clerk, on his attestation papers. Thomas shown as next of kin and living at Chertsey Police Station. Service No: 217490, also on the papers is a note that says, 'Home Duty only' which indicates that he was not able to go abroad or fight.

1931 January 10 Old Comrades Association Formed;[39] The inaugural meeting of the Surrey Constabulary Old Comrades Association was held at St Saviour's Hall, Guildford on Monday. Seventy-seven pensioners were present some of whom had not met for twenty years, and there was much enthusiasm for the formation of the association.

Captain ML Sant DL JP the late Chief Constable presided and the following officers and committee were appointed: President and treasurer Capt. Sant; hon. Secretary Mr AW Daws of Gwenles, Worplesdon Road, Guildford; committee Messrs A Sawyer (headquarters division) JH Tamplin (Dorking), AE Arney (Chertsey), T Mears (Farnham), G Pearce (Godalming), AR Davis, (Oxted), G Harris (Hersham), WT Hardy (Woking).
It was decided to meet for luncheon in April and October of each year the first meeting being in Guildford.

1931 April 18; Old Comrades: Surrey Advertiser*:* Gathering of ex Police Officers: Surrey Association's first reunion: Nearly 100 former members of the Surrey police force from all parts of the county attended a reunion luncheon held by the recently formed Surrey Constabulary Old Comrades Association at St. Saviour's Hall, Guildford on Tuesday. Captain ML Sant, formerly Chief Constable of Surrey and president of the association was in the chair

[38] 1916 November 15 Surrey Advertiser from Henry Pelham October 2020
[39] Surrey Advertiser 10 January 1931 Henry Pelham 20 September 2020

and was supported by his successor Major G Nicholson. Indisposition prevented the Chief Constable of Guildford (Mr W Oliver) attending.

The Royal toast was honoured and it was announced that a telegram expressing loyalty had been sent to HM The King. A reply had since been received as follows: "Please express to the members of the Old Comrades' Association assembled at their first reunion the King's sincere thanks for their message of loyalty and good wishes."

Ex-Supt T Mears of Camberley expressed pleasure at the presence of Captain Sant and welcomed Major Nicholson. The Chairman and Major Nicholson briefly replied
The Association's next reunion will take place at Dorking on October 6.[40]

(The following is taken from a Family Tree on Ancestry.co.uk)
In 1891 whilst living in Weybridge, where Thomas was a Police Constable, two more sons born, Walter George born 1890, and Horace 1893. In 1897 living in Addlestone, daughter, Alice was born in 1897 and Winifred in 1904.

In 1906 Police Superintendent Mears became a household name when he was tasked with solving the murder of Miss Mary Ann Hogg in Camberley.[41] The murder was never solved and the mystery surrounding her death is something of a legend. Mary Hogg lived with her sister Caroline Hogg in a house called Heathfield, London Road. Thomas and Ann lived at Camberley Police Station until 1908. In 1911 they were living at Chertsey Police Station and lived throughout World War One until about 1919.

In 1932 Thomas and Ann retired to Camberley living at Brithams, Frimley Road and this is where Thomas died in 1934, he is buried in Frimley Parish Church.
Additional research by Jean and Henry Pelham

Additional research by Jean and Henry Pelham

Superintendent Harry John Jennings MBE
Born 1870 Lambeth died 1951 Margate

1891 Joined the Surrey Constabulary in 1891 and was given the post of assistant clerk at headquarters at Guildford.

1900 promoted inspector

1907 he was made superintendent and transferred to the Godalming division

[40] Surrey Advertiser 18 April 1931

[41] Not accurate. Superintendent Simmonds from Farnham supported a DCI from the Metropolitan Police who led the enquiry. It was said he made a mess of the enquiry and the Chief Constable said he would never invite the Metropolitan Police in again and never did.

1921 Appointed Deputy Chief Constable Surrey Constabulary

Parents: John and Annie Jennings

1871 Census: Living with parents and Sister Annie. In Lambeth, London – Age 1 year
1881 Census: Living with parents and Sister Annie. In Lambeth, London – at school.
1891 Census: Living with parents and with Sisters Annie and Nellie. – occupation Clerk
Married: 1898 Fanny Clara Austin, Lambeth, Surrey.
1901 Census: Living Chilworth New Road, Shalford, with Fanny, occupation Inspector of Police.

Daily Mirror 5 October 1907: Blind Runaways: Remarkable adventures of four youths from a school at Leatherhead: A remarkable story of an escape of four inmates from the School for the Blind at Leatherhead and their recapture came to light yesterday. The runaways aged between 18 and 22 awaited the arrival of midnight on Wednesday when they dressed and crept out of the building. They travelled through Guildford, Godalming and Thursley about twenty miles from Leatherhead. Superintendent Jennings of the Surrey Constabulary passed then while driving and took then with the assistance of a constable to Godalming.

1909 October 5: The speed of motor cars: At the Godalming police court yesterday Colonel Count Gleichen of London was summoned for having driven a motor car at a greater speed than 10 miles an hour on September 25. Superintendent Jennings said that Count Gleichen drove the car at a speed of more than 16 miles an hour. A fine of £1 was imposed with costs. Miss Gladys Wright of Parsonage House, Witley was summoned for a speed of over 15 and half miles per hour. She was fined £1 with costs. Twelve previous convictions were recorded against Frederick Kerr of Hampton-on-Thames whose speed was alleged to be over 15 and half miles an hour. He was fined £5 and ordered to pay £3 6s 2d costs.[42]

1911 Census: Harry Jennings living with Fanny and daughter Olive. Police Station, Bridge Road, Godalming, Surrey. Occupation – Police Superintendent.

1912. Superintendent Jennings, Haslemere: A clerk made off from a bank in Bournemouth with a suitcase containing £2,000 a considerable sum. The superintendent received information that the suspect was on Marley Common, Haslemere and with Sergeant Lightfoot and a number of constables he went to the edge of the common. Darkness fell and having been told the suspect had been seen with a woman on impulse, the superintendent called in a falsetto voice "Reggie, Regie!" To his utter astonishment the superintendent saw the suspect and continuing in his falsetto voice encouraged the suspect to come to him, which he did and was arrested.

[42] The Times (London, England), Tuesday, Oct 05, 1909

1913 Surrey County Constabulary: Kelly's Directory of Surrey for 1913

Godalming Division Superintendent Harry H. Jennings

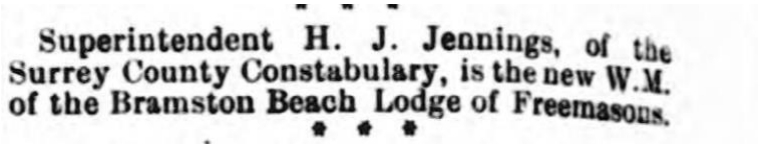
Inspector H. Tudgay

Farncombe

Haslemere Sergeant William White and two PCs

Witley Sergeant Edgar Brooks

Kelly's Directory: for 1913 – 1918 – 1919 – Harry J Jennings is shown at Police Station, Bridge Road, Godalming, Surrey. Occupation Superintendent of Police.
Shoreditch Observer 4 October 1913[43] Membership of the Godalming Masonic Lodge


Superintendent H. J. Jennings, of the Surrey County Constabulary, is the new W.M. of the Bramston Beach Lodge of Freemasons.

Wartime DORA Regulations

In October 1918 the Chief Constable was asked to give evidence before a Committee dealing with DORA regulations on prostitutes, but he felt that the best evidence they could obtain would be that of one Superintendent Jennings of the Godalming Division and the Assistant Provost Marshal of Witley Camp, both of whom have seen the 'indescribably filthy condition' (he enumerated here several nasty symptoms) of some of the 31 women so far prosecuted. The problems of 'females in camps' lead to the appointment of 'Women Constables', and the chief constable included a separate, special report dated 5 December 1918 on 'Women Police', which described their formation, eligibility and duties in detail.[44]

Appointed MBE for services during the First World War particularly his work with the Canadian Army at Witley

1921 April 7 West Sussex Gazette: Appointed Deputy Chief Constable: On behalf of the Corporation and the town generally the Mayor (Alderman Pilcher) has cordially congratulated Superintendent HJ Jennings MBE on his appointment as Deputy Chief Constable of Surrey in succession to Mr. Howard Page. Superintendent Jennings commences his new duties at Guildford on May 1. Mr. Jennings is noted for his great fairness and in the handling of cases to bring out anything which might favour an accused. The Superintendent joined the Surrey Constabulary in 1891 and was given the post of assistant clerk at headquarters at Guildford. In 1900 he was promoted to the rank of inspector and in 1907 he was made superintendent and transferred to the Godalming division.

[43] Bramston Beach 2101 Constitution Date 01/01/1885 Consecration Date 06/06/1885
[44] Marion Edwards https://www.surreyinthegreatwar.org.uk/story/a-policemans-lot-the-surrey-police-in-wartime-part-4-1918/

Electoral Roll: for 1920 – 1921 – 1922 – Harry J Jennings is shown living at Police Station, Bridge Road, Godalming, Surrey.

1939 Registration: Living at St Mildred's Road, Ramsgate, with wife Fanny and daughter Olive born 1903. Age 70 and retired Police Officer

1951 June 26 Died: Harry John Jennings died 81 at the General Hospital, Margate. **Probate** granted to Olive Nellie Marguerite Mary Jennings spinster – daughter and Nellie Marion Jennings, spinster – Sister.

1951 July 5 West Sussex Gazette: Death of Mr. Jennings: Mr. Harry J Jennings (81) who died last week retired from the post of Deputy Chief Constable of Surrey in 1922, when he went to live at Ramsgate. He joined the Surrey Constabulary in 1991, promoted inspector in 1900 and superintendent in March 1907 when he was given charge of the Godalming Division. His work at Godalming was conspicuous particularly during the 1914-18 war years with the building and occupation of the Canadian camp at Witley. The most difficult time in his career came at the end of the war when elements of unruliness were manifest at Witley Camp, which ultimately resulted in the burning down of "tin town" the shops in the camp. He exercised courage and firmness in dealing with the threatened disturbances of the peace at Godalming and Guildford. His services were recognised by the award of an MBE and the presentation of a silver salver from the Camadian military authorities at Witley. In 1921 he was appointed Deputy Chief Constable of Surrey a position he held for 18 months when he retired after 31 years' service with the Constabulary. Mr Jennings was a Vice President of the Surrey Constabulary Old Comrades Association. The funeral was held at Ramsgate on Friday.

Superintendent William Marshall
Surrey Constabulary
Born 1863 Guildford died 1922 Chertsey age 59

Additional research by Jean and Henry Pelham

Married – 1884 – The Parish Church, Churt, age 21 to Mary Ann Croucher. Occupation shown as Police Constable

1871 Census: Living in Guildford, aged 8, with widowed Mother and 7 other brothers and sisters, at school.

1881 Census: Living in Havant Hampshire, as a boarder – occupation Servant – Butchers assistant.

1885 January 24: Reigate Borough Watch Committee: It was resolved that **10s be paid to** PC Marshall Surrey Constabulary stationed at Merstham for his diligence displayed in the apprehension of Herbert Hurssell.[45]

The Salvation Army – 1889 Dorking

Before the Bench of Magistrates, at the Public Hall on Saturday, six Salvationists, named Henry Stemp of Flint Hill, Mark Garman, Deepdene Lodge, Alexander E. King, Fergus Thompson, Holmwood, Frederick Smith, Leslie Road, Sydney Townsend, Pixham Lane, together with Thomas Molyneux, Dene Street, who is not a member of the Army, were charged with unlawfully obstructing the passage of a certain highway, Dene Street, on Sunday the 7th ult.

Mr. H. J. Chaldecott appeared for Molyneux, who pleaded not guilty, and Mr. J. Barrington Matthews, . . . appeared for the other defendants [who] also pleaded not guilty.

Superintendent Lambert laid the information and P.C. Marshall of Dorking tendered evidence in support of this. Marshall said that on the day named at about half-past two in the afternoon, he was on duty in Dene Street. He saw a crowd of persons collected together at the bottom of Heath Hill. The whole of the road and the footpath on the hillside were completely blocked and on the other side of the road the footpath was partially blocked. He went into the middle of the crowd and found the defendants, with the exception of Molyneux, taking part in a Salvation Army service. Molyneux had a large hand bell, and this he was ringing vehemently. At this point several of the onlookers were pushed into the ring and witness thereupon said if he saw that done again, he would arrest the offender. Turning round to Molyneux he asked him to desist in ringing the bell and go away, to which the defendant replied, "Why don't you shift them?" meaning the Army, " I have asked them to shift and they won't go". Witness replied, "that is a matter for me." Then turning to the other defendants, he told them they were causing an obstruction, and asked them to move. Defendant Thompson said, "if we are doing anything wrong take our names," and the constable replied that that was what he should do if they remained there. The singing was again resumed, and Molyneux again played an accompaniment to the same on the bell. Witness accordingly took the names of the offenders. About 10 minutes after, when a second contingent of the band appeared on the scene a general move was made.

In reply to Mr. Matthews, witness said he had singled out these seven defendants because they were taking a principal part in the obstruction. He had been in Dorking three or four months and had not interfered with them before. He proceeded to request the principal offenders to move on, but it was impossible to move the whole crowd at once (This statement was loudly applauded by the persons in Court, but the bench quickly subdued the plaudits, and threatened to clear the Court if the interruptions occurred again). – The obstruction was caused in the widest part of the street. He did not caution the defendants individually but gave the caution in a voice that all could hear.

[45] 1885 January 24: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser

Henry Dobinson, a carpenter, living at 3, Mount Pleasant, said he saw the crowd already spoken of by the previous witness, and endeavoured to pass through it. Whilst doing so Police Constable Marshall asked the defendants to "move on". He stayed to see whether they obeyed this mandate of the "man in blue". They did not and the defendants, remained there for about 10 minutes longer. He could have got through the crowd by "elbowing". He did not see any person trying to pass through with a perambulator.

In reply to Mr. Chaldecott he said he heard a bell ringing, but he did not know who was ringing it.

Mr Matthews submitted that there was no case for him to answer. The defendants had been charged with obstructing the highway and refusing to move. The constable had himself admitted that he did not caution the defendants individually, and on this account, as they were never really cautioned, he could not therefore bring a charge against them for wilful obstruction. If anyone was wilfully obstructing the passage of the highway it was the constable's duty to say, "you are obstructing the thoroughfare" and then if they refused to move, he would be liable for the consequences. He argued that there was no case against his clients.

The Bench asked him to proceed with his case.

Accordingly, he called the defendant Thompson. He wore the brilliantly coloured Guernsey of the Army; on the breast of which was inscribed the appalling sentence "The wages of sin is death." He said there were eight members of the Army in the crowd at the time mentioned. When they arrived in Dene Street, there were only two or three people "about". Soon after that a crowd assembled, and in his opinion the principal cause of this assembling was the bell ringing by Molyneux. The constable did not come to him and request him to "move on". He did not remember ever seeing Mr. Marshall at any particular meeting before this present one. A man called "Hopper", who hawks fish for Mr. Washbourne, drove through the street during the meeting in a pony-cart and was in no way inconvenienced by the crowd. He did not even check the pace at which he was driving.

Sydney Townsend, a platelayer on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, said he was one of the "soldiers" who went up Dene Street on the Sunday afternoon. He heard two bells ringing. They sounded like "town crier's bells," and he was of the opinion that this noise caused the crowd that subsequently assembled.

Mr. Chaldecott said the case with regard to Molyneux was this. He lived in a cottage close to the part of the street in which those persons had met for some weeks for the purpose of conducting services. He (Molyneux), like many other workingmen, had been very much annoyed by the services of the Salvationists outside his house. On the Sunday mentioned he went outside and remonstrated with them, and eventually asked them to go away. Finding they would not he provided himself with a bell with a view of promoting their dispersal. He was

only just outside his own gate, and therefore he ought not to be convicted of the charge brought against him.

He called George Sandford, a billposter, who lives at 23, Dene Street. On the Sunday mentioned he heard Molyneux ask the Salvation Army assembled there to go away, as they were a nuisance to him. They did not go, so Molyneux fetched two bells, and commenced ringing them. Then some of the crowd took them away from him (Molyneux) and continued this campanological entertainment for some time. Molyneux himself was not ringing all the time the police constable was in the street. He was sure, too, that the constable did not speak to Molyneux. But there was a person named Woodman there, and he told the policeman – pointing to Molyneux's son, a member of the Army – "You have not got Molyneux there." Consequently, the policeman took his name, but now they had Molyneux the elder instead.

William Stambridge, a labourer, living on Heath Hill, gave evidence in support of Molyneux's defence, and William Weston, labourer, of Leslie Road, also gave similar evidence.

In response to the Bench, Superintendent Lambert said he had nothing to say against the men. The Chairman, then addressing the defendants, King, Thompson, Garman, Stemp, Smith and Townsend, said the Court convicts you of obstructing the highway, I think it is right that I should make some remarks on this case. The organisation to which you belong has received, quite rightly, full protection from this Court and from the guardians of public law and order. That protection will be vouchsafed to you so far as we are concerned as long as you obey the laws of the land. In this instance you have disobeyed, not only a very legitimate, but a very reasonable law, and have got yourselves in the wrong, you will have to pay a fine of 5s. Molyneux's is much the same case as the other. The introduction of the bell militates very much against the peaceable Sunday you admire. You are also fined 5s. The costs are remitted.

Mr. Matthews – May I ask what is the alternative?

The Chairman – seven days imprisonment.

Molyneux paid the fine, but with the exception of Garman, the Salvationists refused to do so, and were therefore removed in custody.

The fife and drum band of the Army was quickly called together, and when the "martyrs" were removed from the Police Court to the Police Station, the band attended them, and cheered them on their way with song.

Again, later in the afternoon when they were taken to the Railway Station the band turned out and preceded them through the High Street. They were taken to Wandsworth and safely lodged in the gaol, but through the generosity of Sir Arthur Cotton they were released on Monday from their bondage. Mr J, Sandford, the town crier, was commissioned to proceed to Wandsworth, and there pay the fines that were required for their liberty. These amounted to 13/5d each. Soon after the money was paid, the men were set outside the prison gates, and during the afternoon

they were again in Dorking. During the evening they paraded the town with the rest of the corps, and afterwards gave their "Experiences" at the meeting held in the Public Hall. [46]

1890 September 13: Dorking Police cricket: A match between members of the local division of the Surrey Constabulary and a team representing the headquarters staff from Guildford was played at the Dorking ground on Tuesday resulting in a victory for Dorking by an innings and 13 runs. PC Edgington carrying out his bat for 77 whilst the other highest score was made by PC Osborne 17, and PC Marshall with 9. Fine weather prevailed and an interesting game watched by a good number of spectators.[47]

1891 Cenus: Living Orchard Road, Dorking, Surrey, with wife Mary Ann and 3 children. Occupation shown as Police Constable.

1893 January

Surrey County Constabulary
HQ Guildford strength 203

Chief Constable Captain HC Hastings
Deputy Chief Constable Superintendent Howard J Page Guildford

S**uperintendents** Edwin Hackman Chertsey, Henry Collis Dorking, William Alexander Farnham, William H Bryant Godstone
Inspectors James Brice Caterham, Edwin J King Egham, William T Skinner Godalming, Arthur Simmonds Guildford, Turner Edgerler Hersham, Thomas Smith Leatherhead, William Marks Reigate
Sergeants W Hatton Albury, R Stancombe Ash, D Risbridger Cranleigh, T Fletcher Esher, W Oliver Guildford, H Melmoth Farncombe, W Rands Haslemere, S Collins Ripley, TW Matthews Witley, E West Knaphill, H Coleman Woking, P Jarrett Horley, J Campbell Chertsey, W Wright Frimley, W Pullen Chobham, **W Marshall Holmwood**, J Larby Farnham, W Upfold Farnham, F Waters Bletchingly, J Soutchcott Lingfield, W Wright Camberley, F Scaterfield Dorking

1894 July 14: Police Inspection: The police of the Dorking Petty Sessional Division were inspected on Saturday morning by Captain Perry who was accompanied by Captain Hastings Chief Constable of the Surrey Constabulary. The force on parade numbered about 34 including Superintendent Alexander, Inspectors Smith and Marks, Sergeants Campbell and Marshall. The men were put through various drill movements in front of the police station after which Captain Perry inspected their appointments. (Truncheon, whistle etc.) Everything appeared satisfactory. Previous to the inspection Captain Parry and Captain Hastings went over the police station and courthouse now under construction.[48]

[46] Extract from the Dorking Advertiser, Saturday, 11 May 1889
[47] 1890 September 13: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[48] 1894 July 14 Surrey Mirror

1896 September 21: 19 October: Central Criminal Court: William Clements aged eighteen, feloniously placing a **piece of iron rail** upon the London and South Western Railway, with intent to endanger the safety of persons travelling. Second count with intent to injure persons using the railway.

James Bull. I am an engine driver on the London and South Western Railway. On September 21st last I was driving the six p.m. from Portsmouth to Working. We were due at Woking at 7.51. We got into Working at 8.7. The night was dark, and it was raining. When I got against the bridge between Worplesdon and Woking I felt the engine strike something. This was followed by a crash underneath; the train did not leave the rail although we were going about forty-five miles an hour. When I felt the crash, I shut off steam, but finding the train running all right, I decided not to stop, not wishing to alarm the passengers. I proceeded slowly into Woking. When I got to Woking, I examined the engine and I found the break gear greatly damaged. I reported the case to my foreman. It was a passenger train. We had a great many passengers from Portsmouth, as it was Portsmouth Town Regatta day. The number of the engine was 555.

Uriah Sansom: I am stationmaster at Woking. I received certain information on September 21st, about 8.30 p.m., in consequence of which' I took an engine and proceeded in the direction of Worplesdon Station. Halfway I discovered this piece of iron rail embedded in the side of a sleeper in the four-foot of the up road (rail produced). The sleeper was very badly splintered. I took possession of the piece of rail and I took it to Woking Station, kept it in my office, and eventually handed it over to the police. The prisoner was coming on duty that night. I did not see him.

George Collins. I am a detective sergeant, employed by the London and South Western Railway. On Wednesday, September 23rd, in consequence of information received, I went to Kemishford with Sergeant Marshall about 1.30. I saw the prisoner and his father, who accompanied us to Worplesdon Station. Marshall spoke to the prisoner about the way he walked home, and what time he left home on Monday night, September 21st, and which way he went to Woking Station. The prisoner said, "I left home about eight, and game along the road towards Worplesdon Station and passed under the bridge and up the footpath to. Mayford Bridge, by the side of the line." the road from Kemishford to Worplesdon Station is through the common. The road to Mayford Bridge is through Smart's Heath or Smart's Common. He said, "I went from Mayford Bridge down to Mayford Post-office, where I posted a letter for mother; I then went up the Guildford Road, past the Bird-in-Hand public-house and Jackman's nursery, and came out by the Woking Police-station; then down underneath the railway bridge, facing the new public hall, Woking" He said he went by the road from Mayford to Working. I had another interview with the prisoner on Friday, the 25th, at Worplesdon, after he had been seen by Superintendent Robinson.

Police Constable Fuller, of the Surrey Constabulary, was with me. I have my notes, taken at the time. I said, "Why don't you tell us the truth in the first place." He was not in custody. He said, "What I have told the gentleman" (meaning Superintendent Robinson) "is the truth" and

in the presence of his father and Police Constable Fuller he said, "I left home on Monday night, the 21st, and went straight across the common to Mayford Bridge." (This would be Smart's Common) "Down to the post-office, and posted a letter for my sister. I then returned to Mayford Bridge, where I got on the line, as I thought it was the nearest way to Woking, not passing under Hook Bridge. I fell over something, what, I thought, was part of the line, hurting my knee, and nearly tore the toe-cap of my boot off; I did not touch the metal with my hands; I am sorry I went up the line." (At the same time showing me his boot; the toecap was severed from the remainder) I received this piece of metal from Mr. Sansom; it is seventy-four pounds in weight.

William Marshall: I am a sergeant in the Surrey Constabulary. I was with the last witness on Wednesday, September 23rd, at the interview with the prisoner. I told him I was making inquiries respecting an obstruction placed on the line on the Monday previously. I cautioned him as to anything he might say. He said, "I never put anything on the line." I said, "You have given three versions of the way you went that night. It is a serious matter. I can take you into custody; or you can tell me the way you did go" He said, "I went over Mayford Bridge, past the Hand-in-Hand, passed Jackman's nursery, passed under the railway bridge, up High Street." His father was present at the time. He said, "Tell them the truth, which way you did go." He said, "I have told the truth; I went round the road." He then went away with his father. He said, "I arrived at the station about twenty minutes to nine." I made further inquiries and saw him at his cottage. I asked him to accompany me to Worplesdon Station, where Superintendent Robinson spoke him to. I was present but did not take a note. I took him into custody and charged him. He made no reply. On the road to the station, he said he was sorry he went up the line, he kicked up against the iron, and that he should not go that way again.

The Prisoner's defence: I am not guilty. I never put it on the line. I went straight down the common and along the road towards the station. I never went on the line. I came home at a quarter past eight. The post had gone when I got to the Post-office, and I posted the letter the next morning. I went to the Post-office, and I got a stamp at Working Station, and posted it at Working Station, and not at Mayford.

Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, on the ground that the jury thought the prisoner was of weak intellect. Twelve Months' Hard Labour

1896 October 22: Burglary Woking: Central Criminal Court 16th November 1896: William Wye (20) and Evan Howard (20) Burglary in the dwelling house of Arthur Samuel Dark, and stealing a razor and other articles, his property.

Arthur Samuel Dark. I am a hairdresser at Chobham Road, Woking. I live on the premises. On Wednesday night, October 21st, I fastened my doors immediately after eleven o'clock, before retiring. About ten or fifteen minutes after, I heard a noise; I entered the shop, and I saw some persons passing the door, but not sufficient for me to recognise them. I was aroused in the morning by a neighbour and found that my window had been broken; it was forced inwards, and I missed some razors, perfumes, and other articles. I immediately gave notice to the police.

The size of my window was seven feet six by seven. The piece that was broken out was two feet six. I have since seen some of the articles that were taken. Police Constable Lucas had them, and I recognized them as the things stolen from my shop.

William Robert Lucas (Surrey Constabulary). On October 22nd I was informed of the prosecutor's shop being broken into in Chobham Road, Woking, and at nine p.m. I met the prisoner Wye in Chertsey Road, Woking. I said to him, "Where were, you last night? He replied, "I don't know where I slept," I said, "What time did you get there?" He said, "At half-past ten, and I then went to work at labouring, and at a quarter-past six, I came to Wheatsheaf Bridge" I said, "Did you see anyone pass by?" He said, "Yes, I met Evan Howard at the Red Lion, where we now stand, and we went to Chertsey Road" I told him there had been a shop broken into in Chobham Road during the night. He said, "I did not do it and I would not tell of anyone" I took down the words he said in my pocketbook, about ten minutes afterwards. I said, "I believe you know all about it" He then said, "Howard broke the window, opened it with his knife, took out the razor strop, some scent, and bottles of stuff; he got into the window with a bull's-eye lantern; I held a pair of boots for him, and watched whilst he got in the window and took the walking stick, Which I took from him on his getting out" I afterwards said, "Come back and show me the shop, and how it was done," which he did, and pointed to the rack, where the walking-stick was taken from. He then said, "It was not done this morning; it was done last night, about half-past eleven" I then charged him with burglariously entering the shop of Mr. Dark. Next day, at twelve p.m., I took Howard. I told him what Wye had said. He said, "It's a lie; I know nothing about it; I have not seen Wye since I last saw him in Wandsworth Prison" None of the stolen property was found on either prisoner. I produce the things, which have been identified by the prosecutor, also three articles identified by Edward Robins, whose shop was also broken into on the night of the 19th. The whole of these things were found at Inkerman Barracks, with other property, for which two soldiers are awaiting their trial at the next Sessions. I was present when the prisoners were charged before the Magistrate. Wye made no reply to the charge; Howard said, "I know nothing about it."

The Recorder held that there was no evidence against Howard and directed the jury to find him not guilty. Wye— guilty; he then pleaded guilty to a conviction of an indecent assault, and other convictions for misdemeanour were proved against him. — Nine months' hard labour.

1901 Census: Living 1 Laurel Villas, Woking, Surrey with Mary Ann and 7 children.
Occupation shown as Police Sergeant.

1911 Census: Living Police Station, Caterham Valley, with Mary Ann and 6 children.
Occupation shown as Police Inspector.

1912 January 20: Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser: Through the retirement of Superintendent Boon, several changes and promotions have been necessitated. Mr Boon is to be succeeded at Dorking by Superintendent Coleman of Hersham, where he succeeded Superintendent Marks on his transfer a few years ago to Woking. Inspector Marshall of Caterham who, as sergeant was stationed at Holmwood for some time has been promoted to

the rank of superintendent and will be transferred to Hersham. Constable Galloway late of Effingham will go to Horley as sergeant where he will displace Sergeant Stringer who, with the rank of inspector, will take up the position vacated at Caterham by Inspector Marshall. The changes will take effect on February 1st.

Surrey County Constabulary

From

Kelly's Directory of Surrey for 1912

Godstone Division Oxted Superintendent Edwin West and three PCs

Caterham Inspector William Marshall and five PCs

Godstone Sergeant Francis William Gamlin

Horley Sergeant Stephen Stringer

Lingfield

Merstham

1912 January 27 Surrey Advertiser: Farewell to Superintendent Coleman: Superintendent Coleman attended the Kingston County bench on Thursday for the last time before taking up his new duties at Dorking, and his successor in the Kingston County Petty Sessional Division, Superintendent W Marshall was present. The chairman congratulated Sup Coleman who for the past three years had been in charge of that division on promotion to another and more important district, Dorking. During the time the Superintendent had been with them the Bench had every reason to be satisfied with his work, and they hoped he would be equally successful in the discharge of his duties in the division he was going. They further hoped that his successor Superintendent Marshall whom they welcomed among them, would walk in his footsteps. Both Superintendent Coleman and Superintendent Marshall suitably responded.

Superintendent Edwin Hackman
Surrey Constabulary
Retired 1909

Additional research by Jean and Henry Pelham

1886 15 May West Surrey Times: Funeral of PC Smith Bird buried in the churchyard At Bookham where he had been stationed. He had served in the Surrey Constabulary for 19 years and succeeded in earning the goodwill of his comrades and the respect of the community at large. Eight constables acted as bearers. Amongst those who joined in the funeral procession were Superintendent Lambert, Inspector Woods, Sergeant Hackman and some of the constabulary.[49]

[49] 1886 15 May West Surrey Times:

Superintendent Hackman

1887 December 24: Surrey Constabulary establishment
Police Sergeant Edwin Hackman Esher

1889 September 14 Sussex Agricultural Express: Death of an ex-police officer at Reigate: It is with much regret that we announce the death of ex-Inspector Gray of the Surrey Constabulary. He was 59and had been stationed at Reigate for twelve or thirteen years. He was superannuated some months ago on a medical certificate for unfitness for further duty. His health gradually declined and he became very feeble. The late Mr Gray was a zealous and efficient officer who was greatly respected. The funeral took place in Reigate cemetery. I addition to family and friends, colleagues from the county constabulary followed: Superintendent Lambert Dorking, Superintendent Redford Godstone, Inspectors Wood Leatherhead, King Dorking. Hackman Reigate, Sgts Brice Caterham, Smith Horley PC Smith and Marshall Dorking, B Marshall Nutfield, Miles Merstham, Osborne Holmwood, Larby Chipstead, Hibberd Betchworth, Egerton Brockham, Witney Leigh and Molland Charlewood, Eight police officers acted as bearers and four lowered the body into the grave. Ex- Constable Tugwell of Dorking attended as did just one representative of Reigate Borough Police Sergeant Richards.[50]

[50] 1889 September 14 Sussex Agricultural Express Does just one officer from Reigate Borough Police indicate a rift of some sort?

In the same paper that day: **1889 September 14** Sussex Agricultural Express **Death of a Reigate Borough Police** Constable Harding who died of pleurisy

1891 May 30: Funeral of PC Smith, Dorking: In the presence of a numerous concourse of people the remains of PC Smith were interred in the Dorking Cemetery on Sunday afternoon. As announced in our last issue PC Smith died suddenly on Thursday morning after 30 years' service as a member of the Surrey Constabulary and he was about to retire on a well-earned pension. Deceased was a painstaking and conscientious officer and was highly respected by his colleagues, a large number of whom were present at the internment in order to show their esteem for him, and many had travelled on foot a considerable distance. The coffin, which was surmounted by a number of handsome wreaths, was conveyed from the deceased's residence to the cemetery on an open hearse, which was followed by mourning coaches containing the deceased's relatives. The members of the constabulary followed at the rear, among those who attended were Superintendent Lambert (Dorking), Inspector Wood (Leatherhead), Inspector Hackman (Reigate), ex-Inspector Manning, Sergeant Mark (Holmwood), Sergeant Scarterfield, PCs Evans (Ashtead), Oliver and Avenall (Leatherhead) , Gwilliam (Boxhill), Slemmings (Beare Green), Madgwick (Ockley), Mollond and Osborne (Charlwood), Robinson (Walton on the Hill), Card (Kingswood), Finch (Shere), Stedman (Westcott), Newton (Effingham), Miller (Bookham), Marshal and Boon (Dorking). Mr M Mitchell of the Plymouth Bretheren performed the service at the graveside. A number of wreaths were sent including one from the officers and constables of the Dorking Division. [51] [52]

1892 October 15: Sussex Agricultural Express: Police Promotion: Sergt Marks who has been promoted to acting inspectorship of the Surrey Constabulary in succession to Inspector Hackman at Reigate will be succeeded at Holmwood by PC Marshall recently stationed at Weybridge who has been promoted sergeant. Sergt Smith formally of Farnham and Horley has been raised to the rank of inspector to take the place at Leatherhead of Inspector Woods who retires at the end of the month on pension. Superintendent Lambert who for many years was in charge of the Dorking division, and has recently been stationed at Chertsey has retired on pension.

1893 Surrey County Constabulary HQ Guildford; strength 203

Chief Constable Captain HC Hastings
Deputy Chief Constable Superintendent Howard J Page Guildford
S**uperintendents** Edwin Hackman Chertsey, Henry Collis Dorking, William Alexander Farnham, William H Bryant Godstone

1893 May 20 West Surrey Times: The Street Corner Nuisance in Chertsey: The following letter was received from Superintendent Hackman Surrey Constabulary Chertsey Division May 11th Sir; I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with reference to the complaint as above. I beg to inform the Chertsey Highway Board that I am, and have been, most anxious to

[51] 1891 January 23: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[52] Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser 30 May 1891

prevent the obstruction mentioned, and have tried to do so (with regard to the footpaths) as far as possible with the staff of men at my disposal and consistent with various other duties. With regards to persons standing on the roads, unless there is disorderly conduct by those persons, I have to guard against unnecessary interference by the police as they cannot be driven out of the town.

1895 April 13 Middlesex & Surrey Express Presentation at Chertsey: At Chertsey on Thursday Superintendent Hackman of the Chertsey Division presented Inspector King (retired) lately of Egham and now residing at Reigate with a handsome marble clock and illuminated address. The wording of the latter was as follows "The officers and men of the Chertsey Division, Surrey Constabulary have much pleasure presenting Inspector EJ King with a clock as a mark of respect and esteem after 37 (sic) years' service, April 1895." (Subscriber's names appended) [53]

1899 August 12 West Surrey Times: Superintendent Hickman of the Chertsey Division of the Surrey Constabulary has received a letter from Buckingham Palace expressing the Duke of Connaught's keen appreciation of the way in which police performed their duties at the recent royal bazaar at Bagshot. Well, these aristocratic crushes do want some managing.
I may also mention that Superintendent Hackman and Inspector Wood of Egham were on duty each day in charge of 22 men and Mr Hackman had the honour of being sketched in a group with HM the Queen, the Duke of Connaught and lady Pirbright. No doubt the fair readers of the "Ladies Pictorial" will find Mr Hackman not the least interesting figure.

1899 September 2 West Surrey Times: An Interesting Presentation to the Chief Constable: On Thursday the different superintendents of the force attended the Guildford headquarters to take farewell of Captain Hastings and to be introduced to his successor Captain Sant, and the visit was made the occasion of an interesting presentation to the retiring Chief Constable.

Superintendent Page addressing Captain Hastings said it had been the desire of the whole force to present him on his retirement with some token of respect which they all felt for him. In deference however to his express wish the movement had had been limited entirely to the superintendents and so it was understood also that Captain Hastings would prefer that the presentation should simply take the form of a written expression of their feelings towards him, they begged him to accept the following address:

> Captain Henry Cadogan Hastings Chief Constable of Surrey: Sir, we the undermentioned superintendents of the Surrey Constabulary desire for ourselves and on the part of the officers and men of our respective divisions, respectfully to assure you of the sincere regret which we feel upon your resignation of the office of chief constable, which you have held with so much distinction for nearly half a century. We would further express our keen appreciation of your kindness and courtesy to us and to

[53] 1895 April 12: The Surrey Mirror

all who have served under you and we beg you to believe that we shall always remember with gratitude the many occasions upon which you have used your influence to advance the interest of the force. We trust you may be long spared to enjoy the repose which you have so well earned, with the knowledge that your long service to the county of Surrey have gained for you not only the respect and esteem of the public generally, burt also the good will and regard of the force under your command. We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants, Howard J Page, Henry Collis, William Alexander, Edwin Hackman, James Brice, Arthur Simmonds, George Boon.

They hoped, Superintendent Page continued, that Captain Hastings would allow the address to lie upon his table and that it would serve to remind him in the future of his long and honourable service to the county of Surrey and would recall some of those who had the privilege and pleasure of serving under him. In the name of the Surrey Constabulary, he begged Captain Hastings acceptance of the gift.

The address was contained in a very handsomely prepared and illuminated album specially designed by Messes Marcus Ward and Co., which on the outside bore Captain Hastings crest and initials. Inside the signatures of the different superintendents were reproduced in facsimile. Captain Hastings who obviously was very touched by this mark of esteem thanked the donors most heartily for their gift. They could not possibly of given him anything he would prise more highly, and he should always value it exceedingly.

Subsequently to superintendents lunched with Captain Hastings at the Angel Hotel, this pleasant though informal gathering marking the close of official relations which will always be looked back upon with interest and pleasure. [54]

1900 September 14: West Surrey Times: A police presentation: An interesting presentation took place at the Chertsey police station on Thursday when PC Henry Over who is retiring after 26 years' service was the recipient of a handsome clock, subscribed for by the officers and men of the Chertsey division. The presentation was made by Superintendent Hackman who said a few words of congratulation and encouragement to the retiring constable. The clock bears the following inscription, "To PC Henry Over. Subscribed for by the officers and men of the Chertsey Division of the Surrey Constabulary on his retirement on pension after 26 years' service. August 31, 1900." It may be stated that another change is shortly to take place on the division. PC Granger retiring at the end of the month on pension.

1909 September 8 Northern Daily Telegraph: Haul by Burglars: An MP's house Ransacked: Many silver trophies gone: In the early hours of yesterday morning "Silverlands" the Surrey residence of Sir John Brunnoor MP standing in the well wooded grounds in a lonely spot a mile and a half from Chertsey, was entered by burglars who succeeded in getting away with a quantity of silver articles valued at over £300 and a number of presentation keys and trowels.

[54] 1899 September 2 West Surrey Times

Sir John Brunner was away from home but Lady Brunner and a number of visitors were in the house at the time. The place was securely fastened on Monday night but when the butler came down yesterday morning, he found the place in confusion. The drawing, dining and morning rooms had been ransacked and cabinets had been forced. It was found that an entry had been affected through the hall window on the ground floor, which peculiarly enough, showing the intimate knowledge the burglars must have had of the place, was the only window not fitted with a patent burglar alarm.

Superintendent Hackman of the Surrey Constabulary was at once sent for and a thorough search was made. Suspicions fastens on two men of foreign appearance who had been seen hanging around in the neighbourhood on Sunday and Monday. During the search an old bicycle with one tyre punctured was found on the road leading to "Silverlands" and this it is suggested, give ground to the belief that one of the thieves got away on a bicycle with the booty. The police have found several fingerprints on the window which it is hoped may help the identification of the burglars. Up to the late hour last night no arrests had been made.

1909 October 30: Surrey Advertiser: Retirement of Superintendent Hackman a capable and conscientious officer: Superintendent Hackman retires on pension at Christmas after a long and honourable service in the Surrey Constabulary. Captain Sant wrote: It is with great regret that I accept your resignation. Your services for so many years have been of such value to the county and to myself that the loss of them will be much felt. At the same time, I realise that such long and faithful service entitles you to the rest and ease which your retirement will give you. I wish you could have seen your way to continue to serve, because I am glad to think it is not due to bodily ailment that you have sent in your resignation. I hope you will live long to enjoy the pension which you have well earned."

1926 August 11 Worthing Gazette: Littlehampton Gazette 13 August 1926: A reference in the Heene Parish Magazine to the late Mr Edwin Hackman, who was an ex-superintendent of the Surrey Police, says that "in every respect Mr Hackman was our good parishioner. He was a Sidesman for many years. Quiet and unassuming he was an embodiment of duty and fidelity."

It would also appear from the many insertions in the Worthing Gazette that up to his death Edwin Hackman was a regular donator to the Worthing Gazette Hospital 'Shilling Fund' which was raising money for an extension to Worthing Hospital.

1992 Dorking DSU

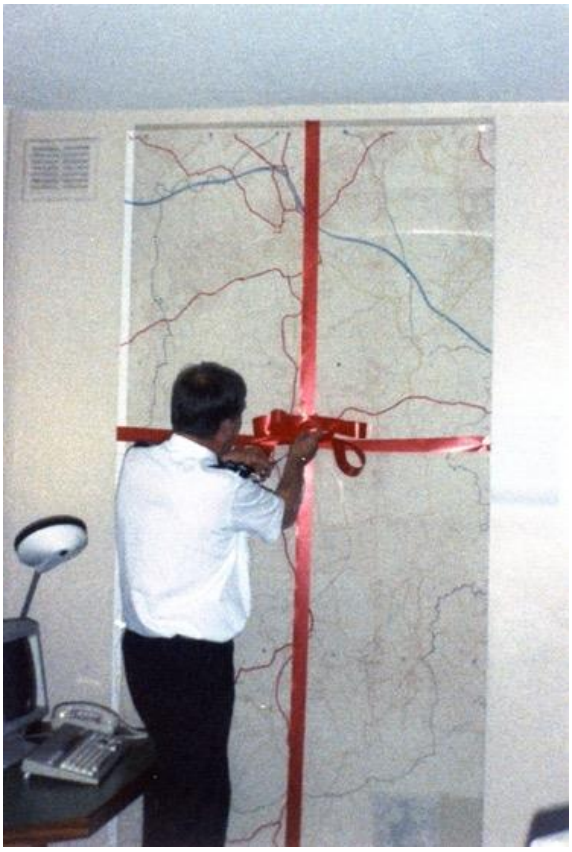
From Richard Bone once a PC at Leatherhead and Dorking who left to seek his fortune.

He is now an International Security Consultant for which services to international security and counterterrorism was awarded MBE in the Diplomatic List of 2020. Left the Surrey

Constabulary in 1991 and joined Hong Kong Police leaving to go to Albania, Afghanistan and a career in international consultancy around policing.

Inspector is Dick Poulton, female Civilian is Babs Grinsell a comms officer PC Richard Bone next to Dick with glasses in glasses WPC Rachel Kirkup, probably about one year into her service PC311 Ian Harris; civilian communications officer on the left name unknown.

Police Sergeant Ian Macfarlane, PC Richard Bone, Babs Grinsell, and PC381 Ken Mitchell to the right



Mapping work by PC Mitchell “officially opened” by Dick Poulton as HM The Queen was busy!