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

28 April 2021
www.surrey-constabulary.com

Editor Robert Bartlett MA (Cantab) CF
938at938@gmail.com

Surrey Constabulary History 76

Sir Peter Matthews with Lady Matthews on receiving his Knighthood

Contents

Longest Serving Members of the Surrey Constabulary

Service in Surrey

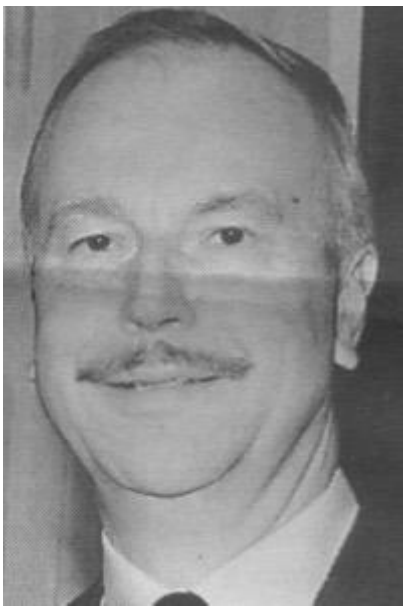
It is a few years since this record was updated and your editor has contacted those who led the list of long serving police officers/police staff.

To qualify for entry onto the list, the whole of police service counted to the total has been in the Surrey Constabulary or constituent forces, Guildford Borough Police, Reigate Borough Police, Surrey Joint Police, and Surrey Police. Full time working will take precedent over part time. Every effort has been made to get this right but the author is reliant on people providing information, as there is no access to official records; the dreaded data protection rules strike again! Such long service as is now being evidenced is a consequence of our time, where the retirement age no longer exists and the police provide so many opportunities for former police officers and staff. This is a good news story, much needed in these difficult times for the police service.

If you wish the list to be amended, make contact via www.surrey-constabulary.com or 938at938@gmail.com

The longest serving member of the now Surrey Police is: (drum roll!)

Chris Stemp: with **59 year's** continuous service with the Surrey Constabulary and Surrey Police having served as a Cadet from May 1959 at Haslemere; retiring October 1991 when he immediately took up a role on the police staff working for Firearm's Licensing, as a Firearms Enquiry Officer. He retired in December 2018. (From Chris March 2021)



John Davies 58 Years: Having joined Surrey Constabulary on 20th March 1963 as Police Constable 833. All his service was in uniform becoming a Sergeant. Retired in 1993 after 30 years and 30 days, immediately becoming an employed as 7812, one of the first police counter officers. On 30th June 2011 when this position ended, there were 31 days before commencing on 1st August employed as a receptionist at Headquarters. In March 2021 still holding this post, though due to isolation and now recovering from Covid, not sure of a date for return to work.

Effectively continuous employed service currently of 58 years. (From John March 2021)

Peter Thompson: 56 Years 4 months: (PC67) Joined as a cadet in 1963: became a police constable in 1965 retiring in 1999 and starting the very next day with the Safety Camera Partnership. April 2018 was still there as Prosecution Manager. Peter Thompson retired 10 August 2019. (From Peter March 2021)

Jim Findlay: 54 Years: Joined in March 1964 and retired in 1998. (Prior to that worked in the Civil Service for 3 years and that gave him one month for each year pensionable service, which enabled him to retire in November 1998, which counted as to 35 years' service but 34 as a Surrey Police officer). After three months January 1999 became one of 'Malcolm's Angels', which was not continuous work but 'ad hoc' when the need arose (Front Counters, Switchboard, Driving ACPO etc.) In 2003 went to work as an Angel in the Coroner's Office at Ripley working every week in that post. In 2007 took on contracted work as a part time Coroner's Office Assistant working 18 hours per week; retired 5 November **2010** when I received my **long service award for 46 years** for up to March of that year. March 19, 2018 remained employed as an "Angel" in the coroner's office. I have had continuous service there since 2003 but come the first of April the whole of the unit is going over to SCC. That is **54 years** with the Force" (24 March 2018). I am still employed by Surrey Police but will be seconded to SCC continuing in the same role as a coroner's officer.

31 March 2019: Jim Findlay: Unfortunately, my attempt to be the longest serving employee of the Force has come to an end. The Coroner's Office was taken over by Surrey CC last April and at that time they would not give me a contract so the Force continued to employ me as an 'Angel' but attached to SCC on a secondment but that will finish at the end of this month as SCC have now agreed to a contract commencing 1/4/2019, so although I am doing the same job it will be as an employee of SCC. It is fitting as I joined in March 1964; 55 years. A good innings though!

Keith Worger: I joined the Surrey Constabulary on 22nd August 1961 as Cadet 28 at the age of 16 years. I was based at Dorking and Dorking Traffic. I then became a constable (405) aged 19 years in 1964 being posted initially to Farnham then Ash section where I later became section motorcyclist. Within a fairly short time I was posted to Farnham Traffic as a motorcyclist before being transferred to Burpham when Farnham closed. I remained there as a motorcyclist for 13 years before being promoted and surprise, surprise, was then posted to Chertsey Traffic. I remained there before retiring after 32 years in 1996. I then became a civilian (full time) in the Criminal Justice Unit as a supervisor and prosecution officer before retiring in 2015 after **54 years' service**.

The Old Police Station, Egham Hill, demolished in 1973. Egham Museum P969

They Mustn't Marry

HEFTY GIRLS WANTED FOR POLICE FORCE

WOMEN WITH BRAINS PLUS GOOD PHYSIQUE ARE WANTED. THE PAY AND PROSPECTS ARE GOOD, BUT—THEY MUST NEVER MARRY OR THEIR CAREER WILL END!

They are needed as recruits for the Metropolitan Police Force, and Sir Philip Game, Chief Commissioner, and Miss Peto, Chief of the Women's Branch, are making a special appeal to—

Spinsters and widows, girls in universities and public schools, and girls with training in nursing and social work.

Married women need not apply.

THEY MUST BE HEFTY

Good pay is being offered—53s. 3d. a week, with free quarters in special hostels.

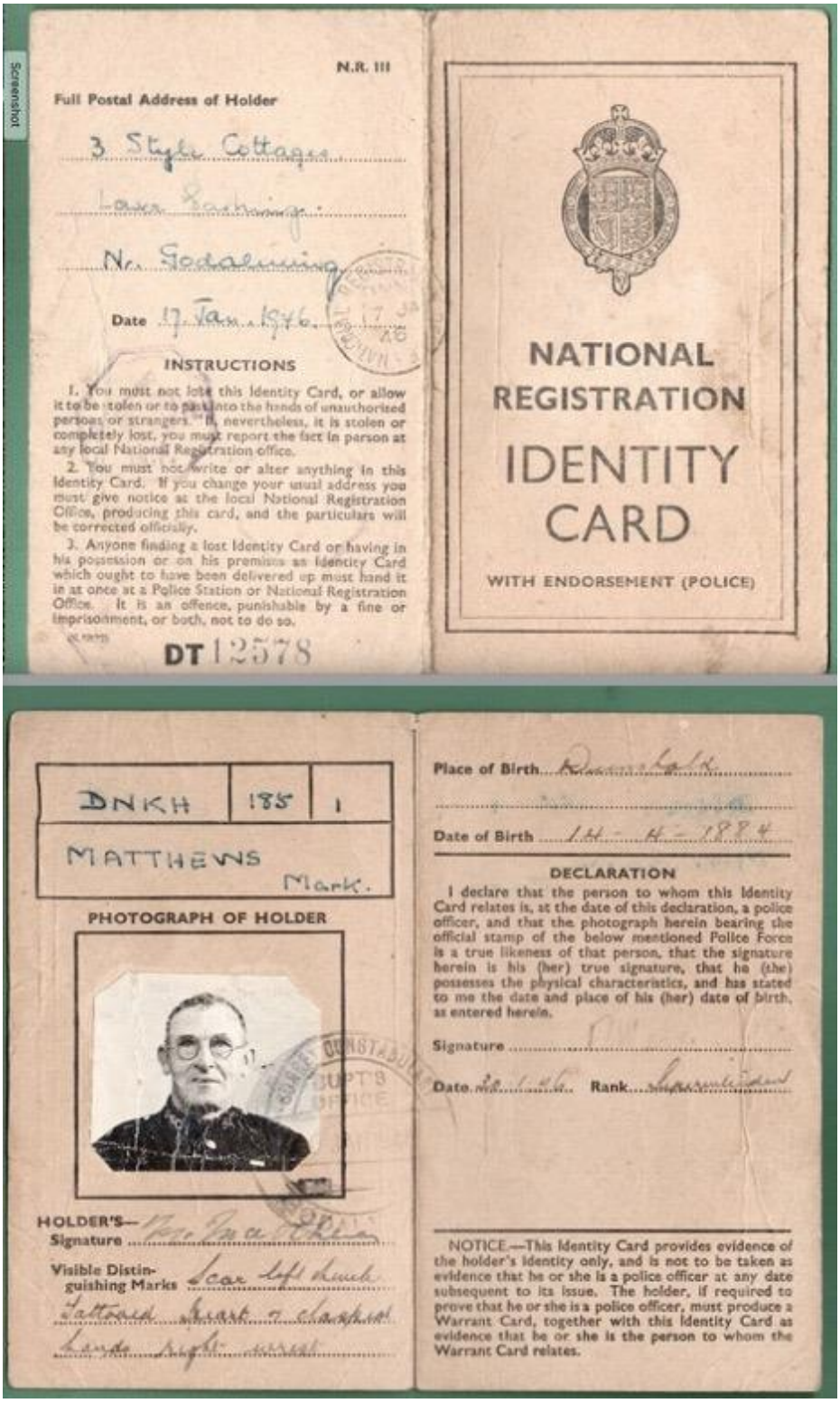
But a high standard of intelligence, tact and physique is being demanded.

The recruits must be at least five feet four inches high.

They must be hefty enough to withstand a "rough and tumble," and they must be fairly good looking.

Sir Philip Game was apparently Commissioner between 1935 to 1945

1946 Identity Card for Special Constable Mark Matthews
3 Style Cottages, Lower Eashing, Nr Godalming



N.R. III

Full Postal Address of Holder

3 Style Cottages
Lower Eashing
Nr. Godalming

Date 17 Jan. 1946.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. You must not lose this Identity Card, or allow it to be stolen or to pass into the hands of unauthorised persons or strangers. If, nevertheless, it is stolen or completely lost, you must report the fact in person at any local National Registration office.
2. You must not write or alter anything in this Identity Card. If you change your usual address you must give notice at the local National Registration Office, producing this card, and the particulars will be corrected officially.
3. Anyone finding a lost Identity Card or having in his possession or on his premises an Identity Card which ought to have been delivered up must hand it in at once at a Police Station or National Registration Office. It is an offence, punishable by a fine or imprisonment, or both, not to do so.

DT 12578

NATIONAL REGISTRATION
IDENTITY CARD
WITH ENDORSEMENT (POLICE)

DNKH | 185 | 1

MATTHEWS
Mark.

PHOTOGRAPH OF HOLDER

HOLDER'S—
Signature

Visible Distinguishing Marks Scar left thumb
Tattoed heart + dagger
Lunda right wrist

Place of Birth Ramsgate

Date of Birth 14-4-1884

DECLARATION

I declare that the person to whom this Identity Card relates is, at the date of this declaration, a police officer, and that the photograph herein bearing the official stamp of the below mentioned Police Force is a true likeness of that person, that the signature herein is his (her) true signature, that he (she) possesses the physical characteristics, and has stated to me the date and place of his (her) date of birth, as entered herein.

Signature

Date 20/1/46 Rank Special Constable

NOTICE—This Identity Card provides evidence of the holder's identity only, and is not to be taken as evidence that he or she is a police officer at any date subsequent to its issue. The holder, if required to prove that he or she is a police officer, must produce a Warrant Card, together with this Identity Card as evidence that he or she is the person to whom the Warrant Card relates.

Seen on eBay by Denis and Julie Turner. PC Mark Matthews born 14 April 1884, 3 Style Cottages, Lower Eashing, Nr Godalming Police force identity card Issued 30 January 1946.

The 1939 census the government carried out before World War Two has Mark Matthews born 14 April 1884, who in 1939 he was a Special Constable which fits the SC on his collar. Matthews' occupation was "Estate Plumber at Guildford." Died 1977, Surrey age 91.

Some of the marathon men. Back row (from left): Ivor Powell, Stephen Hall, Glynn Alger and Robin Crorie. Front row: Andy Silk, Dick Johnson and Ian Pettett.

Police boost Atlantic Fund

TWELVE Addlestone policemen competed in a 24-hour squash marathon to raise about £1,000 for the South Atlantic Fund to help dependants of those killed or injured in the Falklands conflict.

The first pair of men took to the squash court at Foxhills Golf Club, Ottershaw at 9 a.m. last Wednesday. They swapped over every half hour until 9 a.m. on Thursday — 238 games later.

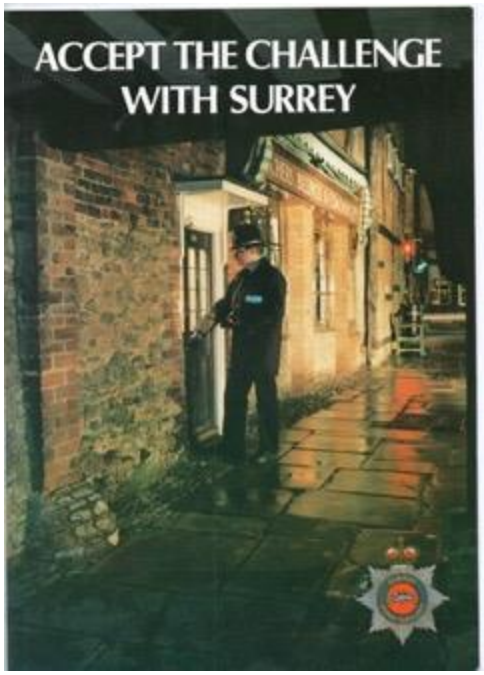
Three of the players, PCs Steven Hall, Bob Bailey and Robin Crorie hardly knew how to play the game when they started.

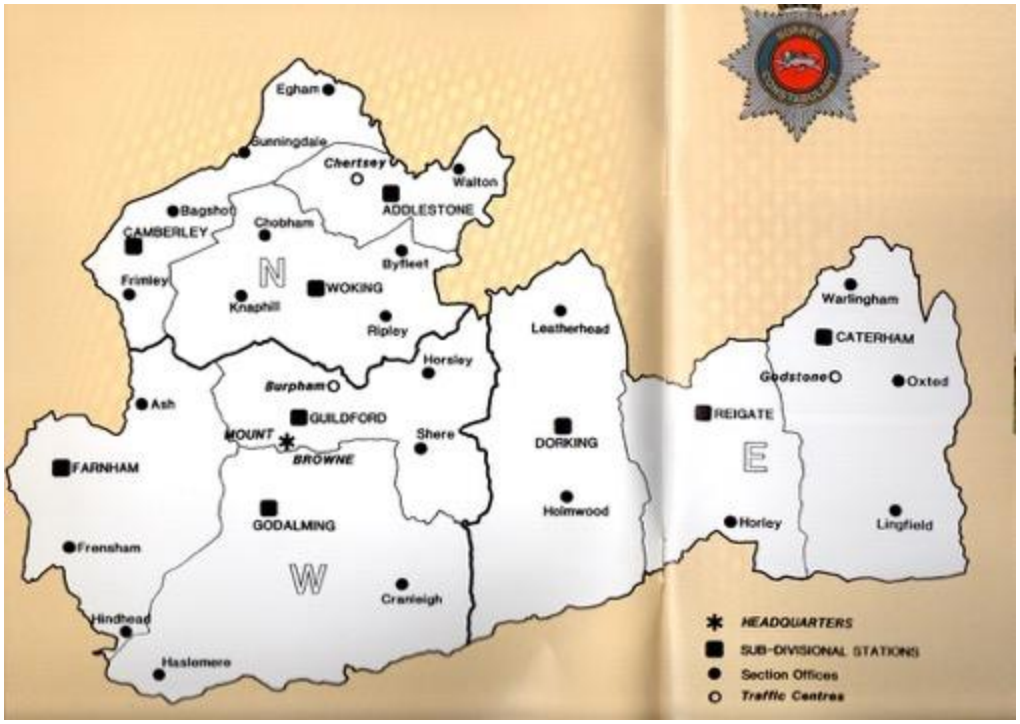
Most of the men had to go back on duty only hours after they finished playing.

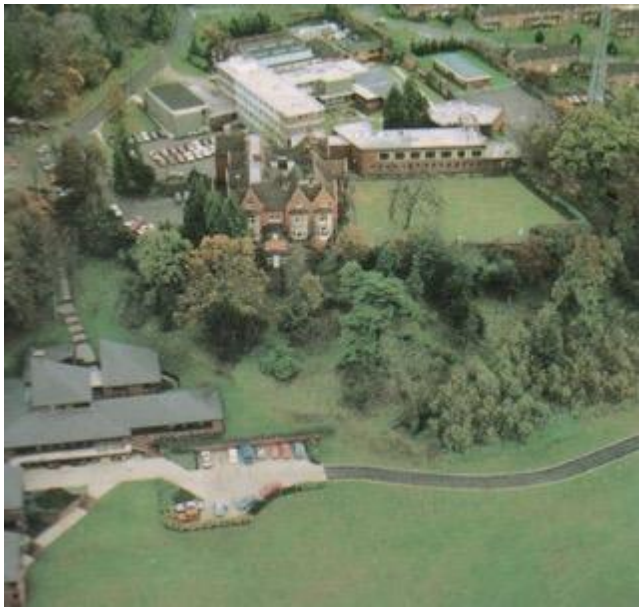
The rest of the team was Mick Atkinson, Bob Beams, Steve Burton, Walter Guy, Ian Pettett, Andy Silk, Glynn Alger and Dick Johnson.

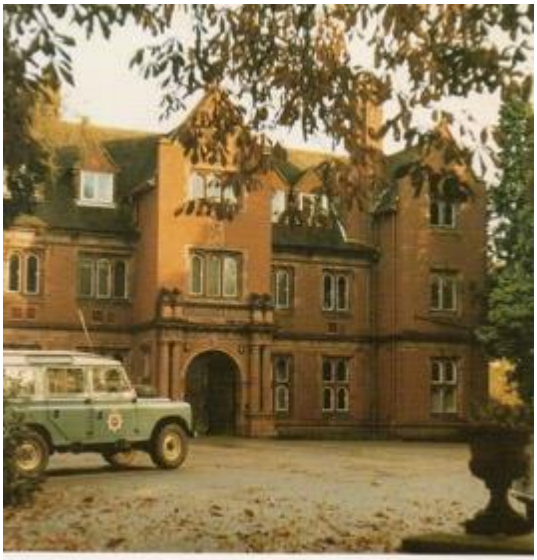
About 1982 Squash marathon Addlestone. Ivor Powell, Stephen Hall, Glynn Alger, Robin Crorie, front Andy Silk, Dick Johnson and Ian Pettett

1987 Recruiting Brochure for the Surrey Constabulary









The elegant house that forms part of Surrey Police Headquarters, Mount Browne, Near Guildford.

17 fully trained PSU's an enormous cost and committment

Keith Rogers Save Durrant

Assistant Chief Constable Des Flanders with recruits

A formal photograph of the Surrey Constabulary Male Voice Choir. The choir performs regularly at charity functions throughout the County.

Traffic Department

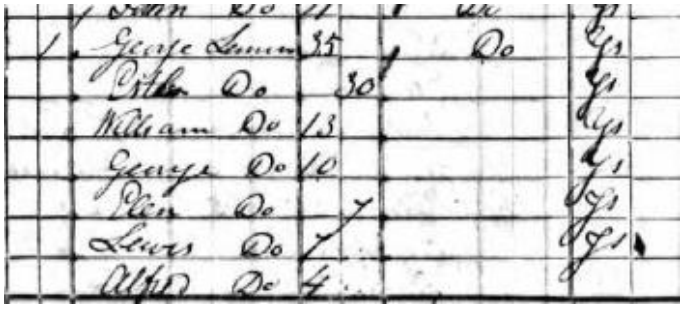
Godstone Traffic Centre
Final Closure April 2021

Latest Photos from Gerard Phillips April 2021

PC George Lemon
Guildford Borough Police 1850-January 1851
Surrey Constabulary Appointment 86
17 February 1851- 31 March 1888 – 37 years

1831 10th April George Lemon was baptized at St Peter and St Paul West Clandon, he was born on 17 March 1831 and his parents were George, a labourer, and Esther Peters of West Clandon.

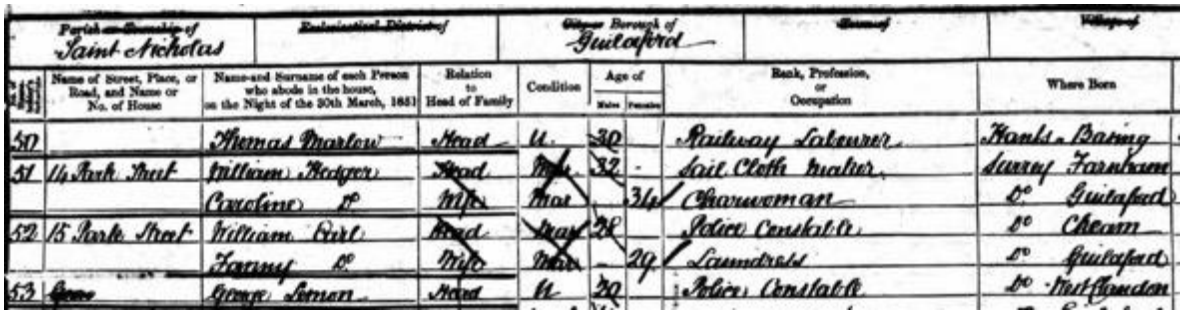
1841 Census: Living with parents, and siblings: William 13, Ellen 7, Lewis 7, Alfred 4, and Mary 2. The address: Clandon Street, West Clandon, Surrey.



1850 July to February 1851 George Lemon was a constable in Guildford Borough Police Force

1851 February 17 George Lemon joined Surrey Constabulary aged 20, 5 feet 10 inch, born West Clandon joined from Guildford Borough Police 17 Feb 1851

1851 Census for Park Street Guildford lists George Lemon, a Police Constable, unmarried.



Parish or Township of Saint Nicholas	Ecclesiastical District of	Other Borough of Guildford	Hamlet	Village

Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of Males	Age of Females	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born
50	Thomas Marlow	Head	M.	30		Railway Labourer	Hants. Basing
51 14 Park Street	William Hodges	Head	Mar.	32		Sail Cloth Maker	Surrey Farnham
	Caroline Do	Wife	Mar.		31	Charwoman	Do Guildford
52 15 Park Street	William Earl	Head	Mar.	28		Police Constable	Do Cheam
	Fanny Do	Wife	Mar.		29	Laundress	Do Guildford
53 Gaol	George Lemon	Head	M.	30		Police Constable	Do Mitcham

1851 May 13: Sussex Advertiser- Guildford Borough Police Court: **Assaulting the Police**. George Wheatley, labourer was charged with having assaulted Police Constable George Lemon, while in the execution of his duty. Lemon said that between one and two o'clock on Tuesday morning, he saw police constable William Earl, struggling with James Loe Scotman, they were in the gutter in front of the Town-Hall. He went to the assistance of this brother officer, when the prisoner struck him a violent blow across his head with the hurdle stake produced, a most formidable looking weapon. His hat was broken in two (the hat was produced), he felt rather staggered but on recovering himself, he looked around and saw the defendant drop the hurdle stake. The defendant ran across the road into the crowd, but one of the play actors brought him back and he took him into custody.

The prisoner said he never had such a thing as a hurdle stake in his hand. He was going to take Scotman away from the policeman, when someone struck over his shoulder at Lemon. He did not know who it was. Magistrates said the prisoner, by his own shewing, was endeavouring to rescue a prisoner from the custody of the police. They had no doubt whatever that it was he who struck the blow, and he would have to pay a penalty of £5 or go to prison for two months. The prisoner was then committed to hard labour for two months in default of payment.

1851 October 28: Sussex Advertiser Guildford Borough Police Court, Felony. John Thompson, a cadger was brought up in **custody on a charge of felony**. Mr Charles Peachey Hollis, a tailor in the High Street deposed that about half past twelve o'clock on the previous afternoon he had two brushes belonging to him lying on a bench in his back yard. A little after seven o'clock the same evening he missed the two brushes. They were the ones produced.

Robert Strickland, tailor in the employ of Mr Hollis deposed that on the previous evening about half past five o'clock, the prisoner came into his master's workshop and asked the men to relieve him, which they refused to do. He offered a pair of scissors for sale but could not find a purchaser. He then went away and in going out he passed through the yard in which the bench spoken of by Mr Hollis was placed. He, the witness, was a clerk for the relief of tailors out of employ, but he did not relieve the prisoner because he had no membership card.

Thomas Hughes, a private in 69th Regiment of Foot, deposed that on the previous evening he was at The Rose and Crown Public House in Chapel Street Guildford. The prisoner came in about seven o'clock and asked him if he thought there were any old hats to be sold, as he was a hat-dresser, the prisoner bought two old hats. The prisoner then pulled two brushes out of his

pocket and offered to sell them for 6d and a pot of beer. The witness took them from the prisoner to look at then gave them back saying he was not in need of any brushes. The brushes produced were those offered by the prisoner.

John Stevens, landlord of the Bull's Head Public House deposed that on 22nd inst., the prisoner came to his house and gave him a bundle to talk care of and he put it in the bar. The prisoner took the bundle back again on 24th and the witness thought he was leaving the house. On receiving information about Mr Hollis's stolen brushes, he searched in a cupboard where traveller's bundles are usually kept. He took the prisoner's bundle from the cupboard and found underneath it the two brushes produced.

George Lemon, a Borough police constable, deposed that on the previous night about eleven o'clock he searched The Bull's Head Public House and he found the two brushes produced lying under a bundle in the cupboard as stated by the last witness. He found the prisoner in bed at the same house and took him into custody.

The prisoner said he was a tailor by trade and occasionally cleaned hats, he also bought anything that was offered to him for sale in the shape of old clothes, brushes and hats. He offered two brushes for sale on the preceding night, one of the brushes he sold at another public house, there was one man, a stranger in Mr Hollis's workshop while he was there. He was then committed for trial at the next borough sessions.

1852 November 2 Sussex Advertiser; Guildford Borough Police Office: Sarah Fry, 40, single woman, Guildford was brought up in custody of Police Constable Lemon, who stated that half past one o'clock that morning the prisoner was in a **beastly state of intoxication** in the High Street, which was no new thing with her. The Magistrates gave her a severe reprimand and fined her 5s.

1854 November 10 at St Martin's Church Dorking, George Lemon, a Police Constable, whose father was George Lemon, a farmer **married Jane Voice**.

1855 October/December quarter Dorking, Henrietta Jane Lemon was born., her mother's maiden name was Voice. She was baptized 9th March 1856 at St John the Evangelist, Hale, Farnham, Surrey, her parents were George, a Police Constable and Jane, who lived at Hale.

1856 July 19: West Surrey Times, Farnham, Police Intelligence: John Norgrove and Richard Knight, 20, labourer of Farnham Were charged with **stealing from the person** of Jane Lamport, single woman, of Farnham, a shawl, of the value of 2s 6d on the night of the 14th inst. It appears the prisoners met the complainant in the park about 9 o'clock in the evening and tore the shawl from her back, the complainant instantly called out to someone ahead of her. The prisoners made off and hid the shawl in some fern in the park. Information having been given to the police, PC's Mason and Lemon proceeded to the common and took the prisoners at one o'clock in the morning. Superintendent Everitt discovered the shawl in the fern. The prisoners were remanded until Friday.

1856 September 20, West Surrey Times, Farnham County Court. Robert Stevens,32, labourer of Kingsclere, Hants, was charged with **committing an unnatural offence** at Hungary Hill, Farnham on the 12th inst. Thomas Daniels, hawker, Farnham and PC George Lemon, appeared as witnesses and having proved the case the prisoner was committed under the Vagrant Act for 21 days hard labour.

1857 December13: John George Lemon was **baptized** at St John the Evangelist, Hale, Farnham, his parents were George, a Police Constable and Jane who lived at Weybourne Lane.

1858 May 1: West Surrey Times, Farnham, John Webb was charged with having on 4thApril **refused to admit** PC'S Allen and Lemon to the Royal Arms public house on their application. PC Allen said – at five minutes to four o'clock on the afternoon in question, he in company with PC Lemon, rapped on the door of the Royal Arms Inn, the defendant put his head out of the window but said nothing, he the disappeared. The constables rapped for five minutes then the defendant let them in, where they found seven soldiers in the parlour. There was no beer on the table but marks as if a pint of beer had been standing on the table. PC Lemon corroborated this evidence. The defendant said he only detained the constables while he went to get the key to the front door, and that the soldiers were some he had there to dine with him. A witness corroborated this statement and the case was dismissed.

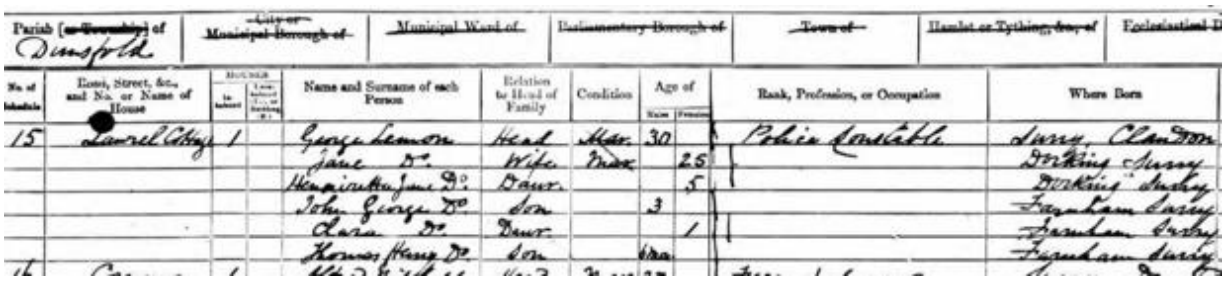
1858 June 5: West Surrey Times, Farnham, **Charge of Assault.** Young v Allen -The complainant in this case is a shoemaker and the defendant a constable of the county constabulary. The complainant stated that on the evening of 19th May he left Mr White's public house at Aldershot. He called at a public house on the road and entered the Royal Arms at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock. He asked for trust for half a pint of ale and was refused. The landlord attempted to strike him and he called this to the attention of the defendant, who was present and he said it served him right. He then insisted on taking his number, but the defendant refused to let him do so, tripping him up. He was then put out of the house by the defendant and after he was turned out the defendant kicked him three times. He went to the police station and then returned to the house where he was served half a pint of beer. Both constables were in the house.

The defendant in answer to the charge, said he was on duty and was called to the house by the barmaid. The complainant seized him twice by the collar to see his number and on the second occasion he was pushed away but fell down from being in liquor. He denied kicking him, he did not see him again that evening nor was he in the house when he came back. Lemon, the other constable, confirmed the defendants statement. Mr J Webb, the landlord said the defendant merely pushed the complainant who was drunk and fell down, he denied serving him any beer. Another witness called for the defendant said he was not to blame. The Chairman said the evidence was all one way and the defendant would leave court without a stain on his character and whilst the complainant ought to be indicted for perjury.

1859 October 9 at St Andrew's Church Farnham Clara Lemon was b**aptized** her parents were George, a Policeman and Jane of Bear Lane, Farnham.

1860 November 18 at St Andrew's Church, Farnham Surrey Thomas Henry Lemon was **baptized,** his parents were George, a Policeman and Jane of Park Row, Farnham.

1861 Census: Living with his wife Jane and children Henriette 5, John George 3, Clara 1 and Thomas 6 months. Address Laurel Cottage, Dunsfold Surrey. Occupation Police Constable.



Parish [or Township] of Dunsfold	City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town of	Hamlet or Tything, &c. of	Ecclesiastical D

No. of Schedule	Road, Street, &c., and No. or Name of House	Houses: Uninhabited	Houses: Building	Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of Males	Age of Females	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born
15	Laurel Cottage	1		George Lemon	Head	Mar.	30		Police Constable	Surrey, Clandon
				Jane Do.	Wife	Mar.		25		Dorking Surrey
				Henriette Jane Do.	Daur.			5		Dorking Surrey
				John George Do.	Son		3			Farnham Surrey
				Clara Do.	Daur.			1		Farnham Surrey
				Thomas Henry Do.	Son		6 Mths			Farnham Surrey

1862 June 16: Anne Alice Lemon was **baptized** at Dunsfold, her parents were George, a Police Constable and Jane of Dunsfold.

1862 October 4: West Surrey Times, Surrey County Bench Guildford: James Coles, a middle-aged man of respectable appearance, appeared in answer to his bail, charged with **stealing a fowl** at Dunsfold, the property of Mr Goodman. PC George Lemon deposed that from information received he searched the prisoner's premises, and found the fowl hanging in an outhouse. Upon telling him the charge he replied that he found the bird in the road near Hook House. After some further evidence, Mr Powell of The Prince of Wales, Woodbridge Road was called and he spoke very highly of the honesty and respectability of the prisoner who was then discharged.

1863 December 20: Albert Edward Lemon was **baptized** at Dunsfold his parents were George, a Police Constable and Jane of Dunsfold.

1865 October 9: Several Newspapers including London Evening Standard: **The Attempted Murder of Two Persons at Hascombe.** On Saturday afternoon James Oliver, aged 67years was brought before magistrates at Guildford charged with stabbing, with intent to murder, William Underwood and Mary Ann Underwood, at Hascombe on the evening of Thursday 7th September. The prisoner had ben remanded from week to week in consequence of the illness of the injured persons.

William Underwood, a grocer at Hascombe, who also sold table beer to be drunk on the premises, said he knew the prisoner, who worked for Mrs Hockley as a gardener, and took his meals at the witness's house almost every day. On Thursday 7th September he came in in the evening at about a quarter past eight o'clock. He then had a piece of breads and cheese and some tea. He began to swear when he came in and continued to do so as he had his meal. He did not mention any name but said he would do for the ---------- that night. Witness said he

thought the prisoner had a good place to work at, and had no reason to complain, as he had very good pay for an old man., and often got an easy half crown.

Witness said, “I know what hard work is as well as you, but I haven’t done as much as you have, as you are an older man than I am” Prisoner replied “Oh! That’s it, is it.” He said nothing more, but sat a few minutes, then got up and stabbed the witness in the arm first, then the neck. The witness did not see what he had been stabbed with, but the prisoner had been using a knife to cut his bread and cheese. He was sitting at the time, and the attack almost knocked him down. He did not become insensible, and saw the prisoner turn towards his (the witness’s) wife, but the prisoner did not witness what happened as he was scrambling up. The witness had been under medical treatment since the attack.

The Chairman said, the prisoner had not been violent towards the witness, but he knew that he had knocked a man down with a fire hoe some time back. Mary Ann Underwood, wife of the last witness remembered the prisoner coming to the house that day. They all sat together in the kitchen and she heard the conversation between her husband and the prisoner which he (her husband) had stated. She saw the prisoner get up and hit her husband twice, but she could not see if he had anything in his hand. After hitting her husband, he came round the table and stabbed her once in the neck. She turned round and found blood spurting out and said, “You’ve stabbed me.” He never spoke, and she ran out of the door with the prisoner following. Two men named Stevens and Giddings pursued him and Giddings struck the prisoner with a stick, and then she saw a knife in his hand.

William Giddings and William Stevens then gave evidence, adding they had no reason to think the prisoner was drunk but thought it was all his temper. The knife he had was like that produced by Police Constable Lemon, 72, a gardener’s pruning knife that did not shut.
Police Constable George Lemon said he took the prisoner into custody on the evening of 7 September and told him of the charge. He said, “I’ve had my revenge, and I have no doubt I shall hang but, I shall laugh as I am crossing the scaffold.” He had previously been cautioned not to say anything unless he liked. The prisoner’s hand was very seriously cut between his thumb and forefinger, and bleeding profusely. The cut was an inch deep, and a surgeon was sent for to bind it.

Frederick Yare, surgeon of Godalming attended the Underwood’s at Hascombe and found Mrs Underwood had been stabbed in the left-hand side of her neck, and her dress was saturated with blood. The wound was made with a sharp instrument and about an inch and a half in length. A principal artery was divided. The Chairman said, the wound was likely to cause danger to life. The witness had stopped the haemorrhage and if any return had ensued, she would probably have sunk under it. She was still very weak from the blood loss.

The Magistrate’s Clerk said, Mr Underwood had been stabbed in the neck, the wound being angular as if the knife had been turned. There was also a wound in his left arm, midway between the shoulder and elbow. The wounds were not dangerous, the one in the neck was so close to the subclavian artery that the knife hitting the collar bone saved his life, if the knife had hit the

artery, death would have been instantaneous. The knife produced would have inflicted such wounds. The prisoner who did not question the witnesses was committed for trial at the Assizes. At the Spring Assizes in 1866 James Oliver was sentenced to penal servitude for five years (**Surrey Advertiser 31st March 1866**)

1867 September 15 Louisa Lemon was **baptized** at St Mary and All Saints, Dunsfold her parents were George, a Police Constable and Jane of Dunsfold.

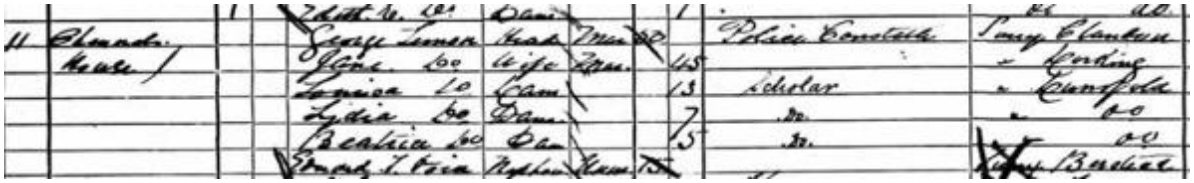
1871 Census: Living with Jane, Clara 11, Thomas Henry 10, Annie Alice 9, Albert E 7, and Louisa 3. Address Dunsfold Common. Occupation Police Constable.

1873 July 27: Lydia Lemon was **baptized** at St Mary and All Saints, Dunsfold, her parents were George, a Police Constable and Jane of The Kennels, Dunsfold.

1876 April 9: Beatrice Lemon was **baptized** at St Mary and All Saints Dunsfold, her parents were George, a Police Constable and Jane of Dunsfold.

1877 November 17: At St Mary and All Saints Dunsfold, Henrietta Jane Lemon **married** Frederick Werrett, her father was George Lemon a, Police Constable.

1881 Census: Living with Jane, Louisa 13, Lydia 7, Beatrice 5. Address Chinnels House, Dunsfold. Occupation Police Constable.



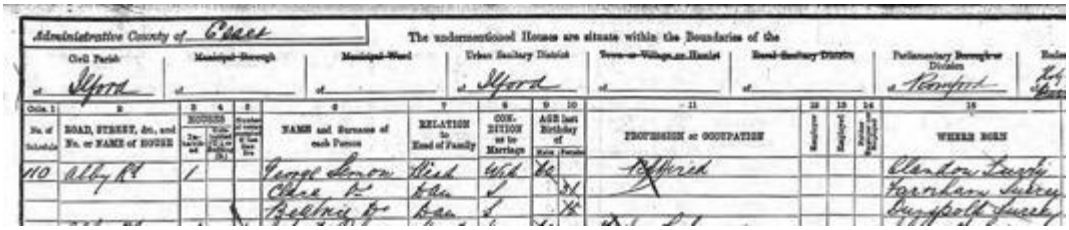
1881 December 28: Jane Lemon aged 45 years of Dunsfold was **buried** at St Mary and All Saints Dunsfold.

1888 March 31 Resigned with superannuation £50 13s 10d after 6 postings and two discipline offences.

1888 April 7: Surrey Mirror, Surrey Quarter Sessions, The County Constabulary: We have under consideration the recommendation of the Chief Constable that a **pension be granted** to Police Constable George Lemon who has become incapable through infirmity of body of performing his duties. Lemon was appointed on 17th February 1851 and has therefore served for a period of thirty-seven years, during which time he has discharged his duties to the

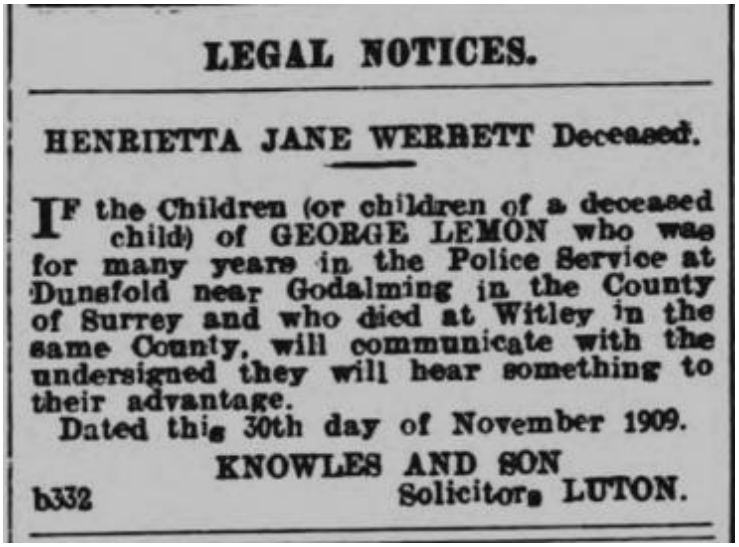
satisfaction of the Chief Constable. We recommend the Court to grant to the said George Lemon, out of the Constabulary Superannuation fund, a pension of £50 13s 10d per annum, being equal to two-thirds of his pay, to take effect from 1st April 1888.

1891 Census for Abbey Road, Ilford, Essex lists George Lemon, widower, retired born Clandon Surrey with his daughters Clara born 1860 Farnham and Beatrice born 1876 Dunsfold.



1897 March 5: George Lemon aged 66 years was b**uried** at All Saints Witley, Surrey.
The family appeared to have lost touch with each other over the years as the following were inserted in newspapers regarding two of the children.

1909 December 4: Dorking Advertiser and 3rd and 7th December Surrey Mirror



LEGAL NOTICES.

HENRIETTA JANE WERBETT Deceased.

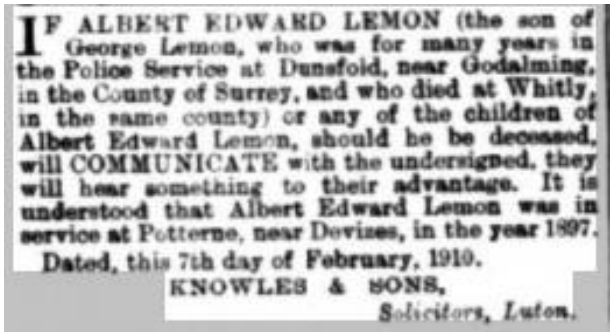
IF the Children (or children of a deceased child) of GEORGE LEMON who was for many years in the Police Service at Dunsfold near Godalming in the County of Surrey and who died at Witley in the same County, will communicate with the undersigned they will hear something to their advantage.

Dated this 30th day of November 1909.

KNOWLES AND SON
Solicitors LUTON.

b332

1910 January 29 Dorking Advertiser and 12th and 26th February West Somerset Free Press.



IF ALBERT EDWARD LEMON (the son of George Lemon, who was for many years in the Police Service at Dunsfold, near Godalming, in the County of Surrey, and who died at Whitly, in the same county) or any of the children of Albert Edward Lemon, should he be deceased, will COMMUNICATE with the undersigned, they will hear something to their advantage. It is understood that Albert Edward Lemon was in service at Potterne, near Devizes, in the year 1897.

Dated, this 7th day of February, 1910.

KNOWLES & SONS,
Solicitors, Luton.

1909 December 30: London Evening Standard, Missing Heirs: A summary of missing heirs, legatees etc for whom enquiries had been made through the medium of the press during the

past year contained “the children of George Lemon, who for many years served in the Police Service.”

William Neil Kendillon
Appointment 61 Surrey Constabulary
One of the original 100
PC/PS Metropolitan Police
Possibly Inspector Surrey Constabulary 1851
Constable Hyde Park
Convicted for Fraud
1815 – 1880 died Kensington

Additional material from Jean and Henry Pelham

A sergeant in the C Division Metropolitan Police - was an inspector of the Surrey Constabulary, and a constable at Hyde Park. [1]

Appointment Register 61 17 January 1851 shows resigned 2 April 1851.[2] Age 34 in 1851, 5 feet 8 inches tall, born London joined Surrey Constabulary 17 January 1851

GO 50 17 June 1851: April 2 William Kendillon being absent without leave two reports against him previously. (No rank or station shown)

Family History

Married: 8 November 1838 to Mary Ann Leppard, Saint Martin In The Fields, Westminster, London[3]

1851 Census: Living Woking, Guildford, (sic) Surrey, single age 33 – occupation Police Constable.

1861 Census: Aged 42 - Living Chelsea with wife Mary aged 38 and children: Alice 16, Henry 10, Alfred 6, Sarah 3. Occupation - Solicitors Clerk.

1871 Census: Aged 54 Living Chelsea, St Luke with wife Mary aged 56 and son Alfred 15. Occupation - Shoemaker.

1880 died in Kensington

[1] 21st October 1861 Reference Number t18611021-867 Old Bailey Trials
[2] Surrey History Centre, Woking Appointment Register Surrey Constabulary
[3] Ancestry.com. *England, Select Marriages, 1538–1973* Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014

Criminal Record[4]

1860 About September at a central London court Kendillon and another man were summarily convicted for being concerned in stealing a dog to the value of 100 guineas and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

1861 September 20 The Times: Mansion House: William Neil Kindillon a middle-aged man living at 12, Grove Road Fulham and lately an inspector in the Surrey Constabulary, who has been arrested on warrant emanating from this court, was brought before the Lord Mayor charged with unlawfully and corruptly taking £3 from Mr Edward Otto Stern, a merchant in Fenchurch Street under the pretence of aiding to recover a stolen dog to the value of £5. Aim was to bring to justice a man previously convicted of dog stealing. A dog went missing by Hyde Park and the defendant tried on a number of occasions to have the owner pay £3 and the dog would be returned. He left a card describing himself as representing The Metropolitan Society for The Recovery of Lost or Stolen Dogs and the Prosecution of Dog Stealers. PC Charles Butcher Metropolitan Police C apprehended the prisoner on warrant. Remanded on bail to Quarter Sessions. About a year ago the prisoner and another man were summarily convicted for being concerned in stealing a dog to the value of 100 guineas and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

1861 October 21, Proceedings of the Old Bailey, born about 1814, Fraud William Neil Kendillon, born about 1814. Verdict guilty

Old Bailey 21 October 1861: WILLIAM NEAL KENDILLON (47), Unlawfully taking £3 the property of Edward Otto Stern, under pretence of aiding him to recover a certain dog which had been stolen

1863 June 11 William Neal Kendillon age 48, occupation dealer, charge of conspiracy sentenced to six months. [5]

Charles Butcher. (*Policeman, C.* 137). I had a warrant upon which I arrested the prisoner. I said to him, "Bill, I want you", he said, "What for?" I said, "I hold a warrant to apprehend you for receiving £3. from a gentleman, named Mr. Stern, for the recovery of a stolen dog." He said, "Yes; I certainly did, I had the money." I have known him some time; he was once in the police force. He was a sergeant in the C division. He has also been inspector of the Surrey Constabulary, and a constable at Hyde-park.

[4] http://www.oldbaileyonline.org/browse.jsp?div=t18611021-867

[5] The National Archives; Kew CRIM 9: Central Criminal Court: After Trial Calendars of Prisoners*;* Reference*:* 9

Fined. 1s. and Confined Eighteen Months.[6]

1863 June 8: **Old Bailey:** William Neil Kendillon 48 and Joseph Crowley 40: deception: Fraud: Unlawfully conspiring to obtain £5 from Harrington Balfour, by false pretences involving the stealing and returning of pet dogs.

Harrington Balfour. I reside at 2, Lower Belgrave-street, Eaton-square, and belong to the Bengal Civil Service. Mr. Upjohn had the care of my dog—on the 14th May this handbill was circulated offering £2 reward. In consequence of a communication from Mrs. Upjohn, on the morning of the 27th I came to the house from Eccleston-square. I saw Crowley talking to Mr. Upjohn in the backroom, and he said if Mr. Upjohn went with him, and paid £5. down, the dog would be given up, if it was. my dog—Mr. Upjohn told me it had a collar on when it was lost—it always had a collar on.

JOHN SPACEMAN HORNBLOW (*Policeman, B* 34). On the morning of 27th May, about 12 o'clock, I was called to 2, Lower Belgrave-street, and went into the front-parlour. The two prisoners came to the house, knocked at the door, and were admitted into the passage opposite the back-parlour. Crowley said, "We have come respecting a dog that is lost." Crowley went out, and returned in half an hour, and was shown into the back-parlour. He said, "I have come to my time, half an hour." Mr. Upjohn and Mr. Balfour then went into the parlour, and Mr. Balfour said to Crowley, "Am I to give you £5 how am I to know it is my dog?" He said, "There is no doubt of that, and if you go with me to Shoreditch, you can have it by paying £5." Mr. Balfour then gave him into custody. When Kendillon came with Crowley, I heard Kendillon say distinctly, "I have been at a great deal of trouble, and it will be a little extra expense." The expense was calling so many times. On the Sunday night, about 11, I took Kendillon in the Eagle public-house, Keppel-street, Chelsea. I called him into the street, told him I was a police-officer, and I should take him into custody for stealing a dog from 2, Lower Belgrave-street, the property of Mr. Balfour, and also for attempting to extort £5 for the restoration of the dog. He said, "I know nothing about it" He then said, "Where do you say it is?" and I repeated, "2, Lower Belgrave-street" He said, "I was never there"—I took him into custody.

Kendillon guilty, confined six months and fined £50; Crowley guilty, confined four months.

Inspector/PC 62 Henry Stemp
Surrey Constabulary 1852
Dismissed 1864
B. 1831 Cranley (Cranleigh) D. 1922 Hambledon, Surrey

[6] Manchester Times 05 October 1861

Parents: George Stemp and Elizabeth Stemp nee Hampshire; Baptism: 17 April 1831, St Nicolas, Cranleigh

1841 Census: Living in Cranley Common aged 10, with parents, George and Elizabeth, also sister Ann and brother William.

1851 Census: With parents George and Elizabeth, and sister Ann. Henry is 20 years old and occupation – Ag Lab

Married: May 1853 to Mary Hersey at Frensham, Surrey, occupation Policeman

1861 Census: Living Police Station, Leatherhead, Surrey. Aged 30 – with wife Mary, daughter Sarah 7 years, Henry 5 years and Gilbert 9 months. Occupation Inspector of Police, County Police.

Henry Stemp was doing well having moved through the constable classes to be appointed inspector. He was to fall foul of the demon drink being dismissed and moving to New Zealand.

On 11th September 1852 Henry Stemp joined the Surrey Constabulary. He only just made the minimum height requirement of 5ft 7 inches. His collar number was 62 and he was first stationed in Merrow, now on the eastern edge of Guildford. The constabulary had only become operational on the 1st of January 1851, twenty-one months earlier. On its establishment it comprised a chief constable, five superintendents and seventy constables. During Henry's time in the constabulary, constables were required to work seven days a week and took only twelve days' leave a year.

In his first year Henry was transferred in October to Byfleet, and then the Egham, in November to Bisley and in March 1853 to Millbridge, a village close to Frensham where the young constable married Mary Hersey on the 21st of May 1853.
Henry was promoted from Constable Fourth Class to Third Class in February 1853, and in April, Constable Second Class.

In May 1854 they redeployed to Guildford where Henry was promoted to Constable First Class in May 1855.

In August 1855 posted to West Horsley until Henry was promoted to the rank of inspector and transferred to Walton-on-Thames.

1857 April 25: Sussex Agriculture Express 25 April 1857: Arson: James Stevens arrested on Monday 13th on a charge of setting fire to a haystack near the Merrow Road was brought up for examination. The farmer discovered his rick on fire and on being given information he overtook the prisoner in East Clandon. He was offered a ride in the farmer's cart and during conversation admitted starting the fire. He produced matches which he said he had used. The

prisoner and the matches were handed to the police. PC Stemp gave evidence of the prisoner being given into his custody with the box of matches. The prisoner admitted starting the fire. He said "I did it; it was hunger that caused me to do it; I am very hungry. PC Stemp said, "there was some bread and butter picked up by the haystack." The prisoner, "I left it there; that is evidence at once I did it; I took it out to eat before the thought struck me to set fire to the rick; I laid it down at the rick and took up some straw that was damp and would not burn; I laid that over it. Just as I struck a match and lit a piece of paper, I looked up and see that man with the white frock, who was there running across the field, and two dogs following him. (Mr Quelch the farmer). He said that he intended to give himself up to the first policeman he saw. He would rather go to gaol than lie about under ricks and places as he had done. (PC Stemp was complimented by the bench on the excellent manner on which he gave his evidence.) The prisoner told the court he was guilty and was committed to the Assizes.

1857 June 2 Sussex Advertiser: Cranley: Assault case: On Thursday last a woman named Rhoda Smith stated to belong to the gypsy fraternity brought up in custody at the Magistrates' Clerk's Office at Guildford charged with assaulting Mary Ann Winson a wife of a labourer living in this parish on 23 December 1854 after which the defendant left the neighbourhood. She was recently arrested on warrant by PC Stemp. Found guilty she was bound over to keep the peace for six months with 5 shillings costs. The money was immediately paid.

1857 July 18: Sussex Agriculture Express: Juvenile depredation: parsons a lad of ten years was charged with stealing peas in West Horsley, seen by PC Henry Stemp. The loser asked that the prisoner should be dealt with lightly and was fined 17s 1d including expenses with two weeks to pay.

1857 August 15: West Surrey Times: James Ede was charged with stealing a sovereign and a purse at West Horsley. David Waller a stone sawyer said in evidence that on Sunday morning last he was at West Horsley with a lot of people having a beer at a private house. When he came out he laid down as he was tired and as he lay there the prisoner came up and pulled him about. An hour later he noticed he had lsot a soverign and his purse. The police were told. PC Stemp went after the prisoner and at Ripley discovered the prisoner had a drink and paid with a sovereign. He was eventually traced and charged with the theft, denying any knowledge. The case was dismissed through lack of evidence.

1857 November 21: Sussex Agricultural Express: Currie v Ede: Action for trespass: A landed proprietor at West Horsley in a civil action for trespass. PC Stemp said he served a copy of the notice on Henry Ede warning him not to trespass on the property of the plaintiff. It was alleged that the defendant had been frequently convicted of poaching on the estate and the court were asked to award damages. His Honour could not take previous poaching into consideration but considered 2s 6d would be sufficient and ordered the defendant to pay that amount with costs at the rate of 4s a month, He was warned if he trespassed again, damages would be heavy.

1858 July 24: West Surrey Times: C Mercer was charged with **wilfully damaging** a carriage the property of Mr Blackmore, coach builder, at Walton on Thames; also assaulting the

complainant. The defendant had been in employ of Mr Blackmore but when discharged he refused to leave the premises. A struggle ensued, the carriage was kicked and police called with Inspector Henry Stemp of the County Constabulary arresting the prisoner. He was taken into custody and taken to the lock-up to which place he had been remanded by Major Terry without having been taken before him, which he did not consider correct. He broke out of the **lock-up the place being in a wretched condition** and he could not bear to remain in it. He went to London where he was recaptured. Convicted and fined £2 0s 6d penalty and £1 19s 6d costs or one month's imprisonment.

1859 February 26: West Surrey Times: Trespassing in search of game: James Warner a labourer was charged with trespassing in pursuit of game. The keeper said he had no right to be there as there was no footpath. Inspector Stemp said there was another charge for stealing a dung fork. The Bench convicted him and fined him £2 19s including costs. He was committed to prison for two months.

1859 March 1 the family were again on the move this time to Leatherhead where Henry spent five years as inspector. The Stemp family lived in the Police Station.

1859 November 29: Sussex Advertiser: Charge of Trespass: William Halfacre, labourer brought up on warrant for on the 4 November at Ashtead committed trespass in the daytime, in search of game. James Warwick gave evidence that he was a "looker out" in the service of Hon. Mrs Howard. He saw the defendant who he knew well with a gun in his hand. He saw the gun fired, went to the defendant and was struck a violent blow on his face. He ran off but Warwick chased and caught him and a fight ensued during which the prisoner pulled Warwick's neckerchief and almost choked him. Warwick let the prisoner go. Inspector Stemp said the prisoner was taken into custody on warrant the previous night. The magistrates did not think there was enough evidence the prisoner was there in search of game, with a gun, and the case was dismissed.

1860 June 9: Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser: Edward Reddick of the Five Bells, Great Bookham was summoned with having **kept the house open** other than for the reception of travellers on Sunday morning 27 May. Inspector Stemp visited the house at 11am and found the back door open and four men sitting in the back kitchen, smoking. A number of stories as to why the men were there were given which were untrue. No previous convictions so fined £1 including expenses which was immediately paid.

1861 February 2 Surrey Comet: Burglary: The prisoners Beauchamp and Smith were charged with two young girls who gave their names as Mary Cooper and Caroline King, with committing a burglary in the dwelling house of Charles Charles (sic) at Leatherhead and stealing the half of a side of bacon, two hams and two cheeks valued £3. The prosecutor found his window open in the morning and the food gone. A neighbour had an attempt on his house and the police were informed. Inspector Stemp whilst making enquires recovered property in a box belonging to Mary Cooper in which there was a back with the name Charles on it. Superintendent Page said he went to Richmond and apprehended the female prisoners and told

them the charge. Cooper said, "We went to a barn and slept for some time and the two men who were with us went out for a time and returned with something in some bags and then we all came to Richmond." She did not know what was in the bags until they were at Richmond. Some of the bacon had been sold to the landlady where they were lodging. All committed for trial.

1861 April 6: Sussex Agricultural Express: Public Ball Leatherhead: A ball took place at this picturesque village in rh spacious Assembly Room with upward of 200 of the principal families of the neighbourhood. (Many listed) The band of the 216th Lancers gave great satisfaction with their brilliant performance. Considerable credit is due to Inspector Stemp for the admirable manner in which he arranged the carriages for the departure of the guests.

1861 April 27 Sussex Agricultural Express: Inquest: An inquest was held in the Bull Inn touching the death of Ann Lee aged 49, who lodged with a person named Wm Puttock. Mrs Puttock had given Ann Lee warning to leave following some impropriety which she saw between the deceased and a young man who also lodged in the house. Inspector Stemp was called to the house and had the lock on the deceased's door picked. He found her in her night clothes in bed quite dead. There was a bottle on the table marked "Laudanum Poison." This had been bought at the local chemist for four pennies on Sunday evening. The chemist had sold laudanum to the deceased for about two years using 15-20 drops to secure sleep. A post-mortem showed sufficient laudanum in her stomach to cause her death. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from the effects of laudanum, but there was no evidence to show whether it was taken medicinally or for the purpose of destroying life.

1861 December 24: South Eastern Gazette: Inspector Henry Stemp Dorking Division, Leatherhead.

Surrey County Constabulary.

Division.	Rank of Officer.	Name.	Address.	Force.
Head Quarters	Chief Const.	Captain Hastings	Guildford	
"	Superinten.	James W. Parr	Guildford	37 men
"	Inspector	George Newland	Guildford	
"	Inspector	James Crisp	Witley	
Reigate Div.	Superinten.	Charles H. Coward	Reigate	15 men
Dorking Div.	Superinten.	John Page	Dorking	15 men
"	Inspector	Henry Stemp	Leatherhead	
Chertsey Div.	Superinten.	James Murtell	Chertsey	23 men
"	Inspector	William Lambert	Bagshot	
"	Inspector	John Jones	Egham	
Godstone Div.	Superinten.	Alfred H. Bungard	Godstone	11 men
Farnham Div.	Superinten.	Charles Hollington	Farnham	12 men
			Total strength	113 "

N.B. The Superintendents are also Inspectors of Weights and Measures for their respective districts.

1862 March 1 West Surrey Times: Drunk and incapable: Joseph Stevens was charged with being drunk and incapable. George Cobden, PC 67 Surrey Constabulary, deposed that he was passing the Castle Inn, Little Bookham, when he saw the defendant being put out of the house.

He was drunk. Sometime later he was found lying in the road unable to take care of himself and was taken into custody. There were six convictions for drunkenness in the past two years. Inspector Stem said the prisoner had appeared before the court at Epsom and Dorking with 20 convictions in ten years. Fined 5shillings and five shillings costs and a week to pay.

1862 April 5: West Surrey Times: Uttering counterfeit coin: Special Surrey Sessions at Newington on Friday 28 ult., Elizabeth Smithers of Newington was charged with uttering counterfeit coin in Leatherhead with guilty knowledge. Some beads were bought in a shop with a 5s piece with 4s 6d change. The shop owner soon discovered the coin was bad and threw it in the fire. It partially melted a ran under the grate but they collected the pieces. That was 14 March and on the 18 the shop assistant again saw the prisoner. Other offences were committed in Epsom and again in Leatherhead where the prisoner was detained and identified and Inspector Stemp was called and detained the prisoner. Guilty – six months hard labour.

1862 December 6: West Surrey Times: James Baldwin a travelling hawker was charged with committing a felonious assault on a young woman 16 years of age, Emma Forster of Stoke D'Abernon. Emma was walking through a field at Great Bookham when she met the prisoner who asked the way to Leatherhead which she told him. Baldwin began to follow the girl caught her, grabbed her around the waist and asked her to kiss him. He threw her to the ground and had an improper connection with her in spite of her screams and resistance. He endeavoured to stop her moth and so doing, scratched her face. Three men fortunately came up at that time and went to her assistance and she was taken to a local house as she was so giddy, she could not walk by herself. The men took the prisoner to Leatherhead and gave him in custody to Inspector Stemp. The prisoner was committed to the Assizes.

South Eastern Gazette 6 January 1863

Division	Rank	Name	Address	Force
Headquarters	Chief Constable	Captain Hastings	Guildford	
Dorking	Superintendent	Mr John Page	Dorking	15
Dorking	Inspector	**Mr Henry Stemp**	Leatherhead	
			Total strength	113

March 1864 the family moved to Witley where Henry's police career came to an abrupt end when he was demoted on the 1st of July 1864 to Constable Second Class for drunkenness. He resigned from the Constabulary on the 19th of July 1864.

1864 Goods Checker (Great Western Railway)

1871 Railway Clerk; Later Porter

1871 Census: Living Paddington, London, aged 40 with Mary, Sarah 17, Henry 15, Gilbert 10 and Ada 7. Occupation Railway Clerk

Emigration: 12 April 1874, to Bluff, New Zealand on "William Davie" as assisted immigrants, the cost of £72. 10s being met by the New Zealand Government

1876 Railway Worker. [7]

1989 February 24 Walton and Weybridge Informer[8]

Bomb Scare Addlestone

Car phone hoaxer sparks bomb scare

A HOAX bomb call resulted in a full-scale emergency alert on the busy St Peter's Way, Addlestone this week.

An army bomb disposal squad was called in and traffic was diverted away from the area — adding to delays on the busy M25 — after a man with an Irish accent called up the driver of a BMW on his car phone and said there was a bomb in the vehicle.

by Margaret Morris

The businessman was driving along the M25 on his way from Camberley to Crawley on Monday evening when he received the call. He pulled off the motorway at the Chertsey junction and alerted the police, who directed traffic away from the area until bomb disposal experts had declared the car safe.

After the incident the driver, who did not want to give his name, slammed the cruel hoax as being in "extremely bad taste".

"People have had to waste their time when they could have been needed urgently elsewhere," he said.

● *Above right: A bomb disposal officer is suited up before checking the suspect car.*

● *Left: Another army officer searches the boot after the car has been declared safe.*

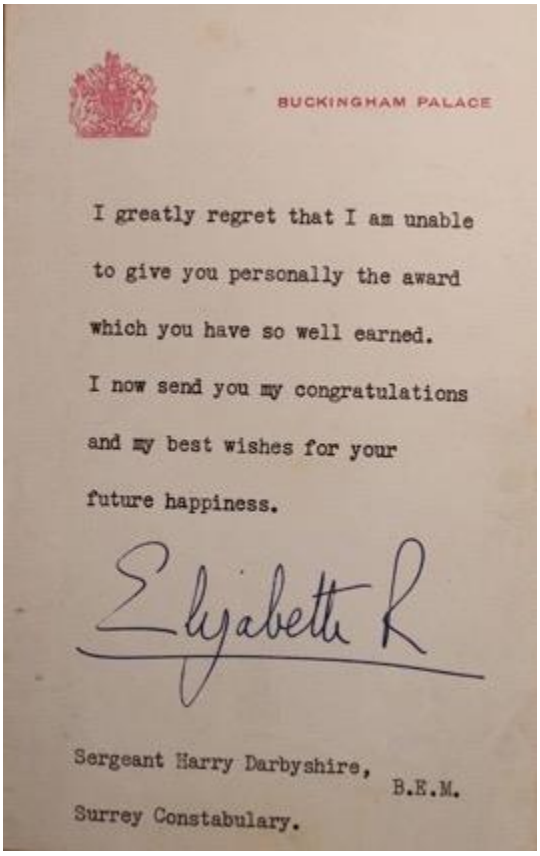
● *Right: The suspect BMW.*

Pictures by Russel West

[7] Information about career of Henry Stemp from Peter Haynes compilation entitled "The Stemp family of New Zealand printed 2003

[8] From Richard Johnson to Robert Bartlett 11 March 2021

Harry Darbyshire BEM – Dog handler



BUCKINGHAM PALACE

I greatly regret that I am unable to give you personally the award which you have so well earned. I now send you my congratulations and my best wishes for your future happiness.

Elyabetta R

Sergeant Harry Darbyshire, B.E.M.
Surrey Constabulary.

Seen on Facebook unable to trace originator

Police Sergeant Harry Darbyshire BEM Surrey Constabulary

Matt Woolrich: Harry Darbyshire was one of the first people after World War Two to commence training Police dogs. He was "head hunted" by Surrey Constabulary from the Metropolitan Police, but effectively worked for them both beginning with a German Sheppard that was acquired from a German soldier. Harry assisted the Military Police also with dog training. I found his old file in a house clearance shop and this document was inside it.

No trace has been found of Mat Woolrich to find the location of this and any other documents.

Harry Darbyshire in Germany after the Second World War
Chris Roberts Photograph

Harry Darbyshire with Anna

Sergeant Darbyshire with Surrey Constabulary dog handlers early 1950s

Early Numbers of Police in Surrey

Surrey Constabulary

Established 1 January 1851 The Surrey Constabulary became operational with an establishment of seventy police officers, including five superintendents and a Chief Constable

29 September 1856 H.M.I.C Report strength 104
1 April 1974 strength 1,393

Guildford Borough Police

2 January 1836 Established strength 3
17 February1851 Merged with the Surrey County Force
16October 1854 Re-Established as a separate force strength 5
1 February1943 Merged with Surrey County Force strength 63
1947 Merger with Surrey Constabulary and Reigate Borough Police ratified under emergency regulations.

Establishment	1851	1870	1910	1939
Godalming		3		
Guildford	1858 7	12 (1899 36)	30	63
Reigate	(1864 12)	14 (1866 16)	(1896 36) 40	59

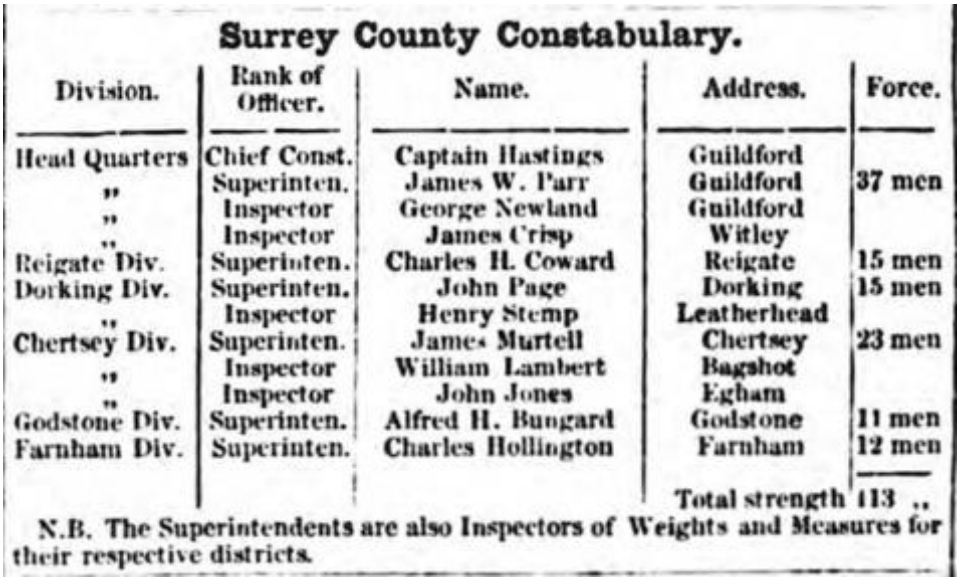
Surrey Constabulary [9]	75 plus Chief Constable	123 (1861 113)	303	536

South Eastern Gazette 5 January 1858

Division	Rank	Name	Address	Force
Headquarters	Chief Constable	Captain Hastings	Guildford	
Headquarters	Sup & Sec	Mr James W Parr	Guildford	46 men
Headquarters	Inspector	Mr TH Glamorgan	Witley	
Headquarters	Inspector	Mr Alfred H Bungard	Guildford	
Headquarters	Inspector	Mr George Newland	Ash near camp	
Chertsey	Superintendent	Mr WH Biddlecombe	Chertsey	21 men
Chertsey	Inspector	Mr George B Whenham	Walton on Thames	
Farnham	Superintendent	Mr Charles Hollington	Farnham	17 men
Farnham	Inspector	Mr Edwin C Moore	York Town Frimley	
Dorking	Superintendent	Mr John Page	Dorking	14 men
Dorking	Inspector	Mr John H Law	Leatherhead	
Reigate	Superintendent	Mr Charles H Coward	Reigate	14 men
Godstone	Superintendent	Mr James Murtell	Godstone	11 men
			Total strength	123
		Superintendents are also Inspectors of Weights and Measures for their respective Districts		

1861 December 24 Surrey Constabulary Establishment[10]

[9] Emsley, C (1996) The English Police: A Political and Social History. (2ed) Longman page 266
[10] 1861 December 24 South Eastern Gazette



Surrey County Constabulary.

Division.	Rank of Officer.	Name.	Address.	Force.
Head Quarters	Chief Const.	Captain Hastings	Guildford	
"	Superinten.	James W. Parr	Guildford	37 men
"	Inspector	George Newland	Guildford	
"	Inspector	James Crisp	Witley	
Reigate Div.	Superinten.	Charles H. Coward	Reigate	15 men
Dorking Div.	Superinten.	John Page	Dorking	15 men
"	Inspector	Henry Stemp	Leatherhead	
Chertsey Div.	Superinten.	James Murtell	Chertsey	23 men
"	Inspector	William Lambert	Bagshot	
"	Inspector	John Jones	Egham	
Godstone Div.	Superinten.	Alfred H. Bungard	Godstone	11 men
Farnham Div.	Superinten.	Charles Hollington	Farnham	12 men
			Total strength	113 "

N.B. The Superintendents are also Inspectors of Weights and Measures for their respective districts.

South Eastern Gazette 6 January 1863

Division	Rank	Name	Address	Force
Headquarters	Chief Constable	Captain Hastings	Guildford	
Headquarters	Sup & Sec	Mr James W Parr	Guildford	37 men
Headquarters	Inspector	Mr George Newland	Guildford	
Headquarters	Inspector	James Law	Witley	
Reigate	Inspector	Mr Charles H Coward	Reigate	15
Dorking	Superintendent	Mr John Page	Dorking	15
Dorking	Inspector	Mr Henry Stemp	Leatherhead	
Chertsey	Superintendent	Mr Charles Hollington	Chertsey	23
Chertsey	Inspector	Mr William Lambert	Bagshot	
Chertsey	Inspector	Mr John Jones	Egham	
Godstone	Superintendent	Mr Alfred H Bungard	Godstone	11
Farnham	Superintendent	Mr James Murtell	Farnham	12
			Total strength	113
		Superintendents are also Inspectors of Weights and	Measures for their respective Districts	

West Surrey Times 3 January 1885

Division	Rank	Name	Address
Headquarters	Chief Constable	Captain Hastings	Guildford
Headquarters	Deputy Chief Constable	Charles W Barker	Guildford

Headquarters	Inspector	Inspector WH Bryant	Office staff Woodbridge Road
Headquarters	Sergeant	Page	Office staff

Superintendents:
Mr AH Bungard Chertsey
Mr G Lambert Dorking
Mr F Pike Farnham
Mr E Redford Godstone
Inspector H Baker Hersham
Inspector H Collis Egham
Inspector JH Dennett Albury
Inspector G Manning Holmwood
Sergeants W Alexander Ripley, C Bundy Witley, G Boon Weybridge, TF Chapman Haslemere, A Crook Chertsey, T Edgeler Cranleigh J Heighes (sic) Frimley EJ King Cobham, CA Keys Woking

1887 December 24: Surrey Constabulary establishment

Chief Constable Captain HC Hastings
Deputy Chief Constable Superintendent Chas. W. Barker
Office Staff: Inspector WH Bryant and Sergeant Page Headquarters Woodbridge Road, Guildford Superintendent Mr AH Bungyard Chertsey
Superintendent Mr G Lambert Dorking
Superintendent F Pike Farnham
Superintendent E Redford Godstone
Inspector H Baker Chertsey
Inspector Henry Collis Egham
Inspector James Dennett Godstone Station
Inspector henry Grey Reigate
Inspector Edwin J King Holmwood
Inspector William Woods Leatherhead
Police Sergeant W Alexander Ripley
Police Sergeant Alfred Biddlecombe Chobham
Police Sergeant James Brice Caterham
Police Sergeant George Boon Weybridge
Police Sergeant Cornelius Bundy Witley
Police Sergeant Thomas F Chapman Haslemere
Police Sergeant George Crooke Hersham
Police Sergeant Turner Edgeler Cranleigh
Police Sergeant Edwin Hackman Esher
Police Sergeant James Heighes (sic) Frimley
Police Sergeant Charles A Keys Woking
Police Sergeant Henry Melmoth Godalming

Police Sergeant Joseph Moore Guildford
Police Sergeant William J Skinner Albury
Police Sergeant Thomas Smith Horley
Police Sergeant William Hatton Farnham[11]

West Surrey Times 07 January 1893

Surrey County Constabulary
HQ Guildford strength 203

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

Superintendents 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 Melmth 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

1942 December: Establishment: Regulars 383, Police War Reserve 500, First Police Reserve 43, Special Constabulary 1353, and Woman's Auxiliary Police Corps 57.[12]

1943 October: Home Office decided police **numbers could be reduced** – whole time establishment of 930. On the 31 December 1943 the actual establishment was Regular 396, Police War Reserve 468, First Police Reserve 35, SC 1631 and Woman's Auxiliary Police Corps 90.[13]

1943 December 31: Of an **authorised regular establishment** of six hundred and sixty-three there were three hundred and ninety-six officers; two hundred and eight **in the armed services;** twenty-eight in the Royal Navy or Royal Marines; one hundred and nineteen in the Army and sixty-one in the RAF. Commissions had been awarded to thirty-two. Some were reported killed

[11] 1887 December 24 West Surrey Times
[12] CC notes 1945 on the administration of the county police during the war.
[13] CC notes 1945 on the administration of the county police during the war.

and others missing. All those serving in the military have **allowances to make their pay up to police rates** if they currently fell below.

1943 Surrey Joint Police formed from Surrey Constabulary, Reigate and Guildford Boroughs. Their strength on amalgamation: **Guildford Borough:** chief constable 1, chief inspector 1, inspector 4, sergeant 9, constables 25; total 40. **Reigate Borough:** 1 chief constable, chief inspector 1, inspectors 5, sergeants 9, and constables 23 totalling 39.[14]

Wound stripes and Overseas Chevrons following First World War Military Service

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

Woking 1919 with wound stripes and overseas chevrons

[14] CC notes 1945 on the administration of the county police during the war.

Major RC Knight DSO MC Bar
Dismissed as Guildford Town Clerk

Robert Bartlett with additional information from Barrie Friend Battlefield Guide

Reginald Knight had a distinguished record from the First World War winning three medals for bravery. On leaving the army after a number of roles he became the town clerk at Guildford a role he was undertaking when arrested and imprisoned for fraud. There is no argument that he showed a lack of judgement though details of the offence are not explicit, from the charge he forged and passed a number of cheques, to the value of £2,400.

Knight's Military Record

Royal Fusiliers joined as a private soldier
Motor Machine Gun Service
Machine Gun Corps (Motors)
Machine Gun Corps (Heavy Section) ("A" Company)
Machine Gun Corps (Heavy Branch) ("B" Battalion)
Tank Corps (1st, 2nd & 16th Battalion)

MC for Messines 7th June 1917
MC Bar for Cambrai 20th November 1917
DSO for Amiens 8th August 1918
Mentioned in Dispatches when captain in Tank Corps

Military Cross - London Gazette 16th August 1917 (Temp Lieutenant / A/Captain, "B"

Battalion. Battle of Messines, 7th June 1917) "This officer has shown great gallantry and devotion to duty as battalion reconnaissance officer. He did, on numerous occasions, make reconnaissance in front of our lines in order to obtain information useful to tank officers before taking their tanks into action. During the action on June 7, 1917, he reconnoitered routes through the enemy system after its capture and led tanks in Army Reserve over them. He also proceeded on foot to Oosttaverne Line and collected valuable information with a view to future operations. This officer has shown utter disregard for his own safety in collecting information, and I consider the success which the tanks had is greatly due to his fine work and gallantry."

Military Cross 1st Bar - London Gazette 3rd June 1918 (Captain, 2nd Battalion. Attack on Containg, Battle of Cambrai, 20th November 1917) War history of "B" Battalion lists the award under "B" Battalion for Cambrai 20/11/1917, where he was wounded, but no citation/recommendation has yet been traced.

Distinguished Service Order - London Gazette 1st January 1919 (Temp Lieutenant / acting Captain, 5th Tank Brigade - Battle of Amiens, 8th August 1918)

He was transferred to the General Staff on 3rd March 1918 (Confirmed LG 10/12/1918) and was appointed Brigade Major (Confirmed LG 09/04/1918 (Supp 10/04/18)).

Reginald Coldham Knight. Born 13th November 1891. Died in Hay June 1971. The Motor Machine Gun Corps 1916. Commissioned into The Motor Machine Gun Corps 25/04/1916

Article in The Essex Chronicle on 1st October 1920 confirms his appointment in 1920 as Chelmsford Town Clerk.

The Second World War 1939 to 1945

Pioneer Corps 1939-45 He volunteered again on the outbreak of the Second World War but due to the criminal conviction was not granted an emergency commission. He served as 13012019 in the Pioneer Corps being appointed a Warrant Officer Class II on 22 November1941.

Educated at Horsham Grammar School, finished final law exam before joining up - post war assistant town clerk and solicitor.

Whilst in the trenches his life was saved by a man called Chapman who, after the war sought money from Knight to avoid going to prison. To get the money to help this man who saved his life, he committed fraud.

1924 September 11: Charge against former town clerk: At Guildford police court yesterday Reginald Knight, late the Town Clerk appeared to answer two summonses charging him with fraudulent conversion. The first charge related to the sum of £249 entrusted to the defendant on behalf of the Mayor, aldermen and burgesses of Guildford and the second one of £22 2s 9d in cash received on account of the Guildford Fire Brigade. Knight was remanded for one week on bail.[15]

1924 September 11: Knight was committed for trial at the Surrey Assizes on bail.[16]

1924 September 30: 1924 December 4: Town Clerk Sentenced: Surrey Assizes yesterday three years penal servitude was passed on Reginald Knight 34, former Town Clerk of Guildford who was charged at the instance of the Guildford Corporation with forging, uttering and converting a number of cheques to the value of £2,400. The defendant pleaded guilty to nine counts and not guilty to the remaining six. The accused had a magnificent war record and his career since the war had been such that at the early age of 30, he was appointed town clerk of another place before coming to Guildford.

Sir Henry Curtis Bennett KC said the prisoner went to France in 1915 as a private and was mentioned in despatches at Loos. Within a month he was made second lieutenant. He joined the tanks and was with them on the Battle of the Somme, the first action of the tanks. He fought in all the big battles and was awarded the MC and bar, and the DSO the latter for capturing single-handed 20 Germans and five machine guns. Since the war he got into debt and fell into the hands of moneylenders. He will lose his decorations, The Judge asked if that was certain." I think it right to express the view that he should not be deprived of the decorations he properly earned and you can communicate that view to the authorities." [17]

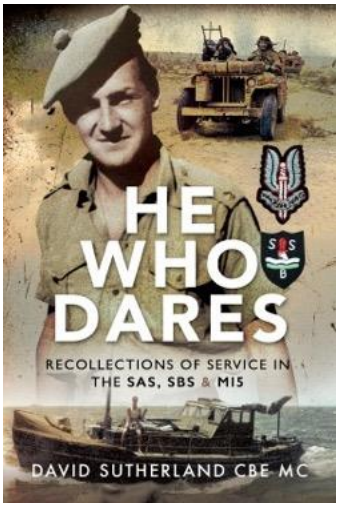
[15] The Times Thursday 11 September 1924
[16] The Times 30 September 1924
[17] The Times 4 December 1924

Sir Peter Matthews

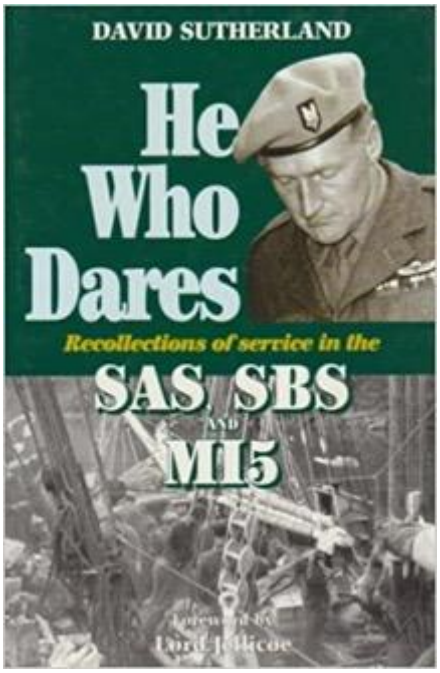
Book Review

He Who Dares
Recollections of Service in the SAS, SBS and MI5

David Sutherland CBE MC and Bar



November 2020 Pen and Sword
50 black and white illustrations
Paperback



First published by Pen & Sword Books Ltd, 1998

Synopsis

With so few survivors of the Second World War military generation alive today, it is extremely fortunate that men like David Sutherland recorded their experiences for posterity. There can be few veterans whose contribution to victory can rival Sutherland's as readers of this superb memoir will discover.

Much of the action is set in the Aegean where the author served with the Special Boat Service, an offshoot of the infant SAS, raiding airfields on the German-held islands. This is made all the more moving by the author's profound and lasting admiration for the Greek resistance fighters who risked not just their lives, but those of their families and entire villages, by giving their support.

David Sutherland's war certainly ranks very high indeed in the thriller ratings. While modest when describing his own role, he is typically generous in his praise of comrades. Yet he cannot disguise the fact that he found it all exhilarating - while realizing that ultimately, he was extremely lucky to come out alive.

Post-war Sutherland served with MI5, and he rounds off his account with a brief description of his time in the secretive counterintelligence agency.

He Who Dares is more than a military memoir, it is true adventure story which, over seventy years on, remains an inspiring and revealing insight in to Second World War special forces operations.

Review

Colonel D. G. C. Sutherland, CBE, MC and Bar, wartime commander of the Special Boat Service, was born on October 28, 1920. He died on March 14, 2006, aged 85.

The recently published Pen and Sword, "Special Forces Hero" Anders Lassen VC, MC with two bars, enters the reader into the world of Boys Own heroes. Where did these brave and committed men come from and where do they go in peacetime when denied the operational intensity of war fighting! This raises that age-old yet disconcerting question, "When men have lived lives like this, what am I doing catching the 8:15 from Woking?" David Sutherland was one of those young men with several mentions in the Lassen biography. With due modesty, Sutherland's book is full of references to the Who's Who of irregular forces during the Second World War. Lewes, Keys, Haseldon, Fitzroy Maclean, Stirling and Main, George Jellico and Bernard Fergusson. There is the SBS, SAS, Commandos, Raiding Forces Middle East, Greek Sacred Squadron (Heros Lokos), LRDG, Levant Schooner Flotilla, and even more discreet organisation of the various intelligence services including MI 5, 6, 9 and SOE. They are all here and parts of their world are opened up for the armchair warrior. These extraordinary and unique people and organisations influenced this young lieutenant during his development as a warrior member of special forces. One man, just one amongst many as an example, not well known but with a fighting background, John Lodwick. Foreign Legion, POW, escapee, SBS then SOE in France. What would he do on the 0815 from Woking!

Sutherland like many of these men started in regiments such as the Black Watch after Eton and Sandhurst, Commandos, SBS and SAS. A common theme is background, who your family were and who they knew. However, no matter how much nepotism, you still had to prove your worth in training and operations. After a distinguished and active war, Sutherland remained in Greece before becoming an instructor at Sandhurst, leaving to join MI5 before returning to the army to command 21 Squadron SAS and deputy commander SAS Group 1967-1972. He then re-joined, or continued, his service in MI5 concentrating on counter-sabotage at home and abroad. This period of his public service in MI5 is not surprisingly, brief and without detail.

This is a reprint of the hardback from 1998. A significant memoir of a young man fighting mostly with the SBS in the Aegean, the islands of Greece occupied firstly by the Italians and later Germans. These were not the only settings for Sutherland who saw service in Belgium and France, Dunkirque, North Africa, Italy and the Balkans. Sutherland went straight from school to the Army, commissioned from Sandhurst and soon fighting in World War 2.

Much of the action is set in the Aegean where the author serving with the often over-looked Special Boat Service, working alongside and becoming a part of the infant SAS, raiding

airfields on the Italian then German-held islands. One of the operations is worthy of a book on its own. Lieutenant David Sutherland and Royal Marine John Duggan were the only two to return from Operation "Anglo," a raid on the Italian-occupied island of Rhodes by the Special Boat Service in September 1942. The SBS team was pursued relentlessly; it had attacked two airfields and destroyed aircraft positioned to support Rommel's threatened advance on Cairo and to bomb supply convoys to beleaguered Malta. Sutherland was awarded the Military Cross for his leadership and initiative and Marine Duggan the Military Medal. All other members of the SBS team were taken prisoner. The two Greek guides, who had earlier escaped from Rhodes and volunteered for the operation, were tried for treason and the older one, aged 24, executed. The younger man, aged 19, was imprisoned but died soon after the war.

As the war progressed and Sutherland was given more responsibility one of his subordinate patrol officers was Lassen described in the book, as "an exceptional man driven by patriotism." Special Forces soldiers are by their nature unconventional and it was this quality that characterised Sutherland and his fighting contemporaries. Many were not regular soldiers but civilians in uniform, often the commander was a temporary and transient soldier. Command of such men was never easy though they were all very professional they were also confident individuals who as the months went by, became experienced and knowledgeable about close quarter fighting and sabotage. It was a dangerous business with many close friends lost to wounds, death or as prisoners, some subject to the infamous Hitler Commando Order. (Kommandobefehl) was issued by the high command of the German forces, on 18 October 1942 and stated that all Allied commandos encountered in Europe and Africa should be killed immediately without trial, even if in proper uniforms or if they attempted to surrender.) The early SBS role was similar to the SAS, destroy aircraft and ground facilities at aerodromes to safeguard allied convoys particularly to Malta.

Military activity in the islands became much more intense following the Italian Armistice and the collapse of Mussolini and his government in September 1943, British forces from the Middle East began to occupy the Dodecanese Islands in the Aegian between Turkey and Greece. Churchills plans to occupy the islands and then move on to the Balkans, shades of the First World War, were not supported by Eisenhower who believed such operations to be a sideshow. However, Churchill persisted and much of what followed, particularly around the battle for Leros, became known as "Churchill's Folly." Almost a full Brigade was lost as was a significant proportion of the Mediterranean Fleet as the Germans fought hard to maintain the Fascist supremacy over these islands. Sutherland and the SBS specific role were to harass the Germans in the Aegean, threaten Italy and the Balkans to ensure German forces were re-deployed from western Europe to ease Overlord landings in Normandy. S Detachment of the SBS (one of a number) led by Sutherland, before he was 24, alone, undertook between 26 March and 9 June 1944, 25 landings during which 17 targets were attacked. It is all quite remarkable. And he survived.

If you have any interest in Special Forces, the war in the Aegean or just to marvel at the courage and adaptability of that rare breed who fought in "non-standard" formations this is a book for you. Well written, full of detailed stories of action but also the intimate details of a young

officer with all the concerns and complexities of a dangerous job with the added responsibility for other people lives. For those of us who are armchair warriors, this is essential reading of a biography from that unique breed of men.