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 77

Police Sergeant 313 Bernard Buck about 1973

Contents

Out of the Loft Series Returns

From Bernie Buck once a police member of PRO staff

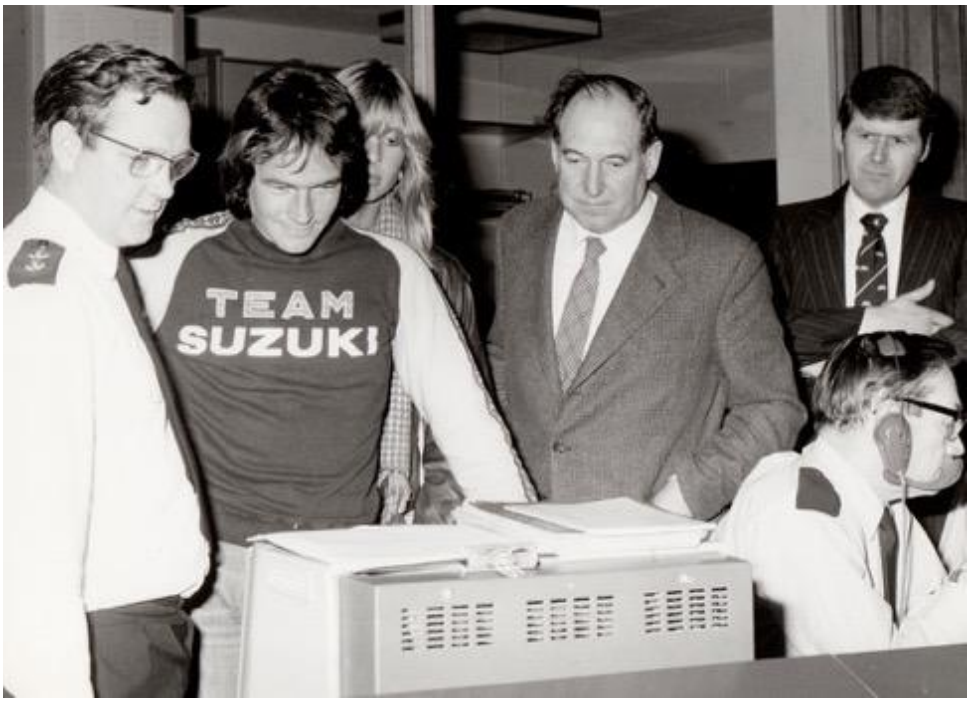
About 1970 PCs Buck, observer, and driver PC John Parsons- beat PC outside Debenhams in Guildford

About 1974/75 Police Sergeant Buck Police Sergeant Fred Booker and Chief Constable PJM alias Kodak Kid!

About 1975/76 PRO Bernie Buck, Inspector Ian Rand CPO, unknown visitor with Vince McFadden and Bob Ball

1975/1976 Brian Simmons, Police Sergeant Michael Morley and Christine Napthine

May 1972 Left Bernie Buck with Chris Kay and officers from Essex and Hertfordshire in Winston Salem in North Carolina with which the Surrey Constabulary had links



Terry Bawden, Barry Sheen motor-cycle champion, his friend Stephanie, Chief Constable PJM and Bernie Buck

Bernie Buck Chief Inspector Addlestone 1986/87 firearm amnesty

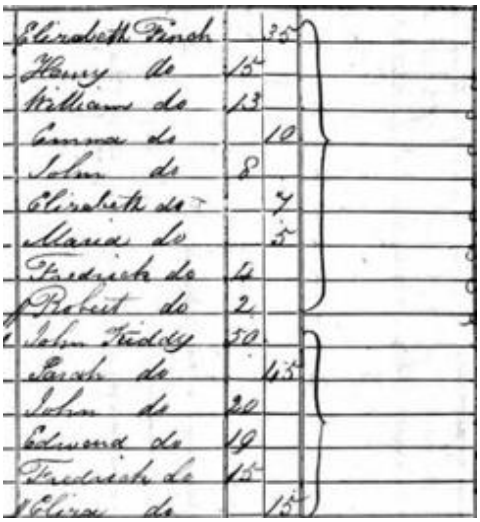
Mid to late 90s with officers from a number of forces and departments at the fire service college to trial cameras and speed detection equipment.

PC 49 Edward Kiddy
Surrey Constabulary Appointment 11
One of the original 100
1851-1871
Dismissed after 20 years' service

Jenny Tuffs May 2021

1822 8th September Edward Kiddy was baptized at Great Yeldham, Essex his parents were John, a turn pike keeper, and Sarah Kiddy.

1841 Census for Great Yeldham, Essex lists Edward Kiddy aged 19 years living with his parents and siblings.



Elizabeth Finch		35
Henry do	15	
William do	13	
Emma do		10
John do	8	
Elizabeth do		7
Maria do		5
Frederick do	4	
Robert do	2	
John Kiddy	50	
Sarah do		45
John do	20	
Edward do	19	
Frederick do	15	
Eliza do		15

1845 18th April Edward Kiddy whose father was John Kiddy and Elizabeth Porter, whose father was William Porter married at St Michael the Archangel Braintree.

1846 13th February Edward John Kiddy who was born 18th January 1846 and baptized at St Michael the Archangel Braintree, his parents were Edward and Elizabeth Kiddy.

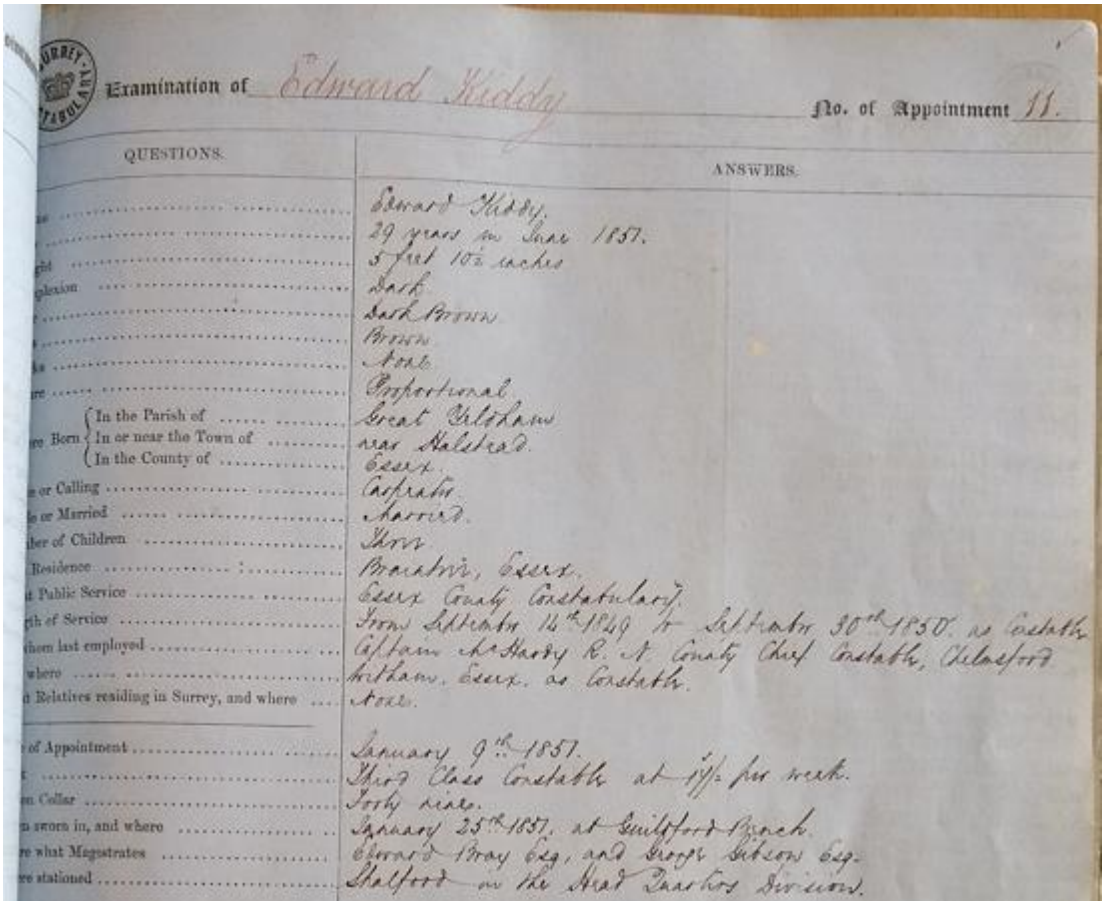
1849 22nd April Sarah Ann Kiddy who was born 20th March 1849 was baptized at Braintree, her parents were Edward, a carpenter, and Elizabeth Kiddy.

1849 14th September Edward Kiddy joined Essex Police, he was given collar number 76 and described as age 27 years, 5ft 9in tall, born in Great Yeldham a carpenter married with two children.

1850 30th September he resigned from Essex police due to ill health and his conduct whilst in the force was described as good.

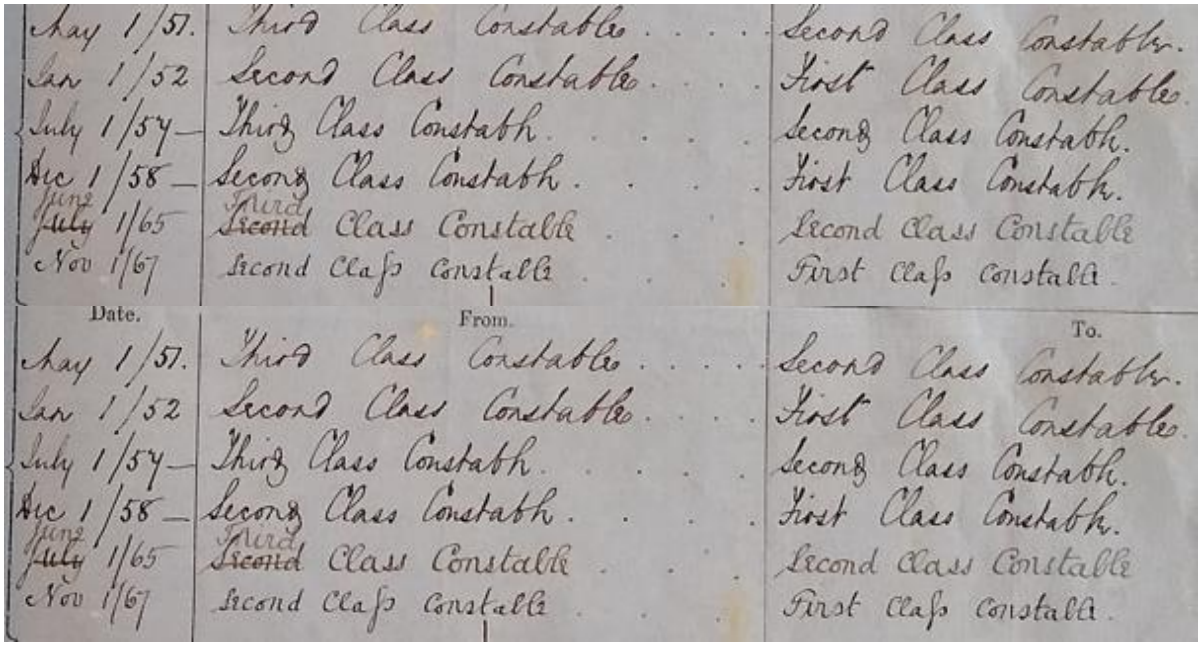
1851 March Eliza Kiddy was born in Braintree Essex her mother's maiden name being **Porter.**

1851 9 January and on 21 January sworn into **Surrey Constabulary.** 29 in September 1851. 5 feet 10 ½ inches – born Halsted, Essex.



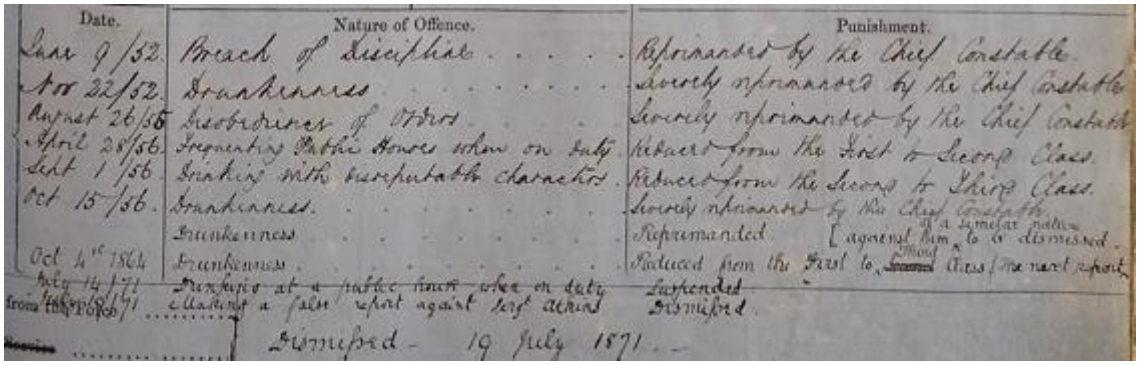
Examination of Edward Kiddy — No. of Appointment 11.

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
Name	Edward Kiddy.
Age	29 years in June 1851.
Height	5 feet 10½ inches
Complexion	Dark
Hair	Dark Brown
Eyes	Brown
Nose	Nose
Figure	Proportional
Where Born — In the Parish of	Great Yeldham
Where Born — In or near the Town of	near Halsted
Where Born — In the County of	Essex.
Trade or Calling	Carpenter.
Single or Married	Married.
Number of Children	Three
Place of Residence	Braintree, Essex.
Last Public Service	Essex County Constabulary.
Length of Service	From 21st Jan 1849 to 30th Sept 1850. as Constable
Person from whom last employed	Captain Hardy R. N. County Chief Constable, Chelmsford
Parish where	Witham, Essex. as Constable.
Relatives residing in Surrey, and where	None.
Date of Appointment	January 9th 1851.
Rank	Third Class Constable at 19/- per week.
Number Collar	Forty nine.
Where sworn in, and when	January 23rd 1851. at Guildford Branch.
Before what Magistrates	Edward Bray Esq. and George Gibson Esq.
Where stationed	Guildford in the Head Quarters Division.



Date.	From.	To.
May 1/57.	Third Class Constable	Second Class Constable.
Jan 1/52	Second Class Constable	First Class Constable.
July 1/54	Third Class Constable	Second Class Constable.
Dec 1/58	Second Class Constable	First Class Constable.
June July 1/65	Third Second Class Constable	Second Class Constable
Nov 1/67	Second Class Constable	First Class Constable.

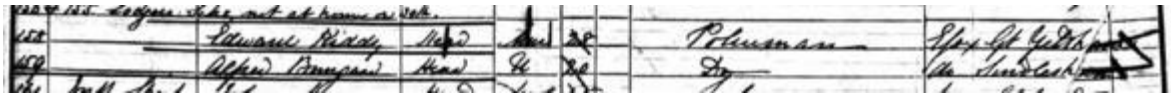
There were no removals – he spent all his service in the Surrey Constabulary at Shalford



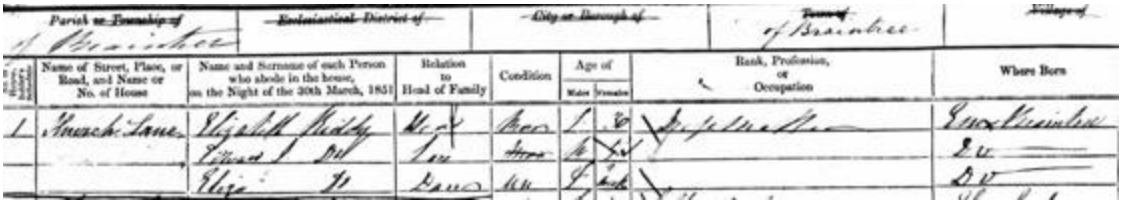
Date.	Nature of Offence.	Punishment.
June 9/52.	Breach of discipline	Reprimanded by the Chief Constable.
Nov 22/52.	Drunkenness	Severely reprimanded by the Chief Constable
August 26/55	Insubordinate & Other	Severely reprimanded by the Chief Constable
April 28/56.	Frequenting Public Houses when on duty	Reduced from the First to Second Class.
Sept 1/56	Making with disreputable characters	Reduced from the Second to Third Class.
Oct 15/56.	Drunkenness.	Severely reprimanded by the Chief Constable
Oct 4th 1864	Drunkenness	Reprimanded. [If a similar nature against him to be dismissed.
May 14/71	Drunkenness	Reduced from the First to Second Class the next report
from 10th Feb 71	Neglect of duty at a public house when on duty & making a false report against serjt Akins	Suspended Dismissed.
	Dismissed - 19 July 1871.	

GO 32 1851 April 28 promoted to the Second Class

1851 Census Edward Kiddy age 28 years, a policeman and married is living alone in Guildford.



1851 Census for Braintree lists Elizabeth Kiddy, head of house, married and living with her children Edward and Eliza who was aged 2 weeks. Her other child, Sarah Ann aged 2 years was at the home of her grandparents John and Sarah Kiddy in Great Yeldham.



No.	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
1	Church Lane	Elizabeth Kiddy	Wife	Mar		28		Great Yeldham
		Sarah Ann	Dau			2		Do
		Eliza	Dau			2		Do

GO 68 1852 1 January promoted second to **first class**

GO 106 1852 9 June Breach of discipline reprimanded by Chief Constable.

1852 22nd December Frederick Kiddy was **baptised** at St Mary the Virgin Shalford his parents were Edward, a policeman and Elizabeth Kiddy of Shalford.

1853 6th February Frederick Kiddy aged 9 weeks was **buried** at St Mary's Shalford.

1854 21st March Sussex Advertiser Guildford County Bench March 18th - Harriet Loveland and Ann Mason were charged with having on 11th March last in the parish of Merrow **unlawfully stolen turnip greens** to the value of 2d. PC Kiddy said he saw the women on Saturday 11th about five o'clock in the afternoon go into a field of turnips belonging to Mr. Smallpiece, and pick a quantity of greens, he went up to them and asked if they had leave and they said they had not, he then told them to put them down directly. The defendants said they went in the field because they had seen some men gathering turnip greens and thought they might do the same. The Chairman informed them that the expenses incurred amounted to 15s which must be paid between them, and they would be allowed a fortnight to pay the money.

1856 5th August Sussex Advertiser; Guildford County Police Business on Friday 1st August: **Savage attack upon a Constable**: James Clark and John Thomas Smith, privates belonging to 38th Regiment of Foot were charged with deserting from the corps. It appears that the prisoners were met by PC Kiddy at Shalford about 10 o'clock the previous evening, who suspecting they were deserters requested them to produce their passes, this the prisoners promised to do, and they retired under a lamp for that purpose when Clark suddenly struck the officer across the face with his belt, inflicting a severe injury just below the eye. The other prisoner afterwards struck him, and **both resisted very violently before they were secured by the constable who ultimately marched them to Guildford**. The Magistrates ordered the prisoners to be committed to the County Police Station to await an escort.

At the same time – A young man named Henry Holden was charged with stealing some clothes the property of John Taylor. Prosecutor deposed: I live at Aldershot in the county of Southampton and am in the employ of Joseph Harnett, a brickmaker, the prisoner also worked at the same place and lodged in the same house with me and others. About five o 'clock this morning I missed from my lodgings a pair of black cloth trousers, satin vest, cotton shirt and a silk neckerchief. On making enquiries I found that the prisoner had left the house near two hours before. I set out in pursuit of him and went to Guildford and got the assistance of the county police. I was present when the prisoner was apprehended, he had on the articles I have mentioned, they are now produced. PC E Kiddy proved taking the man into custody.

The prisoner was then charged with stealing a cloth coat, a pair of wellington boots and a cotton handkerchief value £3 10s the property of William Harnett, the brother of Joseph Harnett for whom he worked. The prosecutor proved that the clothes were stolen at the same time as the former and that he accompanied Taylor to Guildford, the prisoner was wearing the boots when apprehended, the other articles being in a bundle, as were also the clothes the prisoner had now got on. The prisoner said he had nothing to say and was under a recent Act of Parliament

committed to trial at Winchester quarter sessions on both charges. The prisoner was then given over to the custody of the Superintendent of the Borough Police to be conveyed to Winchester Goal, and the witnesses bound over to appear and prosecute.

1856 1st November Guildford County Bench October 25th; Elizabeth Loveland, a middle-aged female was charged by PC Kiddy with **stealing turnips** from a field belonging to Mr Aylwin, in the parish of Shalford on 21st October last. Ordered to pay 5s (investigation (?) expenses) by the following Monday morning or in default be committed to prison.

1856 11th November Sussex Advertiser: County Police Office Guildford November 5th: Juvean Pierre, a Frenchman was brought up, charged by PC Kiddy with having been **found in a shed** on the premises of Mr J Davis of Shalford at quarter past one o'clock the same morning and having no visible means of subsistence. The prisoner, who could not speak a word of English was questioned by Mr. Haydon in the French language and described himself as having served in the French army, the **8th Imperial Regiment of Foot**, from which he had been discharged at the commencement of the present year. He had been in this country about nine months and was now destitute.

Mr. Haydon regretted there was no consul in Guildford through whose instrumentality the prisoner could be sent back to his native country. He should have to send him to Wandsworth prison for 14 days and he hoped that during that time some opportunity might occur whereby he would have a chance if returning to France.

1857 31st January West Surrey Times: Guildford County Bench: January 24th: Martin Finny and Mary his wife, were both charged with **hawking spirits without a license**. It appeared the prisoners offered PC Kiddy some liquor which they stated to be brandy that had been smuggled, but the Excise Officer had examined it and found it to be coloured gin. The prisoners were discharged on promising to leave the town.

1857 21st February West Surrey Times: Guildford Borough Bench: James Dallen was charged with having **stolen some turnip greens** on 7th February last from a field in the occupation of Mr John Chennell. The case was proved by PC Kiddy of the County Constabulary. The defendant admitted the offence but said Mr. Chennell had told him he did not wish to press the charge against him. The Magistrates said as Mr. Chennell had made the charge and was not in attendance to withdraw it, they had no alternative but to fine him in the expenses, 11s and damages of 2d or in default to be committed for seven days. They would allow him a week for payment.

1857 28th February West Surrey Times – Special County Bench – William Taylor was brought up charged with having on 15th inst., **stolen some coal value 1d**, the property of Mr William Smallpiece of the Warren Farm. PC Kiddy deposed: On Sunday morning, the 15th about a quarter past eleven o'clock, I met the prisoner in Mr Chennell's field, near the Telegraph, I saw he had something under his frock, I asked him what he had got, he said nothing but what belonged to him. I searched him and found he had got a piece of coal weighing eleven and half

pounds, which he said he had taken from a field where Mr Smallpiece was having some wheat thrashed by a steam thrashing machine. I took him to Mr Smallpiece's house, but found he had gone to church, I then took him to the station house. Mr Smallpiece deposed. The prisoner was in my employ until the 14th inst. He had been working at the steam thrashing machine; there was about a bushel and a half of coals left in the cart, I do not know how the coals came there. The prisoner elected to have the case disposed of by the magistrates and pleaded guilty. Mr Smallpiece strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy and the bench after severely reprimanding, discharged him.

1857 25th March West Surrey Times Guildford County Bench March 14th: James Dallen of Guildford was charged with having on 3rd March in the parish of Shalford stolen a quantity of **turnip greens** the property of Mr Thomas Baker. PC Kiddy deposed that about a quarter before 10 on the night of 3rd March he was passing through Mr Baker's field and saw Dallen gathering some greens. When the defendant saw him, he took hold of the sack and shook them all on the ground. The Chairman said that as the defendant had only been convicted of a similar offence shortly before and had not yet paid the fine, the bench should order him to pay costs of 14s in the present case forthwith or in default he would be committed to the House of Correction for 21 days with hard labour - Committed in default.

1857 27th June West Surrey Times: County Bench Guildford June 20th- John Duncan was brought on remand charged with **stealing a quantity of copper wire** from the grounds of D D Hopkins Esq at St Catherine's Hill. George William Jackman deposed: I am the gardener in the employ of Mr Hopkins of Waycliff House, on the 14th inst., I missed some copper wire which was fixed to some posts and trees in the garden.

I took a piece of that which was left to the police, the wire produced is the same as that I missed, it was worth 3s. PC Kiddy, 49, County Constabulary deposed: From information I had received I inquired of Mr Apted if he had bought any wire and from what he told me, took the prisoner into custody, and told him the charge to which he made no reply. The prisoner elected to have his case disposed of by the bench and pleaded guilty- sentenced to six weeks imprisonment.

GO 135 17 July 1857 Third to second class Constable

1858 4th May Sussex Advertiser: Surrey County Sessions May 1st: Thomas Liberty was charged with **stealing a quantity of potatoes** belonging to his employers, Messrs Ellis of Shalford. Mr Edwin Ellis stated the prisoner was in the employ of his brother and himself. On the previous (Friday) morning he missed a quantity of potatoes and suspecting the prisoner went to the stable where he saw his basket standing. He opened it and found it contained potatoes of the same sort as those missing. He left the basket there until night and when the prisoner went home followed him and asked what he had in his basket; upon his opening it saw the same potatoes that he had found that morning. The prisoner was given into the custody of PC Kiddy at Shalford. The prisoner said the potatoes had been put into his basket by a lodger at his hose and were some dug from his garden. This was manifestly untrue as they were of a different sort.

PC Kiddy corroborated the latter part of the evidence and further deposed to finding potatoes in the prisoner's pockets. The prisoner admitted having the potatoes in his basket, but he did not steal them. A 'chap' that lodged in his house had told him he had dug them up and placed them in his basket. Thomas Cooper, the 'chap' alluded to, was the sworn and said he knew nothing about the potatoes. He had never told Liberty he had dug them up or placed them in his basket. The magistrates convicted the defendant and sentenced him to two months hard labour in the House of Correction.

1858 8th May West Surrey Times Guilford County Bench- Wood stealing at Shalford- William Edwards was charged with **stealing wood** at Shalford. George Carter, a workman in the employ of Mr Hull said on Thursday 29th April, he missed from his master's premises a quantity of wood, he accompanied the constable to the house of the prisoner and there found the missing wood, part of which he produced, the wood being marked with Mr Hull's initials. PC Kiddy corroborated and said they found the wood concealed behind some sawdust in the prisoner's shed. The prisoner said he took it from the wharf, and afterwards said he bought it off Currier at the wharf. The witness sent for Currier who said in the presence of the prisoner, that he had not sold him any wood. James Currier was called and said he was wharfinger of Stonebridge Wharf and he never sold any wood to the prisoner. The prisoner was committed for trial.

1858 26th June West Surrey Times: Guildford County Bench Monday: **Drunkenness**: Robert Richmond, a cattle salesman of Dorchester was charged by PC Kiddy with being drunk and disorderly at Shalford on Sunday and was fined the usual amount with costs, which was paid.

1858 10th July West Surrey Times Guildford County Bench July 3rd- Charge of **burglary:** Sidney Atfield, an old offender was brought up with being concerned in two burglaries. The following evidence was taken. Sarah King, a young woman keeping a baker's shop at Albury said on the night of 1st May, previous to retiring to bed she saw the doors properly locked up and during the night heard a little thumping noise but thinking it might have been a cat took no notice of it. On the following morning she found that she had been robbed of tobacco, a piece of cooked beef, a small basket, a cannister which had contained sweetmeats which were lying on the counter and a little money from the till, consisting of 4 penny and 2 halfpenny pieces and coppers but she did not know how much. George Woods a baker in the employ of the last witness said he got up about 5 o'clock and found the parlour window open and testified to having lost some wearing apparel and domestic utensils. PC Kiddy deposed to apprehending the prisoner at Shalford on the 26th when he found the coat and can produced in his possession. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Assizes. Another charge was preferred against the same prisoner for **breaking into the house of John Newman of Albury Heath** on 21st ult. He was committed on this charge.

1858 24th July West Surrey Times: Guildford County Police: Monday 19th: **Hawking goods without a license**: Nicholas Baker, a hawker was charged with the above offence. PC Edward Kiddy deposed to having seen the prisoner hawking his goods from house to house that

morning in the parish of Shalford. The prisoner promised not to offend again and was discharged.

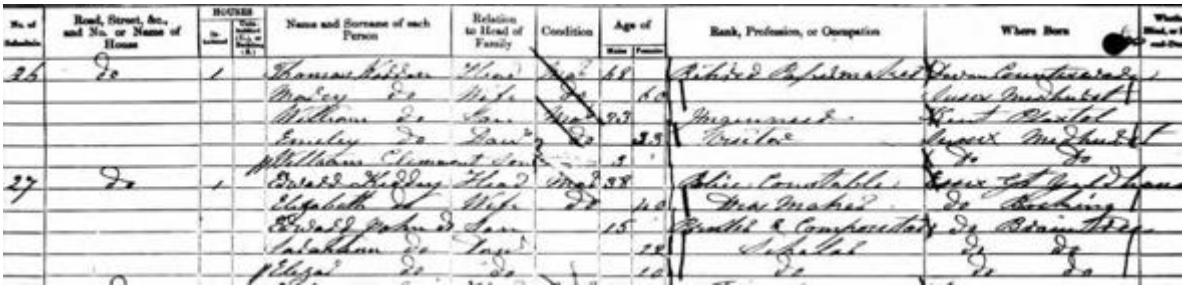
1858 24th July West Surrey Times: Tuesday 20th – Charles Musgrove was charged by PC Kiddy with being a **deserter from 16th Regiment** of Foot and was ordered to be sent back to the camp.

1859 15th March Sussex Advertiser: Guildford: **Juvenile Housebreakers**: William Bridger aged 9 years and John Bridger aged 12years were charged with breaking into a dwelling house at Shalford and committing a felony therein. Mary Boxall, housekeeper to Mr George Watson stated that on Saturday afternoon last about three o'clock she left the house and upon returning at four, found the shutters had been opened and afterwards missed a sovereign and 10s 6d and 4s and 6d in silver from a chest of drawers which had been opened. PC Kiddy stated that he went to the house and found that a pane of glass had been taken from the back window and outside he saw some boy's footprints. In consequence of something he had heard he apprehended the prisoners who live with their mother at Shalford. He took the shoes the elder prisoner was wearing and on the Sunday morning compared them with the tracks in the prosecutor's garden, and found them exactly to correspond. Having received information that the eldest boy had been to Guildford about purchasing a gun, he proceeded to Mr Adsett's and ascertained that the boy had paid £1 10s for a pistol and given the name of Wood. The younger boy had told him the pistol was buried near the house and he found the pistol concealed with a box, both of which he then produced. They were concealed in a ditch.
By the Chairman: I did not caution the boy before he gave me the information. He took me to the place where these things were concealed. He told me that his elder brother and he had taken the money from Mr Watson's house.

Witness examination continued: Had afterward shewn the box to the prisoner and he told me he had taken it from Mary Boxall's house. The Chairman addressing the mother of the prisoner remarked it was a very distressing case for the bench to deal with. The magistrates had heard a very bad account of the elder boy and intended to remand him to the following Saturday in order that the police might make further enquiries respecting him. As for the younger prisoner they should **send him that night to the police station and order that he be whipped** on the following morning and sent home.

1859 24th September West Surrey Times: Official examination of the local schools and institutions in the art of drawing – Results for national schools lists Edward Kiddy (jnr) of Shalford with a 'fair' or honourable mention.

1861 Census for Shalford lists Edward Kiddy, a police constable living with his wife Elizabeth and three children.



1861 27th July Sussex Agricultural Express Guildford County Magistrates 22nd July: Caught in the Act: Benjamin Bullen was charged with **stealing a duck**, the property of James Grant of Shalford. It appeared that PC Edward Kiddy caught Bullen in the very act of running away with the duck. A remand to Saturday's bench was given.

1862 10th May West Surrey Times: County Bench May 3rd: William Baigent and James Stone were charged with **stealing eleven pieces of rawhide** the property of Mr Ellis, tanner of Shalford. Edward Kiddy, one of the County Constabulary deposed that that morning he was watching Mrs Weaver's house at Chinthurst, in the parish of Shalford. He saw Baigent get out of a van and go on to the premises. He saw Stone who worked on the premises join him and shortly afterwards Baigent drove off. The witness asked what he had done with the pieces of skin, he denied having them but afterwards admitted he had stolen them, and said he hoped Mr Ellis would forgive him.

Mr Ellis deposed that for some time past he found parts of the hides gone when they arrived at his premises. From information he received he thought it right to watch Mrs Weaver's premises, and he heard Stone sat to the other prisoner that there was a good lot for him today. He gave this information to the police. He matched the pieces produced with some skins and one of them matched. The value of the pieces was about 1d.

The Station Master at Shalford stated that 95 hides came down by South Eastern Railway and they were sent by the prisoner Baigent to Mr Ellis's premises. Stone was discharged, on his own recognisances on promising to appear on Saturday next and Baigent was committed for one month.

1863 31st January West Surrey Times Guildford County Bench January 24th: **Robbery by a lunatic**: John Attwood, a quiet abstracted looking man who described himself as a coke dealer of Birmingham was charged on remand with **stealing a goose,** property of Mr Chalcraft of Shalford. PC Kiddy deposed: On the 21st inst., from information received I overtook the prisoner near Shalford. He was carrying a bundle and upon examining it found that it contained a goose., which had apparently just been killed. I afterwards found that Mr Chalcraft of Shalford had lost a goose. William Chalcraft: I lost a goose on Thursday. The policeman brought a goose to me, and it was my property, as it was marked on the foot. The goose was worth quite 10s to me as it was in a good laying condition. The defendant's wife appeared and said that she had come up from Birmingham this morning in consequence of a telegraphic message she had received. Her husband had left home on Sunday last, and she had not since

seen him until the morning nor did she know when he left home where he was going. The defendant who it appears is a lunatic was ordered to be sent back to Birmingham.

1863 24th October West Surrey Times: Guildford Magistrates Clerk's Office October 19th - Vagrancy- Elijah Hugett was charged by PC Kiddy with **sleeping in a straw rick** the property of Mr Davis in Shalford, at a quarter before two on the morning of the preceding day- Discharged.

1863 14th November West Surrey Times: Guildford County Magistrates Office November 9th **Drunkenness** at Shalford: John Vickers was charged with the following offence. PC Kiddy stated that about half past one o'clock on that morning he found the prisoner sitting on the step of the toll bar gate house in the parish of Shalford. He was very drunk, and his head was cut and bleeding very much. He took him to Mr Taylor, surgeon and had his head dressed, and afterwards conveyed him to the station. Ordered to pay 5s on Saturday next.

1865 1st April Sussex Advertiser Surrey Lent Assizes: Charge of **Highway Robbery**: James Harrington, 27, weaver and Charles Russell, 34, mat maker were charged with feloniously assaulting George Thompson and stealing from him one boot and the sum of 4s at Shalford. The prosecutor lives in Wonersh near Guildford. Between 12 and one o'clock on the night of 12th September, he had a basket and a bundle and was going home when at Shalford he met Harrington who knocked him down and pulled his shoe out of his bundle and stole 4s out of his pocket. He struggled very much, and a man came by. The witness said to Harrington 'You've got my boots' and he said, 'You are a liar' and kicked him on the hip. The other man said something but the witness being confused could not recollect what. Harrington got away and the other prisoner did not attempt to stop him. Cross examined he said he had been employed at the same place as Harrington. He had called at two public houses on his way home and was drinking with him in the 'Jolly Farmer', Guildford. He was quite sure he brought the boots out with him; Harrington was not sober. He struck the witness before he took the boots, witness did not know whether he flung them into a field or not. He had about seven pints of ale altogether but was not drunk.

A witness named Moore stated that he was on the road near Guildford about half past twelve and heard a noise like as of someone being throttled, he saw the prisoner Harrington on top of the prosecutor and pulled him off., the prisoner Russell was also on him. Harrington had in his hand two boots; Russell stood I the road. Witness seized Harrington telling him he as a policeman, the prisoner asked him to let go and threw the boots away. Russell stopped in the road all the time they were struggling together. Harrington drew a knife, but Russell said, 'None of that; throw it away'. Witness gave PC Kiddy the boots in the presence of the prisoners. PC Edward Kiddy deposed that on the night in question he was on duty on the road near Guildford when the last witness said Harrington had been robbing Thompson, witness **handcuffed him** and on telling him the charge he made no reply. Russell followed by their side. On searching the prisoners witness found 2s 2d on Harrington and 4s 2d on Russell. After a few words from the Judge the jury found a verdict of not guilty against both prisoners and they were acquitted.

1865 16th September Surrey Advertiser: Guildford Special County Bench: **Who stole the duck**? Joseph Clarke, a discharged soldier from Bramley and Oswald Ellis, shoemaker of Spital Street were charged with stealing one live duck from Shalford Common, the property of Mr Farmer, butcher of Bramley. PC Kiddy deposed: One-night last week I was on duty at Shalford Common. I heard a noise of someone driving ducks and five minutes afterwards saw the two prisoners. I saw Clarke with something in front of him and found a duck with him. I attempted to take him into custody. **He resisted for twenty minutes** and was abetted by the other prisoner Ellis. The porter at S E Railway came to help me. Clarke wanted to compromise the matter. Mr Farmer of Bramley identified the duck as his property. On Thursday evening he counted the ducks and on Friday morning he missed two.

Ellis said the prisoner had the duck and he knew nothing at all about it. He was never charged before with any dishonesty and it resulted simply from having fallen into Clarke's company that he found himself in his present unpleasant position. Clarke said he had no statement to make. The Bench after cautioning Ellis about the evil of getting into bad company, discharged him and sentenced Clarke to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

1865 9th December Surrey Advertiser: Shalford-: Before the County Bench on Saturday last, Henry Arthur Harfield, an intelligent looking **boy aged about 14 was charged with stealing a sack.** Police Constable Kiddy deposed that he met the prisoner near Shalford and suspecting he had come dishonestly by a sack which he carried, stopped him. The prisoner afterwards acknowledged that he stole it. John Mills, foreman to Mr Chitty, miller, identified the sack as the property of the latter. The prisoner's aunt, a respectable looking woman from London said she had kept the boy up until two months ago when he was sent down to his uncle in Shalford who took every care of him. She stated she had got him several places in London, but he was an idle boy and would not do his errands properly. It appeared that having left his uncle's at Shalford he went to a low lodging house in Quarry Street and supported himself by selling water cresses, often only obtaining one penny with which to buy bread for himself. The boy's mother and father were dead. The boy's uncle said he had bought him new clothes, but he later pawned or sold them all and then ran away from his house. The Chairman said it was a very sad thing to see a boy so young and so respectably reared in such a position. He must go to the House of Correction for one month.

1866 November 3 Surrey Advertiser: Shalford: Sad End: **An inquest** on the body of Thomas Worsfold, aged 73 years was held at the Queen Victoria Inn. A boy named George Shefford, aged 10 years, said he was walking along the riverbank about 8 o'clock on Thursday morning when he saw a man lying in the water with his feet on the riverbank. He fetched PC Kiddy and saw him, and three others take the dead body out of the water. He knew it to be the body of Thomas Worsfold. Thomas Worsfold, nephew of the deceased said: I live at St Catherine's and on Thursday evening last, about 5 o'clock on my return from wok I received a message from my uncle that he wished to speak to me at the "Ship Inn" St Catherine's. I went there and had several glasses of beer with him, he paid for it out of the purse now produced. I saw him leave about a quarter past six in the evening and he walked slowly over the hill leading to Godalming. He was not drunk but a little 'freshified' I thought he was quite capable of taking care of himself

although he was very short sighted. The watch produced was his. Thomas Gibbs, landlord of the 'Ship Inn' deposed: The deceased came into my house about three o'clock on Thursday afternoon and had several pints of beer, he did not drink it all himself but gave several glasses away. I saw him look at the watch, produced, which was then going, and he said the correct time was a quarter past four. He left soon after six o'clock. He was not drunk. Mr Parsons, surgeon of Godalming deposed: I have examined the body of the deceased externally and I find no marks of violence. There are a few scratches about the face occasioned no doubt by his falling. The body had the appearance of bodies usually found drowned. PC Kiddy said there were no signs of any struggling in or near the place where the body was found. The jury then returned a verdict of '**Found Drowned'.**

1866 17th November Surrey Advertiser: Guildford: **Drunkenness:** William Haynes was fined 5s at the magistrate's clerk's office for having been drunk and violent on the previous night in the Shalford Road. PC Kiddy proved the case.

1867 23rd February Surrey Advertiser: Shalford: At the Magistrates' Clerk's Office Guildford: Peter Emery was charged with **sleeping in an outhouse**. PC Kiddy deposed that he found the prisoner sleeping in a hay loft at Shalford, the property of Mr G Davis. The prisoner had no visible means of subsistence and did not give a good account of himself. The prisoner was discharged with a caution.

1867 6th July Surrey Advertiser: Shalford: A new feature in the shape of a **public picnic** was organized by Shalford Institute and Cricket Club. It took place at Shalford Park. Mr Kiddy, the village constable, and PC Upfold from Bramley were on the ground but so thoroughly was order maintained that what might have been an onerous duty must have been to them one of enjoyment.

1867 5th October Elizabeth Kiddy aged 49 years was **buried** at St Mary's Shalford.

1869 11th December Surrey Advertiser: Shalford: **Fall of a tree:** On Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock, a fir tree which had long stood near thee turnpike gate, fell with a loud crash across the high road. The Rev H B Power and a young gentleman (the latter on a bicycle) had passed by not a minute before the tree fell. PC Kiddy and a man named Moore quickly removed the obstruction.

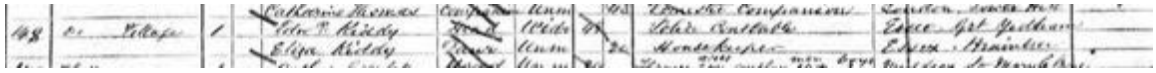
1870 20th August Surrey Advertiser: Shalford: **A drunken and foolish frolic**: At the County Bench on Saturday, Alfred Cummings a respectable looking young man was charged with stealing a pair of boots at Shalford on 11th inst. George Whitburn, living in Shalford deposed that on Thursday night, the 11th inst., he was sitting in the Sea Horse when prisoner and another man came in. They had a pint of beer and afterwards ordered a pot of beer. Mrs White the landlady refused to draw more as she wanted to close the house. Mrs White went out into the back kitchen and closed the parlour door. As soon as she was gone the prisoner went to this door and rapped and said he wanted a quart of beer which he had paid her for. Mrs White did not come to the door, and he saw the prisoner take something off a box almost opposite the bar

door and put it into his pocket. When he came out, he was in a hurry to go. He noticed a projection in his trousers and pointed it out to the other young man. The prisoner went out the front door and he followed him. He took out what he had in his pocket and put it in a seat under the window. The prisoner went back in, and he went to see what it was and found a pair of boots. Donald Fraser Reynolds, a young gentleman who was staying at the Sea Horse Shalford identified the boots as his property. PC Kidy,49, deposed that he took the prisoner into custody. He was not sober. It appeared the prisoner came from London and was a witness in a Nisi Prius case at the Assizes. He elected to be summarily dealt with and made a long statement in which he denied stealing the boots. The landlady questioned him about them but said she thought it was all a drunken frolic. The Chairman said the Bench would give the prisoner the benefit of the supposition that the case had arisen out of a drunken frolic, and he would be discharged.

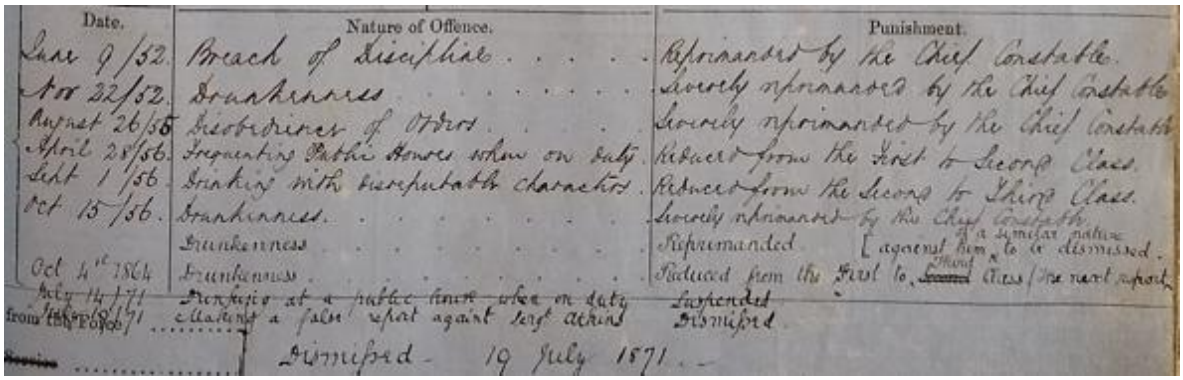
1870 10th December West Surrey Times/Surrey Advertiser: Shalford. **Discovery of a body of an infant**: Considerable excitement was created in this parish on Monday by the report, unhappily too well founded that the dead body of a child had been discovered that morning in Chinthurst Lane. It appears two men named Etherington and Raggett were at work in the lane when they noticed small bundle in a holly bush which excited their curiosity and they took it out of the bush with a shovel, when they found it contained the remains of an infant, in such an advanced state of decomposition as to lead to the conjecture that the child must have been dead for a long time. PC Kiddy's attention was immediately called to the spot, and he removed the bundle to the Queen Victoria Inn where an inquest was held on Wednesday morning.

At the inquest after the evidence of James Etherington as to the discovery of the body Mr William Parson, surgeon of Godalming deposed: I yesterday examined a bundle shown to me by PC Kidddy and found a variety of bones. I had the principal portion of them washed, there was no flesh on them, and they were covered in maggots. I took them home and examined them ad found I could identify the greater portion of the head, ribs, the lower half of the jawbone, blade bone, one collar bone and some of the bones which form the thigh, leg and arm. I could not possibly tell whether they belonged to a male or female but could tell it was a child by the bones of the skull. The bones were covered in filth and the child must have been dead for months. I cannot say whether it had arrived at maturity, my impression is that it had not. PC Edward Kiddy deposed. On Monday morning at eleven o'clock I received information which caused me to proceed to Chinthust Lane where I received a bundle from James Etherington. I searched it and thought the contents were the remains of a child. It was wrapped in an old bit of cloth or apron which was in such a rotten condition that I could not distinguish any mark whatever. The jury at once returned an open verdict, the entire proceedings not lasting more than half an hour.

1871 Census for Shalford lists Edward Kiddy, a police constable, widower living with his daughter Eliza.



1871Dismissed with ten previous discipline offences, for making a false report to Police Sergeant Atkins. On October 4, 1864, it had been decided should there be a further report of drunkenness he would be dismissed. There was in 1871 and he was dismissed.

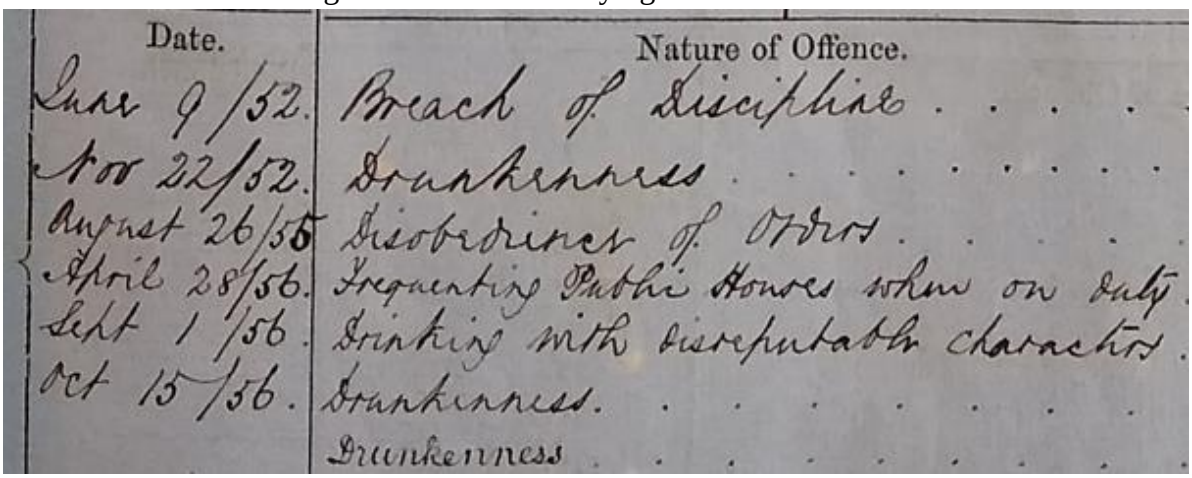


Date.	Nature of Offence.	Punishment.
June 9/52.	Breach of Discipline	Reprimanded by the Chief Constable.
Nov 22/52.	Drunkenness	Severely reprimanded by the Chief Constable
August 26/56	Disobedience of Orders . . .	Severely reprimanded by the Chief Constable
April 28/56.	Frequenting Public Houses when on duty.	Reduced from the First to Second Class.
Sept 1/56.	Drinking with disreputable characters.	Reduced from the Second to Third Class.
Oct 15/56.	Drunkenness	Severely reprimanded by the Chief Constable
	Drunkenness	Reprimanded [against him & to be dismissed.
Oct 4th 1864	Drunkenness	Reduced from the First to Second Class / the next report of a similar nature
July 14/71	Drunkenness at a public house when on duty	Suspended
July 19/71	Making a false report against Sergt Atkins	Dismissed
	Dismissed - 19 July 1871. -	

July 14/71 Drunkenness at a public house when on duty Suspended
July 19/71 Making a false report against Sergt Atkins Dismissed.
Dismissed - 19 July 1871. -

1871 22nd July West Surrey Times: Shalford: **Dismissal of an old Police Officer**: After a servitude of 20 years in this parish, PC Kiddy has been summarily dismissed from the force, on we believe a charge of intoxication. His dismissal took place on Wednesday and on Thursday morning he removed his goods and went, no one knows where. After so long a service it is to be regretted the officer was not more cautious in his conduct. He would soon have been entitled to a pension.

It can be seen from his service record that 1856 was a year of crisis for the officer and may be associated with the beating he received when trying to arrest deserters.



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	Drunkenness . . . . .

It is worth repeating this newspaper report at this point in the life story of this officer with the thought that this serious incident may have sapped his confidence and driven him further down the spiral of drink and discipline. He certainly had a poor discipline record.

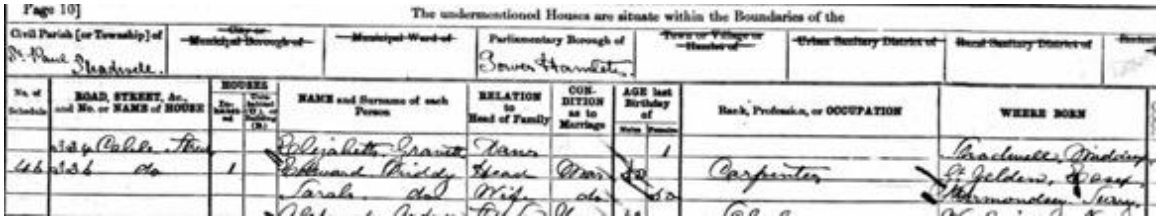
It was in 1856 on 5th August as reported in the Sussex Advertiser, Guildford County Police Business on Friday 1st August. The report of a savage attack upon PC Kiddy in his home village of Shalford. Not only did Kiddy suffer an assault by two soldiers he overcame them, handcuffed

them and took them the two miles or so to Woodbridge Road police station in the middle of Guildford. James Clark and John Thomas Smith, privates belonging to 38th Regiment of Foot were charged with deserting from the Corps. It appears that the prisoners were met by PC Kiddy at Shalford about 10 o'clock the previous evening, who suspecting they were deserters requested them to produce their passes, this the prisoners promised to do, and they retired under a lamp for that purpose when Clark suddenly struck the officer across the face with his belt, inflicting a severe injury just below the eye. The other prisoner afterwards struck him, and **both resisted very violently before they were secured by the constable who ultimately marched them to Guildford**. The Magistrates ordered the prisoners to be committed to the County Police Station to await an escort.

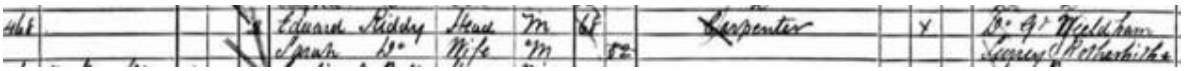
1874 6th September Edward Kiddy, whose father was John Kiddy a toll collector and Sarah Elizabeth Anderson whose father was John William Brasier were **married** at All Saints West Ham, Essex. Sarah had previously been married firstly to John Augusta Wildy at Rotherhithe in 1845, John died in 1847 and then to John Anderson in December 1854 at Stepney.

1878 28th September at Christ Church Rotherhithe Sarah Ann Kiddy **married** William Henry Hewitt Cox and Eliza Kiddy married Edgar Scillitoe, their father was Edward Kiddy, a carpenter.

1881 Census for Cable Street Shadwell, London lists Edward Kiddy, a carpenter aged 58 years living with his wife Sarah aged 50 years and stepson Alexander Anderson aged 13years.



1891 Census Grafton Road West Ham, Essex lists Edward Kiddy, a carpenter aged 68 years living with his wife Sarah aged 52 years.



1893 April/May quarter Edward Kiddy **aged 71years died** in West Ham, Essex registration district.

1903 January/ March quarter Sarah Kiddy Aged 74 years, born about 1829 died in West Ham, Essex registration district.

Superintendent Clarence Edgar Campion of the Metropolitan Police

This officer was not associated with the Surrey Constabulary, but details of his service was sent by Barrie Friend, battlefield tour guide and military historian, and is well worth reminding people of the service of some of predecessors.

Clarence was appointed to the Metropolitan Police in 1914 serving during World War as a Captain in the Royal Flying Corps. After returning to the Metropolitan Police, he worked extensively in the Criminal Records Office and became famed for 'never failing to spot a face'.

Due to the pillaging by French port works of supplies, petrol, and ammunition for the BEF in early 1940, he was sent to France under a special arrangement with the Surette, to investigate these wholesale thefts and was given the rank of Major for the duration of his secondment. He chose his own staff, seven detective sergeants and eleven detective constables all of whom were granted the rank of lieutenant and listed as a member of the General List – officers not attached to a particular military unit.

Clarence was killed by machine gun bullets during a German air raid on a French coastal town on the 20th of May 1940. He is now remembered with honour on the Dunkirk Memorial. He was born in 1892 Camberwell, marrying in 1916 Leonie Debruyne from Cassell. His address when he died was 11, Newbury Gardens, Stoneleigh.

1870 Map of southwest Metropolitan Police District including boundary with Surrey Constabulary

In 1839, the MPD was expanded to a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross. In 1865 three more divisions were created: W (Clapham), X (Willesden), and Y (Highgate). F Division was abolished by the late 1860s and its territory merged into E Division. From 1869 onwards the Met's Divisions were grouped as Districts, each initially headed by a District Superintendent.

Superintendent Phillip Samuel Sargent
Bath and Essex Police
Surrey Constabulary Appointment Number 5
One of the Original 100
9 January 1851- July 1851
Superintendent Lincoln and Buckinghamshire
Died 1870

Jenny Tuffs

1821 Phillip Samuel Sargent was born in County Cork Ireland, (1851 Census born Somerse) his parents were Samuel and Maria (nee Adams) Sargent. Samuel was in the army and in 1830's was stationed in St Servan France, where two of his children were born. By 1841 the family were living in Guernsey in the Channel Islands, but Phillip was not with them. When Samuel the father moved to Somerset, he decided the whole family were born there and thus causing confusion in later Census documents.

1842 4th June Philip S Sargeant (Sargent) joined Essex Police, he was given collar number 150 and described as 5ft ten and a half tall, age 22 years, single born County Cork with no occupation.

With a meteoric promotion on **1st September 1842** Sargent was promoted to Inspector, his conduct being recorded as good. No occupation given does not preclude pervious police service possibly Irish Constabulary

1842 2nd September Essex Standard: Chelmsford Petty Sessions August 26th: Mr Henry James Taverner, landlord of the King's Head, Chelmsford was charged on the information of Superintendent Anderson that he on 24th August and at divers other times, at a late hour of night did wilfully and **knowingly permit and suffer disorderly conduct in his said house** by causing and promoting and permitting divers men at unseasonable and unlawful times and hours in the night to remain therein drinking and making divers loud and annoying sounds and noises, and otherwise misbehaving themselves to the great damage and common nuisance of her Majesty's subjects there residing, inhabiting and passing, and against the peace, contrary to the tenor of his license for maintaining good order and rule in the said house whereby he had forfeited the sum of £5.

Defendant appeared in court with Mr Lane, his solicitor. Wm Clark, a policeman deposed that about half past one in the morning of the said 23rd he was near the Black Boy Inn when Inspector Sargent asked him what had caused the noise he had heard. Witness replied it was made by a party at the King's Head, they went to the parlour windows of the house and after listening ten minutes they knocked at the door, many persons were singing and making a great noise at the end of each song by knocking on the tables. The noise began to be very loud about half past twelve o'clock and continued two hours, he could hear it as far as the Shire Hall and

beyond the old Bridge in the other direction. Mr Taverner came to the door and the Inspector said to him 'I wish you would keep a little still', Taverner replied 'You are the first inspector that ever came to tell me about my house, and you have no business to interfere with me. I'm a great rate payer and all you can do is fine me £5' and he added that he did not care if it was £20, and that all the persons in the house were two commercial gentlemen and some respectable tradesmen of the town. He said he would keep his house open all night if he pleased. The Sergeant replied' that he did not care if he did, so as he did not disturb the peaceable inhabitants. Defendant said his neighbours would say nothing about it for he dealt with them all. Mr Taverner then shut the door and the noise became greater. They afterwards saw two or three persons come out of the house and one of them pointing at the witness and Inspector said, 'There's two of the ------ standing on the bridge now'. About three o'clock the company from the house separated making a great noise, halloing and using very bad language.

Mr Lane, after cross examining this witness objected to the mode in which his evidence was produced (The practice of this session is to take down in writing the evidence before the Court sits, and when the case comes on for the hearing it is carefully read aloud to and confirmed by the witnesses in the hearing of the defendant. By this means a great deal of time is saved and the defendants have full opportunity of asking questions of the several witnesses)

Mr Lane said the evidence ought to be taken viva voce before the Magistrates in Court. Mr Bramston considered that the latter would be the most regular way and if Mr Lane persisted in his objection that course could be pursued now, but Mr Lane gave up the point.
Philip Samuel Sargent corroborated the testimony of Clark. He also stated that Mrs Taverner appeared to disprove of the nose and wished him to turn the people out. Defendant told the witness he ought to be cautious and before long he should find witness drunk as he had in his house and had put them on the straw. Mr King, living opposite afterwards told the witness he was awakened by the noise at two o'clock. Witness had seen common girls leave the house late at night.

Joseph Tombleson, a policeman, William Oakley, an inspector, and Richard Coulter all then gave evidence as to the disorderly conduct over a period of time. Mr Lane addressed the Bench and endeavoured to show the party on 23rd consisted of respectable tradesmen who had met as members of the cricket club and the noise was no more than that usually made at convivial meetings, by applauding songs and toasts. As to the prostitutes, they formed no part of the enquiry as there was nothing to show that on the night in question any had been seen and he trusted that being the case the Magistrates would consider a reprimand.

The defendant was convicted in the full penalty of £5 with expenses of 19s which was immediately paid. The defendant asked how he was to act if a number of railroaders and others found their way into his house. Mr Mildmay (a magistrate) replied that he would be justified in expelling any disorderly persons and if he could not conduct his house in a proper manner, he had better give it up. He thought that the thanks of the respectable inhabitants were due to Mr Anderson for bringing the case forward.

1849 10th September Sargent resigned from Essex Police. He then joined Bath Police.

1850 25th July Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette: The Watch Committee were employed on Friday in investigating a charge brought against Inspector Sargent and Inspector Dunne of the Bath Police Force of having **assaulted Cottle, a lamplighter** by striking him down on Pulteney Bridge at two o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst. The charge proved to be entirely groundless, it being shown that Cottle was mistaken in the identity of Inspector Sargent who was in bed at the time. Inspector Dunne was also exculpated from blame.

1850 31st October Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette: **Destructive fire at the flour mills** in Dorchester Street. Yesterday morning at about a quarter before two o'clock a fire broke out in the upper part of Kinston Mills, Dorchester Street in the occupancy of Mr Rickman. Within a few minutes the whole internal part of the building became one mass of flame., which spread so rapidly over the timber works, stock in trade and materials that in about twenty minutes the roof fell in and within an hour the whole premises except the walls were reduced to a heap of cinders and ashes.

As soon as the alarm was given to the police on duty, Inspectors Sargent and Goldsworthy with Sergeants Brooks and Brown took prompt and active steps for dispatching the truck of hose, with a large body of the force to the spot, but on their drawing the nearest fire plug, which is in Southgate Street opposite Somerset Street it was found as usual that the water had not been turned into the main and they had to wait a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes before the their services could be available in arresting the progress of the fire by the use of the hose pipe and by this time the ravages of the fire had attained a most alarming extent, threatening the utmost danger to the dwelling house adjoining in which the family resided and also to the good's shed of the Railway Station.

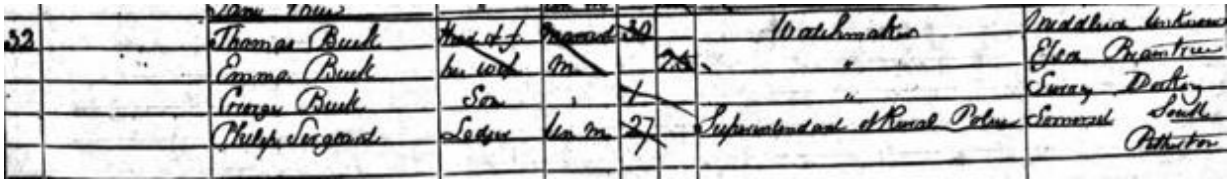
It was found to be utterly useless to attempt to save any of the property in the building. As soon as the hose and pipe were brought into operation the only useful purpose to which they could be directed was to pour water onto the part of the burning premises close to the dwelling house. After about an hour the flames subsided leaving a large mass of smoking embers and ashes. The premises were insured. It is due to the body of police present, about thirty in number to state their efforts in rendering all possible assistance were most energetic and unremitting, in particular, Inspector Sargent, who endeavouring to save some property and prevent the fire from communicating to the dwelling house had a narrow escape from injury by the fall of a portion of the roof while he was in one of the lower floors, but happily he only sustained a few bruises. The origin of the fire cannot be correctly ascertained as when the premises were closed at eight o'clock the previous evening, all was in a safe state.

By the **beginning of 1851** Inspector Sargent had left Bath Police and joined Surrey Constabulary.

1851 9th January Phillip Samuel Sargent aged 29 years was appointed to Surrey Constabulary and he was sworn in on 25th January.

1851 21st January South Eastern Gazette: Surrey Constabulary: Appointments included Superintendent Sargent late of Essex and now of Bath Police on a salary of £85.

1851 Census High Street Dorking Philip Sergeant aged 27 years, unmarried born South Petherton Somerset, superintendent of rural police is a lodger with Thomas Buck and family. North side of Dorking High Street.



1851 26th July: Sargent was permitted to resign from Surrey Constabulary owing to debt. The repeated communications which the Chief Constable has received for some months from Essex, Bath and Dorking he having left those places in debt together with the lax manner in which some of his duties have been performed is not for the responsible situation of a superintendent. Not wishing to injure his future prospects, permitted him to resign.

1851 18th October: Bucks Herald: Bucks Michaelmas Sessions: Appointments: Phillip Samuel Sargent, seven years in the Essex Constabulary Force and late in the Surrey County Constabulary at a salary of £75 to reside at Buckingham.

1853 Musson and Craven's Commercial Directory of Buckinghamshire and Windsor lists Phillip Samuel Sargent as superintendent of the County Constabulary and Inspector of Weights and Measures, Prebend End.

1853 15th October Oxford Chronicle and Reading Gazette/ Bucks Herald: Buckingham Divisional Petty Sessions: October 8th: Superintendents Sargent and High were severally sworn in **as high constables** for the 1st and 2nd Division of Buckingham.

1853 24th December Bucks Herald Buckingham: Divisional Petty Sessions: December 17th: **Driving without reins**: Thomas King of Brill, carter to Mr James Parsons, brewer, was charged by P S Sargent, superintendent constable, with driving without reins at Hillesden. Convicted and ordered to pay penalty and costs- £1 4s 6d or 21 days imprisonment. Allowed a month to pay.

1854 24th June Bucks Herald Buckingham: Division Petty Sessions: June 17th: **Selling bread without scales**. John Aris of Marsh Gibbon servant to Mr Edward Blake, baker was summoned charged by Mr P S Sargent, superintendent of police with selling and carrying out bread without proper scales. Fine and costs £1 3S. Paid.

1855 10th May Banbury Guardian: Buckingham Borough Petty Sessions May 8th: **Assaults:** Thomas Harris, carrier, Mixbury was charged with **assaulting Sarah Reed and policeman** Ray on the evening of Monday last. The evening the prisoner was near the mill at Tingewick

Bridge where his horse and cart were standing. A woman named Sarah Reed who lives with the prisoner was assisting him to load his cart when he became very furious by some unexplained cause and began to beat her severely over the head and shoulders. Policeman Ray seeing the assault being committed interposed to quell the prisoner's wrath for which he was set upon by the prisoner and severely assaulted. Superintendent Sargent, being near assisted Ray to take him into custody and today corroborated the policeman's statement. In defence the prisoner said he was so fresh that he did not know anything that had passed. He was convicted of the first charge and sentenced to pay a fine of £2 or be imprisoned to hard labour for two months. The assault against the policeman was not pressed and he was consequently acquitted of the charge. Harris was conveyed to goal.

1855 2nd June Oxford Journal: Buckingham Magistrates Clerk's Office: May 26th: Henry Sheppard a labourer of Beachampton was charged by Superintendent Sargent with **stealing a quantity of wheat,** the property of Mr Bartlett and was remanded until Saturday for further examination where he was found guilty and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment.

1855 1st September Buckingham Advertiser and Free Press: Buckingham County Magistrates Chamber August 25th Cherry Stealing: Four youth belonging to this parish were placed at the bar charged with **stealing some cherries from Stowe gardens**, the property of the most noble the Marquis of Chandos. The names of the offenders are Stanley, Enfield, Tompkins and Lamborn, the first of whom is pretty well known but not we are sorry to say for his general good conduct, and who it doubtless was tempted the other ones to commit the offence with which he stood charged. In order to colour the crime too they selected the Sabbath day, thus breaking the divine as well as human law.

The magistrates ordered Stanley to be imprisoned for two months with hard labour, Enfield and Tompkins for one month with a similar understanding as to the employment of their time and Lamborn in consequence of his youth and its being his first offence was fined penalty and costs of 18s 3d an discharged. On the culprits being removed from the bar to go to goal, the lad Tompkins evinced his dislike to the proceedings by refusing to go and on the necessity of his doing so being mildly represented by Superintendent Sargent, he forthwith commenced a passionate cry, lying down on the ground and yelling most vociferously that 'he wouldn't go to gaol'.

His objections were however overruled, and he was forcibly conveyed to his private apartments with Governor Giles at his mansion in the Cow Fair. The cries of the lad brought the paternal parent to the scene and his indignation being aroused at what he considered the ill treatment of his boy, he forthwith began telling them his mind and having collected a mob was brave enough to attempt a rescue and it is supposed he had the audacity to think he could frighten two stalwart police superintendents out of their presence of mind and take the prisoner from them. He even went to the length of shaking his fist at Mr Whadcoat, whose dignified forbearance put one in mid of the lion and the mouse. Tompkins senior, however was not permitted to show off his impunity and much to his amazement he very soon took the place of his son at the bar and seemed to stand a tolerably good chance of joining him at his Aylesbury 'retreat', the Bench

however dealt leniently with him and only fined him 2s 6d, advising him for the future to use his power and strength for his son's benefit in deterring him from the committal of that which is wrong.

1856 12th April Northampton Mercury: Buckingham Borough Petty Sessions: April 8th: **Drunkenness** Thomas Wooton, carrier was convicted of being drunk and using abusive language to police superintendent Sargent on Saturday last. Penalty and costs 14s 6d.

1856 25th October Bucks Herald Buckingham Borough Petty Sessions: October 18th: Breach of the Peace; John Stuchfield, Martin Lucas and William Neal were charged by superintendent Sargent with **fighting and committing a breach of the peace** at Tingewick. The charge against Neal was dismissed and the other defendants were convicted and fined 4s each and expenses. No more articles relating to Superintendent Sargent at Buckingham can be found after this time, and it is believed he went on to join Lincoln Police, possibly when it was formed in 1856.

Not related William Sargent Northants and Bucks

From David Thacker former Northamptonshire Police: William Sargent had been a servant at the Rectory at Deene (rather than Peterborough) when he joined Northamptonshire County Constabulary on 16 February1853, aged 25. He resigned on 6 June 1855.

1853 May 14: Northampton Mercury. This is a case of vagrancy when a "shallow cove" named McKenzie was detained by PC Sargent for begging in Pottersbury, Northants and seems to be a rare record of William's service in Northants. He was stationed on the borders of Bucks then, and presumably saw the grass was greener. Further: William was the son of servants Henry and Catherine nee Cave, born at Preston, Rutland in 1829, and baptised on 8 February1829. His wife, whom he married in 1853, was an older lady, born c 1817 and had been the housemaid at Deene Rectory. Elizabeth died in 1892 and he married Jannie/Jane Hearne in London in 1895. He died on 31 October 1909 and Jane died in 1945.[1]

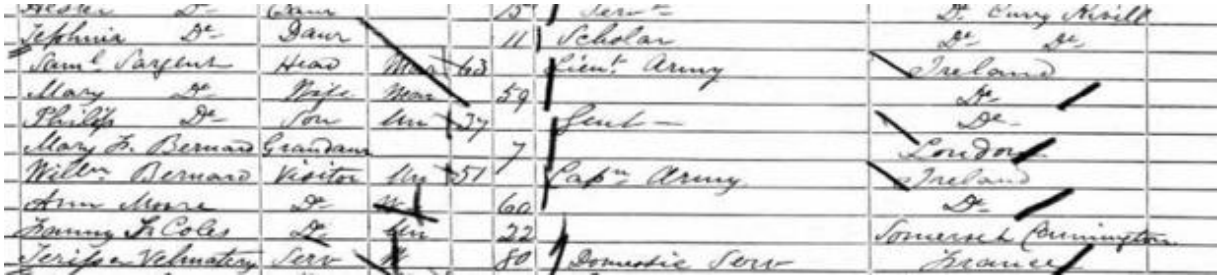
From Jennie Tuffs: About 1857 another man with the surname Sargent (who it appears was no relation) also joined the Buckinghamshire Police Force. He was William Sargent who in 1851 was a general servant and single man living in Peterborough Northants. In 1853 he married Elizabeth Pretty in Leicester and by 1861 was an inspector of police at Brill, Bucks. His obituary in Bucks Herald 6th November 1909 states he had active connections with the county police for 52 years being stationed in the Aylesbury Division at Brill, Olney and Chalfont St Giles before going to Wycombe for 25 years. Before this was a member of Northamptonshire police. In 1855 Bucks Herald 9th June - Stoney Stratford Petty Sessions June 1st. Wm Ratcliffe and John Ratcliffe, two brothers were charged by William Sargent, one of Northamptonshire police, with being drunk and disorderly at Potterspury for which they were fined 5s each and costs.

[1] Email from David Thacker to Robert Bartlett 22 May 2021

Several newspaper reports after 1856 refer to Superintendent Sargent and they all appear to be William Sargent.

Philip Sargent

1861 Census for Curry Rivel Somerset shows Philip Sargent, unmarried aged 37 years, born in Ireland, living with his father Samuel, a lieutenant in the army and other family members.



1866 4th August Samuel Sargent, the father of Phillip Samuel Sargent was buried at Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, London, he died in Hackney Registration District having retired from the army in 1865.

1870 July/September quarter Phillip Samuel Sargent died in Langport Registration District Somerset he was buried 28th July 1870 Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington London.

Family History

Father of Phillip, Samuel Sargent's military history from The National Archives

1809 60th Regiment of Foot (Duke of York's which became KRRC). Joined at age of 16 (1809) - Ensign 'without purchase' Appointed Lieutenant 1810

1818 7 February Ennis Chronicle: Marriage Samuel Sargent Esq., of Kilfinane Co Limerick to Maria youngest daughter of Roger Adams Esq., of Ballyannon. Three children but not consistent dates of birth.

1821: Philip Samuel: Born July/ September 1821: Mother Maria 1800 - 1861

1823: 1st Royal (? XXXX) Battery 1823 Half Pay but 'desirous of service'

1826: ' Have been in Ireland until January 1826 then Jersey and France' Document dated December 1826

1827: Sister Eliza born 1827 Galway; Sister Susanne born 1832 St Servan, Brittany

1832: Brother Samuel born 1832 St Servan France so likely to be brother of Philip and son of Samuel (1793- 1866)

1849: Served as Ensign in 91st, (1849) 51st, (1850),53rd and 63rd Regiments (1850)

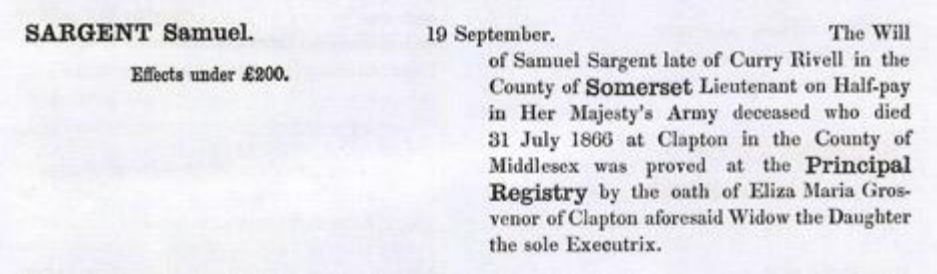
1851: Stationed 1851 in Madras; Campaign Medal: Indian Mutiny Samuel was awarded the India Medal as Samuel Tomyns Sargent

1857: A Samuel Tomigns (Tomyns) Sargent served as Captain 1857-1863 with 43rd Foot (TNA)

1866: Father Samuel 1793-1866 died Hackney. His death was reported in Western Gazette 10th August 1866 - Curry Rivel – on 31st ult., Captain Sargent of Stoneleigh Villa died at Clapton, surviving his wife, who died at the same place only a fortnight ago.

1870 Superintendent Philip Samuel Sargent: 1870 died Langport, Somerset; buried 28 July Abney Park Cemetery Stoke Newington

Samuel Sargent Will 1866



SARGENT Samuel.

Effects under £200.

19 September. The Will of Samuel Sargent late of Curry Rivell in the County of **Somerset** Lieutenant on Half-pay in Her Majesty's Army deceased who died 31 July 1866 at Clapton in the County of Middlesex was proved at the **Principal Registry** by the oath of Eliza Maria Grosvenor of Clapton aforesaid Widow the Daughter the sole Executrix.

Sergeant 15 Alfred Biddlecombe (PC106) Surrey Constabulary Appointment 334 January 9, 1858-30 September 1891 Pension b 1832 Popham, Hampshire d 1908 - Leytonstone, Essex

Many will be aware of William Biddlecombe number 1 in the appointment register and first chief superintendent and accomplished detective. The task was to discover if Alfred and William were related, a quest undertaken by Jean and Henry Pelham.

Alfred Biddlecombe joined the Surrey Constabulary on January 9, 1858, just a few months before the retirement of William Biddlecombe, the first chief superintendent of the Surrey Constabulary 1858 May 5.[2] This is an unusual name but despite extensive research by Jean and Henry Pelham no family links were found between the two Biddlecombes though both hail

[2] Surrey Constabulary General Orders Book 1 1851- GO 140

from Hampshire. There may well be a link, but it was not close enough for any relationship to be registered when Alfred joined.

From the appointment register held at the Surrey History Centre:

Alfred Biddlecombe, appointment 334 age 25 in 1887, height 5 feet 9 inches, florid complexion, brown hair and brown eyes with a scar on left cheek. Born in Micheldever, Hampshire. Single no children, a labourer last living at Twyford near Winchester employed by Mr Strugess a farmer of Twyford.

He states he has no relatives living in Surrey

Previously served Hants Constabulary from September to December 1857

Collar number 106 later 51.

Appointed January 9, 1858, as a third-class constable having been sworn on January 16, 1858, at Guildford by George Best Esq., and Colonel the Hon ME Onslow. First station Esher

Promotions

1859 January 1	Third Class Constable	Second Class Constable
1862 November 1	Second Class Constable	First Class Constable
1873 October 1	Constable First Rate of Pay	Sergeant £86.6s pa

Postings

1858 January 9	Appointed	Esher
1858 October 13	Esher	Byfleet
1860 August 28	Byfleet	Hersham
1865 June 21	Hersham	Cobham
1869 April 8	Cobham	Bagshot
1872 October 30	Bagshot	Merstham
1874 March 24	Merstham	Caterham
1878 February 20	Caterham	Godstone
1887 August 19	Godstone	Chobham

Cause and Date of Removal from the Force: Superannuated 30 September 1891
Conduct During Service Excellent

Parents: Father: John Biddlecombe – 1800-1871 Mother: Harriet Longman – 1801-1880

Alfred Biddlecombe

1841 Census: Living Woodmancott, Hampshire with parents, Alfred 9, Emma 3 and Mary 3 months. Father's occupation Ag Lab.

1851 Census: Living Kings Worthy, Hampshire aged 19 – Occupation Servant

1861 Census: Living Hersham Green, Walton-on-Thames, age 29, with wife Sarah aged 25. Occupation Police Officer

Married: 1861 – aged 29 at Pyrford, Hampshire to Sarah Collyer aged 25 years. Occupation Policeman. Father shown as John Biddlecombe – Labourer.

1871 Census: Living Bagshot Green, Windlesham. Aged 39, with wife Sarah aged 35, children Emily Elizabeth 9, Mary Eliza 8, Alfred John 4, Ann Harriet 1. Occupation Police Constable.

1881 Census: Living Station Cottage, Godstone aged 49, wife Sarah 44, Alfred John 14, Ann 11, Rosa 8. Occupation Police Sergeant.

1891 Census: Living Holly Bank, Chobham age 59 with wife Sarah 54. No children listed as living at home. Occupation Police Sergeant.

1892 Electoral Register: Vicarage Road, Chobham

1901 Census: Living Grove Green Road, Leystone, Essex. Shown as Father-in-Law, aged 69 – Widower/ Occupation Pensioned Policeman. Head of household – George Thomas aged 34, Mary Thomas aged 38 (probably) daughter and Daisy May aged 7 – niece.

1908: Probate: Death, Grove Green Road, Leystone, Essex. Probate granted to Alfred John Biddlecombe, Parcels Clerk.

Press Cuttings

1860 September 15: Kingston County Bench: John Baley was charged with **hawking** brooches without a licence by **PC 151 Biddlecombe** Surrey Constabulary in Walton. When asked for a license he did not have one. Sent to prison for 7 days and ordered the goods he was hawking to be confiscated.[3]

1860 November 24: Kingston County Sessions: Trespassing in pursuit of game. Two men were charged for trespassing at Walton on Thames on South West Railway land. PC 90 Foster Surrey Constabulary was on duty with PC Alfred Biddlecombe (**Note:** a coincidence – not Alfred the son of Superintendent Biddlecombe as he was not born until 1850) when he saw the men beating the furze for game. They had a gun, which they hid when they saw the police. Superintendent Bent prosecuted on behalf of the railway and the men were fined a £1 including expenses.[4]

[3] 1860 July 28 Surrey Comet
[4] 1860 November 24 Surrey Comet

1878 August 16: Croydon Advertiser and East Surrey Reporter: **Chaldon: Servant Girl Shot by a Boy:** On Monday Evans a simple looking country lad aged 16 was taken before Reigate Magistrates Clerk's office charged with causing the death of Annie Saunders a girl aged 21 on the previous day at Chaldon. PC Alfred Biddlecombe stationed at Merstham deposed that at quarter past two on Sunday afternoon he was called to Tolesworth Farm, Chaldon where a girl had been shot. He attended and found the body of Annie Saunders lying on the floor of the kitchen where the gun was lying. The girl was quite dead. She appeared to have died from a gunshot wound to her forehead. Her brains were scattered about the room. The prisoner and the deceased had been at the house, she was trying on his hat. The prisoner saw the gun hanging up. He took it down and pulled the trigger when the gun went off hurting his arm. He saw the girl lying there and he ran home. Colonel Goulbourn the magistrate remarked that he could not understand how the shot had gone through the girl's forehead unless the gun had been presented at her. The constable said he could only repeat what the prisoner told him/ There was a very large wound. The prisoner said he was holding the gun in a slanting position and the deceased was looking at him. The gun went off. He saw no cap on the gun. Remanded in custody

1880 June 12 Surrey Mirror: Using a cart without a name: Joseph Hort, Limpsfield was summoned for using a cart without a name painter thereon on the 24th ult., and his bailiff appeared on his behalf and pleaded guilty. Sergeant Biddlecombe proved the offence saying the cart was on the road between Blindley Heath and Godstone Station at 1030. Fine 2s with 18s costs.

1880 June 12 Surrey Mirror: **Death by falling out of a cart**; inquest held at Hare and Hounds concerning the death of James Gordon, chimney sweep who would have been 42 next month. After some evidence the jury retired to view the body. He was last seen on his cart slightly inebriated, before falling off and hitting his head and becoming unconscious. PS Biddlecombe who lived near the railways station came to his assistance and took charge of him. It appeared that a spring came off, the deceased looked over the side to see what had happened, the cart suddenly tilted, and he fell off. Police Sergeant Biddlecombe in evidence said that he took charge of the injured man who was quite unconscious, taking him to his house where he helped undress him. He was still unconscious when he left and never saw him alive again. Dr Pratt was called to the injured man's home where he was partially sensible with some injuries. He was taken into the doctor's care and he saw him every day. He first improved from the shock and other symptoms leading to his death indicated a compression on the brain. Accidental death.

1884 January 2 Surrey Comet: Drunk: Robert Mott of Hersham was summoned by PC Alfred Biddlecombe for being drunk on December 26th. On Saturday between noon and 1pm PC Biddlecombe was at the Barley Mow at Hersham when he saw the defendant on the highway outside the house. The prisoner came up to him and wanted him to drink from a pot. The defendant was the worse for liquor and the police officer told him he wanted nothing to drink. The defendant then began abusing and threatening the officer putting a fist in his face. Pleaded not guilty. First witness disagreed with the evidence of the police officer. Case was adjourned for the attendance of the landlady.

1887 September 17: West Surrey Times: Chobham: Remarkable Fatal Gun Accident: The Coroner held an inquest at Valley End Farm, Chobham, touching the death of Richard Wentman whose body was found near his residence last Friday morning with the top portion of his scull blown completely away. Deceased was a well-known farmer and was fond of shooting. James Roberts a labourer whilst ploughing saw the deceased out with his gun and after they parted, he heard a shot. The body was found by children who alerted Roberts who went to the scene. Police Sergeant Biddlecombe attended at 10am and found the back of the head of the deceased blown to pieces. There were two more cartridges and he saw a footprint by the gun. Dr Hope of Chobham was called and found the rear of the skull blown away and the rest of the head empty. Brain and skull were found on the hedge and 16 yards away. Verdict of accidental death having shot himself

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 Bungard Chertsey; Mr G Lambert, Dorking; F Pike, Farnham; E Redford, Godstone;

Inspector H Baker ,Chertsey; Henry Collis, Egham; James Dennett, Godstone Station; Henry Grey, Reigate; Edwin J King, Holmwood; William Woods, Leatherhead;

Police Sergeant W Alexander Ripley; **Alfred Biddlecombe Chobham;** James Brice Caterham; George Boon Weybridge; Cornelius Bundy Witley; Thomas F Chapman Haslemere; George Crooke Hersham; Turner Edgeler Cranleigh; Edwin Hackman Esher; James Heighes (sic) Frimley; Charles A Keys Woking; Henry Melmoth Godalming; Joseph Moore Guildford; William J Skinner Albury; Thomas Smith Horley; William Hatton Farnham.[5]

Sussex Agriculture Express 27 December 1891

Chief Constable Captain Henry Cadogan Hastings Guildford

Deputy Chief Constable Superintendent CW Barker Guildford

Inspector and Chief Clerk WH Bryant, Guildford

Superintendents: Chertsey A H Bungard; Dorking G Lambert; Farnham Frederick Pike: Godstone Edwin Redford.

[5] 1887 December 24 West Surrey Times

Inspectors: Egham Henry Collis: Leatherhead W. Wood: Reigate Edwin Hackman: Farnham H Baker: Guildford Howard H Page: Godstone Station James H Dennett: Holmwood, Dorking Edwin J King:
Sergeants: Albury, William Hatton: Caterham James Brice: **Chobham Alfred Biddlecombe**: Cranleigh JD Risbridger: Esher WT Skinner: Farncombe Henry Melmoth: Frimley James Heighes: Haslemere Thomas F Chapman: Hersham Turner Edgler: Horley Thomas Smith: Ripley Charles A Keys: Witley Cornelius Bundy: Weybridge George Boon: Woking William Alexander: Guildford Arthur Simmonds: Dorking Frank Scarterfield: Chertsey Edward Campbell: Knap Hill Edwin West: Elstead Thomas Fletcher: Godalming William J Marks.

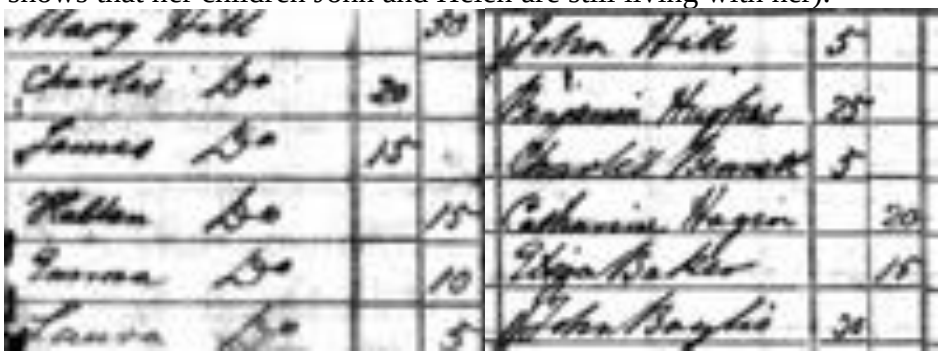
The Superintendents are also Inspectors of Weights and Measures for their respective districts excepting at Croydon at which town MR AJ Lane holds the post

Police Constable Charles Wainwright Hill
Staffordshire Police Sub-Inspector
Surrey Constabulary 9 January 1851
One of the First 100
Dismissed drunkenness
Committed crime and sent to Dartmoor Prison

May 6, 2021, Jennifer Tuffs formerly member of the Surrey Constabulary

1821 4th February Charles Wainwright Hill was baptized at Leigh Worcestershire, his parents were James and Mary Anne Hill

1841 Census: Chaddesley Cobett, Worcestershire. Charles is living with his mother Mary and siblings (Later census show Mary as using name Ann Mary, 1861 Census for St Nicolas Street Worcester shows that her children John and Helen are still living with her).



During 1840's Charles Wainwright Hill joined Staffordshire Police and remained there for eight years before **joining Surrey Constabulary in January 1851**. Staffordshire Record Office hold records of police officers from this time but no record can be found for Charles Wainwright Hill at this time.

1844 1st July Charles Wainwright Hill, whose father was James Hill married Ruth Myatt, daughter of Enoch Myatt at Stoke on Trent both were from Farr Green.

1845 19th October Caroline Mary Hill was baptized at Bagnall Staffordshire, she was born on 21st September 1845 and her parents were Charles Wainwright Hill and Ruth Hill.

1849 21st March Worcester Chronicle Stafford Assize: **Burglary** at Kingswinford – Joseph Ingram, John Dutton and Thomas Edwards were indicted for burglariously breaking into the dwelling house of James Noden on 18th February, last and stealing seven silver spoons, a pair of silver sugar tongs, four shawls, two scarfs, a silk handkerchief and other articles. James Wright was indicted for receiving a ham the property of Mr. James Noden, knowing it to have been stolen.

Mr James Noden said he was a coal merchant living in Kingswinford and he retired to bed about 10 o'clock on 17th February. About four the next morning he heard a noise in the house and called to his daughter and son in law, who got up. He went downstairs and saw a man at the back door whereupon he shouted 'Murder' and the man ran away. He went after him but did not succeed in catching him. Upon returning he saw another man coming from the house and when he arrived at the house saw the prisoner Ingram struggling with his daughter. He and his son in law then went to get help. Upon examining the premises, he found entrance had been effected in the roof of the brewhouse.

Mary Ann Noden, daughter of the prosecutor, stated she was the last person up in the house on the night of 17th February and that she fastened the doors before she went to bed about half past eleven o'clock. About four the next morning she was called by her father and on going downstairs met the prisoner Ingram by the cellar door and caught hold of him by his arms. He threw her down to the bottom of the passage, and when by the door she placed her feet against it to prevent him going out. He then stuck her three times on the face and head, when she loosened his arms and caught hold of the tail of his coat and called for assistance. She succeeded in retaining her hold until her father and brother-in-law came to help her.

John Scriven, deposed to living with his father-in-law, the prosecutor and seeing the last witness struggling with Ingram in the passage. The witness pushed Ingram into a chair and his father-in-law went for help. The prisoner was seen feeling in his pocket and imagining he may have a pistol the witness struck him with a poker. After feeling in his pockets, the witness found a 'jemmy' and several skeleton keys, which he replaced in the prisoner's pocket.

Abraham Harvey said that he searched the prisoner Ingram and found a 'jemmy' and thirty skeleton keys in his pocket and in afield about five hundred yards from the house he discovered several articles consisting of sheets, scarfs, shawls etc., which were identified as part of the stolen property.

Jos Jukes, police officer said he went to Dutton's house on 21st February about three o'clock in the morning and after knocking the door was opened by Edwards who was dressed. Dutton came downstairs and in reply to a question said he rented the house and the property therein belonged to him. The witness and policeman Hanbury then went upstairs and found a weather glass, a hat and pair of boots (produced) which were identified by Mr Noden as his property. A silver spoon and pair of sugar tongs were also found.

John Hanbury, policeman stated he went to the house of prisoner Wright at Brierley Hill on 21st February and found a ham which the prisoner said belonged to him and that he had bought it at Dudley on the 17th, the ham was produced and identified by the prosecutor's wife as part of the stolen property.

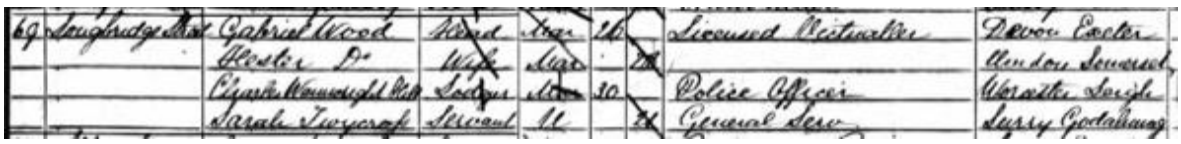
C W Hill sub inspector of police, deposed to receiving prisoners Dutton and Edwards into his custody on 21st February, when Edwards made a statement that Dutton and himself were engaged in the robbery at Noden's. Several witnesses were then called regarding the characters of the prisoners and after the Judge summed up the jury returned a guilty verdict against three prisoners but recommended Wright to mercy. After the trial directed Miss Noden to be called and after commending her for her courage **ordered a reward be given to her**.

Thomas Edwards and John Dutton were again indicted for stealing on 3 February, at the parish of Kingswinford, a horse cloth, saddle, two bridle and other articles the property of John Oakes. The articles were proved to have been in the possession of the prisoners at Bridgnorth on 8th February where they sold a horse cloth and a sursingle (a wide strap which runs over the back and under the belly of a horse, used to keep a rug or other equipment in place) to Mr. Price, a publican. A box they left there was opened on the 14th and a saddle and two bridles were found therein. (All the articles were produced and identified by the prosecutor as his property)

Charles Wainwright Hill deposed that when the prisoner Edwards informed him that Dutton and himself had been involved with the robbery at Noden's, he also said they had stolen a saddle, two bridles, a horse cloth and a sursingle at Oakes's. The prisoner Edwards in his defence said he found the saddle in an old bag when going from Brierly Hill to Dudley and that he took them to Bridgnorth. The learned Judge summed up the evidence and the jury, by his direction acquitted Dutton but returned a verdict of guilty against Edwards. There was another indictment against Dutton, which was not proceeded with. Ingram, Dutton and Edwards were each to be transported for the term of ten years and Wright imprisoned to hard labour for four months.

1851 9th January Charles Wainwright Hill **joined Surrey Constabulary** and he was sworn in on 25th January. He was aged 30 years and 6ft 1in tall and had previously served in Staffordshire police for eight years.

Also in the 1851 Census Hill is age 30 years, a police officer lodging with Gabriel Wood and his wife. It would seem he is waiting to be joined by family members.



1851 Census Hanley Stoke on Trent lists Ruth Hill and her daughter Caroline Hill living with Ruth's parents Enoch and Ann Myatt and other family members.

1851 21st October Caroline Mary Hill aged 6 years was **buried** at St Chad's church Bagnall Staffordshire.

1853 25th July Charles Wainwright Hill was **dismissed from Surrey Constabulary** for drunkenness.

1856 20th June Old Park Colliery, Dudley - Shaft Accident. The accident happened at no 20 pit which was owned by Lord Wood when eight men (aged between 13 and 20 years) were ascending in a skip and a link in the chain broke. They fell twenty-two fathoms to their deaths, six were killed outright and two others soon died from their injuries. The victims were found in what was described as a 'terrible huddle, bungled together and quite dead.

The inquest was held at the White Swan Inn, New Dock, Dudley when the only point in question was what had caused the chain to break. There were two types of chain used in the pit an ordinary round and a single link chain and a flat chain made of three links. The advantage of the latter was that there were three links and it lay flat on the winding drum and was less liable to slip. The part of the chain that went around the drum was flat and the part that went down the shaft was round. It was a link in the round part that broke.

Charles Wainwright Hill was employed to go round the collieries belonging to Lord Ward every week to examine the chains and adjust the machinery. He said he examined the chain on Thursday and did not see any defect. It turned out however that he had only looked at the chain as it was descending and ascending the pit and when shown some of the links by the Government Inspector, he agreed they were worn. The Inspector said the chains were very well made and that the iron was of excellent quality, but the lower part of the chain was very worn and that it was required by the Special Colliery Rules that the chain be examined link by link. After consulting for about two hours a verdict of 'accidental Death 'was recorded and the jury expressed their regret at the culpable negligence of the pit manager in not having the chain thoroughly examined adding that they recommended that flat chains should be used instead of round chains in all mines. A spokesman for the mine owners said that round chains would be discontinued.

1857 15th April Worcestershire Chronicle, Wolverhampton Chronicle, 18th April Staffordshire Advertiser and 20th June Manchester Times – **CAUTION AGAINST A SWINDLER**. Charles Wainwright Hill, who was employed for a short time inspecting the machinery, etc., at Lord Ward's Works near Dudley has ABSCONDED with some of his Lordship's property. He has a letter, which was given to him at this office to introduce him to the engineers at his Lordship's works, in pursuance of his duty, which he makes improper use of by showing it to persons for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretenses and which he has in some instances succeeded. He is about 6ft high and wears flannel jacket and trousers R Smith Priory Offices Dudley, 11th April 1857

1857 4th July Worcester Journal: Dudley Petty sessions- Extensive frauds. Charles Wainwright Hill, formerly a porter at the railway station and lately in the employ of Lord Ward as an inspector of engines was charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. Mr. G L Boddington appeared on behalf of R Smith Esq., his Lordship's mining agent. Mr. Boddington said there were about sixteen cases against the prisoner in different counties. He had been captured in Yorkshire the previous Saturday night, and if the Bench would consent to a remand, he would on Monday next bring a charge of felony and two cases of obtaining money under false pretences against him. He was ready to go into one case of obtaining money. Mr. James

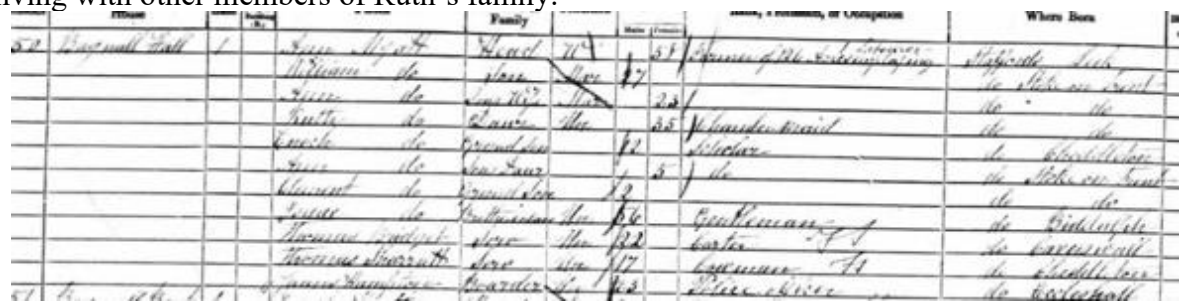
Curtis, a clerk in the employ of Messrs Parker and Hills, salt manufacturers of Stoke, near Bromsgrove was called. He said that on 25 February last the prisoner came to his office and represented himself as an inspector of engines for Lord Ward, and had business at hand, requesting the witness lend him 10s as he had not sufficient money to take him back to Dudley. On the strength of the prisoner's statement, he lent him the required sum. This evidence was considered sufficient for a remand and the prisoner who was refused bail was remanded until the next Monday.

1857 8th July Wolverhampton Chronicle: Dudley Petty sessions: **Robbery by servant**: At the Petty Sessions on Monday Charles Wainwright Hill, an engine inspector in the employ of Lord Ward was charged with stealing books etc., the property of his employer. From the evidence of Mr. R Smith, his lordship's agent, it appeared the prisoner was a weekly servant and had absconded taking with him books in which it was his duty to make entries, a pouch in which to carry them and a suit of flannel. The prisoner in a letter to Lord Ward had acknowledged his guilt. Mr. Boddington for the prosecution said that if the full term of imprisonment were inflicted in this case, he would endeavour to persuade the prosecutors on the other charges not to press them and the charge of obtaining money by false pretences from Mr James Curtis of Messrs Parker and Hill of Stoke near Bromsgrove was not proceeded with. The prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

1858 27th February Staffordshire Advertiser – Police Intelligence – Hanley- Applications under the **new Divorce Act**. Mr Moxon applied to the bench under this Act for protection for the earnings of Ruth Hill, wife of Charles Wainwright Hill who was formerly an officer in the county constabulary. The applicant who is the daughter of a respectable farmer at Bagnall, said her husband left her over seven years since, and during the whole of that time she had neither seen him nor heard from him. She was living with her father, a farmer at Bagnall who gave her £10 a year for the assistance she rendered him. Her friends wished to start her in a small way of business and therefore she applied to the court to protect from her husband what that business might realise. The bench granted the application.
It was then stated that a misapprehension appeared to have arisen in the minds of some persons that the court could grant divorces, that was not the case, all they could do was to grant protection to the earnings of women separated from their husbands.

1858 30th May, Clement Hill who was born 18th May 1858 was baptized at St Cad, Bagnall, Staffordshire, his mother was Ruth Hill, but no name was given for the father.

1861 Census for Bagnall Staffordshire lists Ruth and Clement now with the surname Myatt living with other members of Ruth's family.



1862 9th April Worcestershire Chronicle: Cleobury Mortimer Petty Sessions: Charles Wainwright Hill was **committed for trial** charged with having fraudulently obtained 10s from

A P Trow, esq, deputy clerk to the magistrates representing that he was a police officer from Kingswinford in search of a prisoner.

1862 4 July Shrewsbury Chronicle: Cleobury Mortimer: Obtaining **goods under false pretences**: Charles Wainwright Hill (41), clerk was charged with obtaining by false pretences from Adam P Trow, at the parish of Cleobury Mortimer, the sum of 10s with intent to cheat him of the same.

Andrew Moran: I am a police constable of the Shropshire constabulary stationed at Cleobury Mortimer. I remember on 20 March being sent for to the Talbot Inn. I saw the prisoner there, he said 'I'm the man that sent for you." He asked me to show him Mr Trow's office at the same time saying 'I don't want to be much in the street as I might be known' I went with him to Mr Trow's office., and he went upstairs to Mr Trow whilst I stayed below. He remained there about ten minutes and when he came down stated that if I would go with him to the King's Arms, he would tell me his business. When he got there, he said he was a police constable from Kingswinford in Staffordshire, and he was in search of a person who had broken into a cottage there. That he expected he was in the neighbourhood. He further stated that I knew as well as he did that an officer being two or three days from his station often ran short and that Mr Trow had put all that right. I asked him for his address, and he declined giving it me, but he said he would be in town next morning and would see me. We then parted. The prisoner was wearing a kind of tweed coat, with uniform trousers of Staffordshire police. He went way in a gig, in company with another man.

Mr Adam P Trow: I am clerk to the magistrates at Cleobury. I remember prisoner coming to me on 20th March last. He said he was a police officer from Kingswinford and had been in search of a person who had stolen something from Mr Foster's works, that he suspected a man who was doing some draining within two or three miles of Cleobury, that his horse was tired and that he wanted a little money, as he did not know it was so far to Cleobury Mortimer. I inquired how much he wanted, and he said 10s. I let him have that sum. I gave it him because he said he was a police constable and was in search of a person who had committed a felony, thinking it was natural he should come to me. Cross examined: I did not know the prisoner, nor his family. I did not give the money. He gave me a memorandum for the money, he not a note of hand, he offered to do so I told him I did not want it. I have not got it with me as I did not think it material to the case. Re-examined: I did not lend the money; I gave it to him on his reputation of being a police officer. I did not expect to have it back again. To the Chairman: I did ask the prisoner for his warrant.

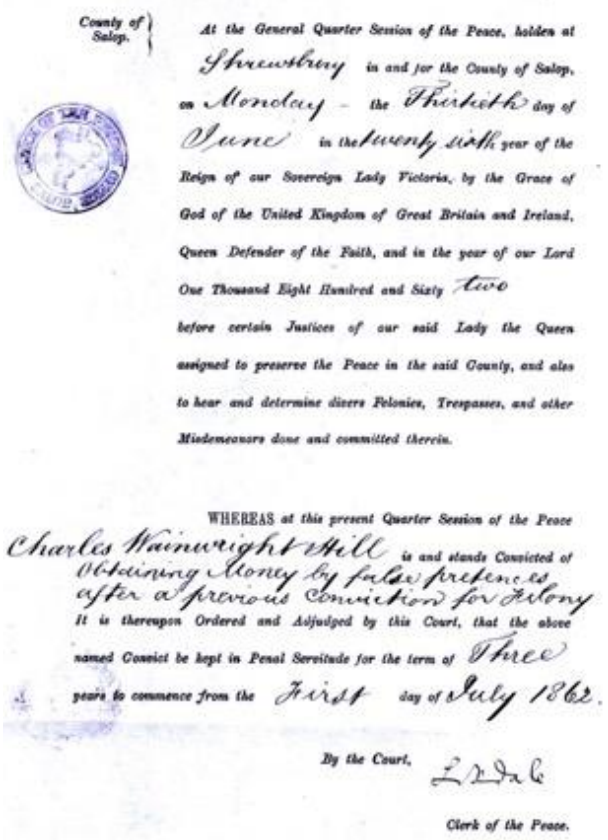
Mr Wm Mills, superintendent of police, stationed at Brierley Hill said he knew the prisoner. He was a member of the Staffordshire police about twelve years ago but had not been in the force since.

Mr Warren, for the prisoner, submitted that it was possible that he had said, not that he was a police constable but that he had been one, and in that case as it was not disproved that he was in search of a criminal, there was not really any false pretence. He also called attention to the fact that the prisoner had served his country in the army and was then in receipt of a pension, which he would lose if the verdict was adverse. He (the learned counsel) was in possession of a letter from the colonel of the regiment in which the prisoner served which he should be happy to hand up, though he did not press it, knowing it was not evidence.

The Chairman having summed up briefly, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner pleaded guilty to a conviction of stealing a leather pouch and belt under the Criminal Justice Act in 1856 at Dudley, on which occasion he was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr Mills, being recalled said the prisoner who was in the Staffordshire force eight years, resigned. Since his resignation he (Mr Mills) believed he had been leading a bad course of life. Prisoner remarked that he had only left the regiment last September. This was said to rebut the latter statement of Mr Mills.

The Deputy Chairman said he felt it to be his duty to pass a severe sentence and ordered the prisoner to be kept in penal servitude for three years.



County of Salop.

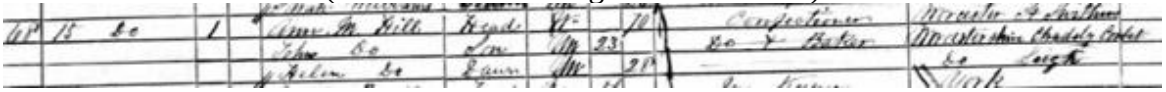
At the General Quarter Session of the Peace, holden at Shrewsbury in and for the County of Salop, on Monday the Thirtieth day of June in the twenty sixth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Two before certain Justices of our said Lady the Queen assigned to preserve the Peace in the said County, and also to hear and determine divers Felonies, Trespasses, and other Misdemeanors done and committed therein.

WHEREAS at this present Quarter Session of the Peace Charles Wainwright Hill is and stands Convicted of Obtaining Money by false pretences after a previous Conviction for Felony It is thereupon Ordered and Adjudged by this Court, that the above named Convict be kept in Penal Servitude for the term of Three years to commence from the First day of July 1862.

By the Court,

Clerk of the Peace.

His prison record description states he is a widower with a fresh complexion, brown hair, 6ft 1 inch tall and has problems with his left ankle. His mother is Ann Mary Hill, a widow of 9 St Nicholas Street Worcester (where she was living in 1861 Census).



The prisoner was first sent to Shropshire Gaol for 3 months 23 days and his character was described as bad and his conduct good. He was then transferred to Wakefield Gaol for 6 months 28 days and his general character and conduct were described as very good. It was noted on leaving Wakefield he had a 'lame ankle'. He was then **transferred to Dartmoor** where he remained until he was let out on licence.

Licence no 15998

Committal 4th April 1862

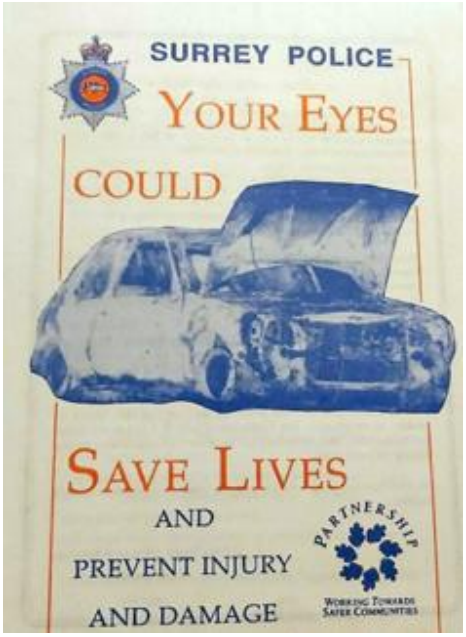
Conviction 1st July 1862 to Salop County Gaol

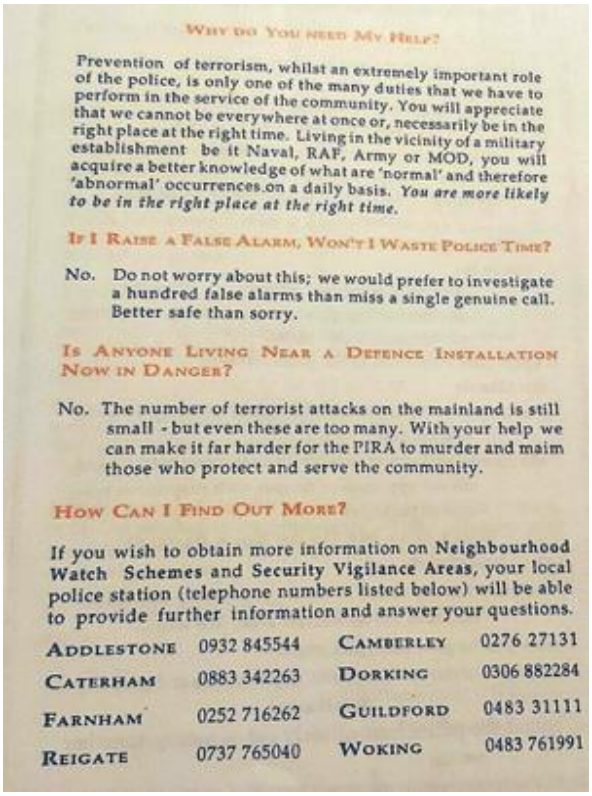
Received at Wakefield 28th July 1862 and removed to Dartmoor 25th February 1863.

Licensed on 7th December 1864, destination Glasgow
Nothing more can be found regarding his life after release.

1866 3rd December Ruth Hill aged 41years whose father was Enoch Myatt married John Hill aged 31 years son of John Hill at Stoke on Trent, (he does not appear to be related to Charles Wainwright Hill, but his sister Mary Ann was married to John Myatt, the brother of Ruth Myatt).

Terrorist Alert about 1993





WHY DO YOU NEED MY HELP?

Prevention of terrorism, whilst an extremely important role of the police, is only one of the many duties that we have to perform in the service of the community. You will appreciate that we cannot be everywhere at once or, necessarily be in the right place at the right time. Living in the vicinity of a military establishment be it Naval, RAF, Army or MOD, you will acquire a better knowledge of what are 'normal' and therefore 'abnormal' occurrences on a daily basis. *You are more likely to be in the right place at the right time.*

IF I RAISE A FALSE ALARM, WON'T I WASTE POLICE TIME?

No. Do not worry about this; we would prefer to investigate a hundred false alarms than miss a single genuine call. Better safe than sorry.

IS ANYONE LIVING NEAR A DEFENCE INSTALLATION NOW IN DANGER?

No. The number of terrorist attacks on the mainland is still small - but even these are too many. With your help we can make it far harder for the PIRA to murder and maim those who protect and serve the community.

HOW CAN I FIND OUT MORE?

If you wish to obtain more information on **Neighbourhood Watch Schemes** and **Security Vigilance Areas**, your local police station (telephone numbers listed below) will be able to provide further information and answer your questions.

ADDLESTONE	0932 845544	CAMBERLEY	0276 27131
CATERHAM	0883 342263	DORKING	0306 882284
FARNHAM	0252 716262	GUILDFORD	0483 31111
REIGATE	0737 765040	WOKING	0483 761991

Dear Sir or Madam

Vigilance near Military Premises

As Chief Constable, I consider the police response to acts of terrorism to be one of my highest priorities. Although these acts are not exclusive to any area or particular target, a significant proportion are aimed at military premises.

Because your home is near a military establishment, there is always the possibility that an incident may occur in your area. Events have shown that all of us need to consider what can be done to reduce the risk of terrorism and I would be grateful for your help to do this.

Terrorists are quite indiscriminate in their use of violence and I know you will share my view that it is vital these acts are prevented. Your co-operation by reporting suspicious incidents in your area to the police is most important in our fight against terrorism.

I encourage you to use the '999 Emergency System' to report an incident however trivial it may appear to be, referring to this leaflet and explaining that you are situated in a 'Security Vigilance Area'.

I have arranged for the personal delivery of this letter in order to emphasise the importance which I place on your participation, and to reflect my very firm commitment to the safety of your area.

In anticipation may I thank you for your co-operation in this matter.

D J Williams QPM LLB Barrister
Chief Constable

What You Can Do to Prevent A

Take an interest in the area in which you live
Encourage others to do the same
Remember the need to be vigilant at all times -
vigilance does save lives
Record details of *anything* that you think is suspicious e.g.
Persons (Note: age, sex, height, clothing, build, race)
Vehicles (Note: make, model, colour, registration number)
Packages (Note: size, shape, colour)
Observe the
actions of suspicious persons. Were they:-
photographing, questioning, watching, tampering,
on foot or in a car - alone?
Report your suspicions to the police. When?
Immediately - RING 999
Stay calm and obey any instructions given to you by the police - do not panic
Take no personal action to confront suspicious persons and do not approach or tamper with suspicious vehicles or packages

What Will We Do on Your Behalf?

Attend immediately and ..
Take the necessary action to secure your safety and that of others in the immediate area. We will ...
Thank you for your assistance and ...
Assure you of our continued aim to protect life and property

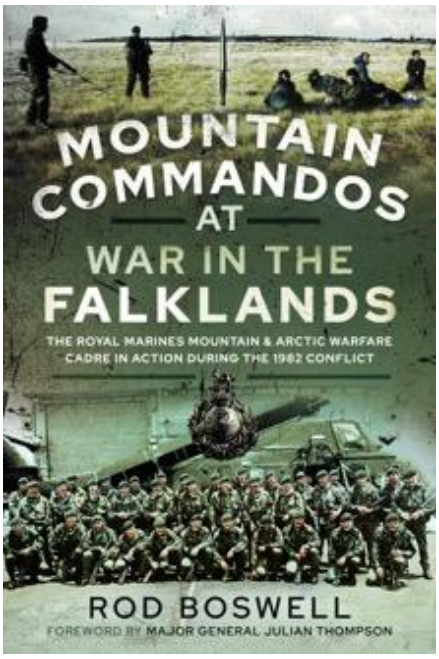
Remember

Contact the police immediately and, hopefully, together we can
Kill the threat before the threat kills or maims us.

Book Reviews

Mountain Commandos at War in the Falklands

The Royal Marines Mountain and Arctic Warfare Cadre in Action during the 1982 Conflict



By Captain Rodney Boswell
Pen & Sword Military
Pages: 240 Illustrations: 30 colour
ISBN: 9781526791627
Published: 12th April 2021

About Captain Rodney Boswell

Captain Rod Boswell, MBE, the commander of the Mountain and Arctic Warfare Cadre of the Royal Marines during the Falklands War, joined the Royal Marines in 1969 and retired in 1988 after serving in several tours of Northern Ireland as well as the campaign in the Falklands. During his service with the Royal Marines, he focused on developing the special skills and training methods required to operate in extreme conditions which were put into practice in the war against Argentine forces in 1982.

Synopsis

Sunset, 8 June 1982, East Falkland. Eight specially trained Royal Marines infiltrate Goat Ridge, a long rocky hilltop between Mount Harriet and Two Sisters which are occupied by a battalion of 600 Argentine infantry. The next day, from their hiding place just metres away from the

enemy, they note and sketch the Argentine positions, then withdraw as stealthily as they had come. Their daring patrol provides essential intelligence that guided the British assault which overwhelmed the Argentine defences two days later.

This was just one example of the missions undertaken by the Royal Marines Mountain and Arctic Warfare Cadre during the Falklands War, all of which are described in graphic detail in Rod Boswell's eyewitness account. Using his own recollections and those of his comrades, he describes their operations in the Falklands – the observation posts set up in the no man's land between San Carlos and Port Stanley, their role in the raid at Top Malo House, and the reconnaissance patrols they carried out close to the Argentine lines during the conflict.

His first-hand account gives a fascinating insight into the operational skills of a small, especially trained unit and shows the important contribution it made to the success of the British advance. It also records the entire experience of the Falklands War from their point of view – the long voyage south through the Atlantic, the landings, the advance and the liberation of Stanley.

Review

This is an excellent book concentrating on the RM M&AWC response to the invasion of the Falkland Islands. Written by the Cadre's commanding officer, a soldier described by Major General Julian Thompson, as "a recce man of considerable experience and one whose judgement and skill I have valued in two very different campaigns." This book is the real deal. Written by a Royal Marine at the heart of the development and deployment of these highly skilled soldiers into a unit operating beyond the front line.

By chance in the period before the war, Captain Boswell as OIC of the Cadre was developing the role for the team from purely training to include a war role. His proposals were accepted by senior people and when the call came, the cadre moved south and adapted what they taught, becoming the forward eyes and ears of the Commando Brigade, who for the first time now had their own reconnaissance force. The expertise of these specialist marines was used to establish patrols, guides and when essential, calling and adjusting artillery fire, and taking direct action against enemies operating close to the forward echelons of the Commando Brigade.

As one would have expected the Cadre performed with significant professionalism combining the difficult balance of intelligence gathering with action on the ground giving away presence. It is important to understand how this group fitted into the overall "Special Forces" structure as the role seems to blur. Though men of high calibre with every likelihood of selection if they tried, these men were not a part of the Special Forces. This was a difficulty as they were not then a part of the joint tasking procedures so there was the danger of "blue on blue," a tragedy that happened between SAS/SBS patrols unaware of each other's presence. Relationships with the SBS as a Royal Marine organisation was simpler because personalities were known to each other. The SAS were more difficult to deal with.

The M&AWC were never to be involved with joint operational briefings with SAS/SBS but that was probably not considered an issue as they operated at a more strategic level with the M&AWC concentrating on supporting their own Commando Brigade. There was a reliance on Brigade to ensure there was no conflict of interest with friendly forces. The SAS/SBS were on the Islands before the arrival of the Commandos and may have felt "ownership" of the ground over which the battle was to be fought.

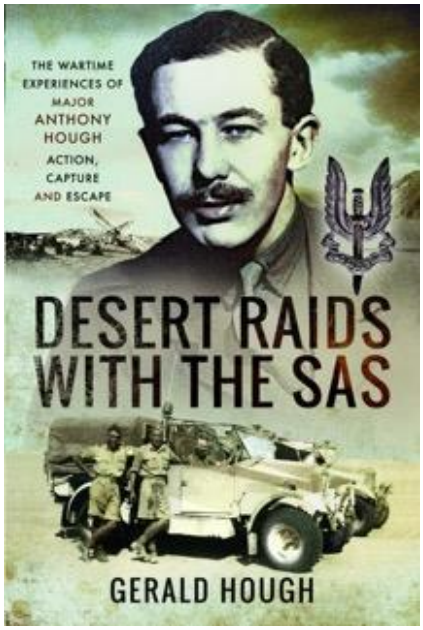
The battle space was not enormous given the numbers involved and reduced quickly as the British advanced on Stanley with a surfeit of operators from special forces and M&AWC undertaking similar tasks on the main island. The lack of cooperation and with what could be called "sibling rivalry" must have inhibited the capabilities of those tasked to operate outside the formal military structure. Certainly, this was an issue in Northern Ireland with the various military units, security services and RUC all in danger of acting independently against the same targets. This led to a tasking and coordinating group with the role of ensuring there was not the dangers involved of duplicating effort.

However, it worked – mainly, people make these things work, with the expertise and morale of the Royal Marines allowing them to overcome the fog and difficulties of war. The author is not wary of offering criticism when it is due, and he certainly does with some officers seemingly unable to bend from the strictures and structures of exercises rather than the real thing. There is a great sense when reading the book of being there amongst the trials and tribulations, with all the responsibilities that brings, of a small unit commander amongst so many other "heavier guns.".

Desert Raids with the SAS

Memories of Action, Capture and Escape

By Gerald Hough
Imprint: Pen & Sword Military
Pages: 176
Illustrations: 32 black and white illustrations
ISBN: 9781399007221
Published: 28th April 2021



Author **Gerald Hough**: Like his father, GERALD went to Uppingham. After working in Paris and Sydney, in 1988 he joined Morgan Grenfell Asset Management becoming a Managing Director in 1996. His career took him to Guernsey where he lives in retirement. He too is a keen golfer and tennis player.

His father Major Tony Hough: Tony Hough, born in 1918, was educated at Uppingham. He joined 1st Battalion Tower Hamlets Rifles TA in 1938 which was embodied into The Rifle Brigade at the outbreak of war. After earning three campaign medals for France, North Africa and Germany and a Mention in Despatches, he was demobbed with the rank of Major in 1946. He married Valerie Hennessy the same year and they had four children.

He re-joined the family paperboard manufacturing business, becoming Managing Director in 1968, retiring in 1990. He was a gifted golfer playing to a handicap of four. He died in 2000.

Synopsis

Tony Hough's war started with ski training in the Alps in early 1940 preparing for winter warfare in Finland. Nothing came of that. Later that year, back with 9th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade, he sailed for North Africa. In March 1941, his under-gunned Battalion suffered a catastrophic baptism of fire in Libya from 15,000 troops and 500 tanks of Rommel's Afrika Korps.

For the next 18 months Hough and his Battalion experienced brutal conflict against a formidable enemy. Selected for David Stirling's elite 1st Special Air Service (SAS), he was captured in December 1942 while raiding behind enemy lines.

Sent to an Italian POW camp he suffered the deprivations of captivity. Taking advantage of the

September 1943 Italian Armistice, he and fellow POWs escaped. After an arduous three-month ordeal, he reached Allied lines thanks to the help of brave locals. He went on to fight in North West Europe before becoming a Town Major in occupied Germany.

Beautifully and modestly written, Tony's many and varied experiences make for a classic war memoir. It is heartening that even after 75 years, accounts such as this are still appearing.

Review

The author uses artifice of first person singular to turn the story of his father's war into a biography which works well but does not allow the reader to know where fact and imagination stand alone or are merged. Sources vary from conversations with his father, mother, his friends, and other family members supported by handwritten notes of his time with the SAS.

This is not a book about the SAS. The title is ambiguous in that it does cover a short period in the SAS (about 20 pages) whereas the book is more about the war of an infantry officer in the Rifle Brigade. And a difficult war it was for two years of close combat in the Middle East. Tony Hough transferred to special forces when his battalion was disbanded as he wanted to see the war in the desert to a conclusion.

Stirling had permission to expand the SAS and a second squadron, "B", was formed of 60 men. Much of how Hough had operated with the Rifle Brigade was excellent background for special forces raiding behind enemy lines. Much of what he was about to do he had been doing already with the motorised infantry. Hough described that to be with the SAS required a strength of spirit rather than physical strength – never give up unless death was the only alternative. Because the selection process was so demanding Hough had confidence in those who were to become part of the new Squadron. He met Paddy Mayne and thought him charming, friendly and relaxed giving the air of a man completely at one with the war, a man who was fearless and ruthless.

Tony Hough was not with the SAS more than a few months and was taken prisoner on his first raid long behind enemy lines an operation described in the book as reckless, ill-conceived where members of the newly formed B Squadron were sent on an operation without re-supply or real means of escape. "We were sent into combat with a flamboyant disregard for survival coupled with an expectation that we would be able to find a way through. That we might not seemed an irritating distraction. Stirling had a habit of waving things away when pressed, muttering implausible platitudes, and wandering off."

Capture or death were seen as inevitable and that is what happened to many of the men on the operation. "Thirty brave and highly trained men were effectively discarded by Stirling and whether this was a good use of them is debatable. It was the worst loss to that point of SAS men on a raid and Stirling tried to lay the blame on the general lack of experience of B Squadron. This does not wash and is a poor excuse for a failure to anticipate the difficulty faced from operating so far behind enemy lines. The B Squadron mission was reckless and while it

had achieved good results in bringing disruption to the enemy supply line the men involved never really had much of a chance to escape." Just one example. When fuel ran out the raiders were supposed to take fuel from enemy vehicles they had attacked. It is not surprising that running out of fuel led to the capture of several of the men.

The book has significant sections on being a POW in Italy, escape and evasion of the enemy with the support of the rural Italians who had no love of the Germans. Hough after many adventures arrived back in the UK a sick man and spent time in recovering his health before returning to the war in Europe being there at the end and working as Town Major in occupied Germany. In due course he was demobbed but in the early 50s for two years was a member of the 21 SAS (Artists Rifles).

The book covers a lot of ground and is particularly strong when covering the 9th Battalion's war in the desert. The harshness and dangers of the war at this point is well established as is the impact of the loss of men who were friends and companions. The book is a further piece of the enormous jigsaw of those who experienced the Second World War, a precious piece of history, a tribute to those who fought. It may be that the SAS mantra includes daring and willing to take risks, but it is clear, the men of the 9th also dared and won!