Surrey Constabulary History

An in depth history of policing in Surrey

July 2021

www.surrey-constabulary.com

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Inspector Harry Lee Surrey Constabulary
Ladybird Books

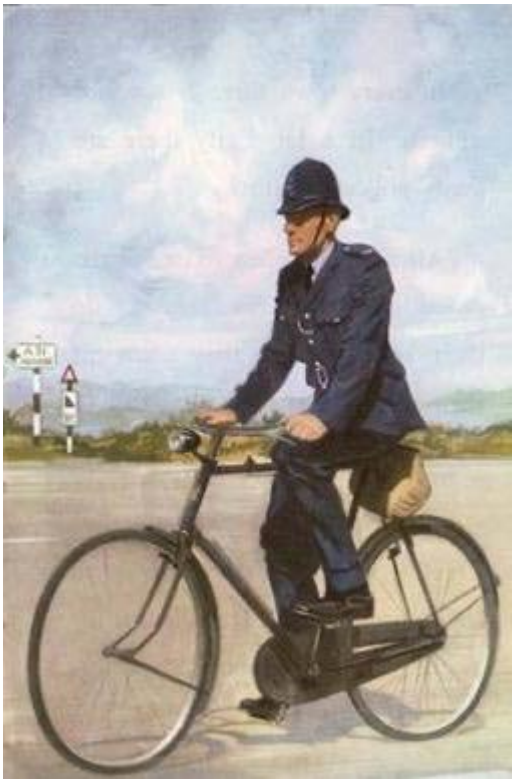
Harry Lee was the village constable of Tongham a part of the Ash Section in the early 1960s. The location of the image of a constable on a bike believed to be Harry and published by Ladybird Books, was probably based on the Tongham junction with the Hogs Back. Sadly, Harry passed away in July 2015

Inspector Harry Lee 1975

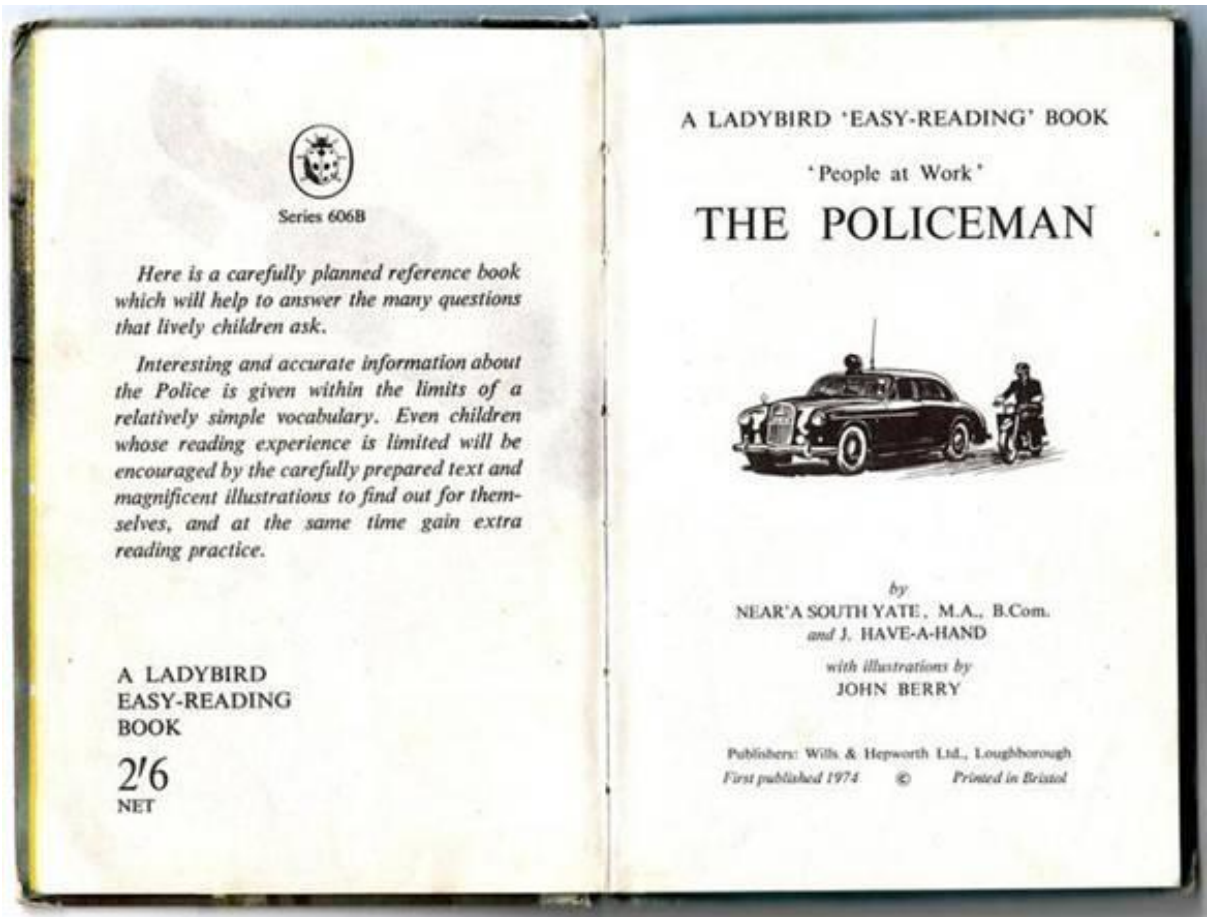
Harry Lee's entry "In Blue Serge or Khaki Always Police Officers" is as follows: Inspector Harry Lee, Royal Sussex Regiment, Second World War, served 29 years Surrey Constabulary until 1975 when he retired from Godalming. Promoted sergeant 1962 when he moved with his wife and three children to Woking and Inspector in 1966 moving to Godalming. He served at Guildford, Woking, Farnham and Godalming. Harry was born in Newhaven in Sussex on 16th December 1924 and moved to a village just outside Brighton called Rottingdean with his family when he was two. His parents ran a pub there called the Queen Victoria, affectionately known as the 'hole in the wall' because of the alley that ran alongside it.

During World War Two, Harry joined the Army aged 17 transferring to the Royal Navy when 18. He served on board the Hunt Class Destroyer, HMS Catterick where he worked in signalling and communications. He spent much time in the Mediterranean and Aegean Seas, and was involved in the battle for Lavitha, a small Greek island. After the war Harry joined the Surrey Constabulary, where he met his wife Mac

Harry was later promoted to inspector in Godalming. He retired from the police aged 51 but moved to a civilian post in CID where he was office manager at both Guildford and Godalming until he fully retired aged 65. He was living at Christmas Pie when he died.



Ladybird Book of the Police – believe to be Harry Lee on the A31 Tongham turn



Series 606B

Here is a carefully planned reference book which will help to answer the many questions that lively children ask.

Interesting and accurate information about the Police is given within the limits of a relatively simple vocabulary. Even children whose reading experience is limited will be encouraged by the carefully prepared text and magnificent illustrations to find out for themselves, and at the same time gain extra reading practice.

A LADYBIRD
EASY-READING
BOOK

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A LADYBIRD 'EASY-READING' BOOK

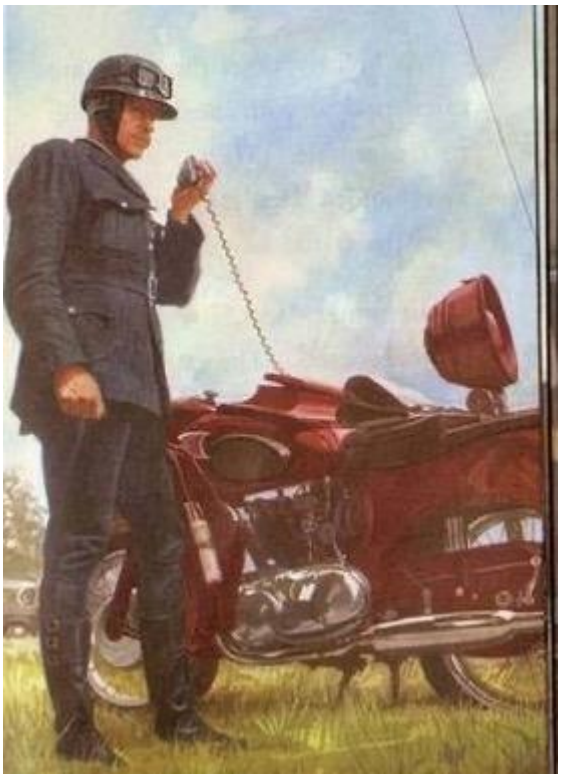
'People at Work'

THE POLICEMAN

by
NEAR'A SOUTH YATE, M.A., B.Com.
and J. HAVE-A-HAND

with illustrations by
JOHN BERRY

Publishers: Wills & Hepworth Ltd., Loughborough
First published 1974 © *Printed in Bristol*



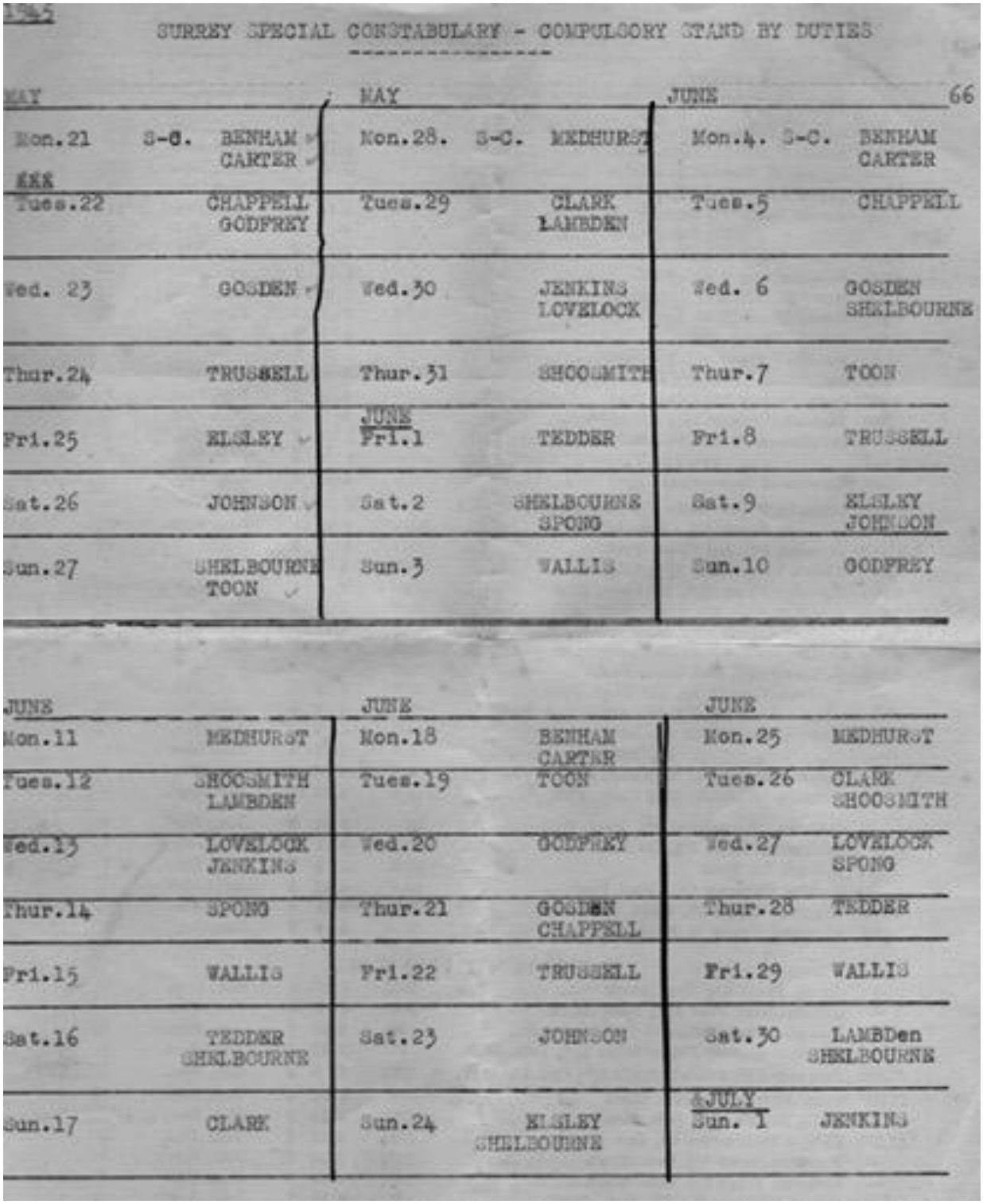
Other Surrey Constabulary officers featured in the book

Force Family Day About 1974
Tony Forward and Lionel Attwood

Special Constable William George Trussell
1895-1993

Mike Wells: My sister-in-law came across her grandad's special constable war medal and a copy of their duty roster from May and June 1945. His name was William George Trussell. He lived in West End near Chobham.

Third from right front row, two stripes so probably acting sergeant



SURREY SPECIAL CONSTABULARY - COMPULSORY STAND BY DUTIES

MAY		MAY		JUNE	
Mon.21	S-C. BENHAM CARTER	Mon.28.	S-C. MEDHURST	Mon.4.	S-C. BENHAM CARTER
Tues.22	CHAPPELL GODFREY	Tues.29	CLARK LAMBDEN	Tues.5	CHAPPELL
Wed. 23	GOSDEN	Wed.30	JENKINS LOVELOCK	Wed. 6	GOSDEN SHELBOURNE
Thur.24	TRUSSELL	Thur.31	SHOOSMITH	Thur.7	TOON
Fri.25	ELSLEY	JUNE Fri.1	TEDDER	Fri.8	TRUSSELL
Sat.26	JOHNSON	Sat.2	SHELBOURNE SPONG	Sat.9	ELSLEY JOHNSON
Sun.27	SHELBOURNE TOON	Sun.3	WALLIS	Sun.10	GODFREY

JUNE		JUNE		JUNE	
Mon.11	MEDHURST	Mon.18	BENHAM CARTER	Mon.25	MEDHURST
Tues.12	SHOOSMITH LAMBDEN	Tues.19	TOON	Tues.26	CLARK SHOOSMITH
Wed.13	LOVELOCK JENKINS	Wed.20	GODFREY	Wed.27	LOVELOCK SPONG
Thur.14	SPONG	Thur.21	GOSDEN CHAPPELL	Thur.28	TEDDER
Fri.15	WALLIS	Fri.22	TRUSSELL	Fri.29	WALLIS
Sat.16	TEDDER SHELBOURNE	Sat.23	JOHNSON	Sat.30	LAMBDen SHELBOURNE
Sun.17	CLARK	Sun.24	ELSLEY SHELBOURNE	JULY Sun. 1	JENKINS

Duty Roster- compulsory stand by duties

Special Constable William George Trussell served in the Machine Gun Corps and Labour Corps during the First World War and his son of the same name, served during the Second World War in the Royal Artillery, and was taken prisoner whilst with the BEF in France and Belgium. Whilst serving as a Special he therefore had his son held as a prisoner. Mr Trussell was born on 14th January 1895 in Northampton and died aged 98 at St. Peter's Hospital Chertsey on 13th March 1993.

Lyn REES F/O 138307 RAFVR killed 31 May 1943

From Police Remembrance Trust site 31 May 2021 – Probably a Metropolitan Police officer

Was commissioned as a pilot officer on 5 September 1942 and promoted to flying officer on 28 April 1943. He was serving in Cumbria when he accidentally shot himself, whilst demonstrating 'Russian Roulette' to some ENSA actresses in the Mess. Buried Glyncorrwg (Cymmer) Cemetery Section B. Cons. Grave 544.

He was born on 13 April 1918, and was the husband of Evelyn R. Rees, of Abergwynfi.

He joined police on 10 October 1938, Warrant No. 127267. Last served as PC 134 on L Div.

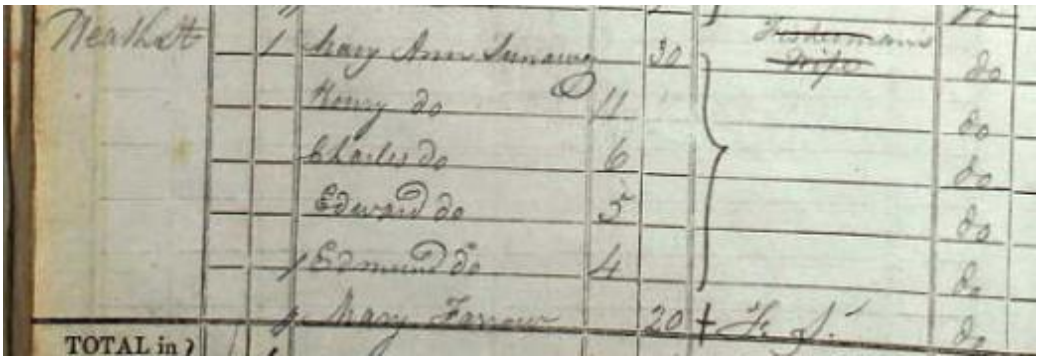
Henry Sunerway
Surrey Constabulary Original
Appointment Register 12
Metropolitan Police and Essex
Sergeant of the detective department Scotland Yard
Twice awarded Royal Society for the protection of life from fire testimonial on vellum

12	Henry Sunerway Also, Sunertray Sunstray	Metropolitan Police 1-year Essex 3 years	27 in 1851. 5 feet 8 and a half inches born Edinburgh joined Surrey Constabulary 9 January 1851 sworn 25 January	GO 32 April 28, 1851, promoted to the Second Class GO 68 1 Jan 1852 promoted second to first class Resigned May 1854 Very good conduct and joined Metropolitan Police retiring with 41 years' service as a First-Class Detective Sergeant. Became proprietor of Sunerway's Marionettes.

Research by former Surrey Constabulary officer Jenny Tuffs June 2021

1830 2nd June Henry John Sunerway was baptized at St Margaret's Barking Essex his parents were John, a fisherman and Mary Ann Sunerway. John Sunerway had married Mary Ann Thredder on 20th May 1829 at All Saint's Poplar.

1841 Census Henry is living un Barking with his mother Mary Ann, a fisherman's wife, and his siblings.



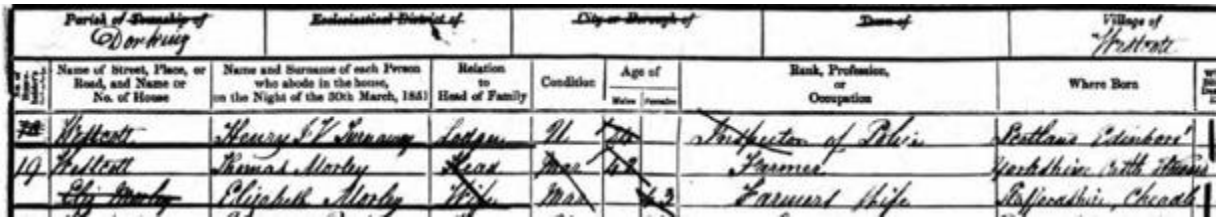
1848 1st May Henry Sunerway (indexed as Simmerway) joined Essex Police. He was given collar number 118 and described as aged 21years, 5ft 8ins tall, born Barking Essex, single and a servant. He resigned from Essex Police on 8th August 1850 and his conduct was said to be indifferent.

When he Surrey Constabulary in 1851 he stated that he had been in the Metropolitan Police for a year before joining Essex.

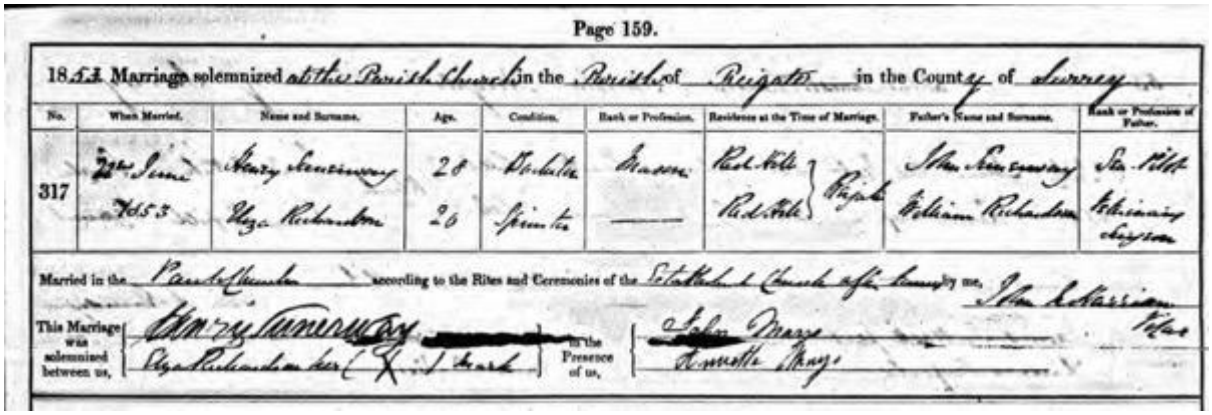
1849 30th October Henry Sunerway was initiated into the Freemason Lodge Angel (no 59) at Colchester.

1851 9th January Henry Sunerway joined Surrey Constabulary and he was sworn in on 25th January. He was described as 27 years and born Edinburgh.

1851 Census Westcott lists Henry J V Sunerway, a lodger age 24 years, unmarried, Inspector of Police born Edinburgh.



1853 22nd June Henry Sunerway whose father was John married Eliza Richardson at St Mary Magdalene Reigate. It is to be noted that although Henry was still in the police force, he gave his occupation as mason, probably a refence to his belonging to the Freemasons.



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18 53 Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church in the Parish of Reigate in the County of Surrey

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the Time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
317	2nd June 1853	Henry Sunerway	28	Bachelor	Sergt	Red Hill	Stephen Sunerway	Sergt Police
		Olga Richardson	26	Spinster		Red Hill	William Richardson	Mariner Deceased

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church after Banns by me, John Harrison Vicar

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Henry Sunerway, Olga Richardson her X mark

In the Presence of us, Sarah Mary, Annette Mary

1854 May he resigned from Surrey Constabulary his conduct being described as very good.

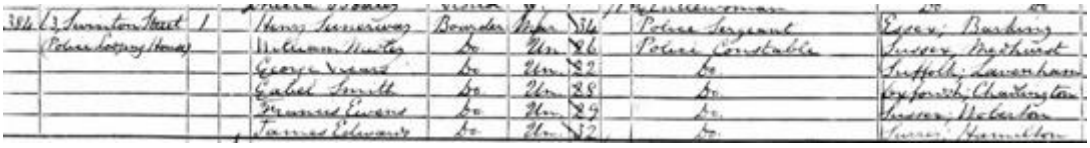
1854 17th July Henry joined Metropolitan Police.

1854 3rd October Henry Sunerway resigned from the Freemason Lodge at Colchester

1859 8th November Henry Sunerway was initiated into the Freemason Lodge of United Strength. He was a Police Sergeant of 9 Upper Rose---? Street.

1861 17TH February The Era – Freemasonry- Lodge of United Strength no 276, the 85th anniversary of the Lodge took place on 12th inst and Brother Sunerway was appointed to an office within the Lodge.

1861 Census Police Lodging House 63 Swinton Street, St Pancras lists several police constables and Henry Sunerway aged 34years, married a police sergeant born Barking Essex (his wife was not with him and no trace of her can be found after their marriage).



384	63 Swinton Street (Police Lodging House)	1	Henry Sunerway	Boarder	Mar	34	Police Sergeant	Essex; Barking
			William Mantle	Do	Mar	26	Police Constable	Sussex; Northurst
			George Lyons	Do	Mar	22	Do	Suffolk; Lavenham
			Gabel Smith	Do	Mar	28	Do	Yorkshire; Charlington
			Thomas Evans	Do	Mar	29	Do	Sussex; Meberton
			James Edwards	Do	Mar	32	Do	Sussex; Hamilton

1862 5th February Clerkenwell News – Freemasonry – Lodge of Instruction "United Strength", no 276. The names of several Brothers were mentioned as indefatigable in their exertions to promote the causes of Masonry in the locality including Brother Sunerway.

1862 16th February The Era – Freemasonry- United Strength Lodge, no 276 held its anniversary meeting on 11th inst and Brother Sunerway was again appointed as an Officer for the coming year.

1866 6th May Weekly Dispatch (London): Police Intelligence: **Robbery in a Public House**: On Friday Charles Johnson, 23 hawker, John Blake alias Jack Sheppard, 24 engineer and George Mason, 18, French polisher were charged with being concerned in the following robbery. Mr. Gustavus Foster, a publican in Norton Folgate was about to close his house a

fortnight ago when a fight took place between two men; he jumped over his bar to separate them. The instant he did so a man snatched his gold watch, gold chain, locket, cross and charms worth £32 from his neck and pocket and ran out with them. A third man immediately grabbed him by the head under the supposition that he was about to ill use somebody and the consequence was that when the prosecutor got outside the house in the hope of catching the thief the three prisoners who had been standing near the kerb and door had disappeared. A woman named Webster saw the prisoner Johnson steal the watch and hand it to 'Jack Sheppard'- the name she knew Blake by- and he ran away with it followed by several others. They were afterwards found quarrelling and fighting in Norfolk Gardens about an unfair division of the money the property had been sold for and were taken into custody by Sergeant Sunerway, 19 G and other officers. They were all three committed for trial.

1866 11th August London City Press; Royal Society for the protection of life from fire awards ceremony- To Henry Sunerway Police sergeant 19 G Division, also John Whelan, police sergeant 21 of the same division each a **testimonial on vellum** and one sovereign for the promptitude as activity displayed by them at a fire, which occurred at the Angel and Crown public house, Tabernacle Square January 17th1866.
This fire was discovered between two and three o'clock in the morning by the police. Everyone inside managed to get out but as the building was built entirely of wood and plaster it along with all the contents were destroyed before the fire was extinguished.

1867 24th August Shoreditch Observer: Royal Society for the protection of life from fire awards. To Henry Sunerway, police sergeant 19 G, **testimonial on vellum** with one sovereign and Edward Kilbey, police constable 220G , a testimonial on vellum and half sovereign for the praiseworthy exertions rendered by them at a fire at 21 Long Buildings, Whitecross Street on November 22nd 1866.
The sergeant who arrived at the fire soon after the outbreak procured a board and placed it to the first-floor window, by means of which an infant was rescued. He then entered the room and rescued a boy, carrying him through the burning passage, he afterwards rescued a man from an outhouse which was on fire. In the meantime, the constable, hearing cries for assistance proceeded by the next house to the roof that was on fire and rescued a female from the top room, carrying her out insensible.

1868 14th July Liverpool Mercury: Great Seizure of indecent prints: William Dugdale and James Milson who pleaded guilty at the last Middlesex Sessions to having sold and uttered certain indecent prints and books were placed at the bar to receive judgement of the court. It was stated that since the last sessions Dugdale had given important information to the police by means of which they had been enabled to get to the manufacturers of the articles and seized works and plates to about 5 tons in weight.

Dugdale was 73 years of age and as far as possible expressed his sorrow for what he had done and, on those grounds, prayed to the mercy of the court. Milson said he had no pecuniary interest in the trade and was only the servant of Dugdale. Mr. Superintendent Durkin said in consequence of information he received from Dugdale, he accompanied by Sergeants

Sunerway and Shaw went to no 102, Old Street where he found a large quantity of copper plates, prints, books and other things sufficient to fill a two-horse van. They also brought away 45 large lithographic stones in a cart, each stone producing eight indecent prints to illustrate the indecent books. Since then, he had been engaged with Sergeants Sunerway and Shaw in sorting and reading these books, etc. and found 35,000 books and prints of a very filthy description along with a number of copper plates and between 400 and 500 pictures taken from lithographic stones. Dugdale acknowledged he was the owner of the whole and was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and Milson 9 months imprisonment.

1868 22nd and 29th November Weekly Dispatch (London) Marlborough **Street: Burglary:** On Friday Henry Jones, well dressed was charged with burglariously entering the house of Mr Savage, 66 Bolsover Street. Inspector Thompson, of the detective department, Scotland Yard said he had received information that the prisoner and others intended to commit a burglary at this address on Thursday evening. He was further told they had arranged to knock Mr. Savage on the head then rob the house. He went to the house on that evening and at 1 o'clock the street door was cautiously opened, and the prisoner went upstairs. He followed and secured him telling him he would be charged with intending to commit a burglary.
He believed two other men were engaged with the prisoner, but they escaped. Police Sergeant Sunerway was with the Inspector. At the final hearing of the case Sergeant Sunerway stated that after the capture of the prisoner he had waited on Mr. Savage (known as Captain Savage) the gentleman who was to have been robbed and he had promised to attend when the prisoner was examined, but he did not attend court and it was feared he would not come forward as he was a gentleman of eccentric habits and it was understood he had gone away taking his plate and valuables with him. The prisoner was committed for trial and if needed Captain Savage would be issued with a subpoena to attend.

1869 7th February A **double murder** took place at Blackwall. An old man named Peter Pearson aged 86 years and blind and his granddaughter Sarah Ann Cooper aged 23 years were murdered by the husband of the latter by the cutting of their throats.
12th February London Evening Standard: **Double murder** at Blackwall. Inspector Thompson, of the detective department Scotland Yard who was accompanied by Henry Sunerway, sergeant of the same establishment and other officers asked the magistrate to grant a warrant for the apprehension of John William Cooper who was suspected of having murdered his wife and her grandfather on the Saturday night last. At first Mr. Paget, the magistrate was unsure whether to grant the warrant but after hearing about the case from Inspector Thompson he agreed that a warrant be granted without delay.

On **17th February** Clerkenwell News: **The Blackwall murder** affords us additional proof of the inadequacy of our police force in the matter of brain. A man cuts his wife's throat, butchers her grandfather, and walks quietly out of the house, and he remains still at liberty. Mr. Inspector Thompson told us that so thoroughly was the country scoured by emissaries of the law that Cooper, the accused could not possibly be at large more than a few hours more. He is still at liberty which defies the vengeance of human law or that freedom which desires to do so. Extradition treaties are rather lax, and it will not be a matter of surprise to find the red-handed

Mr. Cooper is quietly pursuing his idle life in some land the Home Office of which can in no way help the Scotland Yard Authorities.

On **20th February** newspapers published that the Home Office had offered a **reward of £100** for the apprehension of Cooper and information as to his whereabouts had been received at various shipping offices, police stations, coastguards and railway stations in Essex, Hants, Kent and Sussex.

6th March East London Observer On the 5th March a body was picked up by a waterman at the entrance to the Shadwell basin of the London Docks and was identified as that of John Cooper. It was supposed from the decomposed state of the body that the murderer must have **committed suicide** immediately after the committal of the dreadful crime.

1869 April Several newspapers: Suppression of the 'Deptford Spec.' For some time past the detective department of the Metropolitan Police have been lately taking steps for the suppression of this **great sporting lottery** and having perfected their arrangements, Inspector Clarke, Sergeants Palmer and Sunerway and two other officers proceeded to Deptford and apprehended five defendants who were the managers of the 'Deptford Spec' and Mr Farrah of the Strand on the authority of warrants issued by Sir Thomas Henry, the Chief Magistrate.
The charge was 'having contrary to the Lottery Acts and contrary to the Betting Acts opened and kept offices for the purpose of receiving money upon the undertaking to pay money upon the results of horse races and of a lottery'. Prizes were for lucky numbers as well as lucky horses, as well as a wheel of fortune, which while turning up many blanks would give many a heap of gold for their modest shillings.

A tremendous number of books were sent to various public houses where they were sold. The name of the race being mentioned in the tickets of each book, the name of the horse and the amount of subscription is also mentioned. An example being a specimen from 'The Newmarket Handicap' for which 60,000 subscribers were required. The draw takes place at a certain public house on a given night. The drawing of these 'specs' were not only lotteries on horse racing but lotteries in the most extended sense of the term. Saturday nights were generally chosen for the draw when the labouring classes received their wages. Result sheets were published and sold by the prisoner Farrah at his shop in the Strand.
After lengthy evidence by other officers involved Henry Sunerway deposed: I am a sergeant of the detective department Scotland Yard. I was present at the Bedford Arms on March 8th when the prizes were being distributed. Walker, Clayton, Daniels and Morris (the defendants) were there. On 13th and 22nd March, I was present at the Selhurst Arms. The first occasion was for the draw and the second for the distribution of prizes. The tickets were being sold for the next race. On 22nd March I saw the wheels of fortune put outside the cab, the four defendants riding inside.

On March 27th I went to The Union Tavern Albert Street, it is a licensed public house. The draw took place that night for the City and Suburban. I purchased a ticket of the landlord, no 112, from the counter. I now produce it, I paid 1s for it. I went into the club room where the

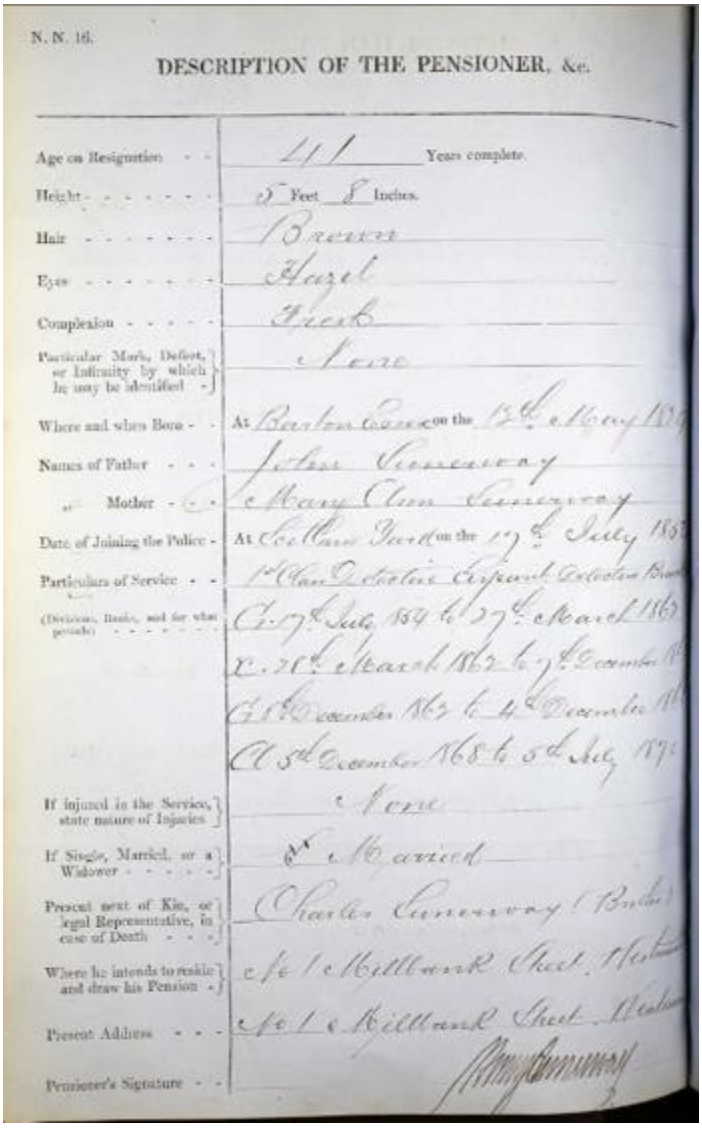
draw took place. Walker, Daniels, Clayton and Morris were present. The two wheels of fortune were there. The draw here for the City and Suburban was similar to the Selhurst draw (details had previously been given). The four persons named took part in the draw. While the draw was going on a dispute occurred. One said a figure was five, the other a three. The referee was appealed to, he had been indulging a little too much and said it was a three. He put it to the room and it was decided by a show of hands that it was 'three'. The draw took place from eight to half past eleven o'clock'. About seventy persons were there. On 5th April I went again to the Union Tavern, the four defendants were there in the room. It was the night of the distribution of the City and Suburban prizes. The defendant Morris called the first and second prizes, there was no answer and the third prize was then called. Clayton then said, 'This way round to the communion table'. The prize holder came to the table and was paid by Daniels- I did not quite hear the sum. Several other prizes were paid. I know Farrah's shop in the Strand. I went there on 3rd April and asked him for the result sheet of the City and Suburban, he gave it to me and I paid a penny for it. I did not purchase a ticket for the Two Thousand Guineas. I have seen the items seized and the small draw tickets are similar to those used at the draws.
After hearing from the prosecution and defence the defendants were committed for trial
In May the defendants appeared at the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey and pleaded guilty so as not to put the Government to any trouble proving the case. They had infringed the law and would not offend in the same manner again. The said that if the forfeited money was returned to them they would return it to whom it belonged or if this could not happen they would consent to it being distributed among local charities. The Recorder said the best course for the men would be to enter into their own recognisances of £100 to appear if called upon, and if there was a satisfactory arrangement they would not be called. The defendants did so and were discharged. He also said that it must be understood that these lotteries were contrary to the law and the Government was determined to put them down.
The £1400 seized by the police was to be given to Deptford Charities as the subscribers had no claim to it owing that the whole affair was illegal.

1869 17th July Sun (London) **Extensive seizure of counterfeit money**: Yesterday afternoon Mr Brennan of the Mint accompanied by Messrs Brennan of F Division, Fyfe of G Division and Sergeants Sunerway and Sayer of the Detective Force went to a house, no 7 Melbourne Place, Birbeck Road, Upper Holloway and their captured a man named John Male who had resided in the neighbourhood for some time past and who has for a long time been suspected. When the officers made their entry, Male was in a back room in bed, in a room adjacent they found the plant, consisting of benches, batteries, stoves and everything necessary to carry on an extensive system of coining. They also seized several moulds with counterfeit money in them and about 1,500 pieces of coin of various descriptions.

1869 23rd November Morning Post: Bow Street: George Mason, a lad of about 15years of age was charged with **forging a cheque** on Messrs Twining's Bank. Mr George Mills a cashier at Messrs Twining's said that on 9th October last a cheque produced purporting to be signed by Mr Collett was presented by the prisoner. Witness paid him £50 in money and two £5 notes.
Mr Collett, 23 Lincoln's Inn Fields, solicitor, deposed that he had an account at Messrs Twining's. The prisoner was in his service as a clerk until 9th October when he absented

himself. The handwriting in the cheque produced was the prisoner's handwriting. He was not authorized to sign the cheque. The cheque was torn out from the centre of the witness's cheque book which had been in the prisoner's hands sometime in the course of the day.
Sergeant Sunerway of the detective police apprehended the prisoner at Liverpool on Saturday last. On the way to the station, he said he was very sorry and that he did not think of doing it five minutes before it was done. He had never written Mr Collett's name before. He also said he had been living in Southampton and had changed the two £5 notes there. The prisoner made no answer to the charge and was committed to take his trial.
The Gladstone Papers in the British Museum has reference in the index to 'Sunerway (Henry) detective sergeant. Memorandum on threatening letters to W E Gladstone, 1870.

1870 5th July Henry Sunerway left the Metropolitan Police on **account of ill health,** and he was entitled to a pension of £75 per annum commencing 6th July 1870. His birth date being given as 12th May 1829 at Barton Essex and his parents John and Mary Ann Sunerway. He states he is married but chooses his brother Charles as next of kin.



N. N. 16.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PENSIONER, &c.

Age on Resignation	41 Years complete.
Height	5 Feet 8 Inches.
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Hazel
Complexion	Fresh
Particular Mark, Defect, or Infirmity by which he may be identified	None
Where and when Born	At Barton Essex on the 12th May 182[illegible]
Names of Father	John Sunerway
" Mother	Mary Ann Sunerway
Date of Joining the Police	At Scotland Yard on the 17th July 1857
Particulars of Service (Divisions, Ranks, and for what periods)	1st Class Detective Sergeant Detective Branch C 17th July 1854 to 27th March 1861 X 28th March 1861 to 7th December 18[illegible] G 8th December 1863 to 4th December 18[illegible] A 5th December 1868 to 5th July 1870
If injured in the Service, state nature of Injuries	None
If Single, Married, or a Widower	Married
Present next of Kin, or legal Representative, in case of Death	Charles Sunerway (Brother)
Where he intends to reside and draw his Pension	c/o Millbank Chief Warder
Present Address	c/o Millbank Chief Warder
Pensioner's Signature	Henry Sunerway

41 years' service, retiring as first-class detective sergeant, Detective Branch

1872 21st July The Era carried an advertisement: Wanted for Sunerway's Marionettes, a double handed band, to combine first, second cornet, latter violin also Bombardon to combine bass viol to join at once – H. Sunerway 59 Brook Street Lambeth.

1872 1st September The Era: Birth: On August 25th at 1 Studland Street Hammersmith, the wife of Mr J G Clowes, stage manager to Sunerway's Marionettes, of a son (John Goddard Clowes and all his family were travelling theatrical performers who moved around the country living in a caravan).

1873 several wanted advertisements for Cosmopolitan Marionettes (whose title was registered) appeared in The Era newspaper – Mr J H Montague now being the agent and business manager.

1874 6th June Worcester Journal: Bewdley: **Canoe Race**: A race in canoes took place on the River Severn on Monday evening last for a cup presented by Mr Sunerway, proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Marionette Company who had been giving a series of performances in the town for some days.

1874 By November: Henry Sunerway had given up the Marionettes Company as an advertisement in The Era 1st November states -Noakes Marionettes (late Sunerway's) wanted a harp player and other musicians.

1877 16th May: Henry Sunerway **died** at Chyandour Gulval, Cornwall and he was buried at Gulval on 19th May (no age is given in burial register).

1877 25th May: Royal Cornwall Gazette: Penzance: **Sudden death** at Chyandour- Mr Grenfell, coroner for West Cornwall held an inquest at Chyandour, near Penzance respecting the death of Henry Sunerway a superannuated detective police officer. The evidence showed the deceased had been ailing for some time and has been obliged to keep his bed for several days. On Thursday last he came down about 4 o'clock and shortly afterwards attempted to return to his bedroom but fell down and appears to have died instantly. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

1879 8th October The Cornish Telegraph: Legal Notices: The High Court of Justice, probate division: To the next of kin and all others having an interest in the personal estate of Henry Sunerway, late of Penzance, Cornwall, a retired detective of the police force deceased who died intestate on 16th May 1877. Take notice that a citation has issued under the seal of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice dated 29th August 1879 whereby you are cited to enter an appearance in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice within 30 days after service of such citation and accept or refuse letters of administration of the personal estate of the said Henry Sunerway, deceased or show cause why the same should not be granted to John Hamilton Montague, of the city of Bristol, comedian a creditor of the said deceased with an intimation that in default of your appearance the said letters of administration will be granted to the said John Hamilton Montague, your absence notwithstanding.

Letter signed by David Henry Owen, Registrar of Bolton, Robbins and Busk, Solicitors of Lincoln's Inn, London and dated 30th August 1879.
NB Mr J H Montague, the manager of the marionette company was not the same person as John Hamilton Montague, the comedian. It appears that Mr J H Montague, the well-known comedian died in New York in late 1879 (The Sportsman 15th November 1879) whilst Mr J H Montague was manager for marionette companies well into 1880's.

1880 20th July Morning Post: One of the motions held at the Probate Division Westminster was of H J Sunerway.

1880 17th August Probate- Administration (with the will and codicil) of the personal estate of Henry John Sunerway formerly a detective in the Metropolitan Police but late of Penzance in the county of Cornwall, bachelor who died 16th May 1877 at Penzance was granted at the Principal Registry to Martha Topsom* of Fisher Street Barking in the county of Essex, widow the aunt and only next of kin. Personal estate under £50.

*Martha Matilda Topsom nee Thredder was a sister to Mary Ann the mother of Henry Sunerway.

Charles Sunerway, Henry's brother whom he listed as next of kin in 1870 when he left the Metropolitan police died in London in June 1879.

Camberley in about 1978

Ian Cook: This photograph was posted on Facebook by Adrian Passmore. Taken from the front steps of Camberley Nick believed circa 1978. Pictured are L: R – 1124 Paul Cady, 1366 Chris Elliott, 1131 Wayne Powell (RIP), and Adrian Passmore (820). With Inspector Tony

Davie, and the late great PS 271 Eric Henry Arthur Shields the then ‘Chief Constable’ of Bagshot

The antique bike was one of Tony’s collection and later loaned to Camberley Museum.

Tony Davie: On 9th April 1978 I rode my 1870 Boneshaker, which weighs 98 pounds, from Bagshot police station to just the other side of Basingstoke down the A30 and raised the sun of £500 for the Guide Dogs for the Blind. The whole thing was arranged by Eric Shields. This photograph appeared in Off Beat at the time. I was in Bagshot police station shortly afterwards and received a telephone call from Peter Matthews to remind me he was the only Chief in Surrey. Why? Because the Camberley News has put the headline “Police Chief rides for charity” in the newspaper!

PC Derek “Dixie” Dean Caterham Sub-Division

Dixie on the right, the middle of the picture is PC 1485 Dave Powell.

From Neil McFarlane: My late Uncle Derek Paul Dean served with Surrey Police from leaving the Military Police until the late 1990's. My late Uncle was born on the 29th of June 1948 in Oldham in the county of Lancashire and sadly passed away in 1999 in Bradford. I only ever met my late Uncle on one occasion which was at my late grandfather's funeral in 1994. I have a sense of pride that my late uncle served in the police force and was wondering if there

was anywhere, I can find out about his service to the Thin Blue Line. yours Sincerely Neil McFarlane

From Bob Bartlett re picture below: The PC on the right was known as Dixie Dean. I have forgotten what his Christian names as when I worked with him on the Caterham sub-division, he was always called Dixie. He has died and I am sure he was ex-military. His widow was living in Bradford. I have checked the operational records I hold, and he does not pop up. This is not an official site, so I do not have access to any police records just those of the retirement association.

From Tony Collman ex-PC Caterham sub-division: My wife Jane (ex WPC 1446 with Surrey Constabulary) and I both remember Dixie Dean. He was always known as Dixie Dean we think his collar number was 575. He served at Oxted Police Station. We think that his first name was Derek, but he never used it with his colleagues.

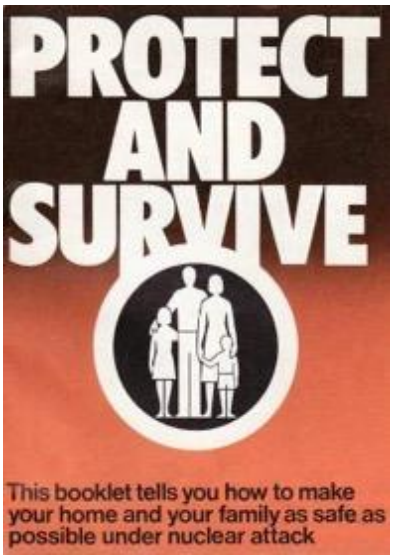
Richard Callaghan RMP Museum: I have checked our records and have (probably) identified his service number. We have only one D P Dean in our "Old and Bold" file – he joined the RMP Association in July 1976 and would have been 28 at the time. Virtually all who served in the Corps joined the Association when they passed out from Roussillon Barracks, Chichester. His service number was 24039453. The only other info we have on him is that he lived near Reigate at the time – which leads me to think he is the right man.

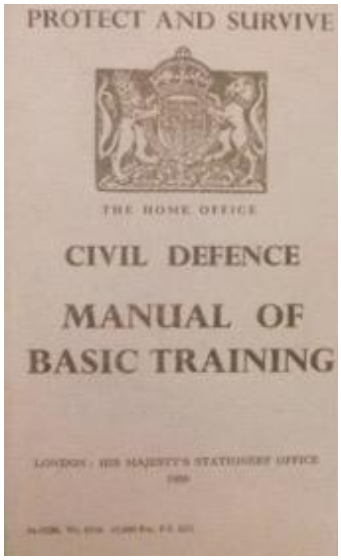
Sadly, we don't hold a copy of his Squad passing out photograph, nor is it displayed on www.redcap70.net With this number, you can apply for a copy of his Record of Service from the MOD – here are the guidelines:- Request records of deceased service personnel - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) Passed to Robert Eggelton who runs our RMP Old Comrades newsletter. I am sure there may be some who served with him who are able to supply additional information.

Mobile Column
Civil (Home) Defence

1959 Surrey Constabulary: Civil Defence training which included a Mobile Column into Kent and Sussex; air raid siren maintenance and testing. The Cold War was ever present. There was one Police Sergeant who was responsible for Civil Defence training on every division and on divisional parades, which were held monthly, he would lecture on the subject. Officers of all ranks would attend training on Home Defence from building latrines to cooking in the field – literally. Medical and hygiene training for Surrey was provided at Keogh Barracks on the Ash section. Inspectors attended regional training of about a week, which included visits to the underground command centres. There were also courses at the National Home Defence College at Easingwold where there was silver service for breakfast. Tea was brought to a student's room in the morning and shoes left outside the door were cleaned. Another time, another era! Home Defence was seen as deadly serious by many although the horrors of it all and the likelihood of survival meant many ridiculed the training and preparation.

A part of the plan was to form mobile columns of police officers who would leave vulnerable areas to return after the attack. The columns had to be self-supporting hence the concentration on field hygiene and cooking. Later in this piece will be found memories from officers who deployed and photographs of their vehicles and some of the training they undertook.





1970s and 1950

PS Peter Millsom and PC Harry Robinson at Dorking Police station in the 1960s

Those who served will remember the phones on the wall that told the time and gladly were never used though recognised as key features of home defence. From World War Two until the creation of the United Kingdom Warning and Monitoring Organisation (U.K.W.M.O.) in the early 1960's, Air raid sirens were controlled from local police stations using dedicated private wires. This early control apparatus was designed and maintained by the Post Office and designated "SYSTEM E" by them.

The UKWMO was set up to give public warnings of air attack and fallout from nuclear weapons. The communications system used to convey these warnings to control points in police stations was known by the keyword HANDEL. Police station control points relayed the attack warning, fallout warning and all-clear messages and sirens to the public using radio frequency signals as a carrier for these messages over normal telephone circuits. The carrier

had no effect on the operation of the telephone line and the avoidance of private wires (also known a Private Circuits) reduced the cost and improved reliability.

The HANDEL network was installed during the early 1960's and served until the end of the cold war. Following the Autumn Statement in Parliament on the 12th of November 1992, the Home Office announced with immediate effect the United Kingdom Warning and Monitoring Organisation (UKWMO) would no longer function. HANDEL was decommissioned shortly after.

The initial HANDEL system had two parts, the WB400 speech broadcast system and the WB600 siren control system. Confusingly both used the same carrier and were both integral parts of one system. During the early 1980's the original equipment was replaced by the new WB1400 system using more modern technology and addressing the shortcomings of the previous one. As it continued to use the same carrier frequency the two could work together during the changeover period.[1]

The Speaking Clock was first introduced in London in 1936 and was an instant success and the service rapidly spread to all exchanges throughout the U.K. To avoid interruption to this service the Speaking Clock or Time Signal (TIM) as it was also known was distributed on a duplicated rings of lines between major telephones exchanges designed to raise an alarm if a ring failed. The amplifiers at these major exchanges would switch to the other ring circuit should the one currently in use fail, thus maintaining the service.

When HANDEL was first installed in 1962, the Speaking Clock distribution provided a ready-made and secure (against breakdown) system of distributing the national warning messages around the country. Branches from the two Speaking Clock rings were taken on two diversely routed pairs of wires to the Police Station's carrier control point.

In 1984 the earlier clocks were replaced by electronic units using memory devices to store the message sections.

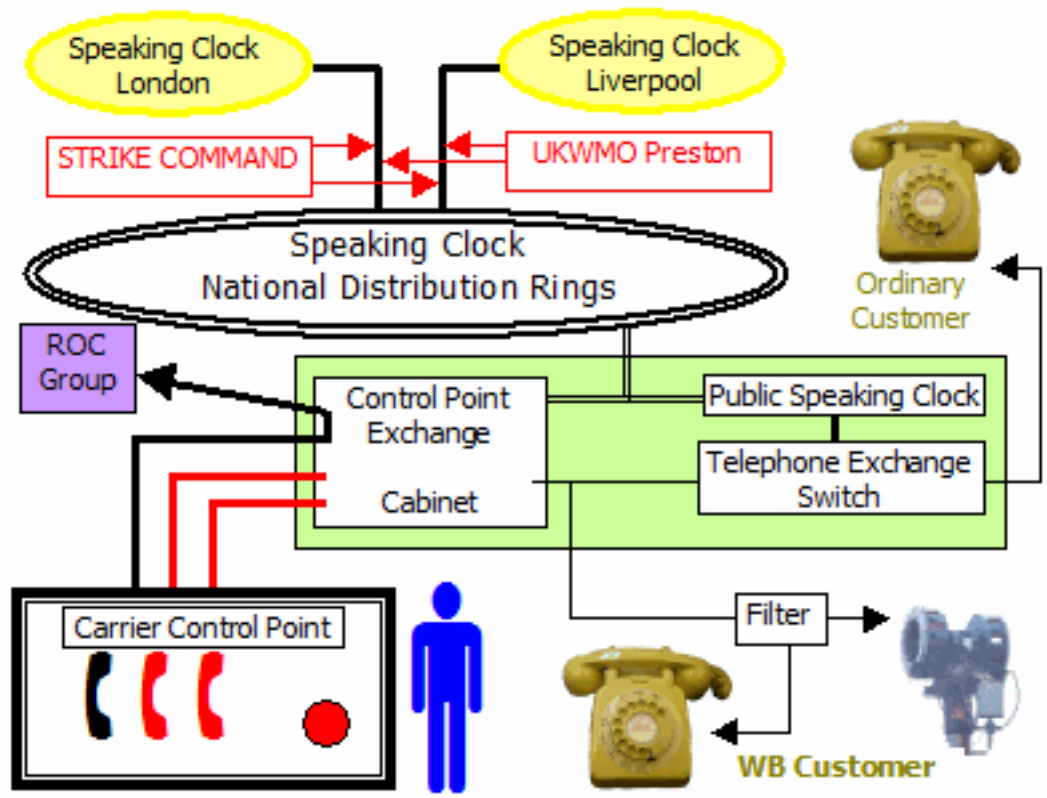
The electronic clocks and analogue distribution network continued to serve the U.K. after the closure of HANDEL in 1992. All remnants of the HANDEL distribution network were removed in 1994 when the analogue speaking clock rings were replaced by digital Recorded Information Distribution Equipment (RIDE).

Police Station Control Point: The Warning Network

The UK was divided into 250 Carrier Control Points (CCP) located in a major police station. The CCP has duplicate HANDEL handsets to receive the national messages. During peacetime the speaking clock can be heard on these handsets. A third handset connected to the UKWMO ROC Group Headquarters serving the area in which the police station is located. This would be used to receive any Fallout Warning messages and eventually the All Clear. As HANDEL is a two-stage system, onward distribution of public warnings required human intervention at the police station to retransmit the message. Neither Strike Command nor the ROC had any

[1] http://www.ringbell.co.uk/ukwmo/Page211.htm

direct way of alerting the end user at the warning point. To achieve more granularity, the CCP would issue fallout and all-clear warning to individual warning districts within its area.



Carrier Control Area	Number
Swindon	031
Nuneaton	066
Leicester	070
Melton Mowbray	071
Oakham	072
Market Harborough	078
Derby	081
Ashford	111

Public Warning: In built up areas mains power operated sirens would be operated by signals sent from the CCP. These were often WW2 siren locations in addition to the receiver they had a control panel to allow local activation. During peacetime the fuses to the siren motor were removed to prevent accidental operation.

First and Second-Generation Receiver

The warning receiver is the part of the system most visible to the public. The normal telephone line at the premises carried the carrier signal from the telephone exchange to the receiver. In rural areas there were no power operated sirens, so receivers were in premises such as Post Offices, Shops, Pubs, Vicarages or the homes of police officers, council officials or magistrates, who were deemed "responsible" people trusted to warn the local population by the use of hand sirens, whistles, maroons and gongs. Around 18,000 Warning Points existed nationally.

Additionally, a warning receiver was likely to be found on the premises of about 4,000 Warning Recipients who would need to know if it were safe to go outside. These would be fire stations, police stations, hospitals, public utilities and feeding stations to name a few.

"**Mobile Column:** Officers particularly ex-military were involved, and they used bespoke vehicles from a central source. The column Surrey was involved in operated over southern England and was engaged for several weeks late summer 1959.

1960 Police Sergeant Fred Booker: I was surprised to be attached to a Police Mobile Column at Warren Camp, Crowborough, in West Sussex for a week. P.C. Morley was also on the Column but on a different week in November 1960. We did not take our police dogs, so they had a holiday.

Dave Vigar: Civil Defence (later called Home Defence) duties also involved some unusual activities, and we were all trained in what to do in the event of a nuclear holocaust – still thought to be a distinct possibility in those days. I'll leave someone else to write about the annual Mobile Columns, where police officers went off on joint exercises for several days at a time, as I was never sent on one and they were scrapped around 1970. Pity, because they were a good little earner at the time, bringing much paid overtime. The early warning system still had to be maintained and tested, though. This comprised a grey receiver box in the front office which, when switched on broadcast an audible tick, like a heart monitor. This box received its signal from some distant source, and we were told that if it ever stopped ticking we would all die within four minutes. As we never had the box switched on, we never had the benefit of this four-minute warning and would have all been incinerated in blissful ignorance!

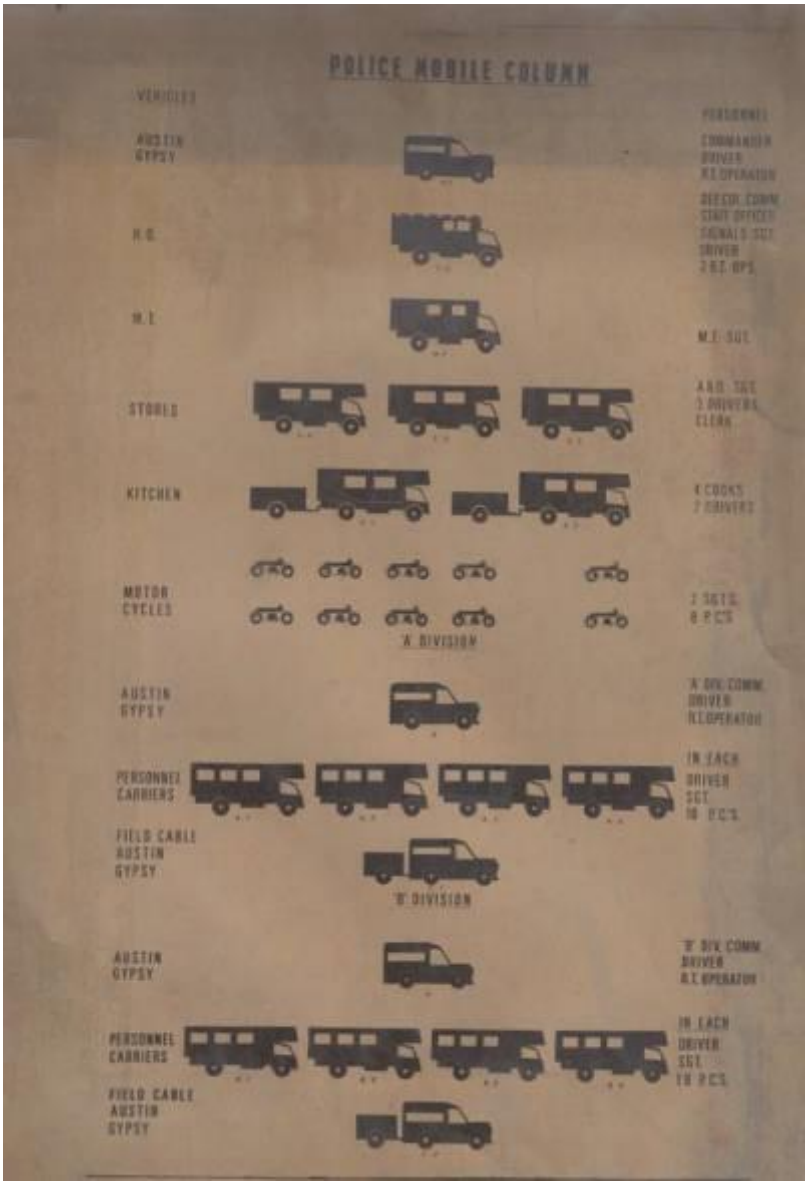
Richard Bond: The Austin Gypsy that I drove in the Mobile Column at Crowborough in 1964 or 1965 – officer alongside not known (Ed: A guess it may be the late Bob Smith son of AN Smith)

Surrey Mobile Column in Sussex

In charge of all Civil Defence matters for the Reigate Division was Sergeant Wilfred St George Chandler, a resonant name if ever there was one had served in the RAF during the War and been very highly decorated. He always looked the part with his handlebar moustache, anyway.

(Editor: Flight Lieutenant Wilfred St. George CHANDLER (141356), R.A.F.V.R. 680 Squadron DFC and Bar: A report off the Internet recording the sale of his medals. "A very

rare Second World War Photographic Reconnaissance Unit, pilot's Mediterranean theatre D.F.C. group of seven awarded to Flight Lieutenant W. St. G. Chandler, Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, who flew nearly 90 solo missions in unarmed, stripped-down P.R.U. Spitfires, and latterly Mosquito aircraft.")



1960s Mobile Column

1963 November: Ray Harlow: This column was based at Shorncliffe Barracks, Folkestone, Kent. Superintendent Ferguson was the column commander and Chief Inspector Henry Leyton was his deputy. I was the column duty clerk with a divisional office sergeant from Reigate who had never been in the armed forces and found it all rather exciting. As admin and quartermaster sergeant he had signed for all the equipment and supplies some of which quickly disappeared around the billets "purloined" by some savvy ex-forces' personnel. For example, it was very cold and damp and coal supplies for the billet stoves in short supply or non-existent. Kent Constabulary who were in the billets before us on their column, had more than their share of fuel. We soon noticed smoke coming out of one billet and on checking found the

billet short of a couple of wooden lockers. As admin and quartermaster sergeant he was not best pleased!

The biggest drama was on the Saturday in Royal Tunbridge Wells when the column proceeded through the main thoroughfare of the town, stopped at traffic lights, moved off and one inattentive driver turned left instead of proceeding straight on. The remaining vehicles all followed him into the railway station yard. The front of the column came to a halt causing traffic mayhem. Superintendent Ferguson was not best pleased to say the least. The offending driver was seen by him in the commander's hut that evening and swayed back and forward whilst getting his dressing down, Ferguson swinging his golf club at an imaginary ball.

This was the time, of course, that JFK was assassinated in Dallas. I was typing up the next day's orders listening to Radio 4 when the programme was interrupted with the news. Initially there were many conspiracy theories involving the Soviets and here we all were on the Mobile Column. Luckily all those theories came to nothing. Surrey obtained the record for the nighttime turn out in the quickest time which may have been due to the fact that someone in the office overheard a certain conversation!

Chief Constable Herman Rutherford joined us in a TA Hall somewhere and had evening dinner cooked on field kitchen and hall equipment. The rice pudding was badly burned! ACC Ernie Hall was also in attendance. Signing off the equipment, etc. proved rather interesting. There were shortages of course but I think the cost was reimbursed from Mount Browne. It was a well-run and successful column. The vehicles were of mixed types. I remember mainly Austin Champs (fitted with Rolls Royce engines), various 4WD petrol trucks and trailers all finished in police blue and the property of the Home Office I believe.

Cliff Blackford: I don't know how many weeks this ran but when I was involved in was of a week's duration. We used large troop-carrying vehicles containing, I think, ten to twelve men, including the driver and me as sergeant in charge. The truck was delivered to Camberley Police Station, the old one, and we drove to Guildford to meet up with the rest of the column. A superintendent was in charge of the whole column. We drove down to Sussex and were billeted in a disused army camp. We had various lectures and exercises in the camp about rescue and taking over whole areas that had been destroyed in a nuclear attack and towards the end of the week each vehicle was detailed to go to various points shown on a map reference, which the sergeant was responsible for finding the finishing point and a time to be there. We set off and drove around various roads and lanes until we were completely lost. It was a glorious day so we eventually found a narrow lane which had a fairly large grass bank which we used to sun bathe for about an hour before finding our way back to camp with the help of a couple of locals. I did not get any brownie points for my effort.

Ronald Juleff: In the 1950s and 1960s, the Home Office pet subject was civil defence, and each division in Surrey had a civil defence sergeant. At Oxted we had Harry Maurice Harding, and at the end of divisional parade, we had a lecture on civil defence. We were told that if windows were whitewashed, it would probably stop the flash of a nuclear weapon setting fire

to property. After the flash came the blast and any property within a very large radius was demolished anyhow. We were also told of the effects of radiation sickness and other interesting subjects, we were not happy, as very few would survive. I don't suppose many were interested. Harry was later promoted to inspector in charge of civil defence, transferred to H.Q., and later became known throughout the force as "Hydrogen Harry."
In the early 1960s, the Home Office directed that Police Mobile Columns in connection with civil defence be formed and two columns were formed in the South East. I was nominated together with Dougie West (P.C. 730) from Oxted. This was the first column. Eric Sellwood (Superintendent) was the officer in charge, a Chief Inspector from West Sussex and an Inspector, were deputies. The column was based at an Army camp at Crowborough in Sussex. The column was supposed to be self-supporting and various PCs were nominated as cooks and we were supposed to be fed Army emergency rations. At Crowborough the Army Catering Corps, took over our rations and really looked after us. We also had use of the N.AA.F.I. I think we were paid extra for the fourteen days we were on the column.

On a Monday morning the old divisional brown van took us from Oxted to Crowborough where we met up with the remainder of personnel. We had vehicles supplied by the Home Office, a Bedford the same model as the "Green Goddesses"" used when the fire service was on strike. These vehicles were slow and ancient, and in addition to the driver, a Sergeant sat in the front and about eight PCs were carried in the back, which was covered. There was an open back with seats down each side for personnel. Whenever the vehicle stopped one PC had to alight and stand at the rear. On the vehicle I was in, this was Dougie. In addition to Dougie, and me other occupants were Pat Kenefick, and Roy Proudlove from Dorking, an East Sussex PC and two PCs from Kent. Personnel attended from Surrey, Kent, East and West Sussex.

I cannot recall how many vehicles made up the column. We spent a considerable amount of time travelling in column throughout Sussex and Kent. Needless to say, we were not the fastest on the roads, and when traffic built up behind, there was frequent stops to allow traffic past. On long stops we all got down from the vehicles. On one stop, we all stood by the roadway and urinated against the side of the vehicle when it moved forward. Motorists must have seen us but there were no complaints as far as I know. During the second week the column moved to Eastbourne moving at very slow speed to Beachy Head where an Eastbourne Borough PC who patrolled the area on horseback met us. He was responsible for recovery of bodies of people who committed suicide or fell over the cliff. He gave us a demonstration and went over the cliff to the bottom in his harness. When he came up, he asked if there were any volunteers who wanted to try their luck. Needless to say, there were none.

After lunch we went to the main fire station in Eastbourne, where we all went into a smoke-filled building with our noses to the floor to recover dummies, which were supposed to be victims of fire. We were also taught to use high-pressure hoses putting out imaginary fires in very high practice towers. We spent a considerable of time with the fire brigade in Eastbourne, they were pleased to see us and we were pleased to have something to do.

Towards the end of the fortnight the column went to Newhaven where there was supposed to have been a nuclear explosion. Most of the town was supposed to be destroyed with numerous casualties, and we were there with instructions to stop unauthorised people coming into the area and also to stop looting, A PC from West Sussex and I were dropped outside a small post office and shop on the outskirts of Newhaven, where we stayed for hours until picked up by the main column. People living near the post office said they had never before seen two policemen in the area. As you can appreciate this happened nearly fifty years ago, and a lot of water has gone under the bridge since then.

Len Phillips: Mobile columns brought back memories this was the time when every division had a civil defence officer, ours on Farnham was PC Derek Tunn-Clark. It was over forty years ago. But I do remember what a shambles it was. I was a uniform police constable stationed at Camberley. We were lured into volunteering for this exercise by the promise of PAID overtime a rare event in those days. Our transport was not purpose-built trucks or purpose converted. They were the old divisional brown vans. Used for transporting found dogs, bicycles and any other odd jobs. No windows or seats.

If my memory serves me right, I was packed into this van with about eight other men from the Farnham Division, the only ones I remember were Peter Watts, Tony Kirton and Sergeant Cheeseman We eventually arrived at Crowborough Camp where we found that whilst all the other forces were paying overtime the good old Surrey Constabulary were giving time off in lieu. We were housed in some old spiders (Huts to the uninitiated) but fortunately a lot of us were ex-service men and soon had them fairly ship-shape.

Our transport during the exercise was old army three tonners, which at least had open rears and fresh air. The whole exercise was a shambles and a complete waste of time. But I do remember we went to Brighton and gave a hand in directing traffic for what I believe was the veteran car rally. We also carried out an exercise at Eastbourne, which probably frightened a lot of the elderly locals. One day I got put out at some lonely crossroads and told my job would be to stop traffic going into the nearby town which had been atom bombed out of existence. I wasn't actually to stop any traffic but only pretend to. Throughout the day a motorcyclist would come with notes showing the developments. He complained about the distances he had to travel so gave me all the notes on his second visit. I spent the rest of the day on a deckchair in a local garden being supplied with tea and cakes by the friendly inhabitants. The only other thing of note I remember was a lecture where the question was put to the class "What difference would it make if you were outdoors within a certain distance from the site of an atom bomb blast or if you were indoors. A reply from the back of the class was outdoors burnt to death, indoors crushed to death. Which I thought summed up the whole week.

Colin White: One summer back in about 1965 about one hundred Surrey officers boarded ten purpose-built trucks, or were they purpose-converted? We then set off for Crowborough Camp and a week of Civil Defence training. I recall digging trenches to serve as latrines, handling Geiger counters and attempting to put up overhead cables of some sort. We were at Harold Wilson's red-hot cutting edge of technology all right! Sometimes we raced around the lanes of

East Sussex, piloted by motorcycle outriders who stopped everything in our path. We donned dark blue overalls over our uniforms and caused something of a stir when we all arrived at Beachy Head on a summer's evening and had our dinner cooked in a field kitchen while we lined up with our helmets the only part of our uniform in sight.

I must have forgotten most of what happened that week, but I do remember that some of the party played cards twenty-four hours a day! I believe that the philosophy behind this exercise was that, in the event of nuclear attack, a number of mobile columns would be assembled and hundred of appropriately equipped officers would head off to the crater. Even at the time this seemed wildly improbable. Quite how the authorities expected the police to leave their own families and what on earth they could do for an attacked area was incomprehensible.

Robert Bartlett: Bit before my time but I do remember a Civil Defence lecture by Inspector Joe Last during several days at HQ in the old lecture theatre, who said that if there was a nuclear attack, we young policemen would be put in lorries/busses and taken off to Wales and come back later to pick up the pieces. When told by some they would not go he said he would be armed and if they did not do as they were told he would shoot them. Interesting viewpoint! Of course, at that time most of the supervisors were experienced wartime servicemen often with some rank, and he probably meant it.

Jeff Bloomfield: November 1963, as a uniform sergeant I was part of a mobile column driving around Kent in three-ton Bedford trucks. Each vehicle had a crew of a Sergeant, driver and six men. The mobile column was a civil defence unit trained to deal with the aftermath of a nuclear explosion. John Harrington was a driver on that column. Charles Mitchell was on the Mobile Column as wireless operator. Two things stood out. At Sandgate in Kent the whole column was lined up for the officer commanding to take the parade, when Jeff Bloomfield suddenly appeared at one end and did cartwheels to the other end. It gave us all a good laugh. The second was sitting opposite Sniff Richardson in a billet on camp bed when it was announced that President Kennedy had been assassinated.

You Tube video of a mobile column

Tony Roach: You Tube video of a mobile column featuring what appear to be Kent officers and therefore Surrey men may have been involved. Note the glamorous I think brown overalls worn by the men always with their helmets on!

Mobile Column assembled trucks which form the mobile column police will use in devastated areas after nuclear attack, trucks starts to move off, truck used as H.Q. for unit being made ready and hooked up to field telephones, sequence showing method of making hot water with improvised heater from corrugated iron, stones and earth, sequence showing police erecting telephone or temporary power lines, police being shown how to light field stones for emergency cooking, Army visitors and VIP's watching.

Liverpool and Bootle Constabulary bought the Ford Thames Trader 411 CYW featured in the

film from which the stills below were taken. It was used for HGV training and I was the first to take my Class III on it.

http://youtu.be/J2m8ozxwHKs

The helmet plate indicates a Kent officer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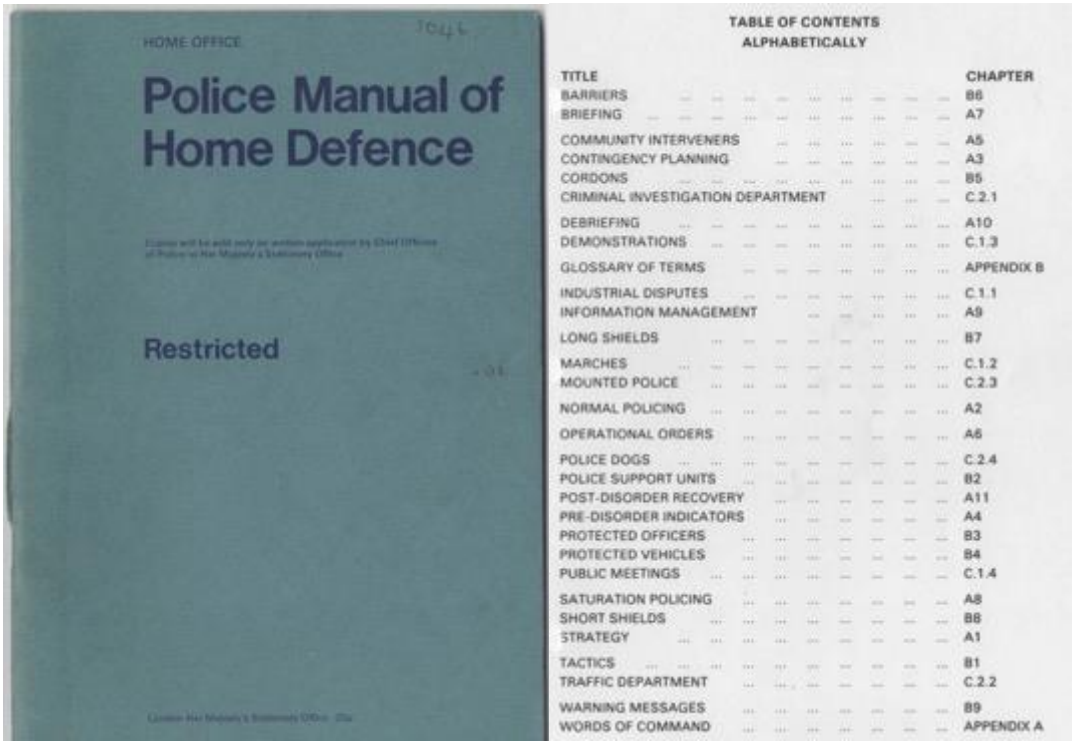

HOME OFFICE

Police Manual of Home Defence

Restricted

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April 1985

Surrey Constabulary Became Operational

Robert Bartlett

On the 1 January 1851 the Surrey Constabulary became operational with an establishment of seventy police officers, five superintendents and two inspectors to police a population of 108,792. The first chief constable, Captain Hastings, was aged thirty-eight years having been to Eton and in the Army. He was the son of a colonel and was to be chief constable of the Surrey Constabulary from 1851-1899. The appointment continued the common practice for the chief constable of a county to be of a similar class as the magistrates with whom he could mix as an equal and be influenced by friendship and acquaintance.[2] Good social connections with the cachet of military service were the norm and followed by Surrey.

The new chief constable had a major task. He was to form, house and equip a police force and provide a management supervisory structure within a few weeks. H.C. Hasting, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., letters which probably are a reference to the Honourable East India Company Service where he served in the 55 Bengal Native Infantry. There is no certainty that he was a captain as The Times reported that,

> "The office of Superintendent of the Surrey police has been conferred on Mr Henry Cadogan Hastings, late lieutenant in the 55 Bengal Native Infantry.[3]

Hasting's appointment was a close run thing with twenty in his favour and eighteen against. It is not clear what the new chief constable had in his favour beyond Eton and a father who was a senior army officer.

Help was close at hand with the very experienced Biddlecombe from Godalming, Hollington, Guildford Borough Police and Inspector Donaldson the chief officer at Dorking for 12 years. None of the men were used to managing significant numbers, more twos and threes but the force was to have a ratio of supervisor to men of about seven to one! However, they were very experienced investigators and would have understood the requirements of policing and the essential relationships with councillors and magistrates. Hollington and Donaldson had served in the Metropolitan Police and Biddlecombe on the Isle of Wight and in Hampshire before moving to the market towns of Surrey. Other superintendents and inspectors were recruited in January, Biddlecombe on the 1st and styled as chief superintendent a title that was possibly soon dropped, another on the 2nd a former surgeon who on appointment as a superintendent was an inspector in Staffordshire. On the 9th four more superintendents were appointed with Hollington on the 15 February, which was probably the date of the merger of Guildford Borough Police and the Surrey Constabulary. The same day Donaldson joined from Dorking Police. The number of senior recruits must have been possible because of early advertising probably in December 1850 but no trace has so far been found.

[2] A History of Police in England and Wales TA Critchley 1967 page 141
[3] 1851 January 13: The Times

About 50% of the first recruits had previous police experience varying from Indian Police, Irish Constabulary, City of London, Metropolitan Police, Staffordshire, Plymouth, Bath, Essex Hampshire and several others. Some were from Guildford Police, Goodalming Borough, Farnham and Dorking. Additionally, there were a number of paid constables from Shamley Green, Chertsey, Chobham, Windlesham, Thorpe, Nutfield and Shere. [4] Three of the first seven, all superintendents or inspectors transferred on promotion from other forces of whom later two were compelled to resign. When Biddlecombe left to take The Swan at Chertsey in 1858, none of the original senior ranks remained serving in the Surrey Constabulary. The turnover of senior people must have compounded the constant rounds of discipline leading to so many of the constables being reduced in Class or dismissed.

Hasting's first promotion from Inspector to superintendent did not go well as Thomas Bedwell was dismissed after 8 months in the rank. [5] Two inspectors were also dismissed in the first 16 months.

Dismissal and discipline in the early days of the Surrey Constabulary

The following numbers are taken from a range of general orders but unfortunately the recording has no constant parameters.

Year	Dismissed	Disciplined not dismissed	Previous Reports
1851 January to May 31	8 including an inspector	14	
1851 June 1 – April 30 1852	4 required to resign including a superintendent, 9 including an inspector dismissed	29	22
May 1 1852 – December 31 1853	23	17	24
1854	7	23	10
1855	7 including a superintendent	10	9
1856	16 including a superintendent	17	
1857	13		
1858 January – February 17	4		

Between January 1851 and April 1852, four men were required to resign including a superintendent and 17 dismissed, including an inspector, with a further 43 disciplined. From May 1852 to December 1853 23 were dismissed and 17 disciplined those men having already accumulate 24 disciplinary offences.

[4] CC98/4/1
[5] GO 77 May 1, 1852

In addition to dismissals from June to December 1852, 12 men were disciplined with 12 previous discipline reports against these men. From January to December 1853 17 men were disciplined including PC Allen Mason who was to be badly beaten and die of his injuries. These men had 12 previous discipline reports against them.[6]

During 1854 seven men were dismissed and 23 disciplined, these men having a total of 10 previous discipline reports against them.[7]

1855 saw seven dismissals including Superintendent Fletcher, and 10 discipline cases where the men had a total of nine previous reports. [8]

From the 1 January 1856 to February 17, 1858, there were 33 dismissals of which 22 were drunkenness or frequenting public houses when on duty. One of those dismissed in 1856 was Superintendent Everett.[9]

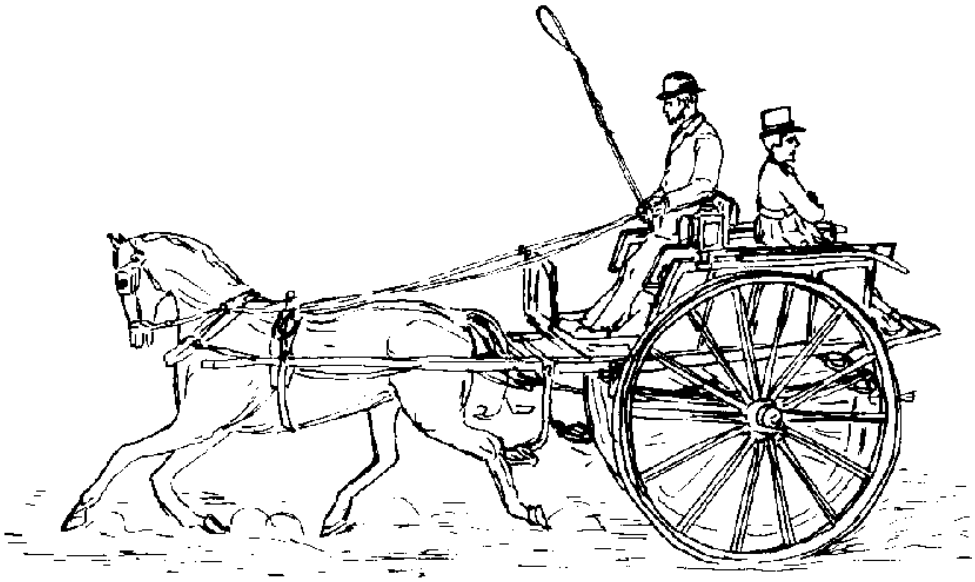
In under seven years, 91 men were dismissed to be replaced by a range of recruits some with experience others straight off the farmer's field!

The following GO to that listing all the dismissals from the Surrey Constabulary in April 1858, was a reference to PC Edwin Grant convicted by the magistrates for having left the Constabulary without giving proper notice. He was sentenced to fourteen days imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction at Wandsworth. [10]

The number of General Orders were fading with GO 140 dated May the 5th 1858 the next GO141 did not appear until October 25, 1858, a five-month gap. Was the chief constable on sick leave?

Tenders were sent out for uniform on the 13 January 1851 and on the same day for horses and 6 Whitechapel Carts. There was either a very swift response and selection of the contractor together with very early delivery or the men were operating in their best suits!

[6] GO 106 December 31, 1853
[7] GO177 January 1,1855
[8] GO126 January 1, 1856
[9] GO 137 March 1, 1858
[10] GO 138 April 10, 1858



A Whitechapel Cart – the Surrey Constabulary hired six in 1851

Recruiting

Once the go-ahead was received seventy men had to be found quickly, recruited, uniformed and at the very least briefed by their experienced superintendents and inspectors. It must have been a rush, which may be why so many of the early recruits were to be dismissed for a range of disciplinary measures. Given Hastings wish to become involved in every detail of the new force there is little doubt he would have been involved in interviewing applicants. Of the first 60 recruits 27 had previous police experience and 33 did not.[11] The superintendents were soon in post, which probably means an advert was out in December before Hastings was appointed and may well have been selected by the magistrates. The men would have needed to resign from their existing forces and move to Surrey probably in days not weeks. This was certainly the time for the ambitious prepared to move counties and boroughs where, as the police expanded, opportunities were legion.

The military influence it could be argued was not the most suited leadership style. The hierarchy, the discipline, the stifling of initiative and drive by ex-soldier chief constables insisting on fixed beats with regular conference points missed on fear of dismissal. The discretion and skill of the constable was destroyed by too many oppressive rules and regulations enforced by too many supervisors who probably went in fear of their jobs if they did not enforce the letter of the rules. There certainly seems to have been a blame culture and the loss of so many men must have led to constant vacancies and the employment of untrained inexperienced me with few experienced role models. The influence may have dictated the name of the enrolment register where every man is listed in differing levels of detail often after he had resigned. The register was known as the Defaulter's book, which has a military ring!

[11] Surrey County Archive 9152/1/2/1/1

Surrey Constabulary Defaulter's (enrolment) Register [12]

First 100 entries – more data is available but had to be reduced to fit onto the page. Often the data was not recorded especially if there was an early resignation or dismissal.

No	Age	Height	Place of birth	Date joined	Previous Occupation	Resigned	Dismissed	Length of service
1	36	5'10"	Isle of Wight	9 January 1851	Police	1 May 1858		8 years
2	36	6'	Staffs	9 January 1851	Police also surgeon	31 Oct 1853	Promotion Plymouth	2 years 9 months
3	36	5'10"	Staffs	9 January 1851	Police	18 Dec 1852	Compelled to resign	2yrs
4	35	5'8"	Northumberland	9 January 1851	Police	16 Nov 1851	Chief Bath	10 months
5	29	5'10"		9 January 1851	Police	26 July 1851	Order to resign	6 months
6	33	5'11"		9 January 1851	Police	8 Jan 1852		1 year
7	33	5'10"		9 January 1851	Police	Resigned	Supt Derby	
8	29	5'7 ½"	Braintree	9 January 1851	Police		14 Oct 1856 Supt	5yrs 10 mths
9	30	6'1"		9 January 1851	Police		25 July 1851	6 months
10	30	5'9"	Epping	9 January 1851	Labourer		11 Sept 1855	5 years
11	29	5'10 ½"	Halstead, Essex	9 January 1851	Police		1871	20 years
12	27	5'8 ½"	Edinburgh	9 January 1851	Police	May 1854		3yrs 5 months
13	36	6'	Guildford	9 January 1851	Corn dealer	Died 13 March 1852 typhus		13 months
14	21	5'9"	Isle of Wight	9 January 1851	Tailor	13 May 1853		2yrs 4 months
15	22	5'9 ½"	London	13 January 1851		8 May 1854		2yrs 4 months
16	24	5'9"	Halsted Essex	13 January 1851	Police	July 7 1852		18 months
17	37	5'9	Isle of Wight	13 January 1851	Mason	13 February 1851		1 month
18	29	5'8"	Egham	13 January 1851	Labourer	Nov 17 1851		10 months
19	24	5'11"	Emsworth	13 January 1851	Miller	April 1 1854		3yrs 3 months
20	30	5'11"	Crondall	13 January 1851	Police	5 April 1856 joined railway police		5yrs 3 MThs
21	22	5'10 ½	Godalming	13 January 1851	Railway worker		11 June 1851	6 months
22	37	5'9 1/2	Kingsclere	13 January 1851	Relieving Officer	Jan 31 1865	Told to resign	14 year
23	29	5'8 ¼	Cornwall	13 January 1851	Police	5 Feb 1856	Permitted to resign	5 years

[12] Surrey County Archive 9152/1/2/1/1

No	Age	Height	Place of birth	Date joined	Previous Occupation	Resigned	Dismissed	Length of service
24	21	6'1"	Haverill	13 January 1851	Labourer	25 Nov 1853		3 years
25	23	5'9"	Dunsfold	Jan 17 1851			Jan 17 1851 Dismissed before sworn in	1 day
26	25	5'8"	Isle of Wight	13 January 1851	Coach painter	14 March 1857		6 years
27	28	5'7"	Guildford	13 January 1851	Labourer		Jan 22 1851	9 days Sworn in that day
28	38	5'9"	Tillingham Essex	13 January 1851	Police		17 May 1855	4 years
29	27	5'10			Labourer	30 June 1851	Permitted to resign	6 months
30	29	5'10"	Suffolk		Police		11 May 1852	16 months
31	20	5'7 ¾	Godalming	13 January 1851	Labourer	30 June 1851		6 months
32	32	5'11"		13 January 1851			8 Feb 1851	1 months
33	33	5'10"	Guildford	13 January 1851	Tailor		29 Jan 1856	5 years
34	26	5'10"	Hascombe	13 January 1851	Farm labourer	5 Feb 1852		12 months
35	32	5'10"		13 January 1851	Carpenter	13 Feb 1851		1 months
36	28	5'7 ½		13 January 1851		18 Jan 1852	Permitted to resign	1 year
37	37	5' 8 ½		13 January 1851	Police	11 April 1851		3 months
38	31	5'8"	Chichester	13 January 1851	Army	Pension 19 Oct 1876		25 years
39	40	5'7 ½		13 January 1851	Paid Constable	16 April 1861	Permitted to resign	3 months
40	35	5'8 ½	Brighton	13 January 1851	Army		16 Oct 1852	1 year 10mths
41	30	5'9	Marlborough	13 January 1851	Police	Pension 24 April 1872		21 years
42			No other information	13 January 1851		1 May 1851		4 months
43	27	5'9 ½		13 January 1851	Windsor Borough Police	6 April 1852	After discipline	1 yr 3 months
44	40 Abt	5'8	Lincs	13 January 1851	Paid constable	31 May 1861	Called on to resign	10 yrs 4 months
45	36	5'8 ½	Dorchester	14 January 1851	Police	10 Jan 1852		1 year
46	21	5'7	Farnham	16 January 1851	Rope maker	12 Jan 1861		10 years
47	31	5'8	Kingston	16 January 1851	Police		7 Aug 1851	8 months
48	20	6'	Tilford	16 January 1851	Labourer	10 July 1851		6 months
49	34	5'8 ¾	Godalming	16 January 1851	Police	12 Sept 1853		1 yr 9 months
50	29	5'8 ¾	East Clandon	16 January 1851	Coachman	12 Feb 1851		1 month
51	40	5'9	Camberwell	26 January 1851	Soldier	26 Jan 1863		12 years

No	Age	Height	Place of birth	Date joined	Previous Occupation	Resigned	Dismissed	Length of service
52	25	5’8	Worcester	January 1851	Royal Marine		15 Feb 1854	3 years
53	26	5’10	Woolaving-ton	16 January 1851	Labourer		13 May 1853	2 years 4 months
54	32	5’9	Alton	16 January 1851	Labourer	Pension 1 April 1876		25 years
55	24	5’8 ¾	Godalming	16 January 1851	Railway labourer		21 Jan 1852	1 year
56	34	5’7	Cranley (sic)	16 January 1851	Miller		12 Feb 1851	1 month
57	21	5’7”	Guildford	16 January 1851	Labourer	23 May 1851		5 months
58	22	5’10	Alton	16 January 1851	Butcher	13 Nov 1852		1 yr 10 months
59	26	5’8 ½	Amersham	16 January 1851	Police		8 July 1853	2 yr 6 months
60	29	5’9 ½		16 January 1851		9 Aug 1851		7 months
61	34	5’8	London	17 January 1851		2 April 1851		2 months
62	25	5’9	Ash	17 January 1851	Labourer	6 Nov 1852		1 yr 10 months
63	38	5’8 ½	Portsea	17 January 1851	Grocer	Pension 31 March 1867		16 years
64	39	5’ 7 ½		18 January 1851	Paid Constable	10 Feb 1851		1 month
65	32	5’91/2	Glastonbur y	18 January 1851	Police	Pension 30.9.73		22 years
66	33	5’9 ½		18 January 1851	Paid Constable		5 Aug 1852	1 yr 7 months
67	28	5’7	Godalming	22 January 1851	Labourer		29 May 1852	1 yr 3 months
68	32	5’8 ½	Chelmsford	23 January 1851	Police	16 June 1863 ill health		10 yrs 5 months
69	24	5’ 9 ½		28 January 1851		31 March 1851		2 months
70	23	5’11		30 January 1851	Farmer	21 Oct 1858	Called on to resign	7 yrs 9 months
71	29	5’8	Windsor	1 February 1851	Paid Constable		30 April 1852	13 months
72	32	5’10	Chobham	1 February 1851	Paid constable		1 May 1851	3 months
73	42	5’10		1 February 1851	Police	6 March 1851		1 month
74	34	5’10	Norfolk	1 February 1851	Police	31 March 1853	Supt Bucks	2 years 1 months
75			No other information	1 February 1851		28 Feb 1851		1 month
76	39	5’10 ½	Winslow	1 February 1851	Paid constable		17 Nov 1854	3 yrs 10 months
77	27	5’10	Brentwood	3 February 1851	Police	30 April 1851		2 months
78	31	6’	Ireland	2 February 1851	Police		25 Feb 1851	3 weeks
79	36	5’10 ½	Ireland	11 February 1851	Police	Pension 1 April 1874		23 years
80	37	5’10		15 February 1851	Paid Constable		28 Feb 1851	2 weeks

No	Age	Height	Place of birth	Date joined	Previous Occupation	Resigned	Dismissed	Length of service
81	39	5'10 ½	Clackman-on	15 February 1851	Sup constable Dorking Police	Killed on duty 29 July 1855		4 years 6 months
82	38	5'10	Highgate	15 February 1851	Supt Guildford Borough Police	Pension 31 Aug 1872		21 years
83	34	6'	London	17 February 1851	Guildford Borough Police		16 Sept 1852	1 yr 8 months
84	32	5'7 ½	Farnham	17 February 1851	Paid Constable		21 Aug 1851	6 months
85	29	5'7 ¾	Cheam	17 February 1851	Police		6 Nov 1852	1 year 10 months
86	20	5'10"	West Clandon	17 February 1851	Guildford Borough Police	Pension 31 March 1888		37 years
87	30	5'7 ½	Farnham	19 February 1851	Butcher		4 March 1853	2 years
88	26	5' 7 ½	London	22 February 1851	Paid Constable		3 Aug 1852	1 year 7 months
89	30	5'8	Sussex	2 March 1851	2 weeks Hants	Ill health 31 July 1873		22 years
90	23	5'10 1/2	Caithness	4 March 1851	Police	16 Aug 1853	Emigrated	1 year 5 months
91	31	5'8 ½	Portsmouth	7 March 1851	Marine		17 Aug 1852	1 year 5 months
92	20	5' 11	Chichester	11 March 1851	Shoemaker	Pension 1 Jan 1890 as Supt		39 years
93	20	5" 10	Lowestoft	14 March 1851	Rope maker	Died 19 July 1868		17 years
94	25	6"	Ireland	20 March 1851	Irish Police	28 Jan 1852		10 months
95	31	6'	Colchester	21 March 1851	Police/Famer	6 Jan 1859	Cowardice	7 yrs 10 months
96	37	5'8 1/2	Eccles	29 March 1851	Godalming Police	Pension 30 Sept 1867		16 years
97	32	5'10"	London	7 April 1851	Railway employee		31 May 1851	1 months
98	29	5 9 1/2	Sussex	10 April 1851	Draper	30 April 1854	Permitted to resign	3 years
99	23	5'7"		19 April 1851	Labourer		31 March 1852	1 year
100	28	5'10	Llandovery	3 May 1851	Police	15 Sept 1854		3 yrs 4 months

The Hungry 1840s drove many from the land to the police who recruited many of the constables from the unskilled working class but from the start they were expected to behave and have the appearance and behaviour of skilled men of the respectable class. [13] However, the new chief constable had to recruit a mix of former police officers and those with no experience.

Except for the inspectors and superintendents who were already police officers of experience in other forces no one joined above third-class constable. There was no shortage of recruits

[13] "Policing Victorian Community" Carolyn Steadman Page 70

although as always, the pay was poor, seventeen shillings a week, and the conditions harsh. Of the first 98 men appointed only 12 served long enough to receive a pension including two ill-health pensions; three died one being beaten to death. A further 17 were dismissed with four more required to resign in the first 13 months of the life of the Surrey Constabulary.

There was no formal training for the non-former police recruit, and much must have been down to the experience of the superintendents and inspectors who would ensure there was some form of instruction and briefing as to the role and activity of policing.

General Orders are full of entries of men rising up the Class from Four to First, many going up and down as they commit disciplinary offences when a reduction in Class was a meaningful punishment particularly when accompanied by a move paid for by the constable. A rise through the Class for a constable was an accolade to the workingman eventually seeking the role of sergeant and later inspector. It was also possible to transfer police forces for promotion.[14]

At the time of formation there were police stations at Bagshot, Chertsey, Dorking and Farnham which passed to the county and new stations were built at Egham, Godstone, Guildford, Haslemere, Hersham, Leatherhead, Reigate and at Chertsey where the original one was found to be unhealthy.[15]

Captain Hastings decided to recruit initially from:

Men who had already served in a county police force
Men from HM Forces
The parish and borough constables

These criteria were followed with about 50% of the 100 originals having served in other police forces including paid constables from Surrey parishes and the small market town constables. Their survival rate of the former Surrey parish based constables in the new Constabulary was very low but the more senior people, Biddlecombe, Hollington and Donaldson served for some years. Only six former servicemen joined in the first hundred.

The men had to be honest, sober, under 30 (41 of the first 100 recruits were over 30) and at least 5 feet 7 inches; there was according to Durant in his history, no minimum age as one appointed constable was aged 14 and another 15[16]. (Probably because it was difficult to get clerks – early cadets!) The point about sobriety was missed and one is drawn to wonder about the recruiting process, the taking of references, local enquires as to suitability. Who interviewed the recruits? Recruiting was to become a constant task with so many dismissals.

[14] "Policing Victorian Community" Carolyn Steadman
[15] "A Hundred Years of the Surrey Constabulary" Durrant page 7
[16] "A Hundred Years of the Surrey Constabulary" Durrant page 5 They do not appear in the first 100

Recruits to the police took an oath before the local magistrate and were never an employee or servant of the Police Authority but a local citizen appointed under the Crown, answerable to his chief constable and the courts.

The borough chief constable such as those in Guildford and later Reigate were considered socially inferior to a county chief constable and were more likely to have come up through the ranks as Peel had intended. Borough chiefs lacked the independence of his county counterpart as he was under comprehensive control of the Watch Committee. Hollington the senior man in the Guildford Borough Police for about 10 years after service in the Metropolitan Police was to join the Surrey Constabulary as a subordinate to the man with the social connections and therefore was given the role of chief constable.

Recruiting
Surrey Constabulary Defaulter's Register extracts [17]

This register holds detail of the recruits to the Surrey Constabulary from day one. It is written in different hands and entries were not always completed fully and in some cases where resignation or dismissal was swift there is little detail, which tends to show the register was completed retrospectively. This is THE hallowed document of the early days of the Surrey Constabulary and there does not appear to have been any detailed, accurate research of the entries as a whole. It is the province mostly of the family historian.
The Surrey Archive Centre holds the defaulters or staff appointment register from 1851-1953; there is then a gap between May 1953 and October 1956. The information in a fully completed entry of the defaulter's register includes, name, age, physical description, where born, previous trade or calling, number of children, last residence, previous public service, by whom last employed, what relatives residing in Surrey, date of appointment, rank and where stationed. The register also provides details of promotions, removals and punishments and date of removal from force and conduct during service.

Records of the first 100 recruits to the Surrey Constabulary in 1851 but many entries are incomplete

Surrey born where given	When joined living in Surrey
20	20

In the list of the first 100 recruits, Metropolitan Police, Essex, Staffordshire, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight feature prominently as previous forces with the relevant counties where given:

Born County	Number of officers	County living when joined	Number of officers
Surrey	23	Surrey	20
London	8	London	7

[17] Also, SCC archive reference 9152/1/2/1

Born County	Number of officers	County living when joined	Number of officers
Hampshire	8	Essex	7
Essex	8	Kent	2
Sussex	5	Staffordshire	2
Isle of Wight	4	Somerset	2
Staffordshire	2	Staffordshire	2
Somerset	2	Carmarthenshire	1
Norfolk	2	Hampshire	1
Cheshire	2	Whitehaven	1
Ireland	2	Isle of Wight	1
Scotland	2	Berkshire	1
Northumberland	1	Lancashire	1
Cornwall	1	Worcestershire	1
Suffolk	1		
Wiltshire	1		
Lincolnshire	1		
Dorset	1		
Worcestershire	1		
Buckinghamshire	1		
Berkshire	1		
Carmarthenshire	1		

Out of 100: Previous occupation when given

Police including paid police in Surrey 44	Tailor
Labourer 15	Carpenter
Soldier/marine 6	Corn dealer
Tailor 2	Rope maker
Miller 2	Coachman
Railway worker 2	Butcher
Farmer 2	Grocer
Coach painter	Relieving officer
Shoemaker	Draper
Mason	

First 100 Resigned etc.

Resigned	Pension including ill health	Dismissed	Died
Resigned 54 of which ordered/permitted to resign 11	12	35 reality 46 if ordered/permitted included	3 (one beaten to death)

Total 91

Age joined/ Months service in Surrey

Age when joined Surrey Constabulary	Length of service in the Surrey Constabulary in months
20	6, 6, 444, 468, 240, 369, 204 (died)
21	28, 36, 240, 5,
22	28, 6, 34,
23	1 day, 93, 17, 12
24	18, 39, 12, 2,
25	72, 36, 34, 10,
26	6, 28, 30, 19,
27	41, 27, 2,
28	9 days, 12, 27, 40
29	6, 70, 240, 10, 60, 16, 1, 7, 13, 22, 36,
30	6, 63, 252, 24, 264,
31	1, 372, 8, 3 weeks, 94,
32	300, 264, 125, 3, 6, 1
33	19,
34	35, 33,1, 2, 25, 20,
35	10,36
36	1, 96, 33, 24, 13 died, 12, 276,
37	168, 3, 2 weeks, 192,
38	48, 192, 456,
39	1, 46, 54 (died)
40	3, 248, 144
42	1

Previous police service before Surrey Constabulary

Age when joined	Previous police service before Surrey Constabulary	Service in Surrey in months
23	Metropolitan Police	1 day
37	Paid Constable in Surrey	2 weeks
31	Staffordshire	3 weeks
39	Paid Constable in Surrey	1
42	Metropolitan Police	1
24	Kent	2
27	Essex	2
37	Metropolitan Police	3
32	Paid Constable in Surrey	3

Age when joined	Previous police service before Surrey Constabulary	Service in Surrey in months
40	Paid Constable in Surrey	3
29	Essex Bath, Bucks, Lincs	6
30	Essex	6
27	Metropolitan Police	6
32	Paid Constable in Surrey	6
31	Metropolitan Police	8
35	Metropolitan Police then chief Bath post Surrey	10
25	Ireland City of London	10
33	Carmarthenshire, Llandilo	12
36	Essex	12
29	Paid Constable in Surrey	13
27	Windsor Borough	15
29	Suffolk East and West	16
23	Edinburgh, Glasgow City of London	17
24	Essex	18
33	Paid Constable in Surrey	19
26	Paid Constable in Surrey	19
34	Guildford Borough Police	20
34	Lancashire	21
36	Metropolitan Dublin and Staffs	24
32	Metropolitan Police	25
21	Hants	28
22	Metropolitan Police	28
30	Hants	29
36	India, City of London, Nottinghamshire, Staffs	33
29	Metropolitan Police	34
28	Carmarthenshire, Llandovery	40
27	Essex Metropolitan Police	41
39	Paid Constable in Surrey	46
38	Essex, Metropolitan Police, Whitehaven	48
39	Dorking Borough Police – killed at Haslemere	54
29	Metropolitan Police	60
30	Essex	60
29	Essex	70
23	Kent	93
31	Essex	94
36	Hants, Godalming Borough Police	96
40	Paid Constable in Surrey	124
32	Essex	125
37	Godalming Borough Police	192
29	Essex	240

Age when joined	Previous police service before Surrey Constabulary	Service in Surrey in months
30	Metropolitan Police	252
38	Metropolitan Police, Guildford Borough	252
30	Hants	264
32	Birmingham Worcestershire	264
20	Guildford Borough Police	444
36	Irish Constabulary	552

Regional Comparison

The experience in other counties when recruiting and retaining was not dissimilar to that of the Surrey Constabulary. Carolyn Steadman's figures cover several forces.

After years of experience of recruiting in 1875 Hertfordshire the chief constable reported that his officers were made up of "Some farm bailiffs, some shoemakers, some labourers, some of all sorts, we have soldier /pensioners, all sorts" The chief constable of Hertfordshire thought the agricultural labourer made the best policeman though rules on literacy denied many the opportunities to serve. [18]

Between 1856-1880 in Buckinghamshire and Staffordshire, 50% of all recruits were agricultural labourers [19] (Was that because most of the working population in a rural county were agricultural labourers?) However, in Surrey agricultural labourers made up about 16% of the initial recruits.

Married men made up 63-85% of recruits across the south-east which is not surprising as rural police officers needed wives who often acted when their husband were out or were used to search female prisoners and probably to feed prisoners!

The median discharge rate from all south of England forces between 1866-1880 fell from 15% to 8%, losses had been nearly double that for 20 years. [20]

The work force was more stable in non-industrial areas and higher in Boroughs (Work available?) [21]

Men resigning as opposed to being sacked increased from 50% to 70% of turnover mid 1860s to 1880. Dismissal in southern counties 43% in 1866 and 27% 1880 as discipline became more proportionate.

[18] "Policing Victorian Community" Carolyn Steadman page 70
[19] "Policing Victorian Community" Carolyn Steadman page 70
[20] "Policing Victorian Community" Carolyn Steadman page 92
[21] "Policing Victorian Community" Carolyn Steadman page 92

Those reaching pension age by 1880 remained very small with a 16% annual turnover; if they stayed for five years there was some hope of them staying longer[22] chief constable 1874 "– but the vast proportion of men change within the year or first few months"[23]

Being born in a county or neighbouring county was the most consistent factor in staying in the police. Chief constables also looked for physical strength and literacy. Home Office rules demanded literacy. All police work demanded certain proficiency in reading and writing, but particularly in writing. Some forces employed a schoolmaster.[24]

By 1880 turnover of staff was reducing in Surrey at 6%, however, other forces continued high and expensive loss of staff with West Sussex 20%, Hants 15% and East Sussex 10%.[25] Chief Constable Hastings management must have become more enlightened after some 30 years experience!

Though recruitment at times was driven by unemployment, agricultural depression and the ending of a war there were those seeking personal development. Most found it a very hard life and many would soon leave or be sacked some "endured until pension"[26]

The First Superintendents and Inspectors

The people appointed by Hastings as his superintendents and inspectors were unquestionably critical contributors so had to be experienced police officers.

> William Henry Biddlecombe the Head Constable of Godalming aged 36 was appointed to the new force as a superintendent and was number one in the appointment book.[27] (Defaulter's Register) In the early days he was referred to as chief superintendent a post that attracted a higher rate of pay £170, and was most likely meant to be the chief constable's deputy. However, references to the higher rank were dropped. Biddlecombe had served on the Isle of Wight and in the Hampshire Constabulary. Appointed 1 January 1851 serving until 1 May 1858 when he resigned to take the Swan Inn at Chertsey. Biddlecombe in his time in the Surrey Constabulary was to deal with some of the most horrendous crimes many involving the killing of children.
>
> Superintendent Edward Codd on 2 January 1851 aged 36, who had been a surgeon born in British Guiana. Was an Inspector in Staffordshire and had served in the Indian Police and in Nottinghamshire. Resigned October 1853 on appointment as Superintendent Plymouth

[22] "Policing Victorian Community" Carolyn Steadman page 92
[23] "Policing Victorian Community" Carolyn Steadman page 92
[24] "Policing Victorian Community" Carolyn Steadman page 92
[25] "Policing Victorian Community" Carolyn Steadman page 92
[26] "Policing Victorian Community" Carolyn Steadman page 81
[27] "A Hundred Years of the Surrey Constabulary" Durrant page 5

Superintendent Timothy Casey 36, 9 January 1851 served in Metropolitan Police and Staffordshire. Compelled to resign 18 Dec 1852

Superintendent Alfred Benjamin Hughes 9 January 1851 35 Metropolitan Police and Alnwick resigned 16 Nov 1851 to become chief of Police Bath
Superintendent Philip Sergeant 9 January 1851 29 served Essex and Bath. Ordered to resign 26 July 1851 owing to debt but was later appointed Superintendent in Buckinghamshire and later Lincoln

Inspector Thomas Bedwell a solicitor from the Carmarthenshire Constabulary recruited as Inspector and later Superintendent at Godstone, Dorking and Godalming. Permitted to resign 8 Jan 1852 (All those moves in a year!)

Inspector Josiah Radley 33 January appointed 9 January 1851 as an Inspector. He left to become the superintendent in Derby

Inspector Charles Everitt joined in 1851 as an inspector and a year later in Jan 1852 was appointed superintendent at Farnham being dismissed in October 1856 but later becoming head constable at Godalming and later head constable Chichester

Superintendent Charles Hollington was to join with ten years' service with the Guildford Borough Police on the 15 February 1851. He served until retirement in August 1872.

Inspector William Donaldson joined after ten years as the inspector of Dorking police on February 15, 1851. He was killed on duty 29 July 1855 at Haslemere.

The five superintendents were stationed at the new headquarters in North Street, Guildford, Reigate, Dorking, Godalming and Farnham. By July 1851 Chertsey was a division and Dorking no longer one. Two Inspectors were soon appointed and stationed at Guildford and Godalming. (In February 1854 agreement from the Secretary of State led to the appointment of an 8th superintendent. [28])

Height and other requirements for early recruits

The chief constable required Surrey Constabulary recruits to be honest and sober, less than thirty years of age (national requirement 40) and at least five feet seven inches tall. He did not do well on the sobriety test, the height limit was maintained but 42% of, where known, men were aged over 30. Many of these of course were probably recruited at that age because of their police experience. In 1871 the average height of men in the population was 5 feet 5 inches and is unlikely to be significantly different in 1851. Of the first 53 men recruited where a height is given:

[28] GO108 February 1 1854

Height	Number
5’7	6
5’8	16
5’9	12
5’10	11
5’11	3
6’	3
6’ 1	2

The men had to be “able to read and write, intelligent and active, free from bodily complaint and strong constitution and recommended as of irreproachable character and connections.”[29] [30] It is not known what the recruiting process was but it is most likely references were called for and that there would be an interview.

Classes of Constable

Constables joined at 4th class promoted later to other classes the First Class being equivalent to sergeant of which there were none in Surrey until 1865. The Fourth Class ceased on 30 Aug 1854.

There were four classes of constables with newly appointed officers starting at Class Four and moving through the classes on promotion. First Class constables appear to have been the equivalent of a sergeant as it was these men who were promoted inspector. All were required to work seven days a week and granted twelve days leave a year, which had to be taken in summer as no leave was permitted during the winter.

There is no doubt that there was some form of instruction book issued soon after the formation of the force. The books were used for guidance and a means of discipline when officers failed to comply. The system of General Orders began on 30 January 1851 and in those early orders is a reference to an Instruction Book.

Chief Constable Hastings had to start from scratch to develop, recruit and organise a police force, which was built on the principles of fairness and no nonsense. Being a soldier with no police experience he was reliant on his first senior officers to develop a police force that was acceptable to the county elite and local people who had to pay for the service. The template was the Metropolitan Police and other by now established constabularies with numerous models to follow. Compliance with guidance from the Home Office was vital to be seen as efficient and therefore qualify for the government grant, which reduced payments from parish ratepayers.

[29] A History of Police in England and Wales TA Critchley 1967 page 146
[30] “A Hundred Years of the Surrey Constabulary” Durrant page 5

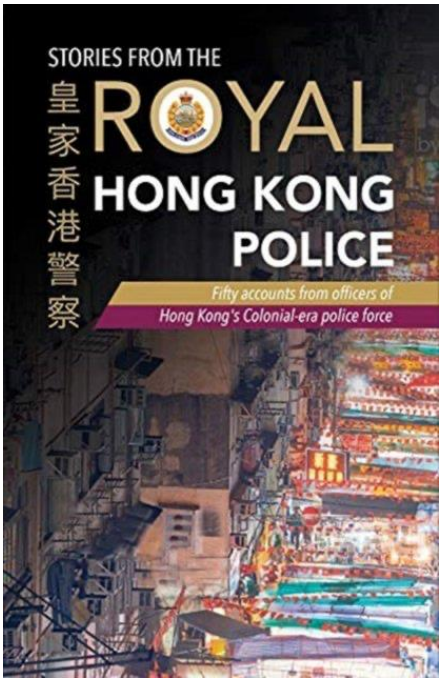
The Guildford Borough Police, which was incorporated within the new Surrey Constabulary, had an establishment of just a few constables and a superintendent.[31]

As each constable had to patrol about nine and a half square miles, horses were required.

Book Review

STORIES FROM THE ROYAL HONG KONG POLICE

Fifty accounts from officers of Hong Kong's colonial-era police force



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Fighting to survive on a police patrol launch during a typhoon and investigating a murder by a Vietnamese gangster in a refugee camp. Battling riots during the Cultural Revolution, countering drug smuggling and pimping by the triads, and dealing with bank robbers in a

[31] http://st-caths-web.co.uk/?p=11643

hostage situation. These are just some of the stories told in this riveting compilation of personal experiences of former Royal Hong Kong Police officers. In 1997, Hong Kong returned to Chinese sovereignty after 156 years of British rule. This collection of no-holds-barred accounts by some 50 individual police officers, put together by three former colleagues, illustrates the last decades of the colony's colourful history. This is what life was really like on the front line.