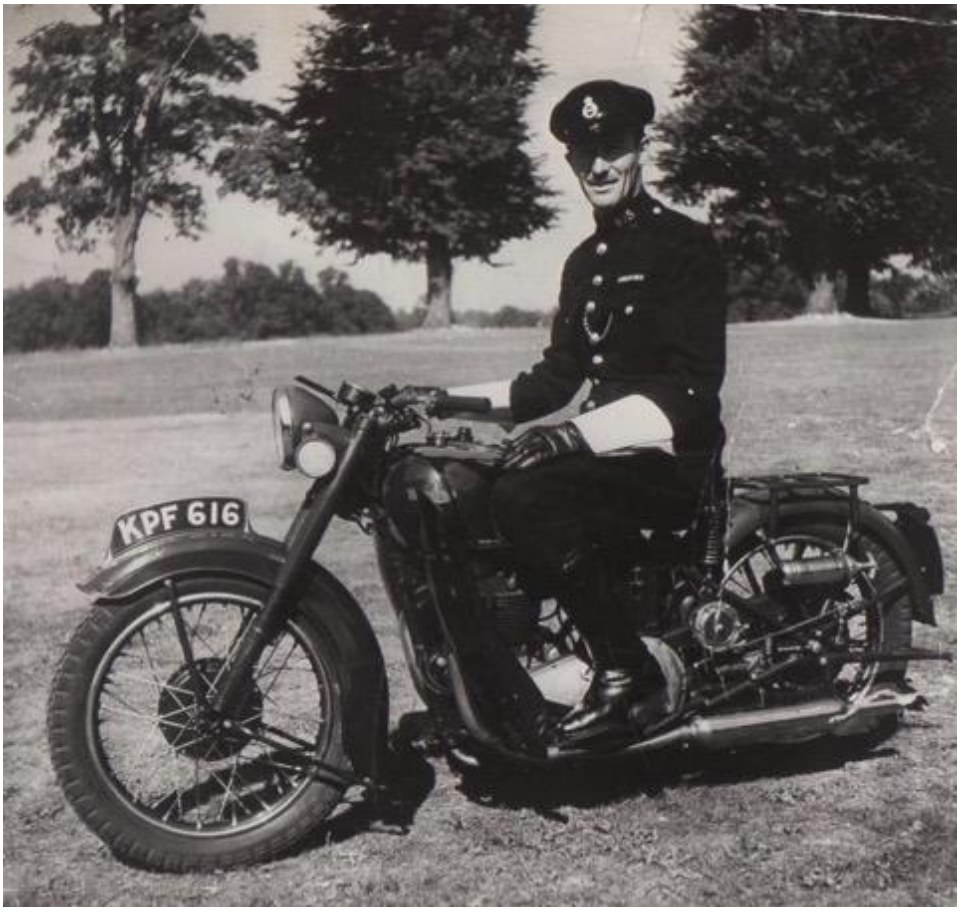
Surrey Constabulary History
'An in depth history of policing in Surrey'

**October 2021**
www.surrey-constabulary.com

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

# Surrey Constabulary History 81




**PC 475 Weeks Surrey Constabulary 1940s**
**PF registered Guildford up to 1974**

# Contents

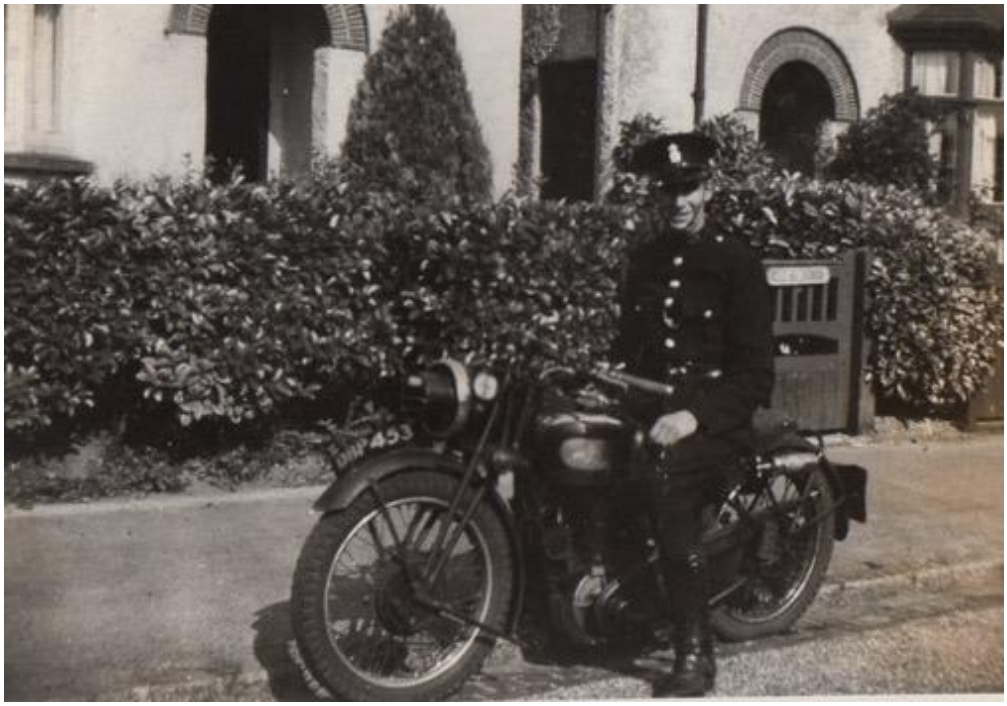
**1971 Alan Bridgman suede uniform was such big success [1]**

**1971 Suede Uniform modelled in Paris by Alan Bridgman[2]**

[1] Ebay from Tony Collman September 2021

[2] Off Beat 2021

**PC Weeks Surrey Constabulary with KPF616 1948**



**Another PC Weeks believed 57 Guildford Borough Police 1941**

**PC Weeks on joining Guildford Borough Police 1930s**

# Inspector Edward Bailey
# Surrey Constabulary 1885
# Found Drowned Dorking River Mole
# May 1916 aged about 50

INSPECTOR E. BAILEY.

**Robert Bartlett with additional research by Henry Pelham**

On joining was a PC at Chilworth, Woking and Normandy leaving there for Dorking as a sergeant. (Also a PC Bailey served at Merstham) Stationed at Dorking as a sergeant for five years

Sergeant at Godstone – with Superintendent Brice Merstham Tunnel murder 1905

1907 still at Godstone as a sergeant

1911 Dorking Division, Reigate in charge county police station Reigate Sub-division several years 1910 Balcombe murder 1914 October

July 1915 inspector at Dorking living at a cottage attached to the police station

Served over thirty years Joined about 1886

1916 only son in the RFC in France

1916 May 2 report of suicide in the Mole

**1902** Edith Brennis, an unmarried woman living at Elm Cottage, Westcott was summoned for **being on licensed premises**, namely the Prince of Wales Inn, not being a lodger or a bona fide traveller. William J Tucker, the landlord, was also summoned for selling liquor after hours. Sgt Bailey and PC Steel stated that they observed Miss Brennis knock on the inn door at 10.22pm and ask for a shilling's worth of brandy, claiming that it was required for medicinal purposes. The landlord asked whether she had a bottle and when she said no, he provided one. [3]

**1903 September 12: Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser: Capturing Motorists: The Time Test and its Value**: The Surrey Constabulary are still pressing home with vigour the crusade against the motor car drivers who develop a higher rate of speed than permissible by the regulations, and on Monday last quite a few of them who had been blistered appeared before Major-General Sibley and Messrs. Daniel, Lambert and Lloyd to meet charges brought against them by the police. Alexander Valingo was charged with driving at a higher speed than was permitted by law. The defendant with the foreign name did not appear. PC 209 gave evidence he was on the Croydon Road, Caterham Valley when he saw Sergeant Bailey signal him by prearrangement and he stopped the defendant. Sergeant Baily 17 said he was in the Godstone Road on the night of the 9th being in plain clothes at the time when he received a signal from the last witness and proceeded to time the defendant who covered 176 yards in 15 seconds which worked out something like 24 miles an hour. A number of people were in the road at the time. Statement read by Superintendent Brice indicated Valingo had been fined on the 11th of October at East Grinstead for a similar offence and the Bench now ordered him to pay £3 and costs.

[3] Terry Wooden Westcott Local History Society January 2012

Ernest Parker of 36 Cranford Road, Balham was similarly summoned. In this case the defendant was driving a motor-bicycle with a trailer the limit of which was 6mph. Sergeant Bailey No17 noticed the defendant at 1115am on 16th August coming down from Crowhurst to Tilburstow Hill. It was a dangerous road. Covered 176 yards at the rate of 25mph.Fined £1 and 10s6d costs.

Frederick Forge of The Hut, Chelmsford Road, Woodford pleaded not guilty to riding his motorcycle at a high rate of speed. Police Sergeant Bailey said the offence was committed on the 23 August, covering 176 yards in 13 ½ seconds or 26 mph. Fined £1 10s6d costs.

Henry Straycoch of 9 King Street, St James's London was similarly summoned by PC (sic) Bailey on 23 August for covering 176 yards in 13 seconds or 27 mph. Witness blew his whistle and the defendant stopped. Did not attend but sent a telegram in mitigation. Fined £2 10s costs.

Sidney Alfred Medwin was charged with a like offence at Godstone. He pleaded guilty and according to PC (sic) Bailey he was driving at 27 mph. Pay £2 and 10s 6d costs.

**1905 September 2: Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser:** A Motorist Summoned: Strong Swearing: Perjury somewhere: Oxted Petty Sessions Harry Beresford a captain in the Guards was summoned for exceeding the speed limit with his motorcycle (sic) at Langham's Cross Road on August 14. Defendant pleaded not guilty. PC221 Harrison said about 4.25 in the afternoon he heard a car coming at a great speed in the direction of East Grinstead. He had made arrangement to measure a vehicle travelling over a measured distance of 176 yards. He was asked when he gave the signal could his sergeant see you from where he was standing. And he said he could. PS Bailey of the Surrey Constabulary who is achieving a reputation equalling that of the well-known Inspector Jarrett in carrying out traps for motor drivers gave evidence he was at the crossroads when he heard a motor car coming from East Grinstead direction and on the signal from Harrison, he set his stopwatch. He measured 176 yards in 9 4-5 seconds or the rate of 36mph. He blew his whistle, and the defendant was stopped by PC Hornett. After some discussion and inspection of the measured distance and the watch the defendant said, "You are the most impertinent man that I ever set eyes on, and I shall report you to the Chief Constable." Police Sergeant Bailey said that he was only doing his duty, but the defendant again repeated his threat to report him. There was a significant cross examination in court by the defendant of Police Sergeant Bailey followed by PC Erriker who corroborated the sergeant's evidence. The defendant then gave evidence and was examined by Superintendent Brice who later said he had been present on another occasion when the defendant was fined for speeding. This the defendant denied. Case proved and fined £8 and 16s 6d costs. Defendant said he would appeal. Chairman said you will pay the £8 but the defendant said not me! I do not carry £8 about with me in my pocket. I can give you a cheque. My address is the Carlton Club. If that is good enough for you. The defendant then left the court.

**1907 April 3 Globe: Exceeding Speed Limit £20 fine**: A motorist was found guilty at Kingston Magistrates for exceeding the speed limit. Police Sergeant Bailey of the Surrey Constabulary told the bench that at Reigate last October the defendant was fined £10 and costs

for exceeding the speed limit on the Brighton Road, Merstham. At that time two previous convictions were proved, Guildford and Aylesbury.

**1909 September 13: Burglary:** On Saturday Charles Cook and American engineer and Charles Werner, cabinet maker an Austrian, were charged at the Chertsey police court with burglary at Silverlands, the residence of Sir John Brunner MP, on September 6 and stealing articles, mostly souvenirs in silver of St John's residence in the Northwich division, valued at £300. Sir John was present at court. PC Edwards of the Surrey Constabulary now stated he saw the prisoners at Addlestone Railway Station in the waiting room. They had a bag with them. He had his suspicions and asked them to accompany him to Chertsey police station. One of them called out "Run" and both ran away, Cook towards Chertsey and Werner towards Addlestone. The witness chased cook for 300 yards when he, (Cook) jumped a hedge into a brook. The witness followed and after a struggle and with the assistance of civilians took him to the police station. The bag was found where the prisoners had run away. PC Bailey said he was on the bridge over the Wey at Weybridge and saw Werner coming. Werner answered the description of the man with Cook. Edwards identified Werner at Weybridge police station. They were remanded until Friday[4]

**1909 November 6: Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser: Police Sergeant Bailey's Promotion:** To many friends in the Godstone Petty Sessions Division of Police Sergeant Edward Bailey will learn with particular satisfaction that he has at last been promoted to the rank of inspector though it will genuinely be regretted by many that the promotion involves his removal from Godstone to Reigate, probably about the middle of this month. For 24 years Mr Bailey has been a highly respected member of the police force and throughout all that long period he had carried out his duties with conspicuously ability and in a thoroughly conscientious manner. Between eleven and twelve years ago he gained his "stripes" and for the past seven years has been the sergeant in charge at the Godstone police station. Some have thought Mr Bailey's promotion too long delayed but there are comparatively few vacancies and vacancies are correspondingly infrequent. Inspector Bailey will at Reigate succeed Inspector Jarrett who is retiring on pension. It may be remembered that Inspector Jarrett was likely to succeed Inspector Pullen at Caterham but in the end other arrangements were made and Inspector Marshall filled the vacancy.

**1910 August 13 Surrey Mirror: Theft of Ewe Betchworth**: Robert Inge 37, labourer pleaded guilty on indictment to stealing an ewe lamb the property of Charles Constable of Betchworth on July 2. A lamb was stolen, and the following day Inspector Bailey followed footprints to within 300 yards of the prisoner's residence. Later he was to find the feet of a sheep in the prisoner's garden and a cut-up carcase in his house. The accused absconded and not arrested until July 20th. The prisoner admitted a previous conviction. Detective Sergeant Byass said prisoner was sent to prison for one month's hard labour at Guildford Borough Bench on September 29, 1909. Sentenced to six months hard labour.

[4] The Times Monday September 13, 1909

**Accused at Police Court:** James Dwayne aged 24 the Crawley labourer who was arrested at Portsmouth on the charge of murdering Christopher Odam a proprietor of roundabouts at Horley, who was found strangled in a field off the Balcombe Road on the morning of Thursday the 25th inst., appeared for a second time at Reigate Police court. The accused was arrested in Commercial Road, Portsmouth as a result of inquiries made by Inspector bailey and Police Sergeant Boshier of the Surrey Constabulary. The court was full of showmen and other interested people and to avoid any demonstration the accused had been brought to the court by an early train. Remanded in custody at the request of Superintendent West.

**1910 September 29:** The **Horley Murder**: James Dwayne aged 24, labourer of Crawley who was arrested at Portsmouth on a charge of murdering Christopher Odam, a proprietor of roundabouts at Horley, who was found strangled in a field off the Balcombe Road on the morning of September 15 appeared for the second time yesterday at the Reigate Police court. At the previous hearing evidence was given that the prisoner was arrested at Portsmouth as the result of enquiries made by Inspector Bailey and Police Sergeant Boshier of the Surrey County Constabulary, and that a button found in the socket of a blood-stained knife at the side of the dead man corresponded with the set upon the waistcoat of the prisoner, one of whose buttons it was stated, was missing. When charged with the murder of Odam the accused denied all knowledge of the matter saying, "Good God! No such thing." Superintendent West said he was instructed by the Director of Public Prosecutions to ask for a remand until October 6. Superintendent West informed the court that the resumed inquest would take place tomorrow and t would probably be adjourned until October 6. The case was accordingly adjourned.[5]

**1912 March 9 Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser:** Absentee Soldier: John Goodall a private in the 1st Company Army Service Corps stationed at Aldershot was charged with being absent without leave. Inspector Bailey of the Surrey Constabulary said he noticed the prisoner in the London train between Reigate and Redhill stations and being unable to produce a pass was arrested. Remanded by the magistrates to await a military escort and recommended the police officer for the usual award.

**Surrey County Constabulary Kelly's Directory of Surrey for 1913[6]**

**Headquarters,** Woodbridge Road, Guildford
Chief Constable Captain Mowbray Lees SANT
Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable Howard J PAGE
Inspector and Chief Clerk Robert BARNARD Inspector William RANDS
**Dorking Division**
Superintendent George BOON Inspector T HARDY Sergeant and 10 PCs
Leatherhead Inspector William FALKNER
Reigate Inspector Edward BAILEY

[5] The Times Thursday, Sep 29, 1910
[6] From John Molyneaux: February 20, 2013

**1914 October 23: Indecent Assault**: Leonard Harvey Elliot (27) cowman, pleaded not guilty to indecently assaulting a girl aged 12 living in Cromwell Road Redhill. The mother said her daughter went to gather primroses in Nixe's Wood, Nutfield Marsh and returned crying and worried. The girl said she went primrosing with other boys and girls, they met the prisoner who went with the man, and he indecently assaulted her. Other children gave evidence. Inspector Bailey arrested Elliot when he said, "I know nothing about it." He was found guilty by the jury and Police Sergeant Lightfoot gave evidence of a previous conviction in January 1904 for indecently assaulting little girls and was sent to a reformatory. Sentenced to nine months hard labour.

**1915 July 23 Surrey Mirror: The many friends of Inspector Bailey** of the Surrey Constabulary will be interested to learn that he will next week take up his quarters at Dorking in consequence of an order from the Chief Constable that the senior inspector is in future to be stationed at divisional headquarters. His place at Reigate will be taken by Inspector Benstead. Inspector Bailey is a smart and zealous officer and one who enjoys in a large degree the confidence of his superiors and the respect of the inhabitants generally. He brings to bear in the discharge of his duties not only a vigilant eye and an alert mind but those qualities of tact and discretion so essential in making of a successful and efficient police officer. Inspector Bailey was for some five years stationed at Dorking as sergeant and was for some years allocated to the Godstone Division. He also rendered service at Merstham prior to a sergeant being stationed in the parish. His many friends will wish him every success in his new duties at the divisional headquarters.

**1915 August 11 Charge against an officer:** At Dorking Petty Sessions Henry Orpen who appeared in the uniform of a lieutenant of the 6th Battalion of The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment charged with an offence with a lad named Wilfred Frank Walker. Police offered only enough evidence to justify a remand. Inspector Bailey said on Friday he followed a motor car driven by the defendant and in which was lad named Walker, along Lodge Farm Lane, Holmwood. The car stopped and when he came up with it no one was in charge. He looked about the woods on either side and eventually saw the accused. When asked what he was doing he replied: Just having a stroll round". The Inspector and defendant then walked about 60 yards and found the boy who made a statement in the accused's presence who was then arrested and taken to Dorking police station and charged. As the lieutenant was back from Flanders wounded, he was granted bail.

**1915 August 20 Surrey Mirror: In the Betchworth Speed Limit:** Selwyn Francis Edge the well-known motorist was summoned for exceeding the ten-mile speed limit at Betchworth on July 12th. Inspector Bailey said defendant's speed was 25mph. The defendant wrote to the ~Bench saying he was an experienced driver and had never had an accident or hurt anyone. Fined £2.

Inspector Bailey said Ewart Hawkins of Guildford was speeding at 19mph and failed to produce his license was fined £2.

Corporal Frank Hall of the RE Tonbridge was, said Inspector Bailey, speeding on his motorcycle at 23mph. There were a number of similar cases including several at Hooley, Chipstead where Inspector Bailey prosecuted.

**1916 January 7: Surrey Mirror: Several speeding cases** prosecuted by Inspector Bailey. The offences were in Dorking, Mickleham. One was for riding a motorcycle in excess of 10mph with a milk churn in a sidecar.

**1916 February 7: Dorking Advertiser: Parasitic Mange:** William Weller Bradley Farm, Dorking was summoned for failing to notify parasitic mange in his stables. Inspector Bailey said he visited the farm of the defendant and found one of his horses suffering very badly from the disease whilst others had it slightly. No notification had been found by the defendant. The horses were examined by the chief veterinary inspector of the Surrey County Council who gave evidence the horses were in a bad condition. The farmer said he was ignorant of the fact that the horses had the mange, if he had, he would have notified. Fined 30s. A similar offence was admitted by Mrs Mary Holman, Junction Road, Dorking who pleaded guilty and fined 21s.

**1916 2 May: The body of Inspector Edward Bailey** of the Surrey Constabulary was found floating in the River Mole at Dorking yesterday. He had served 30 years in the police force.[7]

**1916 May 2 Surrey Mirror: A Dorking Sensation: Popular Police Inspector's Death:** A painful sensation was caused at Dorking yesterday (Monday) morning when it became known that the body of Police Inspector Edward Bailey had been taken from the river Mole. The circumstances which led to the discovery was the finding of the deceased's cap and cape on the bank by the miller at Castle Mill on making his morning round at 6 o'clock. There was no difficulty in recovering the bod, and as it was evident life had long been extinct it was removed to the cemetery mortuary. Deceased's watch had stopped at 11.10. Inspector Bailey during the nine months he had been stationed at Dorking on being transferred from Reigate and lived in one of the cottages attached to the police station. Before going on duty on Sunday evening he had complained of pains in his head. There are other circumstances which may be revealed at the inquest which led to the supposition that the deceased's mind was temporarily unhinged. Inspector Bailey had previously been stationed at Dorking and was well known as a genial and popular officer. He had served over 30 years in the force and was entitled to a retiring pension. Much sympathy is felt for the widow and only son who is with the Royal Flying Corps in France.

Inspector Bailey who was a man who made many friends wherever he was stationed was a typical police officer, shrewd and skilful in the discharge of his duties. Prior to a sergeant being stationed at Merstham he rendered excellent service in that district and on being raised to the rank of sergeant was stationed at Dorking for about five years. H was then located for a time at Godstone where his record was an excellent one. He was posted to Reigate on being made

[7] The Times 2 May 1916

inspector and whilst being posted there put in some of his best work in the force. At the end of July last year, he removed to Dorking consequent upon an order from the Chief Constable that the senior inspector should be stationed at the divisional headquarters.

The following description of the inspector published in the Surrey Mirror and County Times upon his removal to Dorking happily hit upon his qualifications: "Inspector Bailey is a smart and zealous officer and one who enjoys in a large degree the confidence of his superiors and the respect of the inhabitants generally. He brings to bear in the discharge of his duties not only a vigilant eye and an alert mind but those qualities of tact and discretion so essential in making of a successful and efficient police officer." One pleasant trait in his character was his unscrupulous fairness, and defendants were always sure of receiving impartial treatment at his hands.

Notorious cases: During his long an honourable connection with the Surrey Constabulary Inspector Bailey was naturally concerned in many noted cases, conspicuous amongst them the Merstham tunnel mystery in which he played a prominent part as a sergeant from Godstone. Although not a figure prominently at the enquiries he was in fact Superintendent Brice's right-hand man in the conduct of many delicate investigations that were necessary. Working in conjunction with the Metropolitan Police he was brought into close touch with all the principal people figuring in the tragedy, which created such a sensation some ten years ago. As a result of the investigations made by Inspector Bailey in conjunction with Inspector Fox of the Metropolitan Police, Superintendent Brice was led to draft a statement which he wished to present on the last day of the inquest. Deductions contained in that statement were subsequently made public on the occasion of the Eastbourne tragedy, in which the principal was Robert Money the brother of Miss Money whose death following upon the discovery in Merstham tunnel was enshrined in so much mystery. Inspector Bailey was also involved in the barn murder at Horley. When a sergeant achieved an enviable reputation amongst motorists frequenting Oxted Petty Sessions particularly those caught in the "police trap" at the crossroads at Godstone. Whilst at Godstone Sergeant Bailey always attended Lingfield races and as Inspector in charge of the County Police Station at Reigate he attended Gatwick Racecourse. It was part of his duty to assist the Metropolitan racecourse police in spotting "sharpers" and other "undesirables", and it may be truthfully said that he knew these men nearly as well as the London detective force. He was a good policeman, a capable officer, and was always diligent in the discharge of his duties.

**1916 May 3 Surrey Advertiser: A Dorking Sensation: Police Inspector found drowned: Verdict suicide while unsound mind**: A great sensation was caused in Dorking on Monday morning when it became known that Police Inspector Edward Bailey of the Surrey Constabulary had been found drowned in the River Mole near Castle Mill.

Suspicion was first aroused when a police cap and cape were found lying on the riverbank. On further examination the body was seen in the water. The police were communicated with, and the body was removed to the mortuary to await an inquest.

Deceased who was about 50 years of age had seen over 30 years' service in the force and had been stationed in various parts of Surrey. After leaving headquarters he was a police constable at Chilworth. Woking and Normandy. respectively leaving the last-named place for Dorking as a sergeant. From there he was made inspector and placed in charge of the Reigate sub-division coming to Dorking again last July. The watch he was wearing had stopped at 11.10pm. He leaves a widow and son who is with the Royal Flying Corps in France.

**River Mole at Castle Mill, Pixham, Dorking**

**The Inquest:** Mr Gilbert White conducted the inquest at the Cemetery Board Room on Tuesday. Mr W Pardon Howe JP chairman of the urban council was foreman of the jury.

**Dorking Cemetery, Reigate Road, Dorking**

Superintendent Coleman identified the body and said the Inspector would have been about 50 years of age in August. He was on duty on Sunday evening as usual and witness last saw him in the High Street on Sunday afternoon but did not speak to him. In the ordinary course the deceased would have been off duty just before midnight on Sunday and the Castle Mill would have been on his beat.

The Coroner: What state of mind has he been lately? Have you noticed anything in his actions? Witness: I do not know how exactly to describe it. He seems to me to have been rather erratic, especially more recently.

Did he strike you as being worried over anything? No, I do not think so but he had full glaring eyes, which I noticed a great deal lately. He had been able to do his duty alright.

When I saw him on Saturday morning, he seemed worried about his work.

Did you consider him a good officer? Well, yes. I have known him for thirty years.

He has risen well up and has been an inspector for some years. Is that not so? Yes. He was under me as a constable at Woking and was made sergeant about 18 years ago.

You have had no complaints about him here except minor ones, have you? I have had minor complaints against him and had to bring them to the notice of the Chief Constable.
But they were only trivial matters which might easily have been got over? Oh yes. They were got over alright.
Were there anything in the complaints which would lead a man in an ordinary state of mind. to take his own life? Oh- no!

How long have you known the deceased? I have known the deceased for some time and always took him to be a strong-minded man. He had glaring eyes as if the balls were too big for the sockets.

PC Frederick Hopkins said on Sunday evening at 9.30 he met the deceased at Pixham Corner on the London Road. He stood there for some minutes without saying anything and then complained of pains in his head. He said, “My head does ache; it takes me all up the back of the head” adding, it was bad enough yesterday, but it is ten times worse today and I have to go to Guildford tomorrow over this reporting business.” Hel eft the witness at 9.55 going down Pixham Lane in the direction of the Reigate Road. Deceased had not complained to him before, but he had noticed he had been quiet lately.

Superintendent Coleman (recalled) said as far as deceased’s financial position was concerned it was quite sound. His wife had money and they had house property in the town.

John Smith, Leslie Road, Dorking, labourer said he was going to work about 5 o’clock on Monday morning and as he was passing the Castle Mill, he saw a policeman’s cape, belt and cap lying on the riverbank, close by the footpath. There was a notebook in the cap. Witness looked around and saw the body of a man in the water. He went to a policeman’s house close by being very much scared at the time and the policeman not being in, he went back to Mr Atkinson who went in his motorcar to the police -station. He did not attempt to get the body out himself although he could have reached it with a pole.

PC Alan Ellis said, with PC Savage he went to Castle Mill in Mr Atkinson's motor car and found the body of the deceased floating in the water, In his opinion the body had been in the water several hours.

Dr Hugh Blakeney, police surgeon at Dorking, said there were no external marks of violence and death was due to drowning. In answer to a juryman, he said he had known Bailey for a number of years. He had a great sense of duty and had impressed him as a man of highly strung, conscientious in his work and extremely sensitive if anything went wrong. To accuse him of any neglect of duty would weigh very much on his mind, and if her were in the wrong it would influence the action of his brain very materially. He was impulsive and quick tempered and in that particular case he was afraid the deceased acted on the impulse of the moment. That being so, he could not hold him responsible for his act.

The Coroner said he did not intend to call the widow unless the jury wished which they did not. Continuing, the Coroner said mention had been made of certain reports and complaints but in a force like the Surrey Constabulary there were bound to be complaints, and these had to be looked into for the sake of discipline.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased met his death by drowning by his own act, and during the time that he was not in his right mind, and they expressed their deep sympathy with the widow in the great loss she had sustained.
Mr Pardon Howe said that Inspector Bailey had been known to them for a great many years and personally they had a very high regard for him as an officer of police. He had noticed for some time that he had not been as he should be and on the last occasion he was at the Police Court he seemed very quiet and morose.

**1916 May 9 Surrey Mirror: Death of Inspector Bailey: The Funeral:** With every evidence of respect and esteem the funeral of Inspector Bailey took place in Dorking Cemetery on Thursday last week. The cortege left the deceased's residence at 2.15. Three inspectors walked on either side of the hearse – Inspectors Tudgay (Leatherhead) Stringer (Caterham) Woodger (Woking) Galloway (Weybridge, Benstead (Reigate) and Knight (Egham) and Constables Hopkins, Gray, Butler, Nash, Brake and Handcock acted as bearers. There were also present in addition to other constables, Superintendent Coleman and Sergeant Killick headquarters, Guildford, Rose Leatherhead, Lightfoot (Dorking) and Johnson (Holmwood) together with ex-Sergeant Dixon (Leatherhead) and ex PC Fuller. The motor car of Mr AC Powell Chairman of the Dorking Bench of Magistrates followed the cortege and Mr FD Grisell JP., was among the large company present at the cemetery. The chief mourners were Mrs Bailey (widow) Mr Bailey brother and a number of other family members and friends. Deceased's only son was on duty in France and unable to be present. Details of the messages on wreaths is given including from the Dorking and Headquarters divisions.

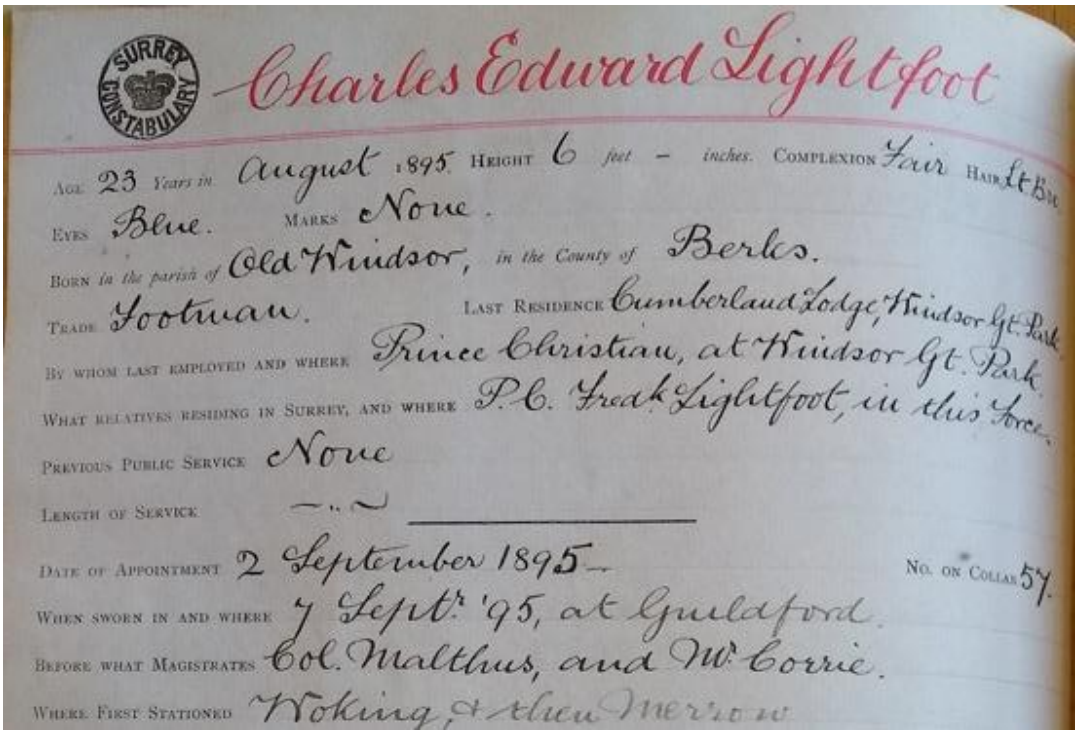
**1916 August 26 Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser: The Late Inspector Bailey:** We understand that a general feeling has been expressed that some recognition of the late Inspector Bailey long and efficient service steps should be taken to make some provision on behalf of his

widow. Inspector Bailey had thirty years' service in the Surrey Constabulary to his credit and his zeal and efficiency couple with his genial and courteous manner, made him very generally respected, especially in Dorking and Redhill where he was for so long stationed. We understand that Mrs Bailey has been left with limited means and as she suffers from rheumatism, she is unable to do more than attend to her household duties and with advancing years may even be debarred from doing this. Promises of support have been received. (A list of significant local people is then given with Mr JW Down consenting to receive subscriptions.)

## Police Sergeant Charles Edward Lightfoot
## Joined Surrey Constabulary 2 November 1895
## Retired 31 October 1924
## Born 1872-Died 2 July 1951

Robert Bartlett and Henry Pelham with assistance of Robert Simonson of Surrey History Centre

Brother of Inspector Frank Lightfoot

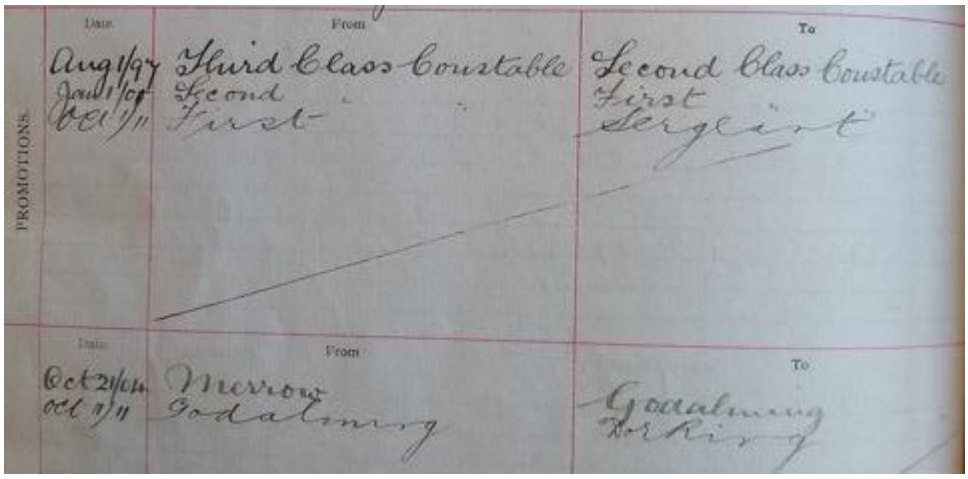

SURREY CONSTABULARY

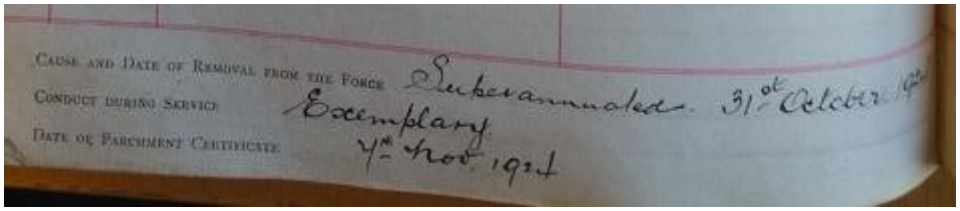
Charles Edward Lightfoot

AGE 23 Years in August 1895 HEIGHT 6 feet – inches. COMPLEXION Fair HAIR Lt Brn.
EYES Blue. MARKS None.
BORN in the parish of Old Windsor, in the County of Berks.
TRADE Footman. LAST RESIDENCE Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Gt. Park.
BY WHOM LAST EMPLOYED AND WHERE Prince Christian, at Windsor Gt. Park.
WHAT RELATIVES RESIDING IN SURREY, AND WHERE P.C. Frank Lightfoot, in this Force.
PREVIOUS PUBLIC SERVICE None
LENGTH OF SERVICE
DATE OF APPOINTMENT 2 September 1895 NO. ON COLLAR 57.
WHEN SWORN IN AND WHERE 7 Sept.r '95, at Guildford.
BEFORE WHAT MAGISTRATES Col. Malthus, and Mr. Corrie.
WHERE FIRST STATIONED Woking, & then Merrow

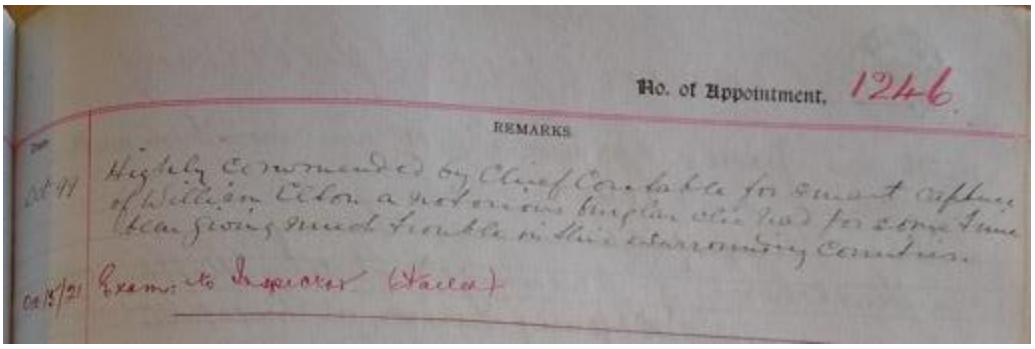
**1899 July 11: Westminster Gazette: Princess Christian and the Police Constable:** During the visit of the Princess Christian to Pirbright to open Lord Pirbright's hall, one of the constables on duty at the principal gate was Police Constable Lightfoot of the Surrey Constabulary stationed at Woking. As her Royal Highness was about to leave the grounds to catch the train to London, she recognised Lightfoot as having formerly lived in her service as footman several years ago. The Royal carriage was immediately stopped, and the Princess made kindly enquiries as to the constable's employment with expressions of good wishes for

his future promotion. The Baroness von Tu Egloffstein and Colonel Martin who were travelling with her Royal Highness gave the constable a cordial handshake.

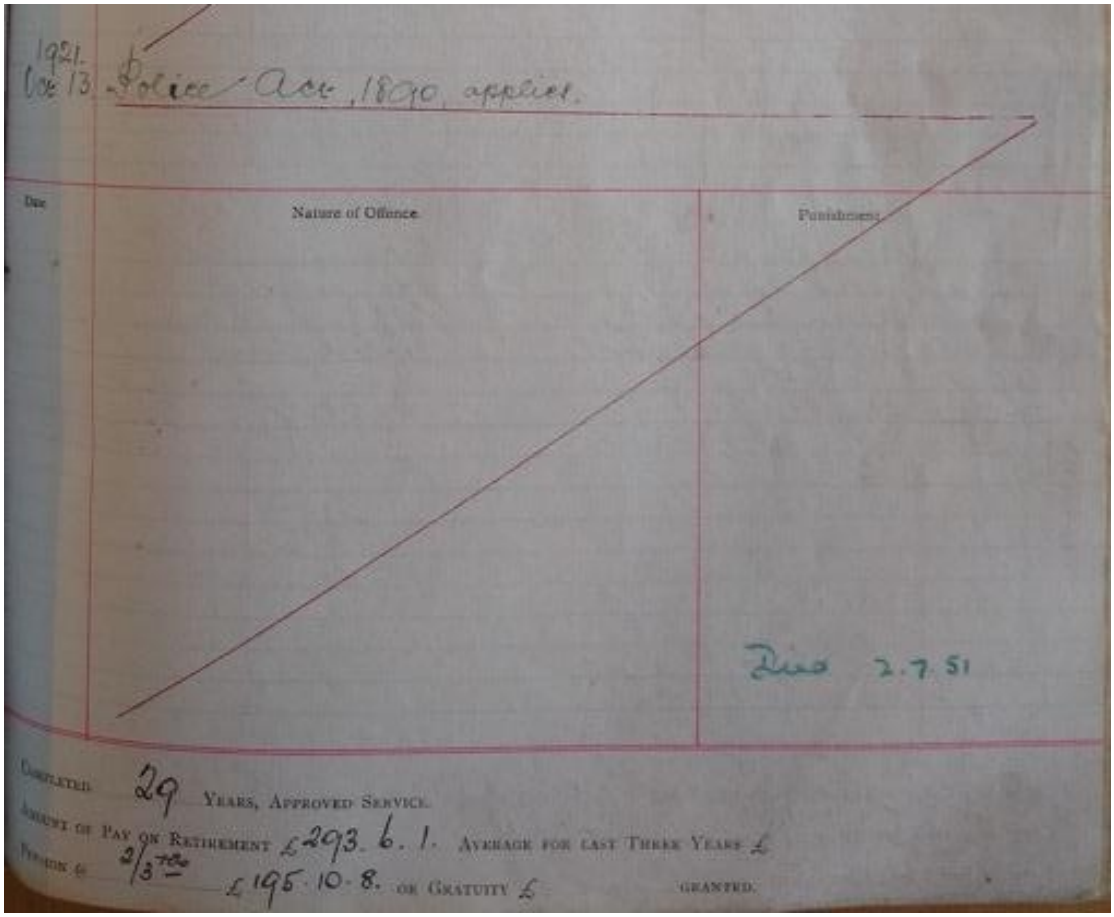



**1924 December 25 West Sussex Gazette: Dorking:** Police Sergeant Lightfoot has been presented by the residents with a watch, suitably engraved, and a cheque for £84 on his retirement from the Surrey Constabulary.




October 1899 Highly commended by the Chief Constable for smart capture of William Elton a notorious burglar who had for some time been giving much trouble in this and surrounding counties.




On the death of his brother Frederick Conrad Lightfoot the following report appeared:

**1945 September 1: Surrey Advertiser: Ex-police inspector's death: Descendant of Windsor Custodian of 1266:** Mr Frederic Conrad Lightfoot a former police inspector in Leatherhead died in Leatherhead hospital on Sunday aged 71. He had been in ill health living at his home 83 Kingston Road, Leatherhead for some years, never recovering from the loss of his wife. He was the son of the late William Lightfoot of Crowthorne, Berks who for 43 years was in the service of the Royal Family at Windsor Great Park.

His eldest brother the late Maurice Lightfoot was the editor of the Windsor, Slough and Eton Express.

Ex-Inspector Lightfoot's family were long resident in Windsor Park, and he claimed descent from the Robert Lightfoot custodian of the Park Gate in 1266 and keeper of the manor in 1277. He and his brothers were educated at the Royal School, Windsor Great Park and one of his cherished possessions was a bible presented to him by Queen Victoria.

Mr Lightfoot joined the Surrey Constabulary in April 1895 and was posted to Oxted and later Caterham and Merstham, and as a sergeant in the western part of the county. In 1921 whilst an inspector at he was posted to Leatherhead as the inspector in charge until retirement in 1926.

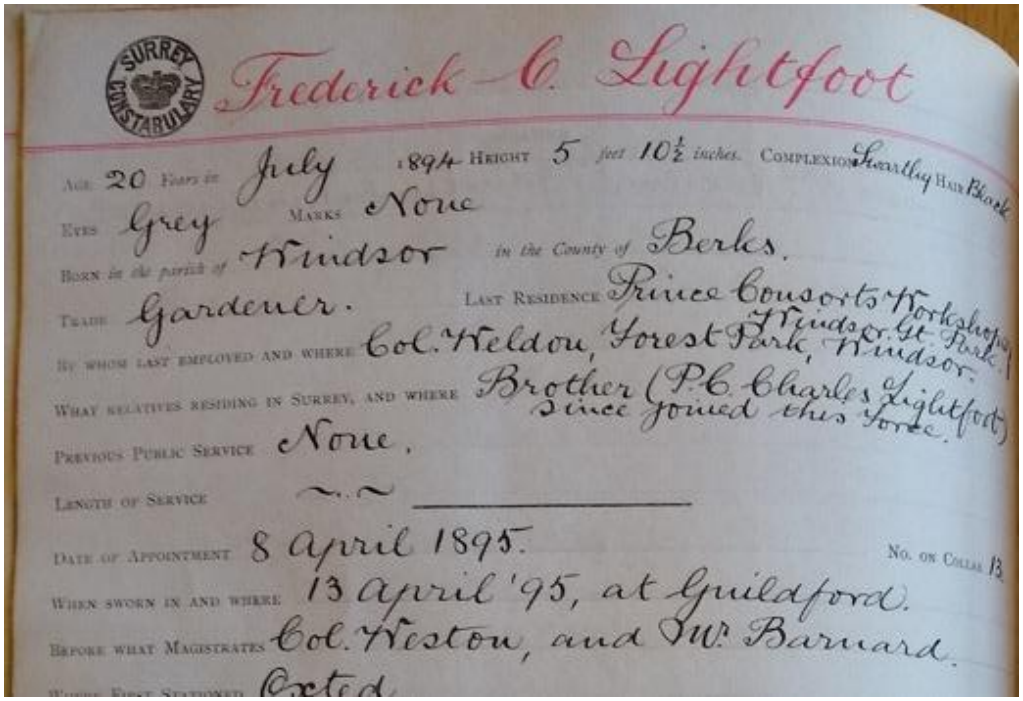
Funeral attendees included Mr and Mrs CE Lightfoot, Mr and Mrs SC Lightfoot (sons and daughter in law) Miss P Lightfoot daughter, Mr Charles Lightfoot brother. Mr and Mrs Ernest Lightfoot brother and sister in law. Miss Lightfoot sister, Roy Lightfoot nephew.

A guard of honour was formed by members of the Surrey Joint Police Force and others present included Inspector Durrant, ex-Superintendent Dawes, ex-Sergeant Ariss, and ex- Constables Cooper and savage.

# Inspector Frederick C. Lightfoot
# Original Collar Number 13
# Surrey Constabulary
# 1895- 1926

Robert Bartlett and Henry Pelham with assistance of Robert Simonson of Surrey History Centre

**Brother of Sergeant CE Lightfoot**


SURREY CONSTABULARY

Frederick C. Lightfoot

Age 20 Years in July 1894 Height 5 feet 10½ inches. Complexion Fresh Hair Black

Eyes Grey Marks None

Born in the parish of Windsor in the County of Berks.

Trade Gardener. Last Residence Prince Consorts Workshops Windsor Gt Park.

By whom last employed and where Col. Weldon, Forest Park, Windsor.

What relatives residing in Surrey, and where Brother (P.C. Charles Lightfoot) since joined this force.

Previous Public Service None.

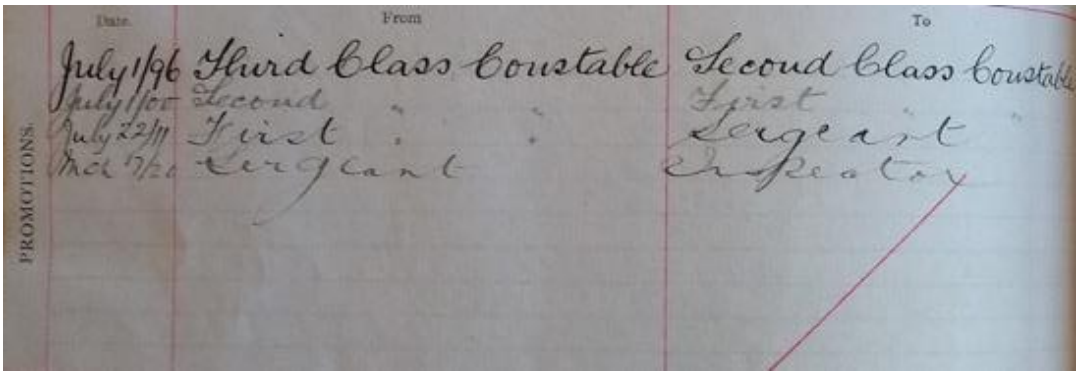
Length of Service ~.~

Date of Appointment 8 April 1895. No. on Collar 13

When sworn in and where 13 April '95, at Guildford.

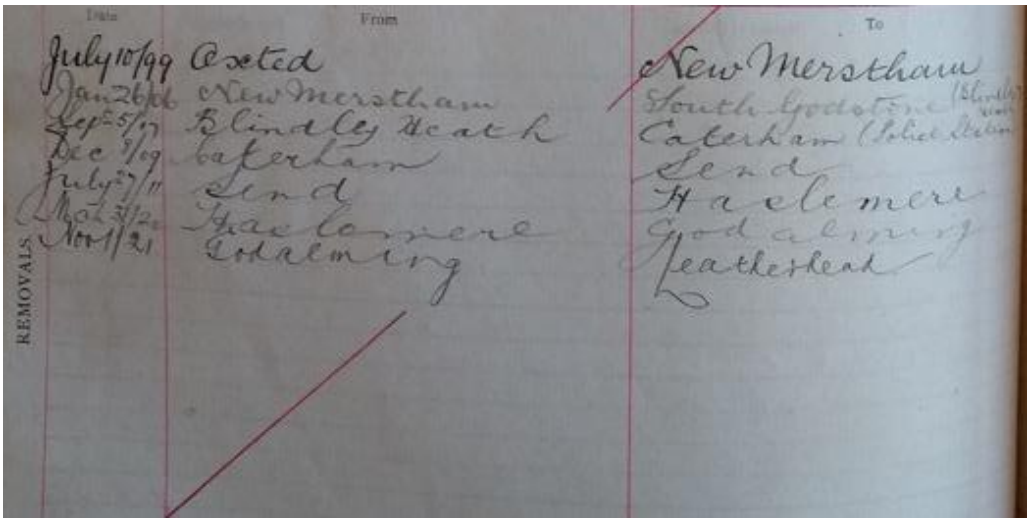
Before what Magistrates Col. Weston, and Mr. Barnard.

Where First Stationed Oxted



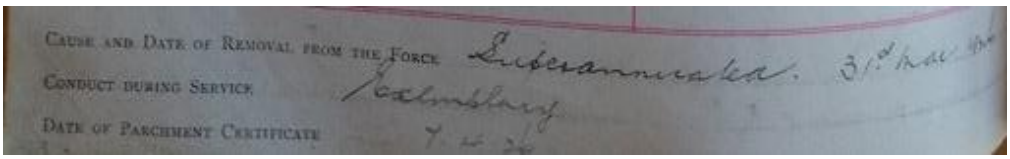
PROMOTIONS

| Date | From | To |
|---|---|---|
| July 1/96 | Third Class Constable | Second Class Constable |
| July 1/01 | Second " | First " |
| July 22/11 | First " | Sergeant |
| Mch 7/20 | Sergeant | Inspector |



REMOVALS

| Date | From | To |
|---|---|---|
| July 10/99 | Oxted | New Mersham |
| Jan 26/06 | New Mersham | South Godstone (Blindley Heath) |
| Sept 5/17 | Blindley Heath | Caterham (Police Station) |
| Dec 9/19 | Caterham | Send |
| July 27/11 | Send | Haslemere |
| Mch 31/20 | Haslemere | Godalming |
| Nov 1/21 | Godalming | Leatherhead |

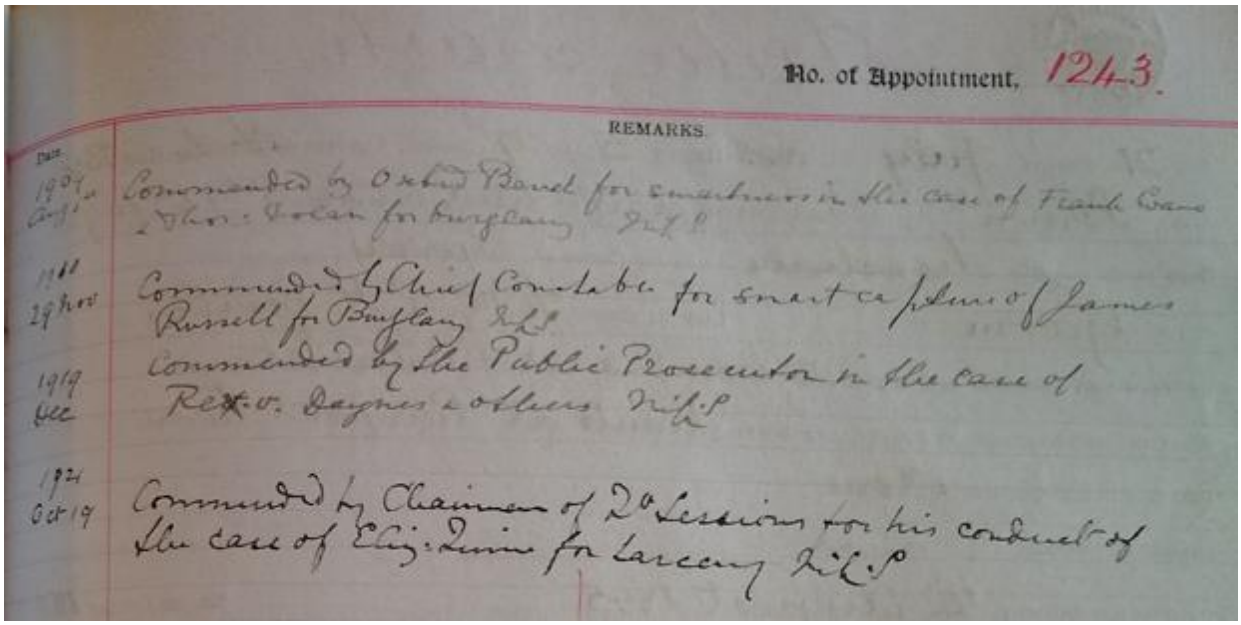


CAUSE AND DATE OF REMOVAL FROM THE FORCE: Discharged. 31st Mar 24

CONDUCT DURING SERVICE: Exemplary

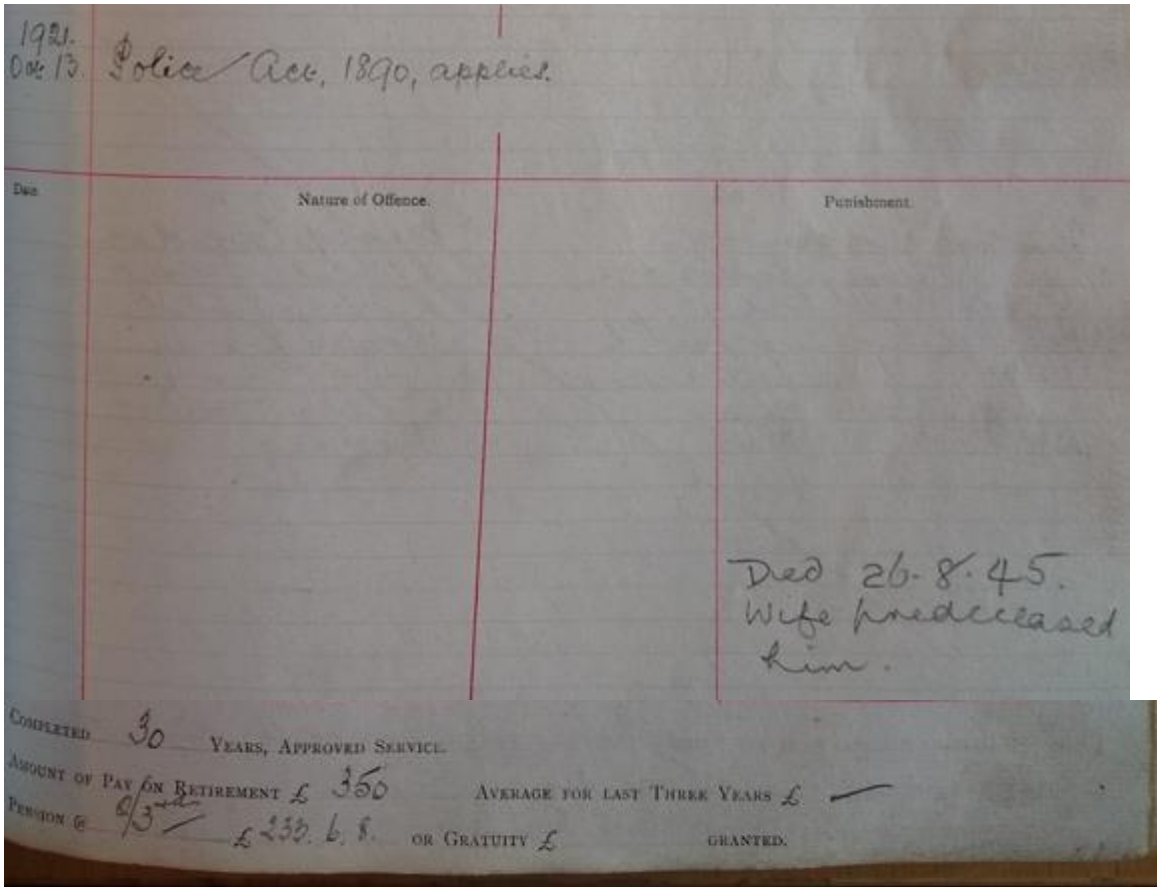
DATE OF PARCHMENT CERTIFICATE: 7 4 24

**Commendations**



No. of Appointment, 1243.

| Date | REMARKS |
|---|---|
| 1901 Aug 1 | Commended by Oxted Bench for smartness in the case of Frank Cane & Thos Dolan for burglary. W.L.P. |
| 1911 29 Nov | Commended by Chief Constable for smart capture of James Russell for Burglary W.L.P. |
| 1919 Dec | Commended by the Public Prosecutor in the case of Rex v. Haynes & others W.L.P. |
| 1924 Oct 19 | Commended by Chairman of 2nd Sessions for his conduct of the case of Elizabeth Dunn for Larceny W.L.P. |


1921.
Oct. 13. Police Acts, 1890, applies.

Date. | Nature of Offence. | Punishment.

Died 26.8.45.
Wife predeceased him.

Completed 30 Years, Approved Service.
Amount of Pay on Retirement £ 350 Average for last Three Years £ —
Pension @ 6/3rds £233. 6. 8. or Gratuity £ granted.

**1903 May 16 Croydon Times: Smart Capture of Alleged Housebreakers:** Metropolitan Police detectives arrested two housebreakers at a lodging house in Thornton Heath for entering the residence of Mr Jeremiah Colman of Gatton Park, near Reigate. Watches and jewellery were stolen. The prisoners were brought up before the magistrates at Reigate along with a further two alleged offenders. Evidence of arrest was given by PC Lightfoot of the Surrey Constabulary and Detective Sharp of the Metropolitan Police. All four were committed to Quarter Sessions and the two detectives were commended by the magistrates for their smartness in effecting the arrests.

**1909 August 2 Nottingham Evening Post: Bedroom Struggle: Adventure with a burglar:** A daring burglary was committed in the early hours of yesterday morning at Stonehouse, Caterham the residence of Mrs Blackett Gill, when there was an exciting struggle in the bedroom following the capture of one of the marauders. Staying in the house was the son of Mrs Gill and he awoke to find the burglar in his room. He ran off and entered the lavatory where he was secured by Mr Gill and a son in law. The Surrey Constabulary were called by telephone and in short time Inspector Marshall and PC Lightfoot attended and took charge of the man. The lower rooms of the house had been ransacked and silver and a cheque were missing. There were traces in the grounds of a second person and several constables scoured the district. A few hours later PC Forward found a man in hiding in a field and a bag containing the whole of the stolen property was recovered from a hole covered with five or six feet of earth.

**1914 October 23: Indecent Assault**: Leonard Harvey Elliot (27) cowman, pleaded not guilty to indecently assaulting a girl aged 12 living in Cromwell Road Redhill. The mother said her daughter went to gather primroses in Nixe's Wood, Nutfield Marsh and returned crying and worried. The girl said she went primrosing with other boys and girls, they met the prisoner who went with the man, and he indecently assaulted her. Other children gave evidence. Inspector bailey arrested Elliot when he said, "I know nothing about it." He was found guilty by the jury and Police Sergeant Lightfoot gave evidence of a previous conviction in January 1904 for indecently assaulting little girls and was sent to a reformatory. Sentenced to nine months hard labour.

**1926 April 9 Surrey Mirror:** The Chief Constable reported the r**etirement** of Inspector FC **Lightfoot** who had served thirty years and would receive an annual pension of £233.6s. Police Sergeant **Harris** who had 26 years' service and would receive a pension of £195 10s. A pension of £50 a year was granted to Mrs JA **Simmonds** widow of ex-superintendent A Simmonds who died on February 22. Superintendent **Kenward** and E **Boshier** and PCs J **Lord** and R **Cawte** who were eligible to retire had had their pensions assured, and in consideration of their continued service had been granted a non-pensionable allowance at the rate of 12 ½% on their pay.

The strength of the Surrey Constabulary was 432 including 289 constables.

**1941 May 17 Surrey Advertiser: Ex-Inspector bereaved:** MR FC Lightfoot formerly an inspector of the Surrey Constabulary was bereaved by the death of his wife Clara at their home 88, Kingston Road, Leatherhead on Wednesday. She was 67 and married Mr Lightfoot in 1899 when he was a constable at Merstham. They served in Godalming where Mr Lightfoot as an inspector for many years moving to Leatherhead in1921 where he retired in 1926. They have three and a daughter one of the sons living in Canada.

**1945 September 1: Surrey Advertiser: Ex-police inspector's death: Descendant of Windsor Custodian of 1266:** Mr Frederic Conrad Lightfoot a former police inspector in Leatherhead died in Leatherhead hospital on Sunday aged 71. He had been in ill health living at his home 83 Kingston Road, Leatherhead for some years, never recovering from the loss of his wife. He was the son of the late William Lightfoot of Crowthorne, Berks who for 43 years was in the service of the Royal Family at Windsor Great Park.

His eldest brother the late Maurice Lightfoot was the editor of the Windsor, Slough and Eton Express.

Ex-Inspector Lightfoot's family were long resident in Windsor Park, and he claimed descent from the Robert Lightfoot custodian of the Park Gate in 1266 and keeper of the manor in 1277. He and his brothers were educated at the Royal School, Windsor Great Park and one of his cherished possessions was a bible presented to him by Queen Victoria.

Mr Lightfoot joined the Surrey Constabulary in April 1895 and was posted to Oxted and later Caterham and Merstham, and as a sergeant in the western part of the county. In 1921 whilst an inspector at he was posted to Leatherhead as the inspector in charge until retirement in 1926. Funeral attendees included Mr and Mrs CE Lightfoot, Mr and Mrs SC Lightfoot (sons and daughter in law) Miss P Lightfoot daughter, Mr Charles Lightfoot brother. Mr and Mrs Ernest Lightfoot brother and sister in law. Miss Lightfoot sister, Roy Lightfoot nephew.

A guard of honour was formed by members of the Surrey Joint Police Force and others present included Inspector Durrant, ex-Superintendent Dawes, ex-Sergeant Ariss, and ex- Constables Cooper and savage.

**Surveillance Training at HQ in the 1980s**

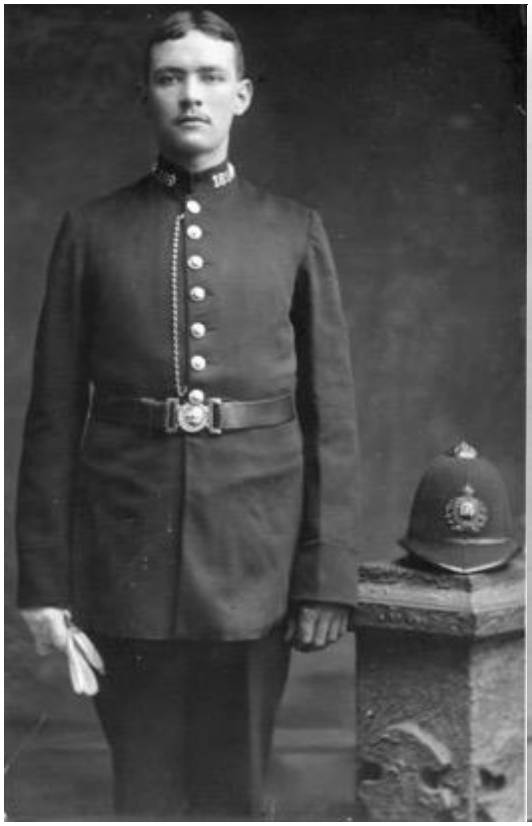
## Pre-First World War Surrey Constabulary rural officers. Believed to be Chipstead 1916

The photo was always thought to be of two Metropolitan Police officers but that seems unlikely. The evidence from the signpost sets the location at Chipstead which was then in the Surrey Constabulary police area. It was not until the Police Act of 1946 that this part of the county was passed to the Metropolitan Police for reasons that are unclear. The uniform was as worn by Surrey in the early years of the 20th century. The officers are wearing belts, black gloves and on the left the officers whistle chain down the length of the buttons is just visible. This was the Surrey style. Later in this paper are photos of officers from 1911 and they match the uniform. The photo of Tom Roberts 1923 indicates a uniform change, no longer the belt and the whistle was now in the top pocket.


**11th November 1916: Two policeman stop to talk under a signpost in Banstead**
(Photo by Topical Press Agency/Getty Images)


**A little colour added by John Willson former Metropolitan Police and Surrey Constabulary.**

**1911 uniform of the Surrey Constabulary**



1911

**1923 PC Tom Roberts – No uniform belt, watch chain into top pocket, lamp by handlebars not front wheel, bicycle appears more sophisticated**

**Location of the photograph from the signpost**


John Willson using his local knowledge found that the modern day location can be identified by Google maps:

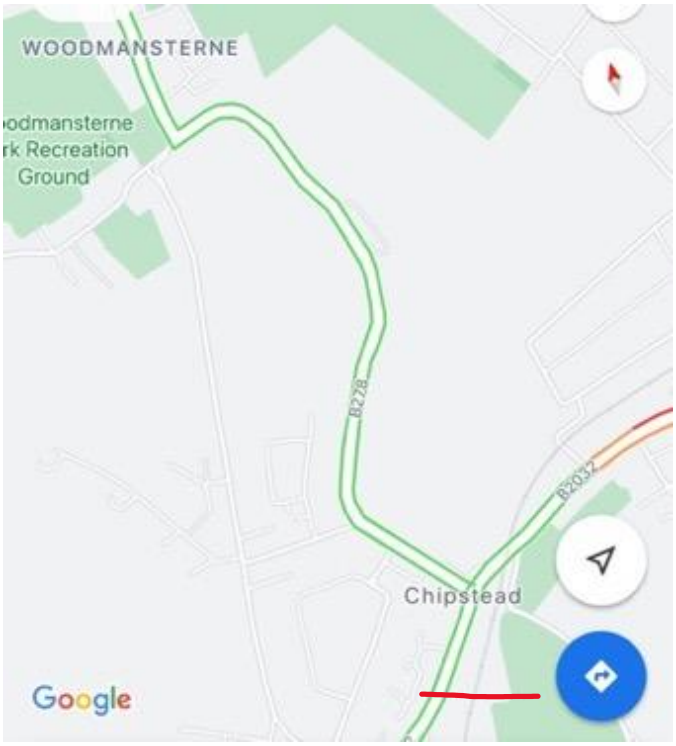



**Photo taken at the point on the junction matching Chipstead**


**1920 Caterham Chalden, Chipstead, Banstead all Surrey Constabulary until 1947**
**A few cases from Chipstead**

**1869 24th July** Surrey Advertiser Dorking – Horse Stealing -On Monday night last a horse was stolen from the premises of Mr Stephen Skelton, Holmwood Common, and a cart and set of harness from Mr Pratt, who also lives in Holmwood. It is suspected the robberies were committed by two men who attended the Horsham Fair, and who robbed Mr Pratt this time last

year of a horse, cart, and harness. Our active superintendent Mr Page set out on the track of the thieves and traced them to Chipstead, where, as several lanes diverge to various points all further trace was lost. No doubt the rascals go safely to London with their plunder, and it would be a miracle if they are discovered, or if they were it would be a puzzle for the owners to identify their property, after it had undergone the London process of touching up or dressing as it is technically termed.

**1885 Reigate:** The Reigate police are investigating the brutal and mysterious outrage, which was committed last week upon a woman on the highway between the town and Chipstead. Mrs Sturgess the wife of the gardener to Mr E Freshfield of Chipstead was returning from shopping at Reigate when a young man who met her suddenly turned round and reduced her to insensibility by repeated blows on the head, inflicting serious injuries. Mrs Freshfield has offered £100 reward.

**1889 September 14 Sussex Agricultural Express:** Death of an ex-police officer at Reigate: It is with much regret that we announce the death of ex-Inspector Gray of the Surrey Constabulary. He was 59 and had been stationed at Reigate for twelve or thirteen years. He was superannuated some months ago on a medical certificate for unfitness for further duty. His health gradually declined, and he became very feeble. The late Mr Gray was a zealous and efficient officer who was greatly respected. The funeral took place in Reigate cemetery. I addition to family and friends, colleagues from the county constabulary followed: Superintendent Lambert Dorking, Superintendent Redford Godstone, Inspectors Wood Leatherhead, King Dorking. Hackman Reigate, Sgts Brice Caterham, Smith Horley PC Smith and Marshall Dorking, B Marshall Nutfield, Miles Merstham, Osborne Holmwood, Larby Chipstead, Hibberd Betchworth, Egerton Brockham, Witney Leigh and Molland Charlewood, Eight police officers acted as bearers and four lowered the body into the grave. Ex- Constable Tugwell of Dorking attended as did just one representative of Reigate Borough Police Sergeant Richards.[8]

**1892 June 14: John Monk** of Kingswood, labourer was summoned by Charles May of Southern Farm for assaulting Frederick Roffey a boy at Chipstead. The boy was in Mr May's service. Following a dispute over a razor Roffey was dispatched on a pony the mile and a half to get the Chipstead constable (PC 121 West, Surrey Constabulary). The boy came back walking and crying having had contact with the defendant with threats and he had been too frightened to go for the constable. Fined 10s and costs – then the defendant said he had a witness to call. [9]

**1894 January 20 Surrey Mirror: A Dangerous Poacher**: William Curtis a rough looking fellow with an ex-pugilist air was charged with poaching on land owned by Mr Bonsor at Chipstead. Pleaded not guilty. On 23 December PC West and PC Card saw the defendant in a field owned by Mr Bonsor. On seeing police, he ran away but was chased and caught and was

[8] 1889 September 14 Sussex Agricultural Express Does just one officer from Reigate Borough Police indicate a rift of some sort?
[9] 1892 June 14: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser

found in possession of two rabbits and a hare. Curtis cross examined PC Card with a great deal of animosity and the Bench interposed and told not to bully the policeman. Fined 21s with costs or14 days hard labour. The prisoner said, "he had not the slightest objection to paying a visit to Her Majesty's mansion."

**1904 January 8 Surrey Mirror: Poaching on Mr Bonsor's land**: Charles Curtis 40, labourer and Henry Beadle 34, painter were indicted by Reigate justices for being found by night on enclosed land in possession of a gun for the purpose of taking and destroying game. They were also charged with assaulting the gamekeeper, Arthur Froome. Both pleaded not guilty. PC West of Chipstead proved six previous convictions against Curtis for poaching and unlawful wounding and larceny. PC Francis of Kingswood said there were three previous convictions against Beadle. Both sentenced to three months hard labour and as they were about to go down the dock steps to the cells Curtis pointed to Froome and said, "May you drop down dead before I come out." Beadle said, "It is all against the evidence."

1914 DORA: Surrey was divided into areas, which corresponded to the Petty Sessional Divisions of the county. The South Eastern Area covered the parishes of Betchworth, Buckland, Burstow, Chaldon, Charlwood, Chipstead, Gatton, Horley, Kingswood, Leigh, Merstham and Nutfield. Within each parish a committee was to be appointed to oversee local anti-invasion measures.

**1933 September 11: Father fined £15 for neglect:** Thomas Coates of Chipstead a motor salesman was fined £15 at Reigate County Police Court on Saturday and ordered to pay £6 6s costs for neglecting his son Kenneth aged 13 ½ years, in a manner likely to cause suffering and injury to his health. The NSPCC who brought the prosecution were given custody of the child until a home could be found for him. The boy told the court that on July 30 his parents said they were going away on holiday but did not say for how long or where they were going. He was told to sleep in the kitchen as the other rooms were locked up. Food was left and he was told not to make himself ill. The food consisted of cold mutton and tinned meat and fruit, and each day the milkman and baker called at the house. On questioning the boy agreed that the food left for him included cold lamb, fruit cake, jam, eggs, honey, tea, apples, and oranges and he was told to get anything else he wanted at the local shop. He also agreed that his father told him not to eat stuff in tins after they were opened. PC Butterfill said he found Kenneth ill in bed in the kitchen on August 9. The boy told him he had been eating some cold mutton, which his parents cooked before they went away. The kitchen was very dirty, and the boy was scared. Dr Sale of Kingswood told the magistrates that the boy was suffering from a form of food poisoning and ordered him to hospital. Coates told the court that after taking his wife and daughter to Weymouth in a motorcar on July 30 he returned the same night, and he was at home the following night. His employers then ordered him away on a tour and having no alternative he left the boy with sufficient food and instructions what to do. He returned home on August 12. He added that he was several hundred pounds in debt and penniless. [10]

[10] The Times (London, England), Monday, Sep 11, 1933

**1941 January 11: 2033:** A large number of incendiary bombs probably 200 were dropped on Upper Gatton, Reigate over a large area stretching from south of Tower Cottage, a portion of Chalmers Lane, over Crossways Farm to the Borough Boundary at Chipstead.

**1943 January 17-18**: **Limpsfield:** Three aircraft shot down over the east of the county two Junkers 88s and a Dornier 217. The British pilot Wing Commander Wright-Boycott was awarded and immediate DSO. Two German crews were all killed and one survived from the third parachuting into **Limpsfield.** One of the aircraft crashed on Town End at Caterham at 0530 with bodies found in adjacent gardens. Parachutes were ablaze when they jumped. That night Reigate AA opened up their guns with a shell dropping in Church Street killing one man, and seriously injuring 6 waiting for a bus in the Market Square. Other shells dropped at Chaldon and Chipstead.[11]

**1946 Police Act:** Surrey Constabulary lost to the Metropolitan Police, Esher, Cobham, Stoke D'Abernon, and Walton on the Hill, Kingswood, Chipstead and parts of the parish of Coulsdon and Epsom and Ewell District Council. In exchange came Warlingham

**1946 March:** Police Act (Amalgamation to come into force 1947). Parts of Herts, Surrey and Kent ceded to the Metropolitan Police.

## Police Constable Arthur Wild
## Bradford City Police
## Shot at dawn

This case has no connections with the Surrey Constabulary, but it is so horrendous and apparently unjust there is value in drawing it to your attention.

**Barrie Friend – military historian**

Police Constable Arthur Wild, 24 years, Bradford City Police. Shot at dawn on 5th September 1916 by Firing Squad. Arthur a Private in the 18th Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales Own) had gone on an evening drinking spree in a local estaminet together with another Bradfordian from his own Regiment. The two having consumed too much wine, were unable to find their way back to camp and were subsequently arrested by the Military Police.

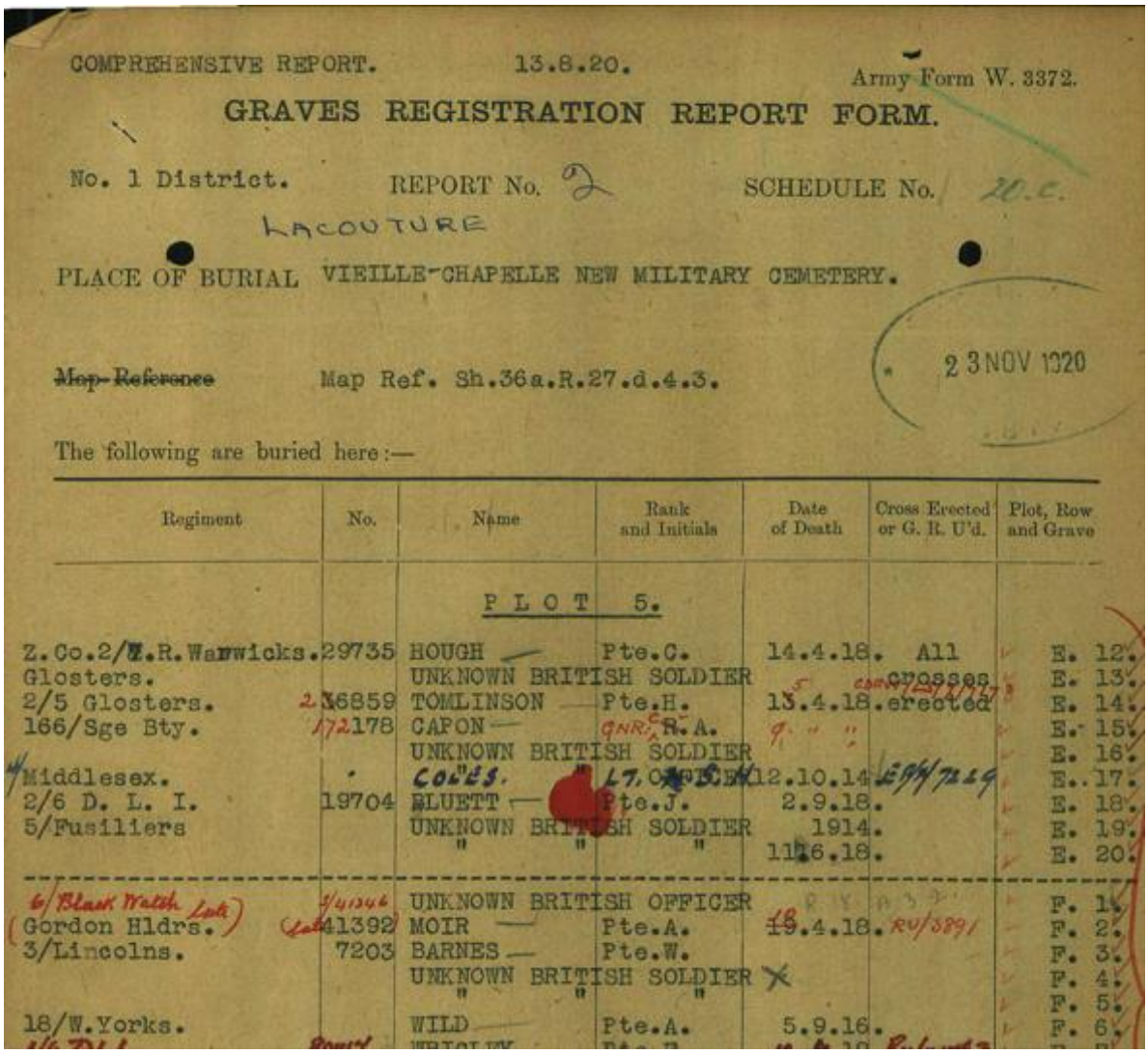
Charged with being absent from their place while on active service the Courts Martial found them guilty and sentenced them to Death by Firing Squad. Evidence had been submitted at the trial that Arthur was suffering from 'Shell Shock' and most in the Regiment thought they would be reprieved. Had the offence been committed in England the punishment would probably have been 10 days confined to Barracks.

[11] Surrey at War 1939- 1945 Bob Ogley Froglets Publications undated

From: Shot at Dawn: Executions in World War One by authority of the British Army Act
By Julian Putkowski, Julian Sykes

**On the Bradford Police memorial**: Wild, Arthur: Memorial: Bradford City Police (WMR 89435), Bradford, West Yorkshire.

**Date of Death 5 September 1915**



COMPREHENSIVE REPORT. 13.8.20. Army Form W. 3372.

GRAVES REGISTRATION REPORT FORM.

No. 1 District. REPORT No. 2 SCHEDULE No. 20.C.

LACOUTURE

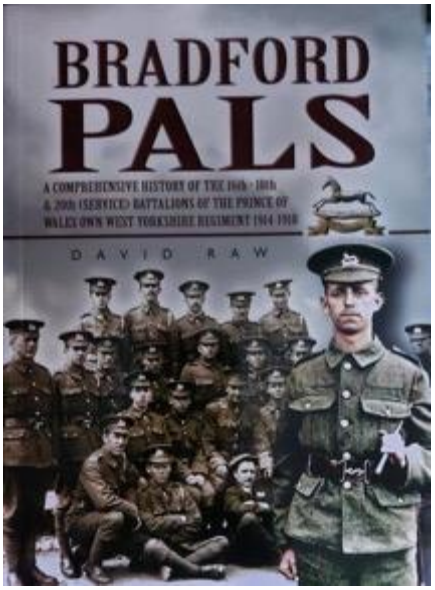
PLACE OF BURIAL VIEILLE-CHAPELLE NEW MILITARY CEMETERY.

~~Map Reference~~ Map Ref. Sh.36a.R.27.d.4.3.

23 NOV 1920

The following are buried here:—

| Regiment | No. | Name | Rank and Initials | Date of Death | Cross Erected or G. R. U'd. | Plot, Row and Grave |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | PLOT 5. | | | | |
| Z.Co.2/W.R.Warwicks. | 29735 | HOUGH | Pte.C. | 14.4.18. | All crosses erected | E. 12. |
| Glosters. | | UNKNOWN BRITISH SOLDIER | | | | E. 13. |
| 2/5 Glosters. | 236859 | TOMLINSON | Pte.H. | 13.4.18. | | E. 14. |
| 166/Sge Bty. | 172178 | CAPON | GNR. R.A. | 9. " " | | E. 15. |
| | | UNKNOWN BRITISH SOLDIER | | | | E. 16. |
| Middlesex. | | Colls. | L/Cpl. | 12.10.14 | | E. 17. |
| 2/6 D. L. I. | 19704 | BLUETT | Pte.J. | 2.9.18. | | E. 18. |
| 5/Fusiliers | | UNKNOWN BRITISH SOLDIER | | 1914. | | E. 19. |
| | | " " | " | 1916.18. | | E. 20. |
| 6/Black Watch Lots | 9/41346 | UNKNOWN BRITISH OFFICER | | | | F. 1. |
| Gordon Hldrs. | 41392 | MOIR | Pte.A. | 19.4.18. | | F. 2. |
| 3/Lincolns. | 7203 | BARNES | Pte.W. | | | F. 3. |
| | | UNKNOWN BRITISH SOLDIER | | | | F. 4. |
| | | " " | " | | | F. 5. |
| 18/W.Yorks. | | WILD | Pte.A. | 5.9.16. | | F. 6. |




There is a very detailed account of Arthur's story in this book. Apparently, the Sgt in charge of his firing squad was an ex-police colleague who knew Arthur well. I can't imagine what he must have felt.

## Surrey Constabulary Air Unit

TO THE RESCUE!

By Janice Worsfold

**At 10.00am on Friday 5th August, police officers at Guildford received a report that James Cooper aged 85 years the father of DC Bob 'Trooper' Cooper of Special Crime Patrol Unit was missing from his home in Broad Street, Guildford.**

Enquiries soon established that his bed had not been slept in and a neighbour recalled seeing him walking on Broad Street Common the previous afternoon.

A search of the common was immediately launched by a team of officers from Guildford, including six dog handlers, but due to the size of the common, some 400 acres, an early approach was made to the Metropolitan Police asking for air support by their helicopter.

The Metropolitan Police helicopter was already committed, but the Ministry of Defence had recently circulated to police forces the availability of their R.A.F. Search and Rescue helicopter at Manston in Kent whenever police considered that human life was at risk.

At 1.30pm a request for assistance was passed to Ministry of Defence and within the hour, an R.A.F. helicopter had landed on the sports field at Mount Browne and the crew were being briefed by Chief Inspector Chris Kay from Guildford.

The helicopter was soon airborne again with Bob Cooper on board.

Bob soon spotted his father lying on the ground in dense bracken up to five feet high and within five minutes of commencing the search, he was able to direct search teams on the ground.

Mr Cooper was conveyed immediately to the Royal Surrey County Hospital and is now back at home having made a full recovery.

The rescue helicopter takes off from Mount Browne

ALL THE TWOS

**Off Beat September 1988**

Superintendent Ops called the rescue helicopter soon after receiving a letter from MOD offering support if needed, as their workload was not high! Police helicopters were a rarity!

Not long after this event Chief Constable Brian Hayes decided on a six-month experiment with the Surrey Constabulary having its own aircraft. The crews were selected from Traffic Department. They were part of the Operations and Traffic Department structure so it was simple to change their duties, the men had a good idea of much of the county and they were used to operating in a fast moving environment.

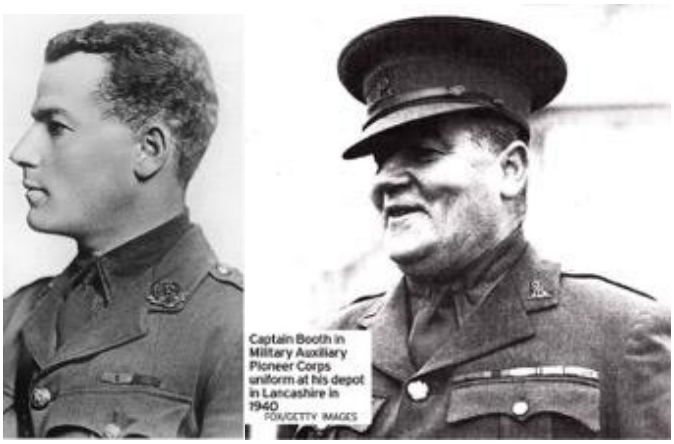
**The first air-crew volunteers under training at McAlpine Helicopters at Heathrow**


**Surrey Constabulary Helicopter Unit – six month trial**


**SASU the first Surrey Constabulary Helicopter – Twin Squirrel**

**Any ideas as to who this might be?**

# Captain Frederick Charles Booth VC DCM




https://dorkingmuseum.org.uk/frederick-charles-booth/

Booth became linked to the Surrey Constabulary and Inspector Lightfoot when he summonsed the inspector for assault when Booth was evicted from his marital home. The allegation was dismissed by Dorking Magistrates Court.

Captain Booth a brave but difficult man was awarded the VC and DCM whilst serving with the British South Africa Police having joined from England. He lived briefly at Effingham before a breakdown of his marriage, and he became destitute. At one point he summoned the local police inspector, F. Lightfoot of the Surrey Constabulary, for assault. Booth appeared at Dorking Petty Sessions, but his case was lost. At one time he was a resident of the Dorking Workhouse.

Frederick Charles Booth was born on the 6th of March 1890 in Upper Holloway, North London to editor, journalist, printer and publisher Thomas Charles and Lydia Jane (*nee* Snape).

Frederick became part of the British South Africa Police attached to the Rhodesia Native Infantry as a Sergeant. During his service he became a recipient of the Distinguished Conduct Medal and later the Victoria Cross.

Victoria Cross:

> [London Gazette, 8 June 1917], Johannesbruck, Near Songea, German East Africa, 12 February 1917, 1630, Sergeant Frederick Charles Booth, British South Africa Police, att'd Rhodesia Native Regiment.
>
> For most conspicuous bravery during an attack in thick bush on the enemy position. Under very heavy rifle fire, Sergeant Booth went forward alone and brought in a man

who was dangerously wounded. Later he rallied native troops who were badly disorganised and brought them to the firing line.

This NCO has on many previous occasions displayed the greatest bravery, coolness and resource in action, and has set a splendid example of pluck, endurance and determination.

King George V at Buckingham Palace invested Sergeant Frederick Booth with his Victoria Cross on 16th January 1918.

Distinguished Conduct Medal:

[London Gazette, 26 May 1917], German East Africa, 15 May 1917, 1630 Sergeant Frederick Charles Booth, British South Africa Police, att'd Rhodesia Native Regiment.

For conspicuous gallantry on many occasions. Booth showed a splendid example of courage and good leadership, inspiring confidence in his men. He twice carried despatches through enemy lines.

Shortly after Frederick Booth was awarded his Distinguished Conduct Medal he was wounded and was invalided out of East Africa. In October 1917 he was recommended for a permanent commission in the regular army and left in November for Britain. On 13th February 1918 he was discharged from the Rhodesia Native Regiment on appointment to a permanent commission in the Middlesex Regiment with the rank of captain. Booth later transferred to the Reserve of Officers, remaining thus until he reached the age of liability to recall on 16th April 1939.[12]

After the war in 1922 Booth married a very wealthy widow, Dolores Pauling, of The Lodge, Effingham a son being born the following year but was to die as an infant. The marriage was short lived, the couple separated twice and their divorce proceedings in 1925 were well publicised.

**The Scotsman** (9th July 1925):

'He (Captain Booth*)* retired from the Army, and some time before the marriage helped his future wife at the farm at Effingham. He went out to Africa, and from there wrote proposing marriage to her, and she accepted him. He returned from Africa by her wish. Unfortunately, after the marriage *Captain* Booth showed that he was a man of violent temper at times. He drank more than was good, for him, and he was sullen in his manner to his wife. Things were very unhappy and thinking that a change of scene might lead to more happiness and with that view Mrs Booth took a house in her husband's name in Phillimore Gardens. Her child was born on October 23, 1922, but matters did not improve…. after the nurse had put the wife right for the night, he came into the room, and produced a card to her on which he had written, 'I am

[12] http://www.victoriacross.org.uk/bbboothf.htm

going to push off in the morning. There is my address. If the kid ever wants me when he grows up tell him he can find me there.' Counsel said that Captain Booth threw this card on the bed and left her, but he did not in fact go away. In spite of all the assaults she did her best to make things go smoothly. But the question arose as to whether they carried on living together and a suggestion came from him that there should be a separation.' On the 30th of January 1923 the deed was signed. 'The deed was executed, but later they came together again…. In cross-examination by Mr Williams K.C., Mrs Booth denied that she was always taunting her husband of living on her means.'

**The Times 1925 October 8:**

At the Dorking Police Court Yesterday **Captain Frederick Charles Booth VC** summoned five servants employed at Effingham Lodge near Dorking the residence of his wife, and Inspector F. Lightfoot of the Surrey Constabulary for being concerned together in an assault upon him. Mrs Booth issued a cross summons against him for using threats. The Booths had separated and there had been cases before the high court. On September 17 Captain Booth went to Effingham Lodge, found the front door open, went in and sat in the sitting room. The chauffer entered the room and asked him to leave but Booth refused to do so until he had spoken with his wife. A maid then made a similar request and then another servant told Booth that if he did not leave the police would be called. Inspector Lightfoot arrived on the scene. Mrs Booth entered the room and ordered Mr Booth to leave. Captain Booth warned them that if they touched him, he would summon them. Mrs Booth said if that were the case, she would pay their fines. Inspector Lightfoot is alleged to have said, "Yes, it is only a common assault. Go on, chuck him out." A struggle ensued with Booth being forcibly removed by the chauffer, the cowman, groom and two gardeners assisted by the Inspector. The magistrates dismissed the summons and bound Captain Booth over in the sum of £50.[13]

**Dundee Courier** (8th October 1925) reads:

'Alleging that he was forcibly removed from his wife's house, Captain Frederick Charles Booth, a V.C. airman, at Dorking yesterday summoned five servants and Police-Inspector Lightfoot for assault. His counsel said that, following dismissal by the Divorce Court of a petition by Mrs Booth for divorce on the ground of alleged cruelty, and a cross-petition by the Captain for restitution of conjugal rights, the complainant went to see his wife, a lady of considerable means at Effingham Lodge, her own home, near Dorking. He was requested to leave, but refused, and Inspector Lightfoot arrived. Mrs Booth ordered him to be turned out, and two of the servants seized him. He promptly knocked down one, but was removed with the assistance of the groom, the chauffeur, the cowman, and two gardeners. Inspector Lightwood, counsel alleged, helping in the ejectment. The Magistrate dismissed the summons against one employee and also against the Inspector, who they considered was perfectly justified in the action he took. In the case of the other defendants, the Bench considered a technical offence was committed and to mark their sense of what they termed the improper way Captain Booth

[13] The Times Thursday 8 October 1925

asserted his rights to be in his wife's house, inflicted a nominal penalty of one shilling in each case. On a cross-summons by Mrs Booth against her husband for using threats, the Magistrates bound over the Captain in the sum of £50 to keep the peace.'

**Western Daily Press** (9th November 1925) reads:

'Captain Frederick Charles Booth, V.C., who was ejected from his wife's house, The Lodge, Effingham, by her servants, including the chauffeur, groom, and gardener, and was subsequently bound over by the Dorking magistrates for 12 months on a summons for using threats towards Mrs Booth, has been an inmate of the Dorking Workhouse since Friday last, when he was admitted on the relieving officer's order. He appeared quire destitute and told the officer that he had been refused admission to Effingham. At yesterday's meeting the Board of Guardians considered his case and told Captain Booth that he must take his discharge in the morning. Interviewed last evening, Captain Booth said he did not know the reason why the Guardians had taken this course. He was quite destitute; in fact, he had only a farthing in his possession. Asked his intentions, Captain Booth said he was going up to town to see a friend in the morning, and unless he could find something to do, he would be back in the workhouse that night. Captain Booth, who said his treatment in the workhouse had been perfect, shared the same fare as the other 93 inmates.'

**Lancashire Evening Post** (7th November 1925) reads*:*

'Following the decision of the Guardians that he must take his discharge, Captain Frederick Charles Booth, V.C., yesterday morning left Dorking Workhouse, of which he had been an inmate during the week. He was met by a friend. Captain Booth, who was ejected from his wife's house, the Lodge, Effingham, Surrey, and subsequently bound over for 12 months by the Dorking magistrates on a summons of using threats towards Mrs Booth, stated before leaving the workhouse that he had tried all over London to get work, but failed, except in one instance, when he was given work in a store, dumping furniture. Since Captain Booth's departure many offers of employment for him have been received at the workhouse by telephone and telegraph. A home was also offered Captain Booth if he could find work.'

In the end the couple agreed a deed of separation with Mrs Booth giving her husband an annuity of £500 as long as he led a chaste life. She changed her surname by deed pole to her former

In 1940 Captain Booth joined the South Africa Field Force.

Charles Frederick Booth died on the 14th of September 1960 at St Anne's, Kemptown, Brighton, Sussex. He was buried on the 18th of September 1960 at the Bear Road Cemetery, Brighton. His grave reference number is: Red Cross Plot. ZKZ-36. He was 70 years old.

Medal entitlement of Captain Frederick Booth - British South Africa Police, attached Rhodesia Native Regiment

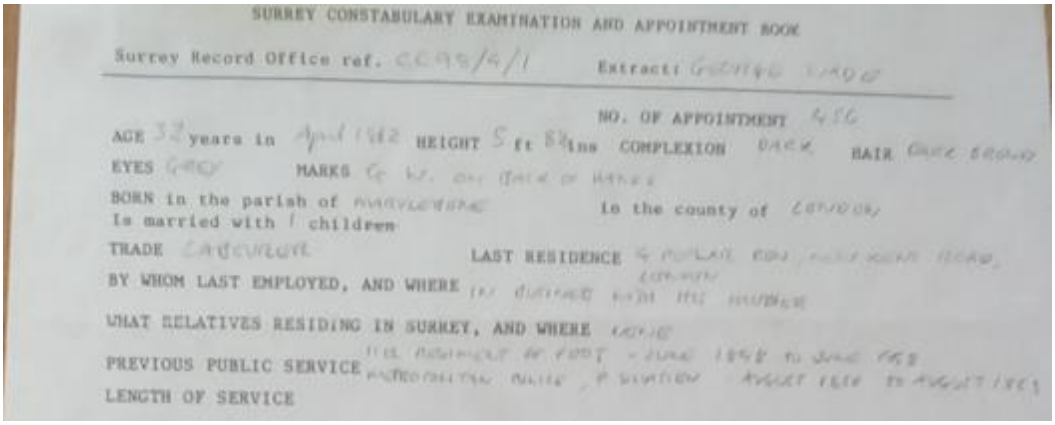
- Victoria Cross
- Distinguished Conduct Medal (DCM)
- 1914 - 15 Star
- British War Medal (1914-20)
- Victory Medal (1914-19) + MiD Oakleaf
- King George VI Coronation Medal (1937)
- Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Medal (1953)

There's an indication that probably sometime in the 1930s Frederick Booth sent his Victoria Cross and campaign medals back to the Rhodesia Native Regiment in Salisbury, Rhodesia (now Harare, Zimbabwe) the regiment with which he was serving when he won his Victoria Cross.

A member of the British South Africa Police Association, the organisation that Booth originally enlisted into in 1912, recollects a Victoria Cross group being displayed in the Regimental Institute of the British South Africa Police in Salisbury. There's a high possibility that this medal group could have been Frederick Booth's.

## PC 1 George Wade
## Appointment Number 456
## Surrey Constabulary Born April 1830
## Served December 18, 1861 – June 22, 1865, Resigned


Enquiry from a descendant of George Wade accompanied by a pencil written copy of an entry in the Appointments register.



SURREY CONSTABULARY EXAMINATION AND APPOINTMENT BOOK

Surrey Record Office ref. CC99/A/1 Extract: G[illegible]

NO. OF APPOINTMENT 456

AGE 32 years in April 1862 HEIGHT 5 ft 8½ ins COMPLEXION DARK HAIR DARK BROWN

EYES GREY MARKS [illegible]

BORN in the parish of MARYLEBONE in the county of LONDON

Is married with 1 children

TRADE CARPENTER LAST RESIDENCE 6 POPLAR ROW, NEW KENT ROAD, LONDON

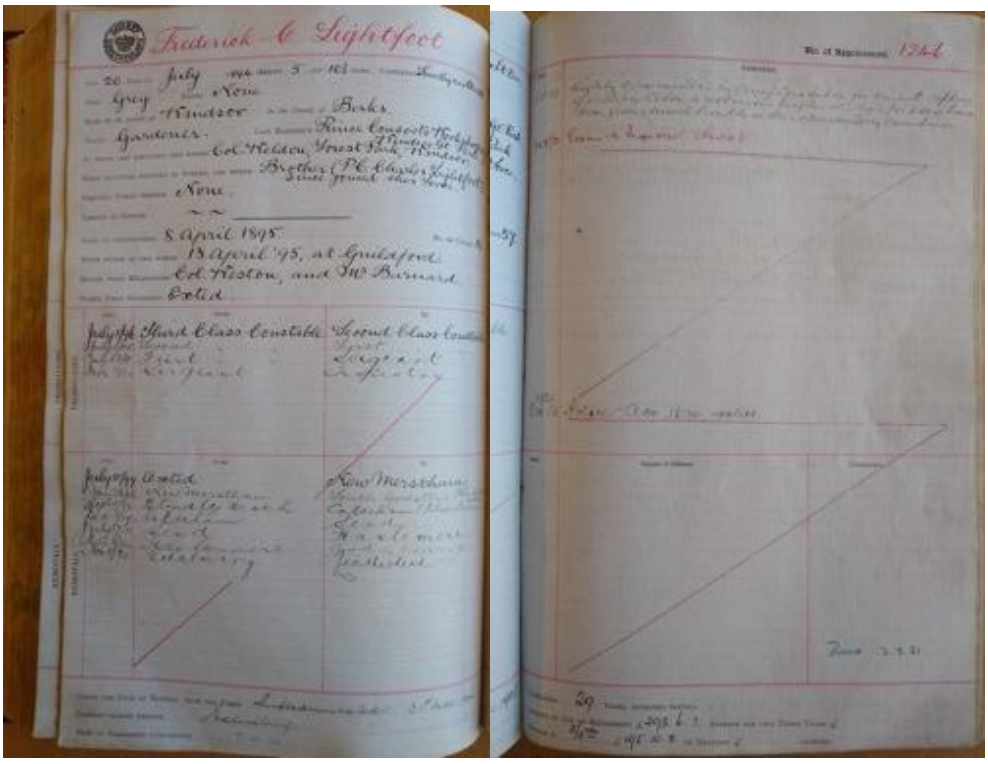
BY WHOM LAST EMPLOYED, AND WHERE [illegible]

WHAT RELATIVES RESIDING IN SURREY, AND WHERE NONE

PREVIOUS PUBLIC SERVICE 11TH REGIMENT OF FOOT - JUNE 1858 TO JUNE 1862 METROPOLITAN POLICE, P DIVISION AUGUST 1858 TO AUGUST 1861

LENGTH OF SERVICE

This is a copy of an entry in the Appointments Register held at Surrey History Centre at Woking. Officers were given an appointment number and a collar number which would appear with any mention of the officer. Literally the number was worn on the collar and on into modern times officers had their collar number though now worn on the shoulder. Today they call it a FIN Force identification Number and are never re-issued giving extraordinarily large numbers!



Frederick C Lightfoot

July [illegible] 5 [illegible]

Grey None

Windsor Berks

Gardener. Poor Law Union Workhouse, Farnham

Ed. Hilton, Forest Park, Windsor

Brother PC Charles Lightfoot [illegible]

None

8 April 1895

13 April '95, at Guildford

Ed. Hilton, and Wm. Barnard

Sobd.

July 4th Short Class Constable Second Class Constable

First Sergeant

Second Corporal Corporal

July 4th Retired New Mersham

Clerk

Gardener

Labourer

No. of Appointment 1744

Time 3.5.21

29

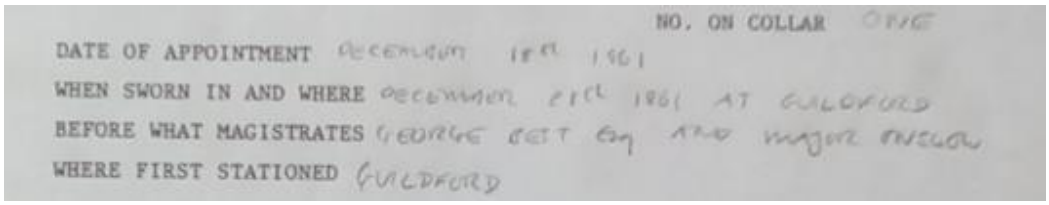
£95 0 0

PC1 Wade is a reissue of the number which initially went to the first chief superintendent, known as Superintendent Biddlecombe, who was the chief officer of Godalming Borough Police (2 men) before joining the Surrey Constabulary. He was an excellent police officer and detective having investigated numerous serious crimes.

Wade shows he has previous military service and Metropolitan Police P Division August 1858-August 1861. He would have been very welcome in the Surrey Constabulary (formed January

1851) where there were several officers who had served in other forces including the Metropolitan Police.

Wade's service in the Metropolitan Police on P Division was based on Camberwell and covered Walworth, Camberwell Green, Brixton related areas. The division went out to include Lewisham, Addington Banstead, Croydon, Carlshalton, Cheam, Mitchum, Sutton, Merton, Morden and Wallington. Much of the P Division bordered the Surrey Constabulary police area.


NO. ON COLLAR

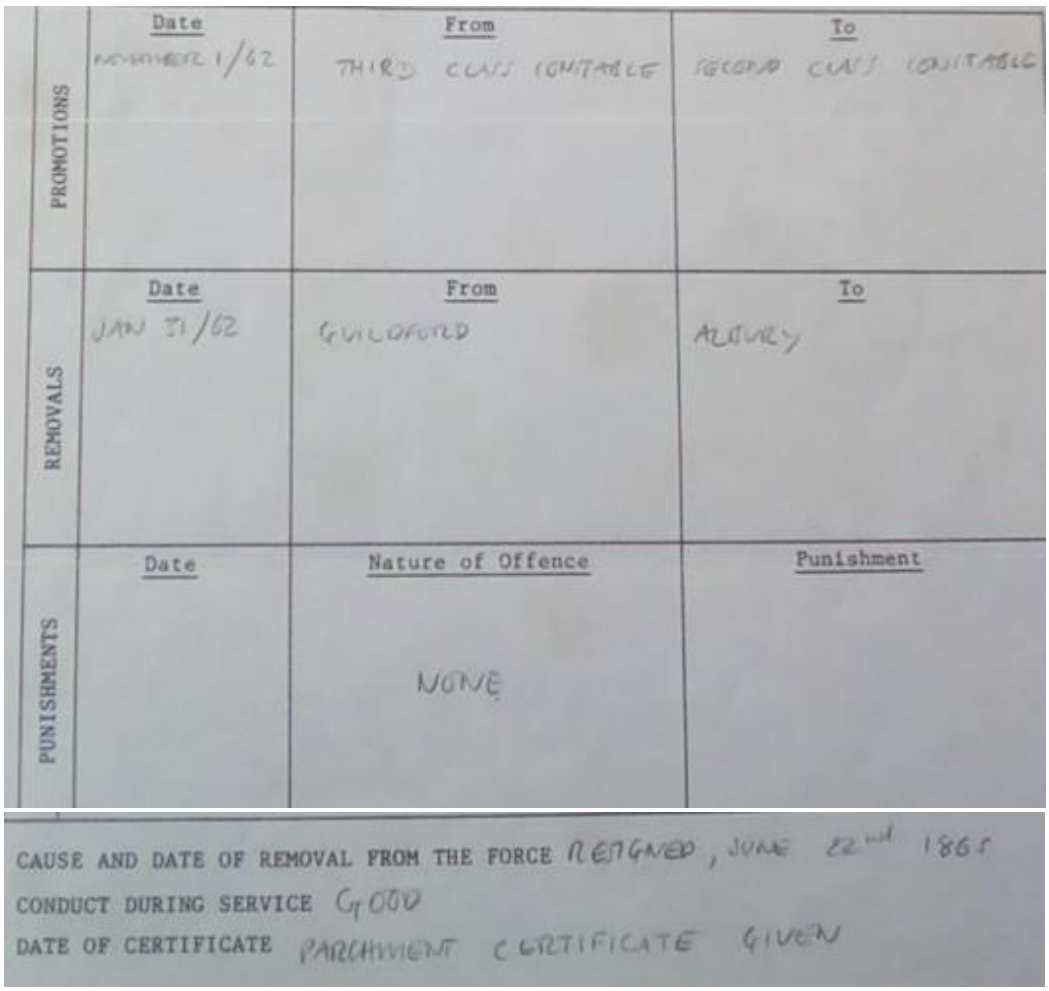
DATE OF APPOINTMENT DECEMBER 18TH 1861

WHEN SWORN IN AND WHERE DECEMBER 23RD 1861 AT GUILDFORD

BEFORE WHAT MAGISTRATES GEORGE BEST Esq AND MAJOR ENGLISH

WHERE FIRST STATIONED GUILDFORD

Wade was sworn in as a Constable for the county of Surrey on December 23rd(?) 1861 at Guildford Magistrates Court where the county bench sat. He was employed as a Third-Class constable and in his first year promoted to the Second-Class 1 November 1862. There were no sergeants in the county, so the third Class of constable was the equivalent of a sergeant. Pay was based on Class and discipline often entailed going down a Class and taking a pay cut!


PROMOTIONS

| Date | From | To |
|---|---|---|
| NOVEMBER 1/62 | THIRD CLASS CONSTABLE | SECOND CLASS CONSTABLE |

REMOVALS

| Date | From | To |
|---|---|---|
| JAN 31/62 | GUILDFORD | ALDERSHOT |

PUNISHMENTS

| Date | Nature of Offence | Punishment |
|---|---|---|
| | NONE | |

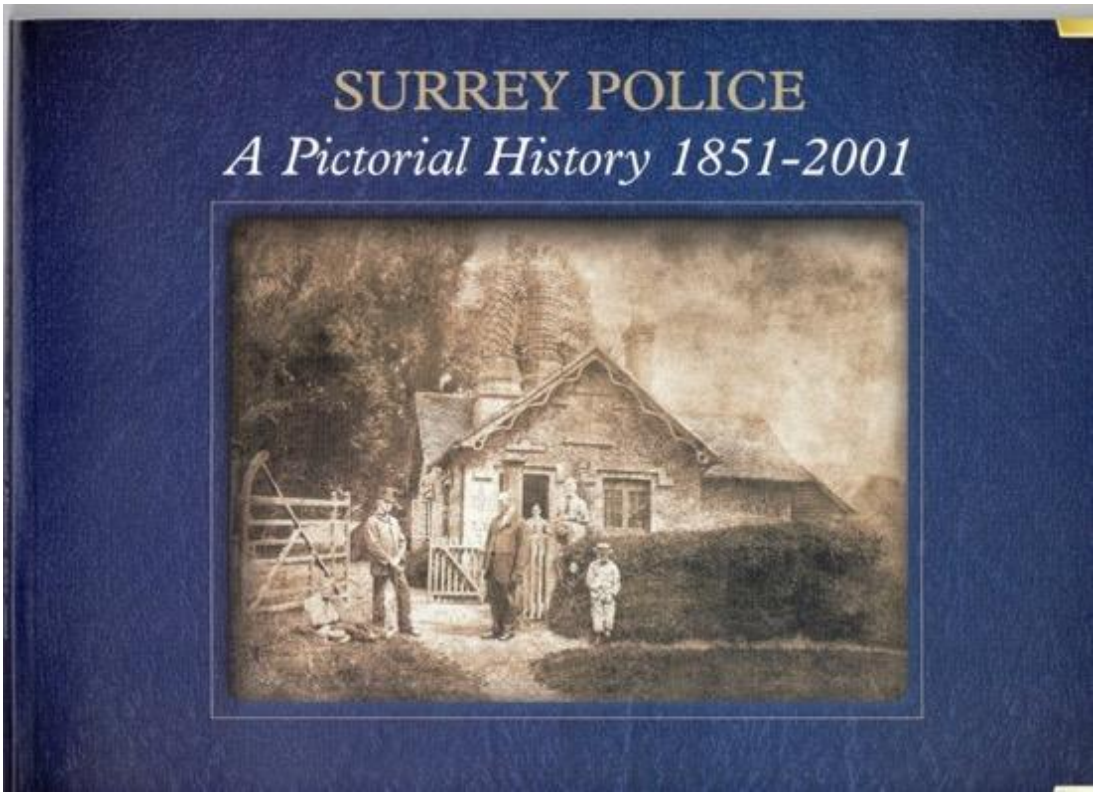
CAUSE AND DATE OF REMOVAL FROM THE FORCE RESIGNED, JUNE 22nd 1865

CONDUCT DURING SERVICE GOOD

DATE OF CERTIFICATE PARCHMENT CERTIFICATE GIVEN

He seems to have worked at Albury as a village constable, close to Guildford. (Guildford Borough Police was independent of the Surrey Constabulary at this time)

This is PC Carpenter in 1858 and so this is how Wade would have dressed.



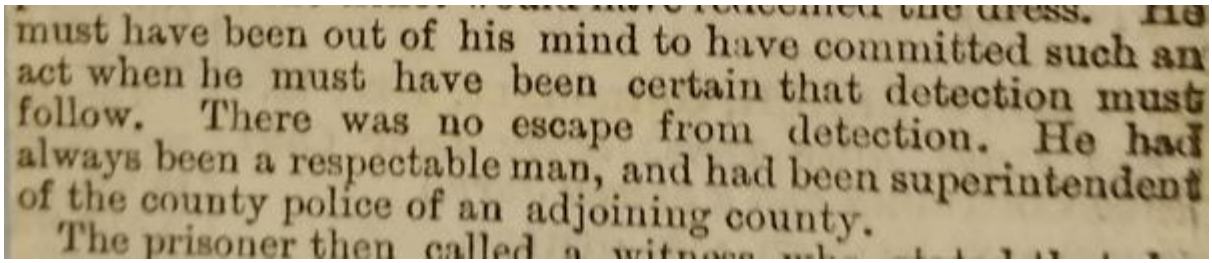

**This is Inspector Parker outside the police house at Albury and this may have been where Wade lived!**

**Superintendent Robert Holmes**
**Surrey Constabulary collar number 64**
**Appointment number 127**
**March 9, 1852 – October 31, 1856**
**Sudbury Borough 1856 as Inspector**

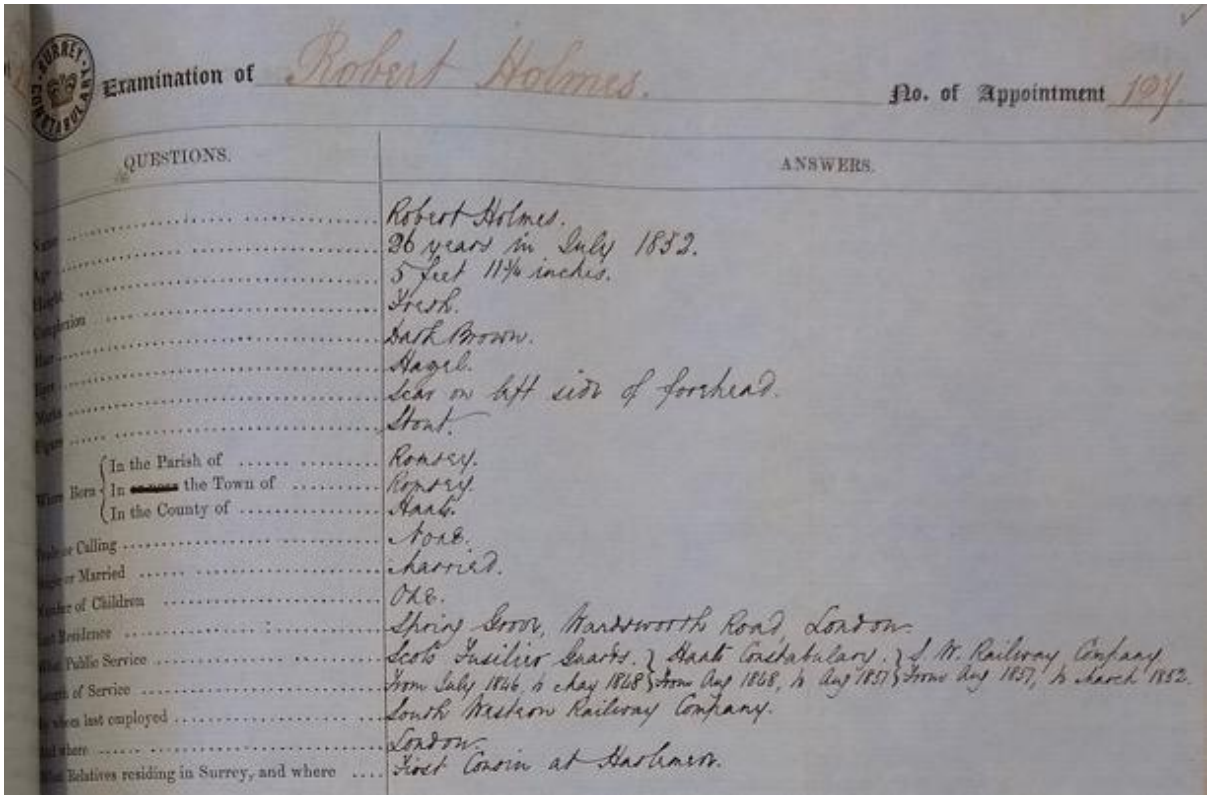
After a few years in the army and some time with the Hampshire Constabulary Robert joined the Surrey Constabulary with a meteoric 1853 moving from constable to inspector and two years later superintendent at Reigate.

In 1856 Sudbury in Suffolk were establishing their own micro-borough police force against HMI advice and from 60 applicants Robert was appointed to the post of inspector in charge of the borough.

In 1861 there was an attempted fraud involving a pawn ticket in Winchester not far from Romsey where Robert had grown up. A Robert Holmes was charged with the offence but found not guilty. There is a reference to Holmes having been a police officer in an adjoining county:


must have been out of his mind to have committed such an act when he must have been certain that detection must follow. There was no escape from detection. He had always been a respectable man, and had been superintendent of the county police of an adjoining county.
The prisoner then called a

It is likely that if this was Robert Holmes the superintendent, and it seems that may be the case, he obviously left Sudbury not long after his appointment.



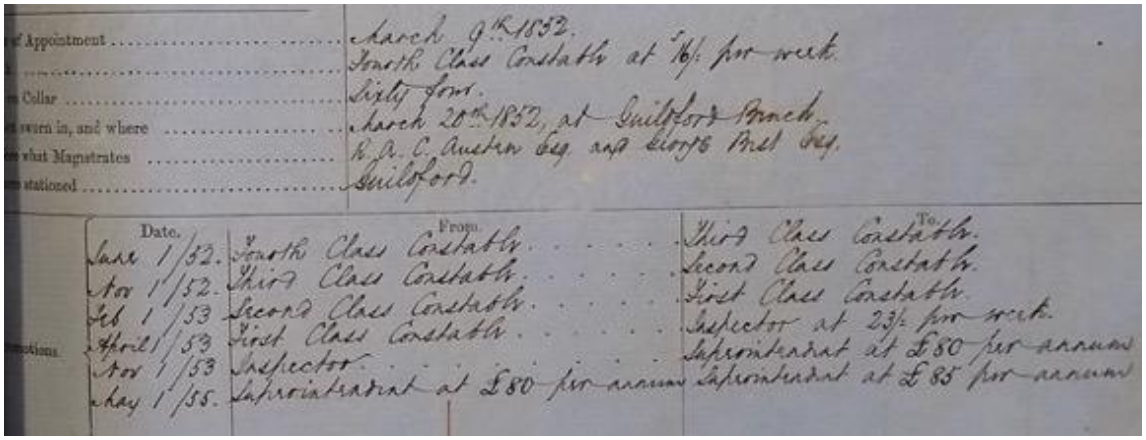
Examination of Robert Holmes. No. of Appointment 104.

| QUESTIONS. | ANSWERS. |
|---|---|
| Name | Robert Holmes. |
| Age | 26 years in July 1832. |
| Height | 5 feet 11¾ inches. |
| Complexion | Fresh. |
| Hair | Dark Brown. |
| Eyes | Hazel. |
| Marks | Scar on left side of forehead. |
| Figure | Stout. |
| Where Born (In the Parish of / In the Town of / In the County of) | Romsey. / Romsey. / Hants. |
| Trade or Calling | Horse. |
| Whether Married | Married. |
| Number of Children | One. |
| Last Residence | Spring Grove, Wandsworth Road, London |
| What Public Service | Scots Fusilier Guards. } Hants Constabulary. } S. W. Railway Company. |
| Length of Service | From July 1846, to May 1848 } From Aug 1848, to Aug 1851 } From Aug 1857, to March 1852. |
| By whom last employed | South Western Railway Company. |
| And where | London. |
| What Relatives residing in Surrey, and where | First Cousin at Barnes. |

**Appointment's Register (ref. 9152/1/2/1/1) by kind permission and help of Robert Simonson Surrey History Centre**

Age 26 in July 1832 5 feet 11 ¾ inches tall from Romsey in Hants. Married with a child moving to the Surrey Constabulary from London a former member of the Scots Fusilier Guards, July 1846 – May 1848, Hants Constabulary, August 1848 – August 1851, South Western Railway Company, August 1857- March 1852.

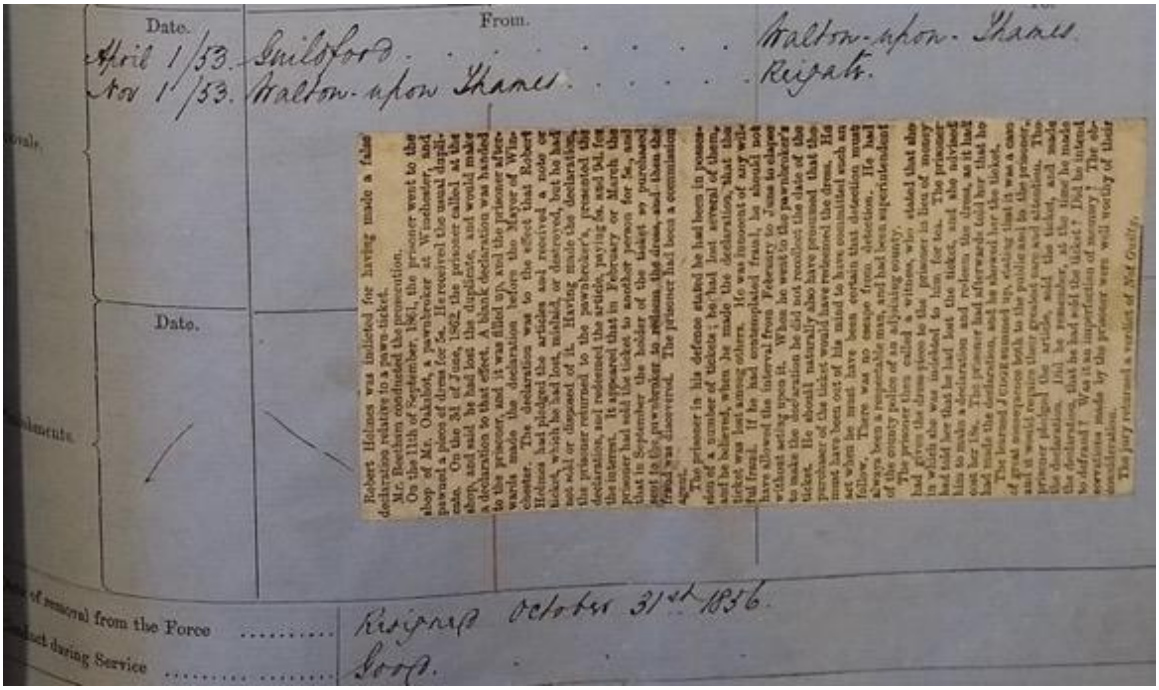
Joined the Surrey Constabulary March 9, 1852, as a Fourth-Class Constable at 16 shillings a week.



| | |
|---|---|
| Date of Appointment | March 9th 1852. |
| Pay | Fourth Class Constable at 16/- per week. |
| Number on Collar | Sixty four. |
| When sworn in, and where | March 20th 1852, at Guildford Branch. |
| Before what Magistrates | W. A. C. Austen Esq and George West Esq. |
| Where stationed | Guildford. |

| Promotions. Date. | From | To |
|---|---|---|
| June 1/52. | Fourth Class Constable. | Third Class Constable. |
| Nov 1/52. | Third Class Constable. | Second Class Constable. |
| Feb 1/53 | Second Class Constable. | First Class Constable. |
| April 1/53 | First Class Constable. | Inspector at 23/- per week. |
| Nov 1/53 | Inspector. | Superintendent at £80 per annum |
| May 1/55. | Superintendent at £80 per annum | Superintendent at £85 per annum |

He was a rising star being promoted four times in 1853 from constable to inspector then superintendent in 1855. He served at Guildford, Walton on Thames and Reigate resigning October 31, 1856, his conduct recorded as good.




**1853 August 25: races at Egham:** The course was well kept by a small detachment from the Surrey Constabulary under the direction of Superintendent Biddlecombe and Inspector Holmes.[14]

**1855 January 2: South Eastern Gazette**

**Surrey County Constabulary.**

***Chief Constable.*—Capt. Hastings, Guildford.**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Chertsey—Biddlecombe, Cf. Sup.** | **Guildford—Parr, Sup.** |
| **Chobham—Burridge, Ins.** | **Ditto—Coward, Ins.** |
| **Dorking—Page, Sup.** | **Haslemere—Donaldson, Ins.** |
| **Farnham—Everest, Sup.** | **Leatherhead—Frost, Ins.** |
| **Godalming—Fletcher, Sup.** | **Reigate—Holmes, Sup.** |
| **Godstone—Hollington, Sup.** | **Walton-on-Thames—Murtell, Ins.** |

The County and Borough Police Act of 1856 required every county and borough to establish a paid and organised police force under government supervision by way of the HMI.

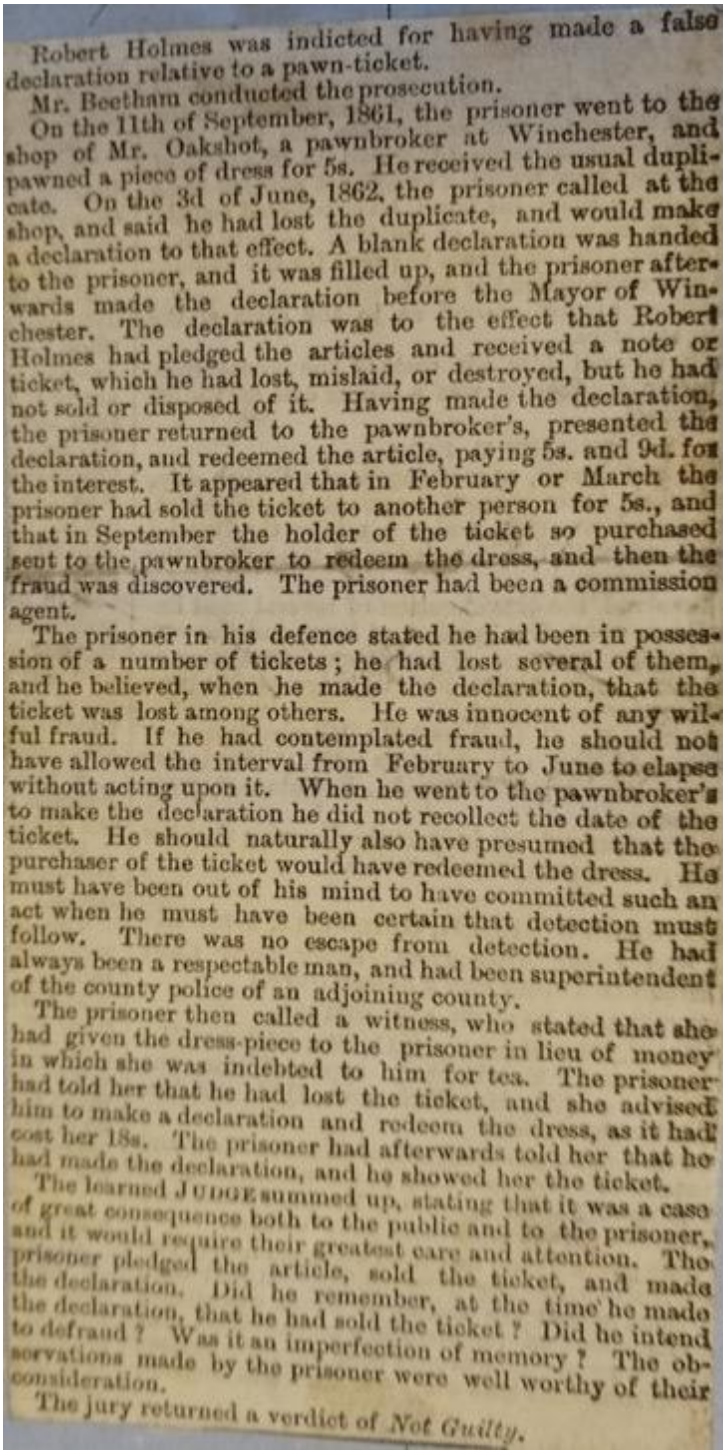
As a result, a new Borough force was established in Sudbury despite encouragement to amalgamate with the surrounding West Suffolk Rural force, thus opting for independence which it retained until 1889. There was an advertisement for the post of Inspector in charge which attracted 60 applicants from which Robert Holmes was selected.

**Essex Standard 24 December 1856 and Bury Free Press 20 December 1856:** Robert Holmes (late Superintendent of the Surrey Constabulary) Sudbury Town Council Friday 12 December – appointed

[14] The Morning Post (London, England), Thursday, August 25, 1853; pg. 5; Issue 24860

to the office of Inspector at a salary of 30s per week with three constables appointed at a guinea a week.

**About September 1861:** Press cutting attached to record in the Surrey Constabulary Appointment register for Holmes – undated



Robert Holmes was indicted for having made a false declaration relative to a pawn-ticket.

Mr. Beetham conducted the prosecution.

On the 11th of September, 1861, the prisoner went to the shop of Mr. Oakshot, a pawnbroker at Winchester, and pawned a piece of dress for 5s. He received the usual duplicate. On the 3d of June, 1862, the prisoner called at the shop, and said he had lost the duplicate, and would make a declaration to that effect. A blank declaration was handed to the prisoner, and it was filled up, and the prisoner afterwards made the declaration before the Mayor of Winchester. The declaration was to the effect that Robert Holmes had pledged the articles and received a note or ticket, which he had lost, mislaid, or destroyed, but he had not sold or disposed of it. Having made the declaration, the prisoner returned to the pawnbroker's, presented the declaration, and redeemed the article, paying 5s. and 9d. for the interest. It appeared that in February or March the prisoner had sold the ticket to another person for 5s., and that in September the holder of the ticket so purchased sent to the pawnbroker to redeem the dress, and then the fraud was discovered. The prisoner had been a commission agent.

The prisoner in his defence stated he had been in possession of a number of tickets; he had lost several of them, and he believed, when he made the declaration, that the ticket was lost among others. He was innocent of any wilful fraud. If he had contemplated fraud, he should not have allowed the interval from February to June to elapse without acting upon it. When he went to the pawnbroker's to make the declaration he did not recollect the date of the ticket. He should naturally also have presumed that the purchaser of the ticket would have redeemed the dress. He must have been out of his mind to have committed such an act when he must have been certain that detection must follow. There was no escape from detection. He had always been a respectable man, and had been superintendent of the county police of an adjoining county.

The prisoner then called a witness, who stated that she had given the dress-piece to the prisoner in lieu of money in which she was indebted to him for tea. The prisoner had told her that he had lost the ticket, and she advised him to make a declaration and redeem the dress, as it had cost her 18s. The prisoner had afterwards told her that he had made the declaration, and he showed her the ticket.

The learned JUDGE summed up, stating that it was a case of great consequence both to the public and to the prisoner, and it would require their greatest care and attention. The prisoner pledged the article, sold the ticket, and made the declaration. Did he remember, at the time he made the declaration, that he had sold the ticket? Did he intend to defraud? Was it an imperfection of memory? The observations made by the prisoner were well worthy of their consideration.

The jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

About September 1861 found not guilty– false declaration pawn ticket – Winchester.

**Hampshire Advertiser 13 December 1862**

PERJURY.

Robert Holmes was indicted for making a false declaration at Winchester, on June 3rd. Mr. Beetham prosecuted.

It appeared that on the 11th September, 1861, prisoner pawned a dress-piece at Mr. G. Oakshott's, pawnbroker. On the 3rd June last he called there again, and said he had lost the duplicate. He went before Mr. C. Wooldridge, the then Mayor of Winchester, and made a declaration of his having lost it (under the provisions of the Act of Parliament passed during the reign of William IV.) It was shown that prisoner had sold the ticket to a brewer's clerk at Romsey, named Jenvey, for 5s, last March. Upon the faith of the declaration the dress-piece which had been pawned for 5s was delivered up to Holmes. It was stated by prisoner that Mr. Oakshott was no loser by the transaction, and that no memorandums were taken of the transaction either by Jenvey or himself.

The Judge said he had not been shown under what Act of Parliament this oath was rendered necessary. The Act was produced, which instituted a declaration for an affidavit. It empowered the owner to make a declaration, and if the money value did not exceed 5s the pawnbroker could charge a half-penny for the form.

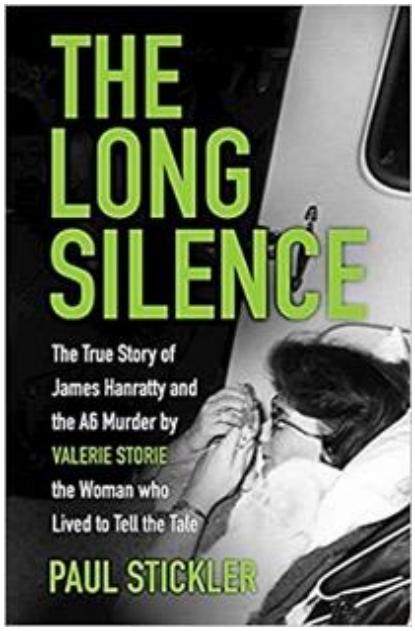
The prisoner said he never made the declaration with any view of defrauding Mr. Oakshott. He believed the pawn-ticket was really lost, having forgotten the transaction with Mr. Jenvey. He had the highest testimonials, amongst others from the Surrey magistrates, under whom he had served as an inspector of police. He called a witness, Kate Russon, who had dealt with him for tea. She gave him a dress-piece in lieu of a debt which he pawned. She made inquiries during the year 1861 as to where the dress-piece was, and expressed a wish to reclaim the same. Prisoner told her that he had lost the ticket, and that he would make a declaration. The jury acquitted the prisoner.

This further supports the person charged was former superintendent Robert Holmes

Jenvey. He had the highest testimonials, amongst others from the Surrey magistrates, under whom he had served as an inspector of police. He called a witness, Kate Russon, who had dealt with him for tea. She gave him a dress-piece in lieu

So why did he leave Sudbury? How or why did such a highflyer fall?

## Book Reviews




**The Long Silence by Paul Stickler**

In August 1961, 22-year-old Valerie Storie and 36-year-old Michael Gregsten were the victims of James Hanratty in the notorious 'A6 Murder'. After a five-hour ordeal, ending in a layby on the A6 in Bedfordshire, Michael was shot dead and Valerie was raped, shot and left for dead. She survived but was paralysed and remained in a wheelchair until her death in 2016.

Valerie Storie, the survivor of the infamous A6 Murder, was a victim shamed for over 50 years. This is her story, told for the very first time by MPHS member, Paul Stickler and is just recently published.

A retired detective, Paul Stickler has indulged his passion for history and his interest in murder investigations to explore the detail behind some of the most fascinating cases in criminal history. His presentations are absorbing, challenging, entertaining and informative. His first book, The Murder that Defeated Whitechapel's Sherlock Holmes: At Mrs Ridgley's Corner (2018) was published by Pen and Sword and examines the 1919 killing of a shopkeeper in her corner shop in Hitchin. Two police investigations were carried out each with a different conclusion. His second book, The Long Silence (2021) is an extraordinary and unique account of the infamous A6 murder committed in 1961. This is a book told from the surviving victim's perspective and offers a deeper insight into the police investigation and the turbulent years following the hanging of the man convicted of the murder. He is a member of the Crime Writers' Association.

Paul is a graduate of the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia, has degrees in history and criminology and is currently reading for his PhD in history and law. His hobbies include high-altitude walking, playing the guitar (badly) and the piano (even worse).

## Behind The Blue Lamp

**Alan Moss, David Swinden and Peter Kennison**

A4 softcover, 516 pages.

With a Foreword by Dame Cressida Dick, Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis

Ever since its inception in 1829 the Metropolitan Police Service has seen change on a daily basis, not least in recent years with budget cuts and the closure of police stations.

Recording the stories of these buildings, BEHIND THE BLUE LAMP reveals the histories of more than 400 police stations operated by the Metropolitan Police over the course of its existence, from pre-Peel Parish watch houses to the New Scotland Yard headquarters on Victoria Embankment.

The lives of the officers who served - and sometimes lived - in these police stations are related, charting a developing social history across the capital of almost two centuries.

An account of the evolution of the Metropolitan Police District is also given, including histories of the various Divisions, and details of the developing uniforms, equipment, and badges of rank over the course of more that 190 years are recorded.

Richly illustrated, BEHIND THE BLUE LAMP is an amalgamation of an earlier trilogy of books - 'Behind the Blue Lamp: Policing North and East London' (2003), 'More Behind the Blue Lamp: Policing South and South-East London' (2011) and 'Discovering More Behind the Blue Lamp: Policing Central, North and South-West London' (2014), so that 190 years of policing history is now collated in one volume, updated, newly-edited and indexed.

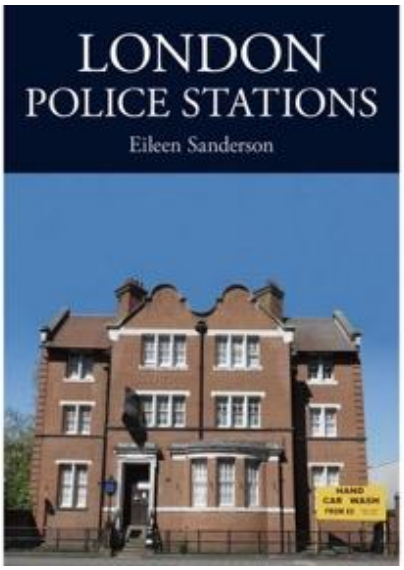
Published on the Blue Lamp Books imprint.

https://mangobooks.co.uk/products/behind-the-blue-lamp

£17.50 plus p+p


## London Police Stations

Eileen Sanderson



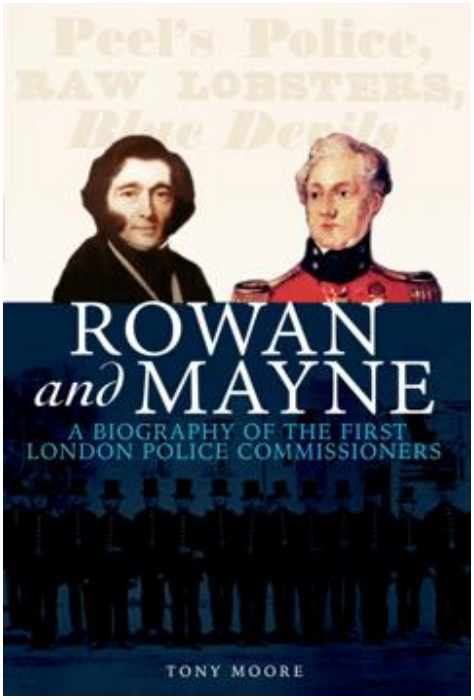

This book is a photographic snapshot of some London Metropolitan Police Stations as they stand at a time of great change in the police force and society in general. Many of the police stations have functioned for over one hundred years on our high streets and have been an accepted face of policing, but they have been almost silently closed piecemeal within the last few years. Some have been demolished and others converted into other usage, such as public

houses, shops and flats. The photographs in the book are accompanied by a brief history of the station and other interesting pieces of information relevant to these important symbols and institutions.

## Rowan and Mayne: A biography of the first London Police Commissioners

**Tony Moore**

**Blue Lamp Books 2021**




**Dr Timothy Brain former Chief Constable Gloucestershire Constabulary**

Former Metropolitan Police Officer turned academic, Tony Moore has done police history a service in producing the first biography of Rowan and Mayne, who as the original commissioners of the Metropolitan Police are two immensely influential and important figures of police history.

Hitherto we have had to make do with near misses, such as Charles Reith's 1956 *A New Study of Police History*, largely devoted to Rowan's role, but, as its title suggest, not a complete biography. Mayne has not enjoyed even that partial recognition.

That Tony Moore should now give us a joint biography of the two first commissioners is apt because for much of their policing lives, they were professionally inseparable. They were appointed in harness and worked together for 21 years, largely in harmony, although towards the end of Rowan's time Mayne began the champ at the bit. So successful were their

appointments it seems incredible that Peel, who appointed them, had never met them before, basing his judgement entirely on personal recommendations. Rowan was not Peel's first choice: he had in mind to appoint a Captain Hunter, but he declined so Peel settled for Rowan. We are not told here why Peel decided that two commissioners were necessary, but they held equal authority. Contemporaries, however, recognised Rowan as the senior of the two. He was the elder, a retired colonel, Napoleonic war veteran, and possessed good social connections. Mayne, although his father had been a judge, was a jobbing barrister on the northern circuit. They were both born members of the Protestant Irish elite. Rowan was the more sociable of the two, having a life outside of work, enjoying regular shooting and fishing holidays on the estates of his aristocratic friends; Mayne was manifestly a workaholic.

Mayne does not seem to have minded Rowan's regular absences and they appeared to hold each other in mutual respect. Together they established the Metropolitan Police as a fixture of national life and through skill helped to draw the line between political oversight and operational control, a boundary none too clear in the Met's first years. The ailing Rowan probably held on a couple of years too long, and by the time he retired Mayne thought he could do the job by himself. The Home Office thought otherwise, and he was paired with Captain William Hay, with whom he could not work. For his part Hay was not above briefing openly against Mayne in the press. Their disunity lasted for five years before Hay died and Mayne finally got his wish to be sole commissioner.

Mayne was the ultimate micromanager, controlling his force by sheer diligence from his Scotland Yard office, although he did ride out on some of the large policing operations, on one occasion being dislodged from his horse and suffering concussion. He engendered respect rather than affection. One PC Cavanagh leaves an anecdote of being called to the great man in order to be promoted. Mayne left him standing in front of him for ten minutes while he quietly worked on at his desk before finally looking up and uttering a few words that sounded more like a reprimand rather than a reward.

This work follows a 'life (or rather 'lives') and times' format. Sometimes 'the times' outweigh 'the lives', but police historians will not mind that too much given the detail that is revealed about the Met's early years. The great events, such as the Cold Bath Fields Riot and the death of PC Culley, the creation of the detective force, and the 'battles' of Hyde Park (the mishandling of second in 1866 almost wrecking Mayne's career) are told with admirable clarity. Perhaps too much space is devoted to the Peninsula and Waterloo campaigns in which Rowan fought. There are two chapters offering some insight into each of their personal lives; Rowan the sporting bachelor, Mayne the family man. Both were religious, Mayne being irked when he had to miss church for operational reasons, although you must look outside of the current narrative to discover that Rowan attended an evangelical church. Mayne like Rowan stayed at his post too long, outpaced by the growth of the organisation he commanded, his reputation suffering as a consequence.

Tony Moore rightly promotes the scale of Rowan and Mayne's joint achievement and legacy. However, in fighting his subjects' historical corner he, like many biographers, overstates his

case. In building up Rowan and Mayne as the true 'architects' of the Metropolitan Police, he unduly diminishes Peel whose vision the force was and whose conviction that preventive policing was what London required is demonstrated in his contemporary correspondence and speeches. He also understates such intellectual influences as Patrick Colquhoun's *Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis* and the rare but important examples of existing best practice, as detailed by Ruth Paley in her *Before the Bobbies*.

Then there is the thorny question of the so-called 'Principles of Policing'. Here I find myself an interested party. These oft quoted 'principles' were not the work of Peel but of Charles Reith in his 1943 work *British Police and the Democratic Ideal*. Tony Moore here treads what is now a well-worn track and correctly asserts Reith's authorship, but he erroneously places me among the defenders of Peel's authorship. He quotes me writing in my 2010 work *A History of Policing in England and Wales since 1974*, 'the principles of preventive policing introduced by Sir Robert Peel in 1829.' True, I wrote as much, but if he had quoted the full sentence, it would reveal that I was outlining how New York Police Commissioner Bill Bratton justified his controversial style of policing. My own view, that Reith was the author of the 'Principles', is on record in an article I wrote for Police Oracle in 2018 ('Where did the Peelian Principles really come from?'). A small point, but it may as well be put right. Such matters aside, Tony Moore has written a well-researched and presented biography of Rowan and Mayne, who are if not architects of the Metropolitan Police are certainly its interior designers. It is well-illustrated, properly referenced, well-indexed and, not a given these days, possesses a comprehensive bibliography. At over 400 pages it is not a short read, but neither, thanks to the author's lucidity, is it a difficult one. He has done his subjects due justice.