Surrey Constabulary History

'An in depth history of policing in Surrey'

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www.surrey-constabulary.com

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Police Sergeant Darbyshire with early dog van late 1950s early 1960s

Contents

George Roupell VC, East Surreys

Son in law Chief Constable Captain Sant

George was a member of the VC Guard at the interment of the Unknown Warrior on 11th November 1920. He married Doris Phoebe nee Sant on 30th March 1921 in London. She was the daughter of Captain Mowbray Sant, Chief Constable of Surrey. They had two children, Phoebe Irene Sant (born 1922) and Peter George Francis Mowbray (born 1925).

In 1946 Roupell was formally retired from the army and granted the honorary rank of brigadier. and, at the age of 58, excused from the reserve list of officers in 1950.

He was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Surrey in 1953

In 1954 he was appointed Colonel of the East Surreys, succeeding Arthur Dowler, and was to be the last Colonel of The East Surrey Regiment, relinquishing office in 1959 when amalgamation with The Queen's Royal Regiment took place to form the Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment. He was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1956.[41] George Roupell died in Shalford, Surrey, on 4 March 1974 (aged 82). His body was cremated at Guildford Crematorium.[1]

Godalming Borough Police 1889

Surrey Constabulary General Order

Godalming Borough was a very small police force of a few men before the coming of the Surrey Constabulary into which it was initially incorporated. The locals unhappy with the Surrey Constabulary decided in 1858 followed Guildford in re-forming their own Borough force of two men.

1880: George Turner became the **Head Constable** of the Godalming Borough Police replacing Thomas High in 1880 and as in all small boroughs he was to have a number of appointments:

Head Constable
Inspector of Nuisances
Inspector of Common Lodging Houses
Inspector of Explosives
Inspector under the Petroleum Act

[1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Roupell

Inspector under the Dairy and Cowsheds Act [2]
Billet master
Chief of the Borough Fire Brigade
Inspector of Food and Drugs Act [3]

1889: Following the Local Government Act of 1888, on the 1 April the Godalming Borough **Police amalgamated** with the Surrey Constabulary.[4] Godalming became a part of the Headquarters (Guildford) division of the county force. Superintendent Charles Barker who was also the Deputy Chief Constable of Surrey, stationed at Guildford was in charge of the division. Sergeant William Marks was posted as officer in charge at Godalming in 1890.[5] There had been a Borough Police 1836-1851 and 1857-1888.

1889 April 1: GO 344: Godalming Borough police was incorporated within the Surrey Constabulary, the head constable Turner becoming a sergeant and the two constables being accepted in the county police.[6] (Constables William Franks, Joseph Shakespeare) Sergeant Turner will be allowed to reside in the police station for the present and will be allowed to retain the offices of Inspector of Nuisances in the Borough of Godalming as well as any other which he has hitherto held provided they do not in any way interfere with his ordinary police duties as Sergeant which must take precedence of everything else. He will be allowed the sum of £10 a year for gas for his own and the constable's residences adjoining, and he is to distinctly understand that he will have to pay himself for whatever quantity of gas may be consumed in excess of that account.[7]

George Turner, who was forty-six, declined to accept the appointment of sergeant and performed no duty after 22 April 1889. William Franks was sixty-one, a local man from Witley served in the Surrey Constabulary until June that year before retiring on a superannuation of £32.10 shillings. Shakespeare was forty years of age and took the collar number 149 but retired on ill health in November 1899 after service at a number of stations.

1889 November 11: Surrey Gazette: George Turner Godalming Head Constable[8]: The committee reported on the claims made by George Turner, late Head Constable of Godalming for compensation under the Local Government Act 1888. It appears that the police force for the borough of Godalming (which under Section 29 Local Government Act was on the 1st April consolidated with the county police) consisted of George Turner, the head constable, and two ordinary constables. The pay of Turner as head constable was the same as a sergeant in the county police, and Captain Hastings the chief constable officially notified Turner that he would continue to receive pay at the same rate ad reside in the police station ranking as a sergeant. And receiving his instructions from Mr. Barker the deputy chief constable who is the

[2] "Blue Coat with Silver Lace" Inspector Richard Ford 29 January 1969 Page 5
[3] Police History Society Journal number 27 2013 page 9
[4] "Blue Coat with Silver Lace" Inspector Richard Ford 29 January 1969 Page 5
[5] "Blue Coat with Silver Lace" Inspector Richard Ford 29 January 1969 Page 6
[6] Surrey Constabulary General Orders Book 1 1851-
[7] Off Beat March 1977
[8] From Henry Pelham 2021

superintendent of the division in which Godalming is situate. Turner declined to accept the position and claimed to rank as superintendent in the county police. The chief constable refused to promote Turner to the rank and pay of superintendent, and the Standing Joint Committee after hearing Turner and giving full consideration to the matter, have approved the action taken by the chief constable in suspending Turner from pay and duty, upon his refusal to receive instruction from the superintendent of the division, and perform his duties as a sergeant in the county police. As George Turner refused to accept a position under the Standing Joint Committee in which he would have had had the same pay and emoluments which he received as the Head Constable of Godalming, the committee have been advised and are of the opinion that his claim to compensation cannot be supported and they therefore recommend the Council to inform Turner that no compensation can under the circumstances be granted to him.

1893: The **Godalming** Division was formed with a population of 21,109 and there were twenty-one constables. The **Guildford or Headquarters** Division had a population of 35,018 and thirty-nine constables including eleven stationed at HQ where there were no civilian clerks. **Farnham** with a population of 24,767 had twenty-six constables.[9]

Camberley Police Station and Court 1960s

From Dave Timmins

More of the court entrance but the garages to the left were 'Police' and though it can't be made out, there is one of the really old 'wind up' petrol pumps! The Police station is the building to the right with the cell block jutting out.

[9] Durrant Page 21

More of the Police Station. The first-floor windows were the D/S's and D/I's offices? The window on the ground floor was looking out into Portesbury Road and, I recall was the kitchen. Though it has either been removed by then or simply hidden from sight by the high wall (it looks like a waste pipe running across the main building but in fact it is the snow covered top of a very high wall), there used to be a small portacabin type extension which was the 'mess room'. Very small.

We moved into the then 'new' Nick (even that has gone now!) in 1970 so these images would have been in the 60s.

The new 1970 police station – also gone!

Police Sergeant Campbell incapacitated

1899 January 7: Dorking: Police Sergeant Campbell: We are sure everyone in Dorking and the surrounding district will learn with regret that the **injuries received** by Sergeant Campbell in the **Shrove Tuesday football** at Dorking have been so serious a nature as to necessitate his retirement from the force. Sergeant Campbell was always an exceedingly courteous and efficient officer and carried out his difficult duties with great tact and ability. After so regrettable an incident as this we hope that no further attempt will be made to revive a custom, which must inevitably create a conflict between the public and authorities. It has been decided that street football must stop and whatever opinions individuals may hold upon the question it is obviously the duty of all to respect, and to assist in enforcing, the law[10]

1899 January 7 Surrey Mirror: Shrove Tuesday at Dorking: Sergt. Campbell incapacitated: The Chief Constable reported that Police Sergeant John Campbell stationed at Dorking had tendered his resignation having been certified by Dr Blakeney divisional police surgeon, to be unfit for further service. Campbell was suffering from varicose veins of both legs and had repeated attacks of plebitis, especially in the right leg, supervening on a kick which he received in a struggle with the crowd at Dorking last Shrove Tuesday. He has been an excellent officer and he, (Captain Hastings) had much pleasure in certifying his entire approval of his conduct during his seventeen years he had been in the Force. The committee had awarded the officer a pension of £46 16s 3d per annum being the maximum amount to which under the circumstances he was entitled.

Establishment Increase Surrey Constabulary

1899 January 7 Surrey Mirror: Increase of Police Force: The Standing Joint Committee reported having considered a report from the Chief Constable with reference to the strength of the Force. The last addition was in October 1896 when twelve constables were added. Since that time numerous applications have been received for better protection at various places and it appeared that in some cases the request was reasonable. The committee were satisfied that the recent growth of many places in the district had made a considerable increase in the county police necessary and they had accordingly added one superintendent and fifteen constables at an additional cost of about £1324 per annum. The sanction of the Home Secretary to this increase had been obtained.

New Hersham Division

1899 January 7 Surrey Mirror: New Police Division: The Chertsey Division in which 51 officers and men were stationed, was in the committee's opinion too large to be efficiently controlled by one superintendent and they had therefore with the approval of the Home Secretary, established as from January 1st1899 a new division, with Hersham as Headquarters, to comprise the parishes of Cobham, Esher, Stoke D'Abernon and Walton all of which, though forming a part of the Kingston Petty Sessional District, had hitherto been included in the

[10] 1899 January 7: Dorking Advertiser

Chertsey Police Division. The new division will be in charge of the superintendent whom the committee had added to the Force. These arrangements had rendered necessary certain alterations and additions to the police station at Hersham and the committee had adopted and forwarded to the Home Office for approval plans providing for the provision in that station of an office for the superintendent, quarters for a married constable and a third cell for prisoners.

Why did UK police wear duty arm bands?

From Facebook

In the 19th Century and into the 20th Century, police officers were not allowed to wear plain clothes on their days off, but they also had a life to led. So, Constables and Sergeants on duty wore a "Duty arm band", so show they were on duty.

It was illegal for a publican to serve a drink to a "Constable on duty", but if he had no arm band displayed, then he was "off duty" and could be served an alcoholic refreshment, although in uniform. There was no offence under the licencing acts for serving an off-duty officer with a drink. (It was likely however that standing orders for the force prohibited men in uniform even off duty consuming alcohol on licensed premises.)

Duty bands come in different colours, red for the City of London, green for the Royal Parks Constabulary and blue or black for other forces. They were also issued with a metal plaque for Special Constables to wear during World War One, frequently their only item of uniform.

Most forces had stopped wearing duty arm bands by the 1960's with only the Metropolitan Police and City of London wearing them into the 1970's and then only with ceremonial uniforms.

The only officers who were exempted were the early (pre-1939) Motor Patrol officers because there was a fear a duty arm band could be snagged on a passing vehicle and pull them from their motorcycle....

Your editor wore this uniform in 1965 at Churchill's funeral

Early Metropolitan Police H Division officer with parallel striped duty band. Not sure about the cane!

The Killing of a Police Dog

Below are two photographs of dog handlers, one Fred Booker once a sergeant and most highly regarded handler and supervisor on the section. The other is of the late Dave Shepherd with a new pup following the killing of his dog in circumstances set out below. The photographs were taken by Cassidy and Lee who undertook many photographic assignments for the Surrey Constabulary.

1969 September: PC D Shepherd, DI L Phillips, DS G Smith and PC G Queen awarded the **Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct** in recognition of their courage in the arrest of an armed man. **Len Phillips:** Chris Rowe oversaw this operation; the culprit had been given a bottle of whisky by his mother whilst in hospital he drank it discharged himself and went on a rampage with a loaded shotgun. He eventually holed up in a social centre. Me, Gordon Smith, Dave Sheppard and Gerry Queen went in at the rear and made the arrest. Unfortunately, the police dog was mortally wounded. I believe that during the incident a police car had its windows blown out. The shooting was at Egham I think it was Hythe Social Centre. Gordon Smith and I had just got back from Wales where we had been for some weeks investigating cattle rustling and theft of JCBs and other large items of earth moving equipment, which was being taken to Haverforwest by a pair of ex-Chertsey brothers who had a farm there. We picked up the incident on the force radio and just went along to see what was happening.

1969 October 30: Youth killed police dog: Three police officers dived for cover as a youth fired at them with with a 12 bore shotgun it was stated at Surrey Assizes. They wree unhurt but a police dog was shot dead. Police surrounded the Hythe social club at Egham after the youth Brian Mitchell, 20, had entered brandishing a weapon. He shot the police dog and police rushed him as he tried to reload. Mitchell pleaded guilty to a number of charges and charges of attempted murder were dropped. He was sent to Broadmoor.[11]

Mick Juniper: The incident happened at Pooly Green, Egham at a social club. It came about as a result of some sort of domestic dispute and the first officer on the scene before he became a dog handler was John Davey. As he approached the club the offender discharged the weapon at him, which was a single barrelled shotgun. The incident developed and an ACC took charge of the operation, I believe it was Rowe. By this time the offender was outside the premises, still armed but stationary. Dave Shepherd was instructed to deploy Idol who ran to the man but hesitated on his approach. As Dave relates the story Idol was intending to stand out on the offender who then shot at the dog at close range, the shot entering at the top of the dog's muzzle shattering his lower jaw. I was called out from home at that time but prior to my arrival Dave and another officer had

[11] The Times 30 October 1969

"dealt" with offender and he was in custody with check chain injuries to his face and was hospitalised. Idol was taken to a vet who decided his injuries where such that the only course was to put the dog down. Dave was subsequently honoured along with other officers, and I also believe Idol got some sort of canine award.

'Timber' Wood: The story was that the dog was sent in against a man with a shotgun. Instead of going in for the arm, it was thought that the dog circled and barked thinking it was a stick. The dog, named Bowesmoor Idol, was shot and later destroyed. We were offered a gift puppy, which David and I went to look at and we bought it home. It was trained but David never got on with it because it was a little soft as a youngster and after his experience, he wanted a harder dog. Dave came off the section and resigned and later joined BAA Police at Gatwick. The gift dog was to become John Worgan's first police dog with which he had great success both operational and in police dog trials.

Dave Shepherd


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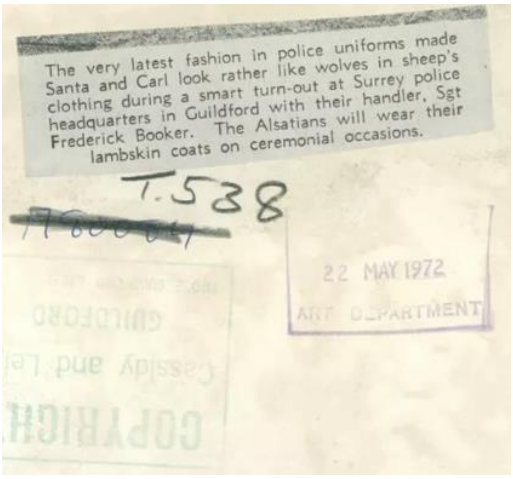
Cassidy and Leigh
GUILDFORD
PHONE GUILDFORD 64451
16 OCT 1969
ART DEPARTMENT
Pc David Shepherd, whose alsation Idol died after being shot by a gunman at Egham, Surrey, last month, introducing Kurt, a three-month-old German shepherd dog to the big boys at Surrey police headquarters dog training centre at Mount Browne, Guildford, Surrey, yesterday.


1 of 2

Fred Booker

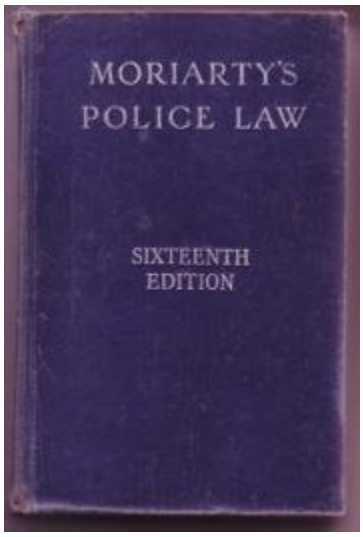

The very latest fashion in police uniforms made Santa and Carl look rather like wolves in sheep's clothing during a smart turn-out at Surrey police headquarters in Guildford with their handler, Sgt Frederick Booker. The Alsatians will wear their lambskin coats on ceremonial occasions.
T.538
22 MAY 1972
ART DEPARTMENT

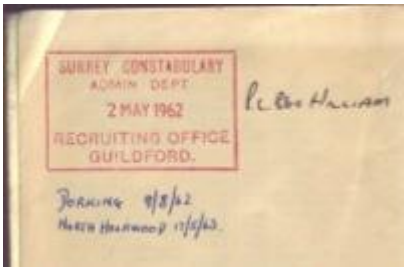
Dorking Police 1962-69
Extract from Dave Hilliam's Autobiography
Initial Training

Dave Hilliam PC860 Dorking Police 1962-69 written August 2014. This is an extract from the biography of his time in the police to be found at http://www.surrey-constabulary.com/dorking-in-the-1960s-hilliam.html. David died in 2021.

I joined the Surry Constabulary in May 1962 aged 19 years. I was a somewhat reluctant recruit being married with a young daughter and was in desperate need of housing. The Police Service offered free accommodation – hence my main reason for joining.

On May 2nd, 1962, I was issued with a copy of "Moriarty's Police Law" at the recruitment office in Woodbridge Road Guildford – issued with a uniform – and sworn in as a Constable at the local Magistrates Court.





Then I was instructed to report to the No6 District Training School at Sandgate Folkestone for my 3-month Initial Training.

Course No 186 ran from 7th May 1962 to 3rd August 1962.


Initial Training Folkestone 1962

Peter KNIGHT Surrey | Dennis CLIFF East Sussex | Dave HILLIAM Surrey

The official photo of class B4 shows that there were 16 of us on the course, 9 from Surrey 3 from East Sussex and 4 from Guernsey. Surrey Officers were: Dave Hilliam, Sam Smith, Peter Crowe, Tony Beswick, Peter Knight, Peter Marsden-Smith, Maurice Bower, Cedric Gardener and Roy Hammond

I enjoyed the course, which was very well structured and run.

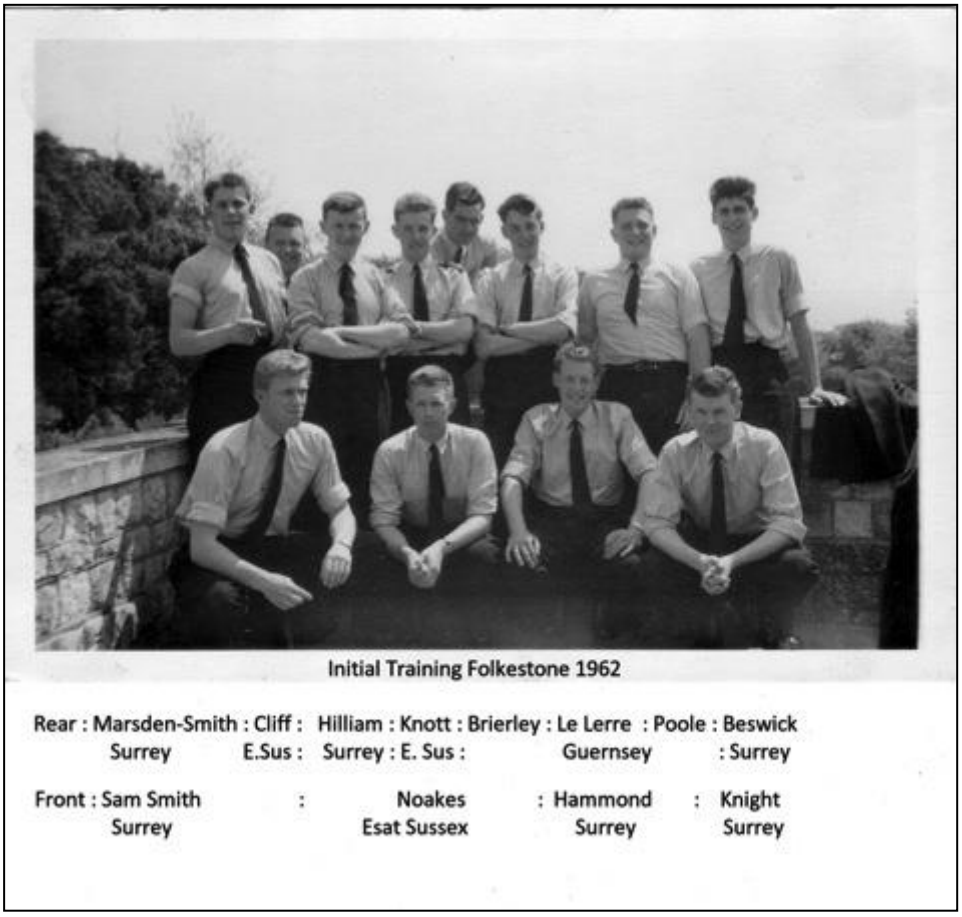

COURSE No 180 Class B 4 (From 7th May, 1962 to 3rd August, 1962)

S.R.I Smith | P.N Crowe | B Brierley | T Beswick | J.H. Le Lerre | P.W. Knight | P.M. Marsden Smith

M.V. Bower | A.J. Poole | H.F. Knott | D.L. Hilliam | C.A. Gardner | O.W. Noakes | R.F. Machon | D. Cliff

Sgt W.P. Squires | Sgt R.V. Wallace | Supt D.O. Varley | Ch. Supt F.A. Brown | Insp A.F. Robinson | Sgt J.E. Dean | R. Hammond

The setting was ideal with fine grounds to relax in during the evenings. We had periodic long weekends off when five of us would pile into Cedric Gardeners old Riley RME for the journey home. I would be dropped off and picked up at Redhill Station for my onward journey to my wife and daughter in Croydon. There was a great deal of self-help amongst the new recruits. I had only recently completed my A-levels so, still being in learning mode, I found the class work reasonably easy whilst I was useless at anything physical and could not swim a stroke. Big Sam Smith on the other hand was my opposite, so I helped him with some learning techniques whilst he taught me to swim and urged me on during some dreadful runs along the beach and over the groins.



Initial Training Folkestone 1962

Rear : Marsden-Smith : Cliff : Hilliam : Knott : Brierley : Le Lerre : Poole : Beswick
Surrey E.Sus : Surrey : E. Sus : Guernsey : Surrey

Front : Sam Smith : Noakes : Hammond : Knight
Surrey Esat Sussex Surrey Surrey

The P.T. instructor Sergeant Wallace asked who could not swim and promptly threw those who couldn't (me included) into the freezing outdoor pool in Folkestone. Struggling to the side I was then declared to be a competent swimmer and ignored from then on. Sam Smith took time during the free period after the "training Session" and taught me to swim sufficiently well for me to enter the Inter-Class swimming gala – which we won!

A useful little book to have around your person –

Hopker's Summons Headings listed nearly every offence that you may have need to use plus thousands of others that should have been repealed years ago! I think we had to buy this – it was not official issue.

With the course over we went to the HQ at Mount Browne for a few days familiarisation and were then posted to our different divisions. Along with Peter Marsden-Smith I was posted to Dorking as it had a Section House, which offered accommodation for single officers, and homeless ones like me! I was told there were no Police Houses available and that I would have to wait for one to become vacant. So, I started a protracted nine-month stint in the Section House (End room on the right-hand side overlooking CID Offices) until May 1963 when I was allocated the North Holmwood Police House. We stayed at North Holmwood until 1965 when we moved to No 2 Police House Chart Lane South, next door to Brian Cane.

Your first two weeks were to be spent with a senior PC who would show you around. I was only allowed two tours of duty with PC Harry Robinson before being let loose to find my own way around a town I had never even visited before. It was embarrassing when the Public would ask me for directions – as often it was I who needed the answers. I went into Whites Estate agents (next to K51) and got a map of the town, which made me slightly more useful.
I bought myself an old Frances Barnett 150cc bike from Tutt's Garage at Westcott and would commute back to my family in Croydon as my duties allowed.

To give me extra time off once a month, a week of "odds & sods" often ended with a double-quick change over. This ran like this: a night duty 10.00pm to 6.00am was followed by a late duty of 2.00pm to 10.00pm which was followed by an early turn of 6.00am to 2.00pm. This put me off duty, if a little shell-shocked, at 2.00pm on a Friday with my next shift being night duty on the following Monday.

In retrospect I now realise that the Dorking Division that I had joined in August 1962 was in the last throws of the "Old Style" of Policing. I heard that in Guildford in 1962 they still paraded out of the Police Station at the change of shifts with officers dropping off as they reached their areas of Patrol, closely followed by all the town's yobs. In Dorking we were saved this indignity, but we were under the guidance of a group of soon to be retired Sergeants – all with their previous military service stripes on their uniforms – who were merely counting down the days to retirement and just going through the motions.

Our Patrol Sergeants were hardly part of any team. Large fat sergeants would ride past you on the way to their meal breaks and shout, "Show me Five" whilst others never stirred from their office. You could do a full beat duty, correctly attending all of your "points" without seeing or hearing from anyone at the station. You could have been in all sorts of trouble, and no one would know. The leadership shown to us in those early months was appalling. Senior officers worked office hours and were hardly ever seen at an incident – unless it was really serious. I only ever spoke to Superintendent Gunning once and that was after he had "Spoken" to me about "Walking around the station whistling with my hands in my pockets"

Equipment, especially the divisional transport, was old and antiquated and anything new was treated with the upmost suspicion. At least the then PC Brian Cane did his best to improve things when he wrote off the sergeant's ancient side-valve Hillman Husky on a prisoner escort to Brixton.

The switchboard sited in the front office was one of the old manual plug-in affairs that you, as Station Officer, had to run as well as everything else. You didn't dare takes your eyes off it as the extension flags flapped up and down demanding immediate attention. Once calls had finished you had to manually pull out the plugs to free off the line. Needless to say, the worse offence was to cut someone off and that was far too easily done.

But gradually new blood arrived – but the level of support from sergeants remained patchy – with some, especially those recently promoted out of the Divisional Office onto Patrol Duty, who would actively avoiding getting involved. One such sergeant would regularly exit one door as we entered another with a prisoner.

My first winter in the job was the one of 1962-63 when it snowed heavily on Christmas Day and the snow was still there in the following Easter. It was so cold at night that an order came out that we should not do more than two hours outside at a stretch. So, we froze solid during the day shifts.

Within months of joining, I found myself frequently acting as Coroner's Officer as the number of sudden deaths due to the cold weather rocketed. The old mortuary at Leatherhead froze solid and we had to share the Epsom Hospital mortuary with the Metropolitan Police. Post Mortems went on all day; there were so many with tea and sandwiches being brought in to sustain the living. For some reason I could stomach these Post Mortems – fags and an Air-wick helped. Hence, I was often selected to deal with the sudden deaths that came in and often had to take new recruits (with only months in the job myself) to the mortuary with me to view the first dead body that many had seen.

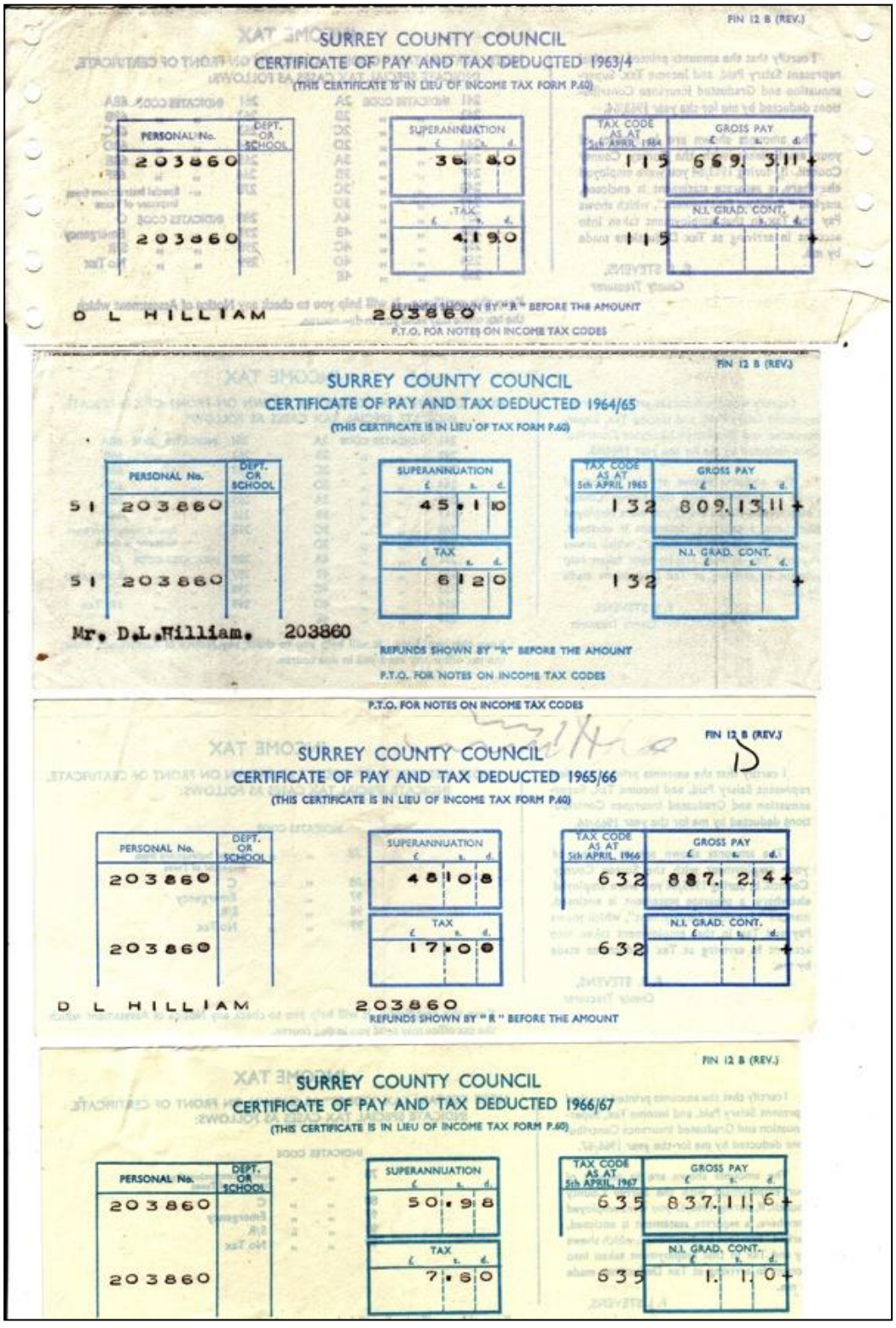
You did two years' probation before being confirmed in the post. This included a two-week session back at Folkestone, but this time at Shorncliffe Barracks, a desperate brick-built structures in the middle of nowhere that was then the base of the Kings Own Scottish Borderers better known as the "Poison Dwarfs."

Training Sessions were also held at Reigate Police Station, a group of "Probationers" would travel there from Dorking on the 414 Bus. But inevitably it was the training on the job that counted for more than any of the book learning. In the early days of my service, I was lucky enough to experience many different aspects of policing. There was very little mollycoddling on new recruits. We were thin on the ground and quite often you found yourself the only officer available to deal with any situation that arose.

The pay was not brilliant either as these Year End P60's of mine for four years shows. Admittedly married men were given a "free" house or lodging allowance. Ultimately it was

these relatively low rates of pay in the 1960's that finally allowed me to leave the service in 1969. A civilian employer offered me a salary that, in those days, allowed me to support a mortgage meaning that I could buy my own house.

I had only originally joined to get accommodation for my wife and family.



FIN 12 B (REV.)

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

CERTIFICATE OF PAY AND TAX DEDUCTED 1963/4

(THIS CERTIFICATE IS IN LIEU OF INCOME TAX FORM P.60)

PERSONAL No.	DEPT. OR SCHOOL	SUPERANNUATION £ s. d.	TAX CODE AS AT 5th APRIL 1964	GROSS PAY £ s. d.
203860		36. 8.0	115	669. 3.11 +
203860		TAX £ s. d. 41.9.0		N.I. GRAD. CONT. £ s. d.
			115	+

D L HILLIAM 203860

REFUNDS SHOWN BY "R" BEFORE THE AMOUNT

P.T.O. FOR NOTES ON INCOME TAX CODES

FIN 12 B (REV.)

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

CERTIFICATE OF PAY AND TAX DEDUCTED 1964/65

(THIS CERTIFICATE IS IN LIEU OF TAX FORM P.60)

PERSONAL No.	DEPT. OR SCHOOL	SUPERANNUATION £ s. d.	TAX CODE AS AT 5th APRIL 1965	GROSS PAY £ s. d.
51 203860		45.1 10	132	809. 13.11 +
51 203860		TAX £ s. d. 61 2 0		N.I. GRAD. CONT. £ s. d.
			132	+

Mr. D.L.William. 203860

REFUNDS SHOWN BY "R" BEFORE THE AMOUNT

P.T.O. FOR NOTES ON INCOME TAX CODES

P.T.O. FOR NOTES ON INCOME TAX CODES

FIN 12 B (REV.)

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

CERTIFICATE OF PAY AND TAX DEDUCTED 1965/66

(THIS CERTIFICATE IS IN LIEU OF INCOME TAX FORM P.60)

PERSONAL No.	DEPT. OR SCHOOL	SUPERANNUATION £ s. d.	TAX CODE AS AT 5th APRIL 1966	GROSS PAY £ s. d.
203860		48 10 8	632	887. 2. 4 +
203860		TAX £ s. d. 17.0.0		N.I. GRAD. CONT. £ s. d.
			632	+

D L HILLIAM 203860

REFUNDS SHOWN BY "R" BEFORE THE AMOUNT

FIN 12 B (REV.)

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

CERTIFICATE OF PAY AND TAX DEDUCTED 1966/67

(THIS CERTIFICATE IS IN LIEU OF INCOME TAX FORM P.60)

PERSONAL No.	DEPT. OR SCHOOL	SUPERANNUATION £ s. d.	TAX CODE AS AT 5th APRIL 1967	GROSS PAY £ s. d.
203860		50. 9 8	635	837. 11. 6 +
203860		TAX £ s. d. 7. 6 0		N.I. GRAD. CONT. £ s. d.
			635	1. 1. 0 +

Beat Duty

In August 1962, after my three months initial training, I was posted to Dorking. Everyone started out "On the Beat". You were allocated a set Beat number and a little book that listed all the "Conference Points" you had to make during your tour of duty. Making a "Point" meant standing outside a Public Phone Box at a specific time when, in theory, messages could be passed to you from the Station Officer.

Usually about once during your beat a Sergeant would meet you at one of your Points and would instruct you to "Show me Five" dependant on how long he remained with you. You then recorded in your Pocket book "11.15 K51 PS 123 5 minutes". I didn't know why we did it then and I am still none the wiser. You had to stand at your Points for five minutes during the day and 15 minutes at night.

The 15-minute point at the end of Pixham Lane opposite the cemetery, at 3.15am in the morning was probably the worse one. At night and especially if it was raining, I would stand inside this box, brightly illuminated by the bulb inside it, which was easily solved by removing the bulb giving some privacy.

The most frequently visited point was K51 outside the Red Lion (now demolished) in the centre of the High Street, closely followed by K49 at the bottom of Moores Road opposite the Embassy Cinema. You had to make K49 for 15 minutes when on night duty before your meal break in the station canteen just up the road. Your break started at the end of the K49 15-minute point and ended at the start of your next point outside the Post Office 45 minutes later.

There were Town Patrols, which often just meant hanging around K51 every hour; Town Outskirt Patrols that forced you to follow a set route and Rural Patrols which demanded the use of a push bike and took you out into some of the villages.

There was always someone on the Town and Town outskirt Patrols night and day. The Rural Patrols were less frequent and the worse one was the Nighttime Rural Patrol when you wouldn't see or meet a sole.

The usual Night Town Patrol Points from memory were as follows:

10.00pm Police Station

1. 11.15pm Frazer Gardens
2. 12.15am Dorking North Railway Station
3. 1.15am K49 Moores Road

1.30am Meal Break

4. 2.15am Post Office Ansell Road
5. 3.15am Cliftonville Horsham Road
6. 4.15am Westott Road – West Street
7. 5.45am K49 Moores Road.

These points, in theory, forced you to cross and re-cross the Town Centre. You were expected to try all the door handles to shops etc. to check that they were secure, and then re-check next time around. We had no personal radios of course these arrived much later so we relied on messages to be passed to you while you were making your points.

I was on night Town Patrol one night when there was a smash & Grab at Dunns the Furriers in the High Street soon after 11.00pm. No doubt the villains had watched me trying doors as I moved through the Town. I made the Point at Frazer Gardens (11.15pm), and then wandered slowly down Ashcombe Road to the Railway Station thus not re-crossing the High Street, which was always a temptation. I made the Railway Station Point (12.15am), ambled up to K49 at 1.15am then up Moores Road to the Police Station for my meal break only to discover the world and his uncle had descended on it in response to the raid on Dunns.

The biggest flaw in this entire system was the problem the Station Officer faced when something major occurred. As all hell broke loose in the office, he could contact any available radio cars by calling HQ "Control" at Mount Browne by landline as his first response. Then get hold of the sergeant if there was one working then CID who should have left details of who was on call every night and finally try and work out where his three beat men's next point would be and then have time, or remember to ring them if of course the phone in the Public Phone Box was actually working.

Filling in "Vehicle seen at night" slips broke some of the monotony as stopping and checking vehicles at night raised the problem that you had to be near a phone to call in your checks.

Vehicle and CRO checks were made through New Scotland Yard again by landline (Whitehall 1212). There was at least a 15 minute's wait for the reply whilst some hapless sole physically ran through manual card files. Asking the suspect to wait whilst you went through this routine was hardly an efficient way to catch villains. So, it was mainly drunks and travellers (in this

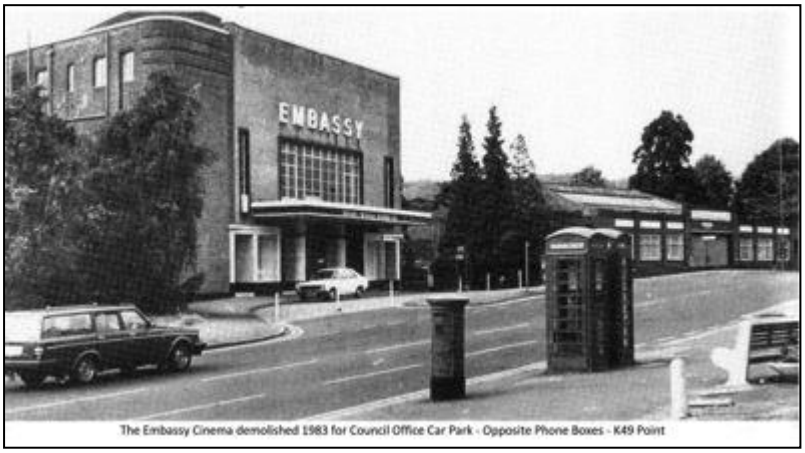
age still moving around from Spike to Spike on foot) that you got to speak to. There was one traveller, complete with Rastafarian Dread Locks, who used to pass through regularly and would scare the Public witless by his appearance but was a kind and gentle soul.

There were few "Tea-stops" available in the town at night, places where you could sit down, dry out and have a cup of tea and a cigarette.

The one that was everyone's favourite was the old Pumping Station at the end of Curtis Road. Here, back in the 1960s, a huge gleaming Steam Engine powered by massive coal fired boilers pumped the town's water up from a bore hole 24 hours a day.

At 3.30am on a wet winter's night it was a haven for many a cold bored and tired beat man.

There were two cinemas in Dorking. The largest was the Embassy Cinema in Reigate Road opposite the K49 Conference Point.



It was worth popping into the Embassy to see if the film was worth a later visit – whilst we were usually requested to enter the alternative establishment by its management.

This was the Pavilion in South Street – better known as the "flea pit". The Pavilion had an old fashioned oblong white canvas screen upon which was projected some old and scratchy films. The clientele however was usually more interested in each other than with what was being projected.

Disgruntled clients would vent their displeasure by unscrewing the brass ashtrays attached to the backs of the seats and hurling them at the screen. We would normally arrive at the Pavilion

well after the audience had left and would commiserate with the management who would then have to sew up the tears made to his screen ready for the next performance.

May's Garage at the end of South Street were Jaguar dealers with plenty of expensive bits of kit parked in their car park at night. During my week of "Lates" before a week of "Nights" I would arrange for them to leave one car in the car park unlocked so that you could shelter in it at night and keep an eye on the place for them. Rob Walker's Pipbrook Garage at the other end of town did the same thing. Rob Walker ran his Formula 1 Racing Team from a nearby garage in the 1960s. It was next to the Pipbrook Mill up London Road. It was always full of the most exotic machinery, and I was a frequent caller. The garage was burned down in a fire in the early 1960s. A pre-war racing Delage car was one of the priceless machines that I remember seeing reduced to molten metal. Tutts Garage moved from Westcott into the rebuilt workshops after Rob Walker died – it is now called Tutt's Close but should be Walker's Close.

In the daytime it was Traffic Duty at Pump Corner that kept you busy. We were issued with white linen sleeves that fitted over the lower arm which, in theory make your flailing arm movements more visible. The problem with controlling the traffic at Pump Corner was that once you had started it was difficult to stop. Observation soon taught me that it was far more effective just to let the traffic sort itself out – with you offering the odd gesture from the pavement at Pump Corner to those who wouldn't play fair.

Stepping into the road on "Point Duty", usually when you saw the Sergeant approaching, and actually stopping traffic to let others through gradually built up a longer and longer jam – which at some stage you just had to walk away from or you would have been there all day. Am I right when I remember that West Street allowed two- way traffic then?

The M25 was a long way off and the main A25 went right through the town, although some traffic bye passed around Ashcombe Road.

Parking was permitted on alternate sides of the High Street each day, which caused no end of bottlenecks, but the local shopkeepers were adamant that banning parking would ruin their trade. Parking was also permitted on "The Cobbles" which marked the old cattle market area.

You were allocated a "Lamp Allowance" to pay for the batteries in the torches that you had to supply yourself; hence I would tend to ride my push bike around at night after meal break with my lights off – both to save batteries and to be less conspicuous. Twice I nearly came to grief in the dark. Once I walked straight into a Telegraph Pole in Ashcombe Road and another time whilst riding the wrong way down South Street with my lights off, turned left into the blackness

of Junction Road. I thought I had ridden off the end of the world and fell off in a heap in the road. I didn't let on about either incident at the time.

When householders went on holiday some would let the Station know. A looseleaf binder in the sergeant's office held the details of each unoccupied house. If you were on anything other than Town Patrol unoccupied houses were your responsibility. It took ages to go through all the bits of paper to work out which houses were within reach of your beat, note them down in your Pocket Book and then sally forth. But once located, especially on a balmy summer evening, they offered the chance of some rest and relaxation in their back gardens. You then entered up on the sheet at the nick which ones you had visited. This often wasn't until a few days after the event and the Sergeants used to get quite agitated when checking through the folder to weed out the ones where the occupants had returned to discover some where only a few visits were recorded. You were often asked "Are you sure you didn't pop in last week, when you were in the area? The question was loaded and the reply obvious.

Often when on night Town Patrol you had to share it with one or two of the town's "Characters". Starting with one rather eccentric lady of a certain age who during the day could be seen striding through the town immaculately dressed in a tweed suit, but always talking rather loudly to herself. No problems there, but occasionally, and usually at the dead of night, the same lady would appear in the middle of the road wearing considerably less clothing and demanding "Give me a Man". As the Surrey Constabulary was there to serve its public it was usual to send one of the newest probationers to deal with her.

Another regular was "Snowy" White – another gentle soul who, I think, used to get his medication muddled up with the result that even after just a few drinks would find him somewhat the worse for wear. Steer him in the direction of his home and off he would go – no problem.

But with **Mc** it was more serious. This nasty little man would spend his days running around the Town with his trousers tucked in his socks clutching a bottle and making a thorough nuisance of himself. If you were on nights and Mc was around, you had to keep your wits about you as he would jump out at you giving you a mini heart attack. After your meal break Frank had normally found somewhere to doss down for the night and with any luck you would find him sleeping off his day's intake. At times like this revenge was sweet. He was always being arrested and would plead any number of disasters in his life as mitigation for his behaviour. His favourite plea was that he had been taken as a prisoner of war in Korea and badly treated. At one Court appearance when this excuse was anticipated he had the wind blown out of his sails when evidence was produced that he had never been in the Army. Called up for National Service he lasted two weeks before being discharged as medically unfit. I had evidence of his nastiness in the way he terrorised his old widowed mother. She lived up on the Cotmandene and Frank would threaten her, but never actually strike her, into giving him money for his drink. She always refused to give evidence against her son and despite restraining orders on Frank to keep away from her this frail little lady used to live in daily fear of her son.

All this may sound as if Beat Work was varied and exciting – it was the opposite, it was oppressively boring. But the real value of Beat Work was that elusive reward of "Local Knowledge". Boredom sent you up and down every street, lane and alley – round every corner and down every path – remembering the **USUAL** so that you could then recognise the **UNUSUAL**. The one advantage we had then, despite all its other shortcomings, was a strong sense of the **LOCAL KNOWLEDGE** of our patch.

This is an extract from a longer auto-biography written by David some years ago. I worked with David at Dorking, and in fact was the driver in a lucky escape RTA with him as crew! Lucky to get away with it. Huskies were not designed for travelling on their roof! He was a good and able man and I recall how sad we were when he resigned to work in Vincent Lane in Dorking.

1891 January 10: Surrey Quarter Sessions: Standing Joint Committee

The committee directed that the moieties of fines payable to Surrey Constabulary shall be paid by the clerks of petty sessions direct to the county treasurer instead of through the police.

Constables' fees: The committee has settled and adopted subject to the approval of the Home Secretary the following fees to be received by the Surrey Constabulary: For the service of every summons, notice or other document within the parish 1s; for execution of every warrant 2s 6d. For attendance before a magistrate or at a petty session with a prisoner or to prove the service of a summons, notice, order or other document, or to make any return required by law if on the day of apprehension, service etc., 1s if on any subsequent day 2s 6d. For every mile beyond the limits of the parish in which the constable is stationed in each case an additional 6d. For the service of summonses for the non-payment of parochial and local rates, as follows: viz., for the service of every summons within the parish 6d. For attendance before the magistrate to prove service of a summons; for every mile out beyond the limits of the parish in which the constable is stationed in each case in addition to the above 3d. For the services of any notice upon a publican and other applying for a license, 1s [12]

Police Act 1890 Pensions and Gratuities: The committee had fully considered the Police Act 1890 and have resolved to adopt the maximum scale of pensions and gratuities provided by the Act. The committee had re-enacted and adopted the regulations in force with respect to the deductions from a constable's service for misconduct or neglect of duty and with respect to stoppages of pay during sickness and fines for misconduct. The committee caused a copy of the new scale of pensions and gratuities to be given to every constable in the force, together with a notice requiring him to state in writing whether he did or did not accept the provisions of the Act in lieu of the previous enactments respecting superannuation's. The whole of the force have accepted the new provisions.

[12] 1891 January 10: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser

Increase to the force: The committee had laid before them a memorial from the inhabitants of Caterham Valley and Woldingham as to the necessity for increased police protection in that district and likewise a representation from the Chief Constable that an increase in the force for certain portions of the county was greatly required, they had instructed him to prepare a report as to the places additional constables are needed and the increase in the force he would recommend; and, in consequence from an intimation from the Government Inspector that no increase in the force would be likely to be sanctioned until the new census has been taken. [13]

Report from meeting 20 January: Salaries and bills: Chief Constable £187.10s; pay for force contingencies and rent £2487.3s 9d; repairs to stations Godalming, Chertsey, Guildford and Farnham £24 4s 7d. Police pay, contingencies and rent for January, February, March £4000; salary of Chief Constable £187 10s. [14]

Tenders have been sought for the **new police station** at **Camberley** and accepted the lowest that of Henry Kingerlee of Oxford for £2047. The arrangement for the purchase of the land at **Godalming** for a police station has not yet been completed. The County Surveyor has reported that contractors have now completed the painting and papering at the new stations at **Farnham and Caterham**, which could not be done last year when the buildings were taken over by the county [15] [16]

The Committee have considered the recommendation of the Chief Constable that a **pension be granted** to Inspector James Henry **Dennett** who has served in the force for 21 years and 7 months and who can no longer serve because of the infirmity of his body. Allowance of £55 per annum to take effect from January 1891[17] [18]

Chief Constable Report included reference to submitted statistics and a recommendation of a pension for £55 half the pay of Inspectors.

Crime committed and persons apprehended:
Offences against the person 7 crimes 7 persons
Offences against property with violence 4 crimes I person
Offences against property without violence 10 crimes 5 persons
Other offence 2 crimes 2 persons
Totals 23 and 15

Persons charged with offences triable by jury 15; committed 8
Persons charged with offence punishable summarily by justices 648; committed 516, discharged132

[13] 1891 January 10: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[14] 1891 January 10: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[15] 1891 January 10: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[16] 1891 January 10: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[17] 1891 January 10: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[18] 1891 January 10: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser

Crimes committed 1886 122; 1887 133; 1888 139; 1889 109; 1890 111
Persons charged with offences triable by jury: 1886 98; 1887 115; 1888 106 (?) 1889 83; 1890 85

Persons charged with offences punishable summarily 1886 2599; 1887 2573; 1888 2597; 1889 2434; 1890 2681[19]

The appointment of Parish Constables: The General Purposes Committee reported that an Act provides that parish constables shall no longer be appointed except where Quarter Sessions resolve that they are necessary for the proper discharge of public business. No parish constables were appointed in Surrey.[20] [21]

The Chief Constable reported that the number of people charged during the quarter with indictable offences was below the average of the past five years but there was an increase of persons charged with offences to be dealt with summarily.[22]

March, easterly "blizzard."

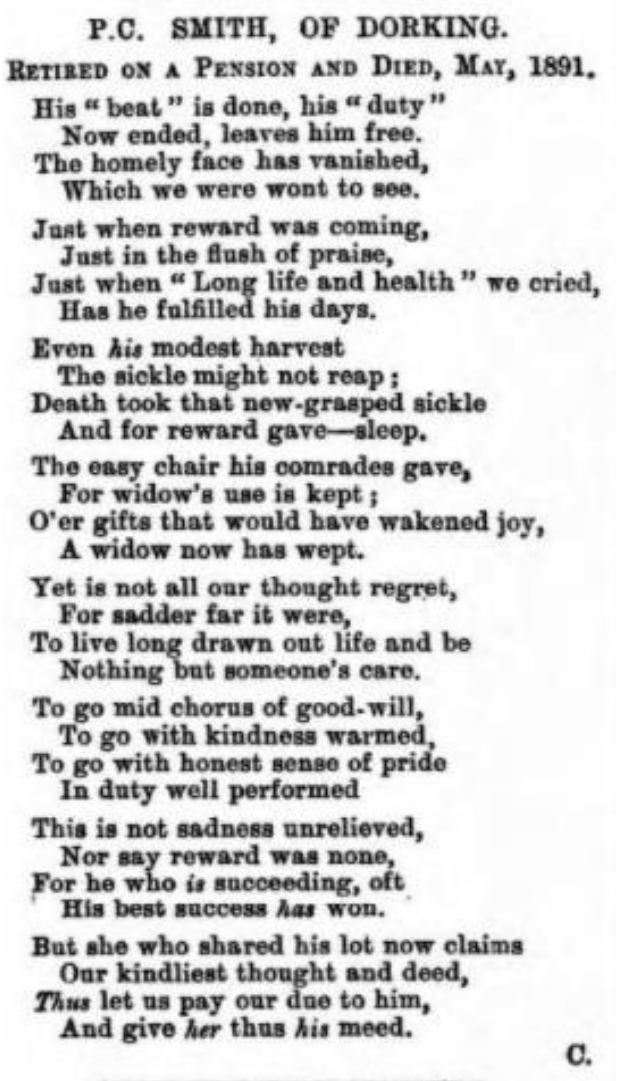
1891 9-13th March, easterly "blizzard." Heavy, fine powdery snow and strong easterly winds raged across SW England, southern England and Wales, with over half a million trees being blown down, as well as a number of telegraph poles. On the 9th (and later?), great snowstorm in the west of England, trains buried for days: E-NE gale, shipwrecks, many lives lost. (Eden notes: 220 people dead; 65 ships foundered in the English Channel; 6000 sheep perished; countless trees uprooted; 14 trains stranded in Devon alone.) Although the West Country was the worst affected, southern England, the Midlands, and south Wales also suffered. Snowdrifts were 'huge' around some houses in the London - would be accounted a most remarkable sight nowadays! A man was reported **found dead at Dorking, Surrey,** while snowdrifts of 3.5 metres were recorded at Dulwich, London and Dartmouth, Devon.[23]

1891 May 23 PC Smith of Dorking - retired and died

1891 May 30: Funeral of PC Smith, Dorking: In the presence of a numerous concourse of people the remains of PC Smith were interred in the Dorking Cemetery on Sunday afternoon. As announced in our last issue PC Smith died suddenly on Thursday morning after 30 years' service as a member of the Surrey Constabulary and he was about to retire on a well-earned pension. Deceased was a painstaking and conscientious officer and was highly respected by his colleagues, a large number of whom were present at the internment in order to show their esteem for him, and many had travelled on foot a considerable distance. The coffin, which was

[19] 1891 January 10: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[20] 1891 January 10: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[21] 1891 January 10: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[22] 1891 January 10: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[23] http://booty.org.uk/booty.weather/climate/1850_1899.htm

surmounted by a number of handsome wreaths, was conveyed from the deceased's residence to the cemetery on an open hearse, which was followed by mourning coaches containing the deceased's relatives. The members of the constabulary followed at the rear, among those who attended were Superintendent Lambert (Dorking), Inspector Wood (Leatherhead), Inspector Hackman (Reigate), ex-Inspector Manning, Sergeant Marks (Holmwood), Sergeant Scarterfield, PCs Evans (Ashtead), Oliver and Avenall (Leatherhead), Gwilliam (Boxhill), Slemmings (Beare Green), Madgwick (Ockley), Mollond and Osborne (Charlwood), Robinson (Walton on the Hill), Card (Kingswood), Finch (Shere), Stedman (Westcott), Newton (Effingham), Miller (Bookham), Marshal and Boon (Dorking). Mr M Mitchell of the Plymouth Bretheren performed the service at the graveside. A number of wreaths were sent including one from the officers and constables of the Dorking Division. [24] [25]



P.C. SMITH, OF DORKING.

RETIRED ON A PENSION AND DIED, MAY, 1891.

His "beat" is done, his "duty"
Now ended, leaves him free.
The homely face has vanished,
Which we were wont to see.

Just when reward was coming,
Just in the flush of praise,
Just when "Long life and health" we cried,
Has he fulfilled his days.

Even *his* modest harvest
The sickle might not reap;
Death took that new-grasped sickle
And for reward gave—sleep.

The easy chair his comrades gave,
For widow's use is kept;
O'er gifts that would have wakened joy,
A widow now has wept.

Yet is not all our thought regret,
For sadder far it were,
To live long drawn out life and be
Nothing but someone's care.

To go mid chorus of good-will,
To go with kindness warmed,
To go with honest sense of pride
In duty well performed

This is not sadness unrelieved,
Nor say reward was none,
For he who *is* succeeding, oft
His best success *has* won.

But she who shared his lot now claims
Our kindliest thought and deed,
Thus let us pay our due to him,
And give *her* thus *his* meed.

C. [26]

1891 30 May A Policeman's Funeral PC Smith of Dorking

[24] 1891 January 23: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[25] Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser 30 May 1891
[26] Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser 23 May 1891

A POLICEMAN'S FUNERAL.

A MUSTER WITHOUT ORDERS.

Last Sunday afternoon was by no means attractive. Indeed the weather was, April in uncertainity with a touch of November chill. But the leaden skies of the morning did not deter many of the comrades of the late P.C. Smith from trudging the weary way from their various posts to Dorking and back that they might, in an unofficial muster, gather to show respect to their old friend. Supt. Lambert was naturally one of the followers to the grave, and ex-Inspector Manning of Holmwood, and Inspector Wood of Leatherhead came to walk with him, but others less known, had done more, because in their cases more effort had perforce to be made. We noticed Inspector Hackman from Reigate and Sergt. Marks, from Holmwood. The Constables had come—and as we understand had in almost every instance walked—as follows:—P.C's Evans, Ashtead; Hibberd, Betchworth; Oliver, Leatherhead; Avenall, Leatherhead; Gwilliam, Boxhill; Slemmings, Beare Green; Madgwick, Ockley; Mollond, Charlwood; Robinson, Walton-on-the-hill; Card, Kingswood; Finch, Shere; Frost, Felday; Whiting, Leigh; Steadman, Westcott; Newton, Effingham; Miller, Bookham; Atfield, Boon, and Marshall, Dorking; and Osborne, Blindley Heath; Bourne.

These all marched in order following the open hearse and the two coaches. Further that it was a policeman's funeral was emphasised by the fact that the pall-bearers were P.C.s Boon, Atfield, Steadman, Miller, Bourne, and Newton.

The wreaths sent by those who were fain thus to pay honour to the old constable included one very magnificent and of large dimensions, "With deepest sympathy from the officers and constables of the Dorking Division." Mr. Appleby, of Boxhill Nurseries, supplied the wreath, which was on the centre of the coffin and was very generally admired. Another wreath bore "In loving sympathy from ex-P.C. Tagwell, on behalf of the Christian Policeman's Association." On other cards were written "With kindest regard and deepest sympathy from Mr. and Mrs. Sturges," "With Willie and Lizzie's love," "From Mr. and Mrs. Upfold," "With deepest spmpathy towards a brother comrade from Mr. and Mrs. Robinson" (Walton-on-the-hill).

The service was conducted in the simple manner observed by Plymouth Brethren. Mr. Mitchell walked through the town in front of the hearse in company with Mr. Job Pledge, in whose hands all the arrangements were. On the coffin being placed in position in the Non-conformists' Chapel, the police silently filed in and seated themselves, and a large number of the public also entered. We noticed Mr. Griffiths, of the office of Messrs. Down, Scott & Down, one of the partners in which firm is Clerk to the Magistrates. Mr. Mitchell read a passage from job and one which is embodied in the Church of England service, and offered prayer. He gave some homely enforcements and explanations of what he was reading, and again, when the coffin had been borne to the graveside, he briefly spoke, and also prayed. In his address at the graveside he spoke of the departed constable as one who was highly esteemed and regarded, and expressed his feeling that he was a man of religious life, although he never made loud profession of religious belief. Indeed that would not be worth much, though confession was worth a great deal. Mr. Mitchell having pronounced the Benediction, the constables filed one by one past the grave, and wended their ways homeward in twos and threes.

1891 June 20 The Late PC Smith of Dorking[27]

THE LATE P.C. SMITH.

Well done! It is with great pleasure we give publicity to the following circular:— Some short time ago we issued an announcement that we were willing to receive subscriptions with a view of making some acknowledgment to Police Constable Smith, before he retired from the Police Force, of the manner in which he had carried out his duties in the town for upwards of twenty-five years. But unfortunately, before any testimonial could be made, he died suddenly, and it has been suggested that his widow should not be precluded from benefitting from the proposed testimonial. We have, under the extreme circumstances of the case, consented to receive subscriptions on behalf of the widow. We may mention that she has a daughter dependent upon her, who is entirely prevented from getting her own living. Mr. R. J. Clark, High Street, Mr. W. Saubergue, High Street, Mr. T. G. Rix, High Street. Dorking 15th June, 1891.

[27] Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser 20 June 1891

1892 April 9: Standing Joint Committee, Surrey Quarter Sessions: Among other matters this committee reported that the Chief Constable having reported the **death of Mr Edward Redford** late superintendent of the Godstone Division who for more than 34 years was a meritorious officer of the Surrey Constabulary and who was awarded a pension of £107 1s 4d per annum which only took effect from 1 November 1891, the committee had determined to grant to Mrs Redford a gratuity of £180 18s 8d. The Chief Constable had reported that **PC Cole had tendered his resignation.** Cole joined the force on 1 March 1869 and resigned on 2 March last at the age of 52 after 23 years of approved service. The committee had granted to him a pension of £39 10s 10d per annum being 26/50ths of his annual pay of £76 0s 10d such pension to take effect from the 1st inst. Appended was the report of the Chief Constable with the state of the force.[28]

1892 July 9: Reigate: Inquest: Sad drowning at Earlswood: Alfred Breedon identified the body as that of his 18-year-old son an engineer's apprentice. He was a good swimmer and in the habit of going for a bathe. He went to the lake and was seen to swim and then get into trouble and sinking. PC Palmer was on duty when he was informed that a boy had been drowned. He went to the pond and procured a boat and endeavoured to find the body by dragging near the point where he went down. After some time, he asked a man for assistance and together they soon found the body. A young man named Gadd dived in and brought the body up. In his opinion the deceased sank through cramp. Adjourned for more witnesses but at the end of the inquest "Accidental death." The coroner said that the jury had desired him to censure Waghorne for his cowardice in not taking steps to recover the body. They did not consider his excuse sufficient of not being able to dive, and they **were surprised that an Englishman should show such cowardice. [29]**

1892 July 25 Attempted murder Camberley: In danger of being lynched: At Camberley on Saturday, Henry North was charged with attempting to murder his wife. The allegations are that upon returning home from the military manoeuvres on Friday evening the parties quarrelled, and the accused broke his wife's nose, bumped her head on the brick floor and threatened to cut her head off with a chopper, afterwards battering her face beyond recognition with a ring he wore on his finger. The police had some trouble in preventing the prisoner when arrested from being lynched. He was remanded.[30]

1892 11 October: Reigate County Bench: Housebreaking at Charlwood: Two men and a woman from Brighton were brought up on remand for **breaking into a dwelling house** the home of a coachman, in **Charlwood** and stealing money, jewellery and food. PC Osborne Surrey Constabulary was on duty between Lowfield Heath and Horley and met the prisoners about 100 yards from the prosecutor's house. About quarter past five he received information of the occurrence and went to the house where a description of a person seen begging matched one of those, he had met close by. (Smallpox scars). He **went on his bicycle** to Crawley station

[28] 1892 April 9: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[29] 1892 July 9: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[30] 1892 July 25 Attempted murder Camberley: Sheffield and Rotherham Independent Monday

where he found the lady had bought a ticket for Brighton and the two men for Horsham. He then wired the stationmaster at Three Bridges and asked if such a woman as described was on the platform there, detain her, which she was and she was! PC Osborne then went to Horsham but could not find the men who were later detained at Preston Park. The stationmaster handed the lady detained at Three Bridges to Police Sergeant Jarrett. He told the sergeant that the men were on the 5.9 train to Brighton, and he would see if he could get them detained. He wired their ticket numbers to Preston Park and the men were detained having sent to the police station for assistance. PC Verrion of the Sussex Constabulary at Three Bridges was called to search the female prisoner who gave up the stolen purse and money. After charging the women Police Sergeant Jarrett stationed at Horley went to Preston Park where the prisoners were handed to him. The prisoners were committed to the Quarter Sessions and the **Chairman of the bench complimented the police** and the stationmasters upon the sagacity, the promptitude and the assistance they had displayed in this case.[31]

1892 October 29: Dorking: Yet another man has been **stabbed in Dorking,** this time by his wife. Mr and Mrs Goff of the Sir Wilfred Lawrence coffee tavern had an argument resulting a stabbing in the arm with Dr Clark attending and sewing up the wound. The superintendent of police visited the place but neither of the parties was inclined to take any steps.[32]

1893 February 28: Guildford County Bench: James Standage, labourer, of Houghton Lane, Stoke, was summoned for **assaulting his wife.** The complainant said that because there was not enough sugar for the defendant's tea, he struck her three times. In cross examination she admitted she had been visited by a man who, defendant alleged, was cohabiting with her, and from the questions put by the defendant and the answers given, it is apparent the parties are not living on good terms. Defendant was bound over to keep the piece.[33]

1893 April 8: Crime in the County of Surrey Report of the Chief Constable: Presented by the Standing Joint Committee to the County Council: Strength of the Force – establishment and death of PC Carpenter

[31] 1892 October 11: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[32] 1892 October 29: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[33] 1893 February 28 Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser

"SIR,—I have the honour to lay before the Committee the usual abstract of the state of crime and the number of persons apprehended during the past quarter, together with a similar return for the same period of 1891, and a tabular statement of the strength of the Force.

"I regret to have to report the death of P.C. Mark Carpenter, which occurred on the 26th ultimo, of consumption.

"He was a very good constable, and had served in the force for nearly six years, and performed his duty up to within a week of his death, when he took to his bed.

"He has left a widow and one child, whom I beg to recommend to the favourable consideration of the Committee for a gratuity, in accordance with the provisions of the Police Act of 1890.

"I may add that, under the old Act, the widow of a constable dying in the service might receive a gratuity not exceeding the amount of one year's pay of such constable, provided that he had contributed to the Superannuation Fund for a period of not less than three years (22 & 23 Vict., cap., 32, sec. 20).

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient Servant,
"H. C. HASTINGS,
"*Chief Constable of Surrey.*"

PC Mark Carpenter[34]

STRENGTH OF THE FORCE.

	Authorised number of the Force on the		Actual State of the Force on the	
	1st April, 1889.	25th Feb., 1892.	25th Feb., 1892.	13th Mar., 1893.
Chief Constable	1	1	1	1
Superintendents	5	5	5	5
Inspectors	8	8	8	8
Sergeants	20	22	22	22
First Class Constables .. Second Class Constables.. Third Class Constables ..	149	167	163	166
Total	183	203	199	202

1893 April 8 The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser

1893 April 8: Surrey Easter Quarter Sessions, Newington: The chairman said that the decrease in workload was not to be taken a diminution of crime in the county because from the

[34] 1893 April 8 The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser

returns of the Chief Constable it was clear that the offences against property alone, which they chiefly had to deal with at this court, had been more numerous during the past quarter than what they were in the corresponding quarter last year. In some of those cases however some of the offenders have not been caught. He mentioned this more particularly because he desired to impress upon the public the great importance in the case of housebreaking and similar offences, of losing no time in giving information to the police. ------The Surrey Constabulary had distinguished themselves on two occasions in which prompt information was conveyed to them. In both cases they immediately communicated by telegram to their adjoining neighbours; constables were also despatched on bicycles and in each instance, parties were caught with stolen property in their possession. [35]

Godstone Court House: The committee were of the view that Oxted was the most suitable place for the new courthouse as Godstone court is inadequate and inconvenient. And the committee are endeavouring to acquire a site. [36]

Dorking police station and petty sessional site the conveyancing had been completed. The land abuts the High Street and extends back to the road at the rear, which will afford a convenient means of access as well as secure light and ventilation. Plans for the new building have been completed by the county surveyor and provide for a petty sessional court, Magistrates room, Witness room, five cells, charge room, superintendent's office and room for constables; suitable quarters for the superintendent and two cottages for constables; stable for two horses with cart house and loft.[37]

PC Benjamin Edmund George Bowyer a pension of £23 14s 6d per annum on the basis of 20 years approved service out of an actual service of 25 years and two months to take effect from 1 January 1893. It has since been reported that Bowyer served as a constable for 4 years with the Essex Constabulary before joining Surrey making a total of 29 years and two months the committee have reconsidered the amount of pension due to him. Bowyer is 50 years of age and has produced a medical certificate of incapacity to perform the duties of his office. The committee under all the circumstances had determined to grant Bowyer a pension of £36 15s 9d per annum being equal to 31/50 of his annual pay of £59 6s 3d to take effect from January 1, 1893.[38]

Gratuity to widow and child of the late PC Mark Carpenter: The Chief Constable had reported the death from consumption (Tuberculosis) on 26 February 1893 of PC Mark Carpenter. Carpenter was a very good constable served for a period of five years and six months from August 1887 to February 1893. Under the Police Act 1890 schedule one rule seven power is given to a police authority to award a gratuity to a widow and children of a constable not to exceed in the whole one-month's pay for every completed year of service. The committee under

[35] 1893 April 8: Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[36] 1893 April 8: Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[37] 1893 April 8: Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[38] 1893 April 8: Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser

this authority had awarded to the widow and child of Carpenter whose average pay was £64 12s per annum a gratuity of £26 18s 4d.[39]

A policeman's life – About 1935

About 1935: A policeman's life; PC Atherton[40] Ewhurst and Cranleigh; When I was a PC attached to Cranleigh in the 1930s, Sergeant Field was in charge and Bob Langlish from Dunsfold, myself from Ewhurst and the Shamley Green PC worked under him. Sergeant Field and his wife lived at Cranleigh police station.

Our work was to check the farm registers. Each farmer had a register for sheep-dipping etc., and we used to have to inspect the actual operation to see that it was done properly. If a farm had foot and mouth or anything like that we had to go there and put notices up in red, to keep people away from the infected area. I got on with the farmers very well.

When I was courting my wife at Weybridge, I used to cycle the 25 miles to visit her. Once when biking home via Newlands Corner, at eleven o'clock at night, my bicycle lamp broke loose and caught in the spoke, and I went over the top. I was due to go on duty at 2am. In those days, your day off finished at midnight. If you were out after 12 o'clock you would be disciplined. I was on duty at two o'clock the same morning, so I put my bike over my shoulder and carried it to Ewhurst. I arrived just in time to change into uniform. I had to walk the beat that night instead of cycling, which was Ellen's Green, Cranleigh. We had to make conference points in those days where we used to meet; my first one was at Old Oast where there was a culvert (a big wide drain and stream). I was so tired that I sat on the little white fence by the culvert. I must have fallen asleep I was so exhausted, and I went backwards into the water. My helmet went way down stream and I had to run after it. I had to walk all the way home to Ewhurst to change my uniform. My next call was Cranleigh police station, and I had to run. It didn't do to be late in those days. We used to do three hours in the day and five hours at night. In those five hours the sergeant would probably give you three conference points.

The other part of the job was checking aliens. We had to keep a register of them, and there were swarms of them around Cranleigh before the war, girl servants, and I had to go round once a year and see they were there, and they were the right person. Then we got to know if they had moved. If the people that employed them had not notified the move, they were in trouble.

We had gypsies, they were a bit of a nuisance, we just used to keep them in order, that's all. They used to drink too much but it was not a crime area at all in those days. There was only one cell in the police station, but I don't think we ever used it.

[39] 1893 April 8: Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[40] Cranleigh Voices Seymour and Warrington published by Tempus 2000

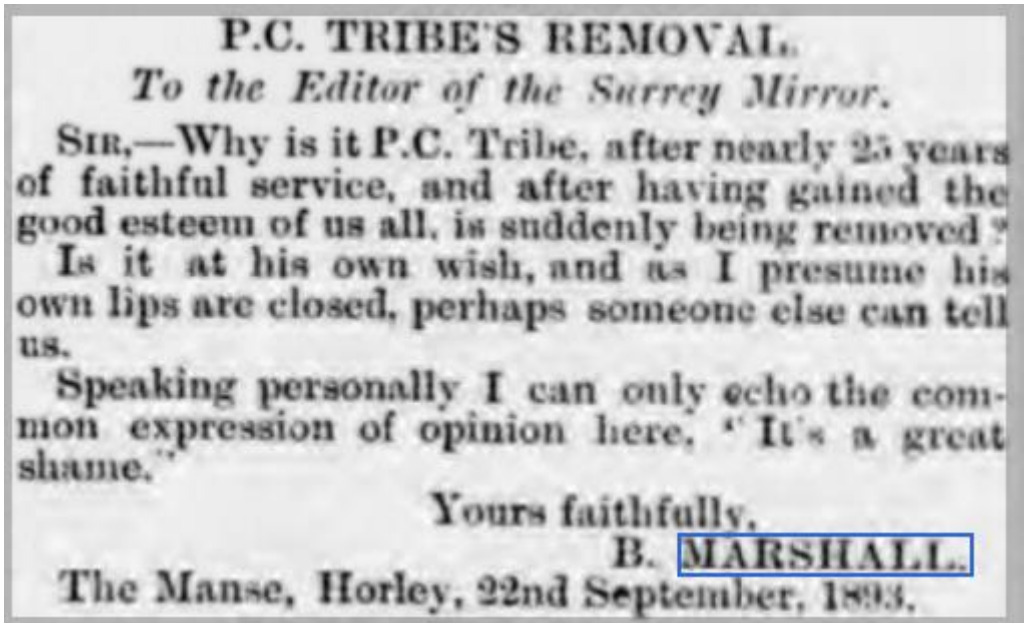
My starting wage in the police force was £2.12s 6d for a 25-hour week (NOTE: This is most likely a typo and should read 52 but maybe 48 for 8-hour days 6 days a week). One went hours without sleep. You had to want the job. I had to pay 21 shillings a week for my board. When I married, my pay had risen to £3.2s.6d a week.

Another of the policeman's jobs was to attend the doctor when he did his post-mortems. The mortuary was at the end of Malt House Lane, a terrible place. It was so small and only lit with one gas burner. I remember one evening having to inspect a dead body, waiting for the doctor. As I turned to shut the door something heavy and cold hit me – one of the corpse's arms dropped limply from the bench, knocking me – I nearly died of fright! I left Cranleigh police in 1937 and moved the Thursley.

PC Tribe of Horley

1893 23rd September Surrey Mirror – A **rumour has reached us that PC Tribe is going to be removed to Tatsfield** near Merstham after a service of over 24 years at Horley. PC Tribe is much respected in Horley, where he has faithfully performed his duty during his long period of service. He will, we understand only serve at Tatsfield for about two months, when he will be able to retire after 25 years' service.

The following letter also appeared in this newspaper –



P.C. TRIBE'S REMOVAL.

To the Editor of the Surrey Mirror.

SIR,—Why is it P.C. Tribe, after nearly 25 years of faithful service, and after having gained the good esteem of us all, is suddenly being removed?

Is it at his own wish, and as I presume his own lips are closed, perhaps someone else can tell us.

Speaking personally I can only echo the common expression of opinion here, "It's a great shame."

Yours faithfully,

B. MARSHALL.

The Manse, Horley, 22nd September, 1893.

1893 30 September Surrey Mirror- Horley- During the past fortnight Horley has been passing through unusual excitement. **The Ardlamont* mystery** afforded plenty of food for gossip. But the excitement in this mystery has been totally eclipsed by the announcement that PC Tribe is to be shortly removed to Tatsfield. Our readers will well understand that Horley is excited over this question when it is stated that the police constable has been for between 24 and 25 years

in the service and would in the course of a few months have been entitled to retire on a well-earned pension.

The news came as a thunderclap upon Horley, and the village which is often called "United Horley" is certainly united on this occasion in condemning such an unjust proceeding, and the letter of Rev B Marshall in last weeks' Mirror conveys the opinions of near every parishioner in Horley.

During the past week the question has entered upon another phase and a rumour has been going round the village that Tribe is not to be removed after all. This is all very well in its way but an astute individual who undoubtedly has played a prominent part in the affair has been circulating a rumour that Tribe never had orders for removal at all.

Such being the case I visited Horley on Thursday to endeavour to find out the real facts of the case. Of course, it was out of the question to interview Tribe, but evidence was speedily forthcoming, that about a fortnight ago, not only the police constable but his family announced to several leading residents of Horley that he had received orders to depart to Tatsfield.

Let it be known, however that every resident I interviewed informed me that Tribe declined to discuss the reasons for his removal. All honour to a man, who, when he is being treated unjustly, yet declines to blame the service to which he belongs but believes things will come right in the end.

Confirmatory evidence that PC Tribe did receive orders of removal was also to be found at Tatsfield, where several residents knew of the intended change before last week's letter in the Surrey Mirror appeared and one resident informed our reporter that an officer at Tatsfield was still making arrangements for Tribe to take over his duties. What further is needed, we ask to prove Tribe had received orders for his removal.

Now comes the most serious part of the case. For what reason did Tribe receive marching orders. There are not many rumours on this question in the village, but one prevailing opinion, namely he failed to obtain a conviction against a licensed victualler a short time ago and his superior officer is an ardent teetotaller, whereas Tribe is not. Now if this is true and it is only opinion heard in the village, then we maintain that a gross injustice has been done.
To remove a man from a village where he is highly esteemed and spoken of by all as a most capable and efficient officer and when he has only to serve a few months before completing his term of 25 years' service is to say the very least a slur on his character.

Tribe, as a police constable is a public man and the inhabitants of Horley have a perfect right to demand as they do a reason for such proceedings. We make no apology for taking up the matter, for when there is a public scandal abroad it is the duty of the Press to do its part in eliciting the truth. I understand the matter will shortly be brought to the notice of Surrey County Council.

* The Ardlamont Mystery caused interest in Horley as Mr Monsoon who had been arrested by the police on suspicion of murder lived four years previously in Horley. He came to Horley in 1889 and entered into negotiations to buy a farm, Harold's Lea, because of his credentials and references he was allowed to take over the farm whist a lease was prepared but Mr Monsoon was never ready to sign the lease or pay any money so after 6 months the owner decided either to obtain a settlement or evict him but Monsoon retaliated by bringing a case against him and when the case came to court Monson lost and was evicted. Monsoon was not often seen in Horley but still managed to run up debts with several of the tradesman.

1894

1894 July 4: Burglary Chelsham: Following a number of burglaries in districts surrounding the metropolis where jewellery was stolen on the 29 May police arrested a number of men in Westminster. On one a safe deposit box key was found rented in the name of Lyons. £5000 worth of jewellery, watches and gold was found in the box. Property was recovered from a burglary at The Ledgers, Chelsham on the 5 April, and so two prisoners were handed to the Surrey Constabulary and brought before the magistrates at Godstone from where they were committed for trial.[41]

1894 July 4: Singular discovery of stolen property: In consequence of reports made from Tonbridge, Walthemstow, Watford and the surrounding districts of the metropolis of thefts of jewellery from the bedrooms of houses whilst the families were at dinner, the police have been endeavouring to arrest the authors of the robberies. On the 29th May police arrested two men and took them to King Street police station, Westminster to answer a charge of burglary. When searched, upon one of them named Gilmore, nothing of importance was found but on the other, Ward, a pocketbook and a peculiar key were found. Asked how the key came to be in his possession Ward said he picked it up in a train with a pair of gloves.

The men in custody were discharged and soon after the police endeavoured to find to whom the key belonged. They proceeded to the Chancery Lane Deposit Safe Company where the manager recognised the key as belonging to a renter who gave the name of Lyons. In the presence of a director of the bank the safe was opened and found to contain diamonds and precious stones to the value of £5,000, jewellery, watches with diamond settings, bracelets, gold lockets, cameos, rings etc. A search of the missing property files at Scotland Yard revealed that some of the property formed part of the proceeds of various robberies including one at Mr Buxton's, The Ledgers, Chelsham, Croydon.

Search was made for Gilmore and ward who were arrested and charged with having committed the burglary at The Ledgers on 5th April. They were handed to the Surrey Constabulary and brought before a special bench of magistrates at Godstone yesterday. Mr H Barclay presided. The prisoners gave the names Henry Gilmore and Frank Ward and their professions as bookmakers and commission agents. Evidence of the burglaries having been given,

[41] 1894 July 4: The Standard

Superintendent Ryan said he recognised Gilmore as the renter of a guinea safe in the basement of the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit in the name of Lyons. Prisoner began to rent the safe in March 1893 and had paid for it up to March 1895. He called about twice a fortnight. He described himself as a traveller of Great Titchfield Street and told witness on his last visit that his address would be vague for a little time as he was going travelling on business. A regular number and a password identified a renter. Gilmore: You permitted a renter's safe to be searched without the permission of the renter. Isn't that contrary to the law. Witness: No: the police and a director were present. Detective Constable Gough said for some time he had been engaged in watching the prisoners and had seen them together in Hanbury Street, Hyde Park and other places.

Sergeant Southcott said on proceeding to ward's address in Falcon Road, Battersea he found a life preserver and a clever contrivance for forcing iron bars. Ward explained he was going to do a little carpentry work with the latter. In reply to the usual caution from the Clerk to the Bench, Gilmore contended that no evidence had been given to connect him with the Chelsham burglary. Certain property had been traced to his possession and he hoped to be able to give a satisfactory account of the same. Ward reserved his defence. Both men were committed for trial.[42]

[42] 1894 July 4 The Standard