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

April 2022
www.surrey-constabulary.com

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Dog handlers the late Nev Cast and Les Page who died recently with the then inspector Dave Cording.
Training Omani search dogs

Contents

Brooklands School of Flying

Plane To Chase Car Bandits and drop flour bombs

1933 June 27: Sunderland Echo and Shipping Gazette: Plane to chase car bandits- "Bombs" to guide police pursuers. An experiment in chasing a "bandit car" by aeroplane and road is to be carried out probably this week by Capt. Duncan Davis of the Brooklands School of Flying in Surrey. Working with the Surrey Constabulary he will attempt to spot the "bandit" car, pursue it and drop coloured flour bombs to guide the pursuing police car. "It is easy to pursue a car by aeroplane," said Capt. Davis. "The difficulty is to find it. We have had one "bandit" chase. The car, a blue saloon was quickly pulled up soon after it left Egham. A policeman riding a motorcycle was also in the chase, five minutes behind but he lost sight of us because of the trees. Bombs will have to be used to guide the police car or motorcycle. We easily followed the "bandit" to Guildford and back without losing sight of him for a second. Every dodge up a side road failing. "Capt. Davis said that in this experiment it had been arranged that red bombs would be dropped on the road to show the pursuing police where the bandit turned to the left and green bombs on a right-hand turn. We might also drop coloured bombs to try to hit and so mark the bandit car".

Surrey Constabulary Sports
Woking 1933

Jenny Tuffs

1933 July 29: Surrey Advertiser: Surrey Constabulary Sports. There are 400 entries for the events at Woking, well above the average, both in class and number. There are 12 entries in the tug-of-war, 30 in 100 yards, 28 in 200 yards, 35 in 800 yards and over 30 in each of the cycle races also eight relay teams. Entries include Lieut. W H Summers (Army sprint champion), EH Chambers (Olympic cycle team), Royal Marines (Inter Services Champions), Royal Army Corps (Runners up), L L Honeyman (3rd in A.A.A. Championship) and the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, Finchley Harriers and Highgate Harriers in the open relay race.

The first annual sports meeting and fete of the Surrey Constabulary Sports Club whose headquarters are at Guildford took place at Woking Football and Sports Ground at Kingfield. Thanks to admirable organization ably directed by Inspector J H White of Woking with the assistance of experienced organisers of such meetings, the programme was carried out with remarkable precision and success. Major Nicholson, the Chief Constable, the president of the sports club had the pleasant task of welcoming Sir Malcolm Campbell, holder of the world land speed record to present the prizes saying he hoped the first sports meeting of the Surrey

Constabulary had been enjoyed and it was hoped to distribute funds among Surrey Charities. Sir Malcolm Campbell said the success of the meeting was due in no small measure to those who had devoted much time to its organization.

THE SURREY CONSTABULARY SPORTS CLUB

(Affiliated to A.A.A., P.A.A., S.M.R.C., S.C.M.R.A.).

FIRST ANNUAL

SPORTS MEETING and FETE

AND MOTOR CYCLE GYMKHANA

(Under A.A.A., N.C.U. and A.C.U. Laws).

AND DARING AERIAL AEROBATIC DISPLAY

by the Brooklands School of Flying (under the direction of Captain Duncan Davis).

DEMONSTRATION OF CANINE OBEDIENCE AND INTELLIGENCE BY SHOW TEAMS OF GREAT DANES (by kind permission of Mr. Gordon Stewart, owner of the Send Kennels of Great Danes, Ripley).

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, JULY 22nd, 1933

on the Football and Sports Ground, Kingfield, Woking

Commencing 2 p.m. Gates open 1 p.m. Covered-in seating for over 1,000.

Mammoth Fun Fair. Dancing in the Evening. Refreshments at Popular Prices.

THE BAND OF HIS MAJESTY'S 7th QUEEN'S OWN HUSSARS AND MASSED TRUMPETERS.

(By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. G. C. A. Breitmeyer, M.C., and Officers).

NUMEROUS OPEN AND CLOSED EVENTS. OVER 400 ENTRIES.

Sir Malcolm Campbell (Holder of the World Land Speed Record) will be attending the Meeting, and has kindly consented to present the prizes.

ADMISSION (including Tax): On Day, 1/3, Children 7d., Stand 1/3; after 6 p.m. 4d.

Southern Railway will issue Cheap Tickets to Woking at approximately Single Fare for Return Journey from any station within a radius of 60 miles of Woking, available by any train forward or return on the day of issue. See Railway Company's bills.

(Note: There is a photo in Surrey Advertiser of 29th July of Sir Malcolm Campbell with the chief constable and some of the trophies, but photos do not come out well when papers are transcribed. Newspapers listed the race winners.)

Tug of War Farnham about 1932

1933-34 Football Surrey Constabulary v Limpsfield

Back Row: L to R: H. Knowles, R Evereshed, C Brake, J Parsons, T. Smith. H Greenham

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir,

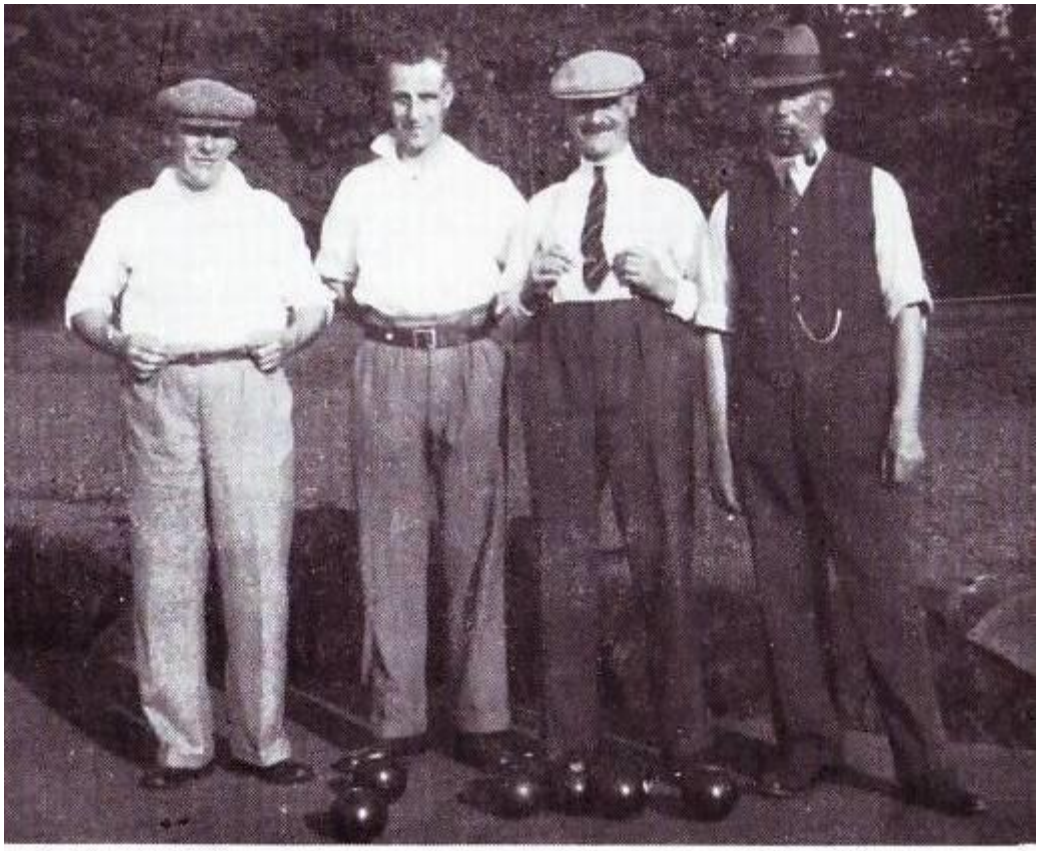
The pictures in the October issue of Off Beat of the presentation at the S.C. Swimming Gala, Walton on Thames, prompted me to send two photographs of some of the members of the original S.C. Swimming Team. I would think it was taken about 1935.

Pictured at the back is ex-PC Bill Yalden and my late husband, Inspector Bert Mead. In front I think is PC Freddie Lawrence but I am unable to put a name to the other member. I expect someone else can do this. The other photograph was taken at Mount Browne at a Sergeants Conference. Mr. Simpson (as he was then) is in the centre, second from the right, front row is my husband, but again I must leave it to someone else to put the other names . . . .

Yours faithfully,
Mrs. K. Mead.

The original Surrey Constabulary Swimming Team.

1935 Original Surrey Constabulary Swimming Team



Left to right: P.C. Turley, Sgt. Field, P.C. Hearsey and P.C. Hopkins.

1936 Winners of the Maskell Bowls Shield

10th July 1937 A Surrey Constabulary Sports Club at Woking

Robert Richard Kirk

Police Constable Surrey Constabulary 1881-1910
Appointment 978
Recalled to service First World War 1914-1919
1854 London - 1938 Farnham

Additional family history research Jean Pelham, newspaper research Henry Pelham, county archives Robert Simonson.

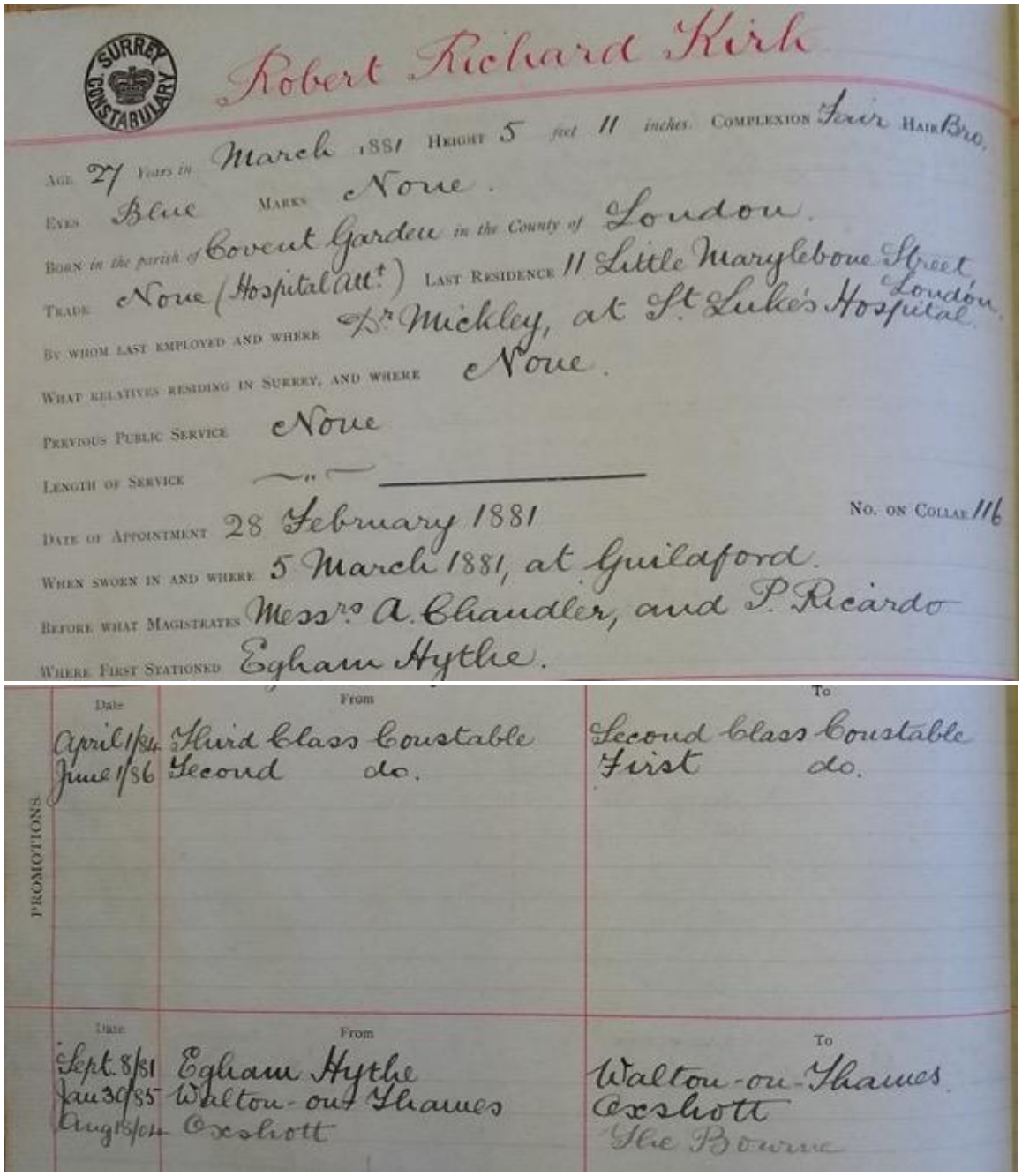
Father: Thomas Kirk **Mother**: Rachel Kirk nee Ray: **Married**: Ellen Annie Minchin 1885 in Walton on Thames.
Census 1861: Living with parents – Father Thomas aged 45 and Mother Rachel 44, living in St Martins in the Fields, London, also siblings Sarah 14, John 10, Edward 8, Richard 6, and Rachel 4.
Census 1871: Living with parents in St Martins in the Fields, London, with siblings Edward, Richard, Sarah, and Rachel.
Census 1881: Living in Hythe Road, Egham, Surrey as a boarder, age 26, occupation Police Constable.
Census 1891: Living Steels Lane, Stoke D'Abernon aged 37, occupation Police Constable. Living with wife Ellen Annie aged 27, sons Robert William George, aged 4 and Percy David aged 3.
Census 1901: Living Leatherhead Road, aged 47, occupation Police Constable. Wife Ellen Annie aged 37 and sons Robert aged 14, Baker's errand boy, Percy aged 13, Garden Boy, and daughters Freda and Marjorie aged 2 and 3.
Census 1911: Living at Kiel, Ridgeway Road, Farnham, aged 57, occupation Police Pensioner, assistant Bailiff at County Council. Wife Ellen Annie, aged 47, sons Robert aged 24 – Motor car driver and mechanic, Percy aged 23, Assistant Manager at Motorcycle shop, daughters Freda aged 13 and Marjorie aged 12, both at school.

Shown on Electoral Rolls: 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915 living at Kiel, Ridgeway Road, Farnham, Surrey.
Robert Richard Kirk died in 1938, living at Kiel, Ridgeway Road, Farnham aged 84 years.

(One of the sons Robert William George Kirk, born c1887. Married Laura Gadge June 1914 at The Bourne, St Thomas, Surrey. He joined the Royal Air Force in 1916, occupation Driver M.T. He was 30 years old. Service No 34197.
Robert William George died in 1933, Farnham, Surrey, he died in the Cottage Hospital, Farnham, Surrey. Probate granted to widow, Laura Kirk, living at The Stores, Ridgeway, Farnham, Surrey.)

What is notable about this biography of Robert Kirk is how often he is faced by violence and needed to respond in kind including using his handcuffs to strike the violent prisoner. He was 5 feet 11 inches tall which made him a very big man and as any operational police officer will know, the hooligan element frequently try to take on big police officers. (Prof Tim Hatton et all published in 2013 and available on the BBC website, shows the average height for a 21-year-old male 1871-1875 was 5 feet 5 inches. https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-23896855)

Surrey Constabulary Appointment Register, Surrey History Centre, Woking



SURREY CONSTABULARY

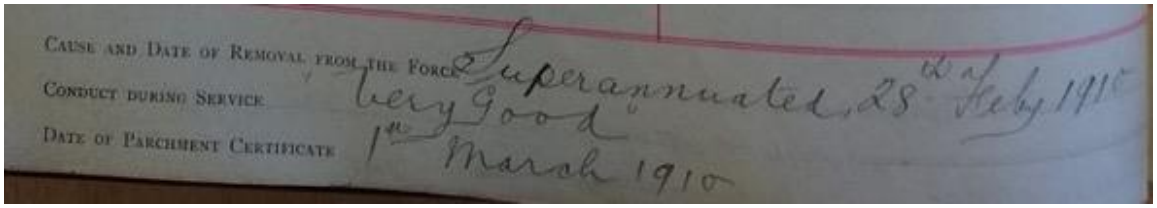
Robert Richard Kirk

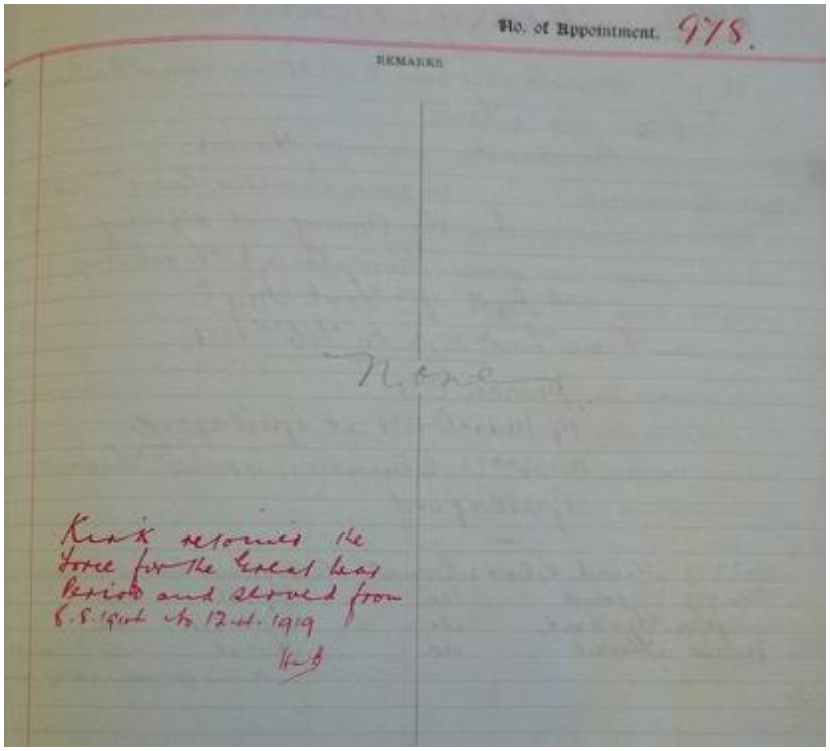
AGE 27 Years in March 1881 HEIGHT 5 feet 11 inches. COMPLEXION Fair HAIR Bro.
EYES Blue MARKS None.
BORN in the parish of Covent Garden in the County of London.
TRADE None (Hospital Att.) LAST RESIDENCE 11 Little Marylebone Street London.
BY WHOM LAST EMPLOYED AND WHERE Dr Mickley, at St Luke's Hospital.
WHAT RELATIVES RESIDING IN SURREY, AND WHERE None.
PREVIOUS PUBLIC SERVICE None
LENGTH OF SERVICE —"—
DATE OF APPOINTMENT 28 February 1881 No. ON COLLAR 116
WHEN SWORN IN AND WHERE 5 March 1881, at Guildford.
BEFORE WHAT MAGISTRATES Messrs A. Chandler, and P. Ricardo
WHERE FIRST STATIONED Egham Hythe.

PROMOTIONS

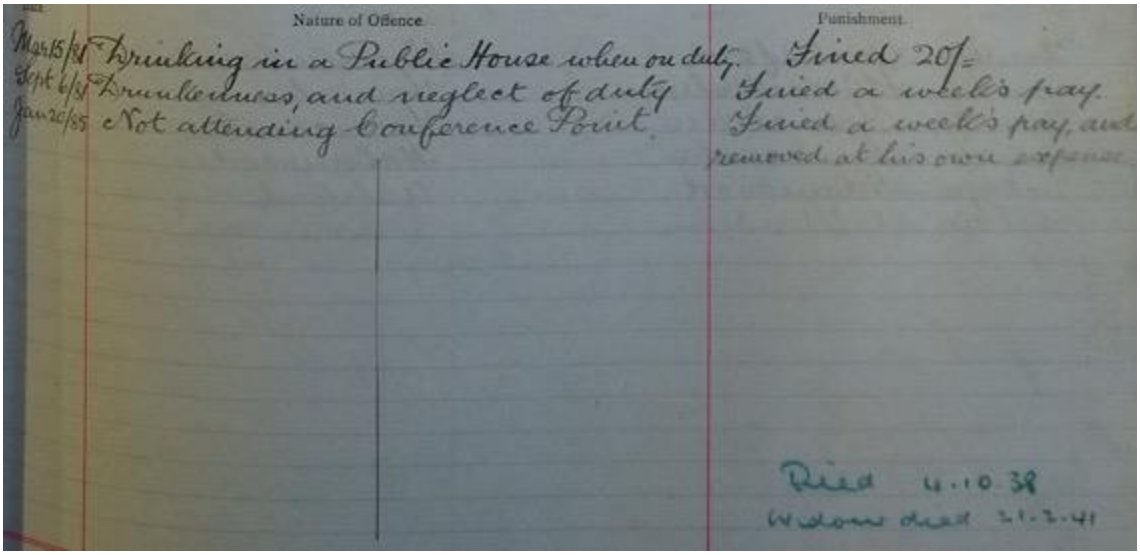
Date	From	To
April 1/84	Third Class Constable	Second Class Constable
June 1/86	Second do.	First do.

Date	From	To
Sept. 8/81	Egham Hythe	Walton-on-Thames
Jan 30/85	Walton-on-Thames	Oxshott
Aug 15/90	Oxshott	The Bourne

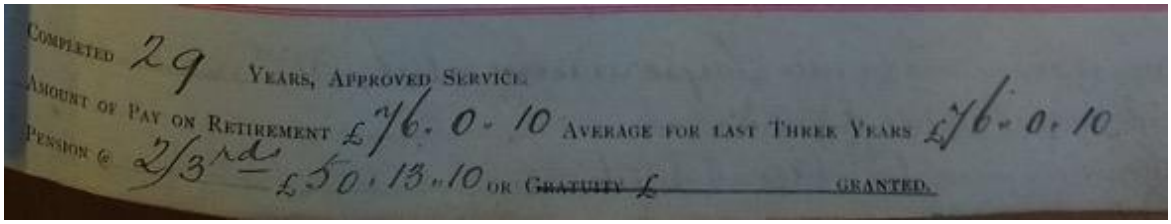




The red comment reads "Kirk rejoined the Force for the Great War Period and served 8.8.1914 to 12.4.1919"



PC Kirk had a sticky start with three very early discipline offences and the 1885 almost standard offence of missing a conference point. He got himself together and for the remainder of his long service there were no infringements – he was caught for!



1881 September 24 Surrey Advertiser: Drunk: PC Kirk was called to the Free House, Egham, on the night of the 13th and asked to eject the defendant which he did then the defendant Elijah Monday became very disorderly and threatened to kick PC Kirk. Fined 5s two weeks to pay

1882 February 18: Surrey Advertiser: Catching a tartar: Mary Purser a young woman was charged with being **drunk and riotous** at Egham on 12 February. PC Kirk gave evidence of a difficult arrest when his helmet was broken, kicked him in a dangerous part of the body, scratched his face and made his nose bleed. Superintendent Bungard proved five previous convictions. One month's imprisonment.

1882 June 10 Surrey Advertiser: Egham Police Station before a magistrate charged with sleeping in an outhouse, Joseph Walton of Aston Warwickshire was found in the outhouse at Hythe Farm by the farmer. He was confused and said he was drunk; He however ran off and was detained by the farmer being handed over to PC Kirk. Sentenced 7 days hard labour.

1882 July 1: Surrey Advertiser: Egham Police Court: Henry Poole of Staines and William Harness were charged with being **drunk** on the highway at Egham Hythe on the 25th inst. PCs Southcott and Kirk both gave evidence about a disturbance which the men would not desist and were arrested. Fined 2s 6d.

1882 July 1: Surrey Advertiser: Egham Police Court: Vagrancy: George Tipping tailor and Charles Crop a labourer were charged with sleeping in an outhouse at Egham Hythe. PC Kirk proved the case, and the defendants were sent to prison for seven days

1882 July 22 West Surrey Times: Three soldiers charged with being **drunk and disorderly** before Egham magistrates. They were from Coldstream Guards based at Windsor. PC Kirk and PC Girton stated the facts and the magistrates after admonishing the men ordered they be sent back to their quarters.

1882 August 12: West Surrey Times: Chertsey Town Hall hear a case where men from London on a bank holiday were drunk at Egham. They caused **riotous behaviour** and assaulted PC RR Kirk and James Southcott. The prisoner was requested to be quiet, and he struck PC Kirk in the eye who was also kicked severely. PC Kirk sent for assistance and the prisoner was apprehended but fought and kicked all the way to the station the officer still suffering the effects of the kicking. PC Southcott gave evidence that the prisoner took hold of his throat tightly he struck the prisoner on his head with his handcuffs to prevent being choked. Prisoner appeared

like a maniac more than anything else. The prisoner said he got drunk and did not know what he was about. Superintendent Bungard informed the Bench of the trouble caused by beanfeast parties. (Seems to be men coming on the train out of London) On the Bank Holiday one publican had to close his house at Englefield Green in consequence of the disturbance caused by one of the parties. Sent to prison for 14 days hard labour.

1882 August 21: Surrey Advertiser Gambling: Alfred Hart was charged with unlawful gambling with three cards on the highway in Egham. PC Kirk proved the case and the prisoner cautioned and discharged.

1882 November 18 Surrey Advertiser Highway Offence: George Gates of Staines was summoned for allowing three cows to stray on the highways at Egham – PC Kirk proved the case and the defendant fined 20s.

1883 March 10 West Surrey Times: John Baker labourer **charged with assaulting PC Gwilliam** who in evidence said he was taking a prisoner into custody when Baker came up and struck him a violent blow to the face and another to the chest. Prisoner then picked up some brickbats and attempted to throw them at the witness, but another constable appeared, and he ran away. PC Kirk gave evidence that he took Baker into custody. Sentenced 21 days hard labour.

1883 April 23 Surrey Advertiser: Fire on the Common: What at first appeared to be a most disastrous fire was visible in Chertsey and the neighbourhood on Wednesday evening. The sky in the direction of Sunninghill presented the appearance of a mass of red flame. About 11pm West Molesey Fire Brigade (Capt Pale, 8 men and 2 call boys) came through Chertsey at a rapid pace followed by the Walton Brigade, in charge of MR. WF Annett with six men and PC Kirk. The brigades passed through Windsor Street to St Anne's Road finding the seat of the fire Chobham Common. Great credit is due to the East Molesey Brigade for the remarkably quick time in which they came so long a distance.

1883 May 12: West Surrey Times: Walton on Thames, Drunk: Lucy Freeland an elderly person appeared before Kingston Magistrates charged with being drunk and incapable. PC Kirk gave evidence of finding the lady lying down in the churchyard. The officer with great difficulty took her home. She said she was not drunk but was suffering from fits. PC Kirk said he was certain she was drunk. The defendant responded "You wicked man. God forgive you!" Fined 10s.

1883 June 16 West Surrey Times: **A bicyclist in trouble**: At Chertsey County Court a cyclist claimed damages from the driver of a horse and carriage for negligence and damage to his bicycle. Alleged he was on the wrong side of the road and came into collision with the cyclists riding from Weybridge towards Esher. PC Kirk said he examined the place of the accident and by observation of the marks the bicyclists had kept to their side of the road, but a cart had gone onto the wrong side of the road. Jury formed a verdict that they considered eight miles an hour too fast for bicyclists to travel on a dark night.

1883 July 14: West Surrey Times: Walton: John Sullivan charged with being **disorderly and refusing to quit** Anglers Inn and assaulting the landlord Mr. West. John Coakley and Timothy Keating charged with Attempting to rescue Sullivan and with assaulting PC Gwillim and Samuel Pond. The landlord had sent for the police as the men were quarrelsome and disorderly. The men were ejected but then assaulted the publican but were stopped by PC Kirk. PC Gwillim assisted PC Kirk in taking Sullivan into custody when he was struck violently in the face by Coakley and was thrown to the ground. The officers called for assistance and Coakley was taken into custody. The landlord of The Swan helped the police and was assaulted by Keating on the way to the police station. A young man also helped in detaining the drunks. Each fined £1 16s 6d or a month's imprisonment.

1884 March 22 West Surrey Times: Assaulting the Police: Frederick Atkins labourer summoned before Kingston Magistrates on Tuesday charge with being drunk and disorderly and assaulting the police. PC Kirk stated that on the 6th inst., defendant was very drunk and created several disturbances in the street. PC Kirk took him home twice and on attempting to do so a third time he was struck by the defendant in the face and kicked. PC Gwillim corroborated the evidence. Fined £3 1s including costs.

1884 July 12 Surrey Advertiser drunk and disorderly: James Williams (66) NFA labourer for being drunk and disorderly at Walton and assaulting PC Kirk was sent to prison for one month.

1885 August 1: Surrey: Assaulting the Police: Phillip Mark Norwood (36) labourer of Oxshott was charged with being drunk and disorderly 25 July. PC Kirk said he was called to Oxshott where he found the defendant very drunk and wanting to fight a man named Skilton who he alleged had pinched his wife's leg. Kirk intervened when he said he had killed two policemen and would kill him! He was then kicked on the legs and had his hand bitten requiring the officer to strike the prisoner in self-defence (using his handcuffs). PC Bowyer and PC Bowyer and Frederick Skilton, Post Office, Oxshott corroborated the evidence. Norwood also struck Skelton but caused no damage. Isaac Sheath beer housekeeper of Cobham supported the evidence of PC Kirk. Fined £4 1s or one month's har labour.

1886 April 17 Surrey Advertiser: **Bird catching:** Two Londoners were charged with bird catching on 7th April having been caught by PC Kirk in Royce Wood. Fined 5 shillings each.

1886 May 1: West Surrey Times: Drowned and Unknown: Stoke D'Abernon: Inquest on Thursday upon the body of a young man who was found drowned in the River Mole near the old bridge at Stoke. The body was found on Thursday by a lad named Sayers and J Burdock who fetched PC Kirk. With the assistance of two men the body was brought to land. Deceased was 18020 and had been in the water about a month being far advanced in decomposition. A verdict "Found drowned" was returned and the body interred at Bookham.

1887 March 26: West Surrey Times: Damaging a fence: Epsom Magistrates two men were summoned for damaging a fence at Leatherhead Common. PCs Kirk and Avenell proved that

the defendants were throwing stones at the park fencing and notice boards which were much broken as a consequence. Fined 15s each including costs or 14 days imprisonment

1889 March 23 West Surrey Times: Oxshott resident summoned at Kingston for refusing to show her dog license when requested by PC Kirk. On calling at the defendant's house she was very indignant and would not satisfy PC Kirk she had a license. A license was later produced purchased seven days after the visit of the police. Fined £1 10s including costs.

1890 May 3: Surrey Advertiser: Stoke D'Abernon: **Poaching** at Woodlands Park: James Cates labourer of Ashtead and James Stovold labourer of Fetcham were summoned before Kingston County Bench for trespassing in the daytime on land at Woodlands Park, Stoke D'Abernon in search of game. Neither of the defendants appeared and the service of the summons was proved by PC Kirk. The keeper saw and heard the men and knowing they had been poaching he sent for PC Kirk. The men were spoken to by the officer but denied poaching, but PC Kirk found five rabbit nets, five snares a ferret and two rabbits. The men were very abusive and gave false names. Cates had ten previous convictions and six against Stovold. Fined 40s and 21s costs each or a month's hard labour.

1890 August 16: Surrey Advertiser: Obstruction of the highway: Kingston County Bench Henry Mockford of West Molesey summoned for obstructing the highway at Cobham. PC Kirk said there was a school treat on the Oxshott Common on the day in question and the defendant was there with his horse and cart giving the children drives at a penny each. A gentleman was driving in a dog-cart towards Esher when the defendant blocked the way by drawing his horse and cart across the road. Fined 2s 6d and 17s 6d costs

1890 September 13 Surrey Advertiser: Violent assault on a constable: At the Kingston County bench Amos Baker, George, James, William and Thomas Cotteroll brickmakers of Oxshott were charged with being disorderly at the Plough Inn, Stoke D'Abernon and refusing to quit when requested. All the defendants other than James Cotteroll were also charged with assaulting PC Kirk. The prisoners were in the bar shortly before ten o'clock in the evening, quarrelling and were asked to leave which they refused to do, and PC Kirk was called. As soon as the officer arrived, he was knocked down by the men and assaulted. James Cotteroll did not join the assault. Baker had struck PC Kirk in the face and knocked down then further assaulted by the Cotterolls. He was twice knocked down and roughly handled. The landlord rendered him a little assistance and he struggled to the door and blew his whistle. PC Hewitt came to his assistance and the prisoners taken into custody. PC Kirk said he hit the men in self-defence. PC Hewitt also gave evidence. Inspector Edgeler said that what he had found out, James tried to leave the house but could not and tried to prevent the assault. The landlord agreed this was the case and James was discharged. The others pleaded guilty through their solicitor saying it was the quantity of drink that made them assault the constable. Fined £2 each or 21 days imprisonment with hard labour.

1890 November 15 Surrey Advertiser: Claygate: Searching for game on royal land: Kingston County Bench on Thursday George Strudwick, James Ferris and Albert Smallpiece

of Claygate were summoned for trespassing on land in the occupation and possession of the Queen. Small piece did not appear. George Foster deposed that on Sunday he was on Esher Common and saw the defendants there. They had sticks and a dog and were beating the common for rabbits. PC Kirk came up at his call and the defendants searched. A ferret was found on Strudwick and two nets on Ferris. Strudwick and Smallpiece had previous convictions. Strudwick fined £2 9s; Ferris £1.4s and Smallpiece £1.9s in default 21 days hard labour. A warrant was issued for Smallpiece's arrest.

1891 July 18 Surrey Advertiser: Oxshot: Obstruction of the road by Gipsies: At the Kingston County Bench seven people were summoned for obstructing the Oxshott Road by means of vans and donkeys. Sergeant Skinner and PC Kirk proved the offence. The defendants were in the habit of standing in the road near Oxshott Station with carts and donkeys to give children rides. The result was the road was completely obstructed and there was great danger that horses of private vehicles being frightened. The police had also received complaints of the children being robbed. One of the defendants had a toy stall. Each defendant fined 5s and 20s costs.

1891 October 24 West Middlesex Herald: **Funeral of ex-Superintendent Bungard**: On Tuesday afternoon the funeral of the late ex-Superintendent Bungard took place at Chertsey cemetery in the presence of several hundred sympathisers. The following officers and constables of the Surrey Constabulary paraded at the police station and proceeded to the deceased's residence where they escorted the coffin to the cemetery. Superintendent Bryant, Superintendent Collis (Farnham), Inspectors Edgler, King, Bon, Police Sergeant Skinner, Larby, Wright and Holdford. Constables Mears, Woolger, Newton, Knight, Divine, Richardson, Matthews, Wootton, Carpenter, Lucas, Bishop, Hewett, Baker, Bensted, Kinneson, Rose, Hole, West, **Kirk**, Bird, Shenton, Miles, Moore, Millard F Knight and Wilkinson. The coffin was borne by relays of constables. The coffin bore the inscription "Alfred Henry Bungard died October 16th, 1891, aged 59 years". Details of other standing the funeral are given as are inscriptions from wreaths. Owing to various important matters many of the members of the Surrey Constabulary who had intended to be present were unable to follow the remains of the deceased to their last resting place.

1893 May 3: Surrey Advertiser: Cattle astray: Mary Weale of Little Bookham was fined 20s 6d including costs for allowing three cows and three heifers to stray at Stoke D'Abernon. PC Kirk proved the case.

1893 May 3: Surrey Advertiser: Cattle astray: William Clark fined 17s 6d for allowing three animals to stray. PC Kirk proved the case

1893 May 3: Surrey Advertiser: Cattle astray: Elizabeth Coxhead was also fined 17s 6d for allowing a cow and two heifers to stray. Proved by PC Kirk.

1893 May 3: Surrey Advertiser: Horse stray: Henry Baigent of Cobham was fined 5s and 14s6d costs for allowing a horse to stray on the highway at Stoke D'Abernon on April 21st.

1893 July 22: Surrey Advertiser: Alleged assault at Esher: Frank Tartion on bail, a young man was indicted for attempting to criminally assault Sophia Fryer aged 17 on July 9th at Esher. The prisoner was a stableman at the Bear Hotel working for Guildford Coaches. Fryer was in service at Copson, Esher and had kept company with the prisoner for some months. The offence was alleged to have taken place in Milbourne Lane on Sunday evening about half past nine in the evening when the girl was returning to her service. She screamed and a gardener came to her assistance and saw her home. There were a number of witnesses including Inspector Edgeler and PC Kirk. Found not guilty by the jury. His Lordship commented he should be careful how he behaved with young women again, as he might have a different jury. (Not Guilty but do not do it again!)

1893 August 2 Surrey Advertiser: Stray horse and donkey: PC Kirk gave evidence that the horse and donkey owned by Italians of Bear Lane, Kingston were left in the road while the boy Frank went to play with some children. Fined 3s

1894 July 14: Surrey Advertiser: Assaulting a publican: Sidney Brampton and James Riddell both of Oxshott were summoned for assaulting William Sheath a publican by throwing beer in his face. PC Kirk gave evidence the men were under the influence of drink. Both fined 10s which included costs.

1895 April 3 Surrey Advertiser: Stoke D'Abernon: sad suicide: An Epson man. Farmer Brigden was walking his fields when he found a man fully dressed lying in a ditch with his throat cut, quite dead, about 100 yards from the public footpath leading from Stoke to Oxshott. PC Kirk was summoned who immediately came to the spot and removed the body to The Plough Inn, Stoke to await an inquest. PC Kirk found a razor in the ditch with blood and hair thereon and the case was in the deceased's pocket. There was also a walking stick lying near but there were no marks of a struggle. The inquest was held at the Plough Inn on Saturday when the deceased was identified as John Clarke of Epsom. The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind.

1895 May 11 Surrey Advertiser: Stoke D'Abernon: Child drowned: A sad case of drowning occurred at Oxshott on Monday when Edward Boyer aged 4 accidently fell into a pond near his father's house where he was at play. On being missed a search took place and his hat and scarf were seen floating on the water. PC Kirk quickly arrived, and the body being recovered he tried to restore the lad by artificial respiration but without avail. Dr Izod of Esher soon arrived and pronounced life extinct. At an inquest a verdict of accidentally drowned was found. Much sympathy was expressed for the bereaved parents.

1899 June 3 Surrey Comet: Assaulting a bus conductor: This offence took place within the Metropolitan Police District but come across by PC Kirk who was on his way to Surbiton station. He saw the blow struck at the conductor but did not see him kick the conductor. Fined 5s or seven days hard labour.

1901 August 17 Surrey Advertiser: Charge of housebreaking: Epsom Bench William Flinn labourer NFA was charged with having broken into the larder at a house in Leatherhead and stolen food. He was further charged with having damaged the door. PC Kirk saw the prisoner in Stoke D'Abernon, carrying a bundle which contained food. He also had in his possession a pair of scissors that corresponded to the marks on the safe in the larder. Superintendent Alexander applied for a remand, which was granted, for further enquiries to be made.

1902 September 30 Surrey Advertiser: Serious Accident: Alexander Henderson a coachman of Oxshott was found lying on his bed above the stables unconscious with blood flowing profusely from his head. A doctor was sent for and PC Kirk who happened to be passing by went to the injured man and having received training in ambulance work he temporarily dressed the wounds which had been caused by a kick from a horse and stopped the bleeding. The doctor arrived and with help from PC Kirk and others the injured man was removed to Cobham Village Hospital. Mr. Henderson is in a critical condition.

1903 September 12: Surrey Advertiser: Alleged assault on a constable: James Lucas and Henry Reynolds of Leatherhead Common were summoned for assaulting PC Kirk whilst in the execution of his duty at Oxshott on August 31st. PC Kirk was making enquiries into the theft of some fowls and whilst in the harvest field he spoke to the two defendants. Giving unsatisfactory answers to questions about the fowls he was about to take them to the bailiff's house when Lucas struck him a violent blow to the mouth knocking him down following up with others on the body and head. Reynolds also assaulted and threatened him. There were several people in the field, and he called on them in the King's name, Reynolds did not rush in because of that. The case against Reynolds was dismissed and a warrant was granted for the arrest of Lucas who did not attend the hearing.

1904 Removed to Farnham

1910 March 17: West Sussex Gazette: Farnham Members of the constabulary last week presented **PC Kirk who is retiring**, with a handsome clock.

However, PC Kirk's retirement was interrupted with the outbreak of war when he was recalled to serve with the Surrey Constabulary to help cover for those who had gone to the Colours.

1914 September 22: Chief Constable Captain Sant reported to his Standing Joint Committee "Twenty-one members of the Surrey Constabulary who were Reservists were upon mobilisation recalled to the Colours. I am filling their places as recruits offer themselves. I also invited pensioners whose age does not preclude them from again serving to return to duty. In eight cases there was a ready response." [1] The Chief Constable was to report on the 12 December that of the eight volunteers only six joined, as two were no longer up to the work.

[1] SAC CC98/1/4-5 Chief Constable reports to Standing Joint Committee

The six were no longer in receipt of their police pensions and received constable's pay. They are Constables Richardson, Phillips, Holdforth, **Kirk,** Robinson and Hole.[2]

1915 January 25: Surrey Advertiser: Soldier sent to Prison: Pte Michael Welsh, King's Liverpool Regiment was charged with having broken a window in West Street Farnham causing £5 damage. PC Kirk heard the crash and found the prisoner with his hand through the window. When asked what he was doing he made nor reply. He had been drinking but he knew what he was doing. The prisoner was further charged with failing to observe the conditions of his recognisance entered into at the last court when he was charged with having stolen boots and leggings. In the first case a fine of £5 was imposed or one month's imprisonment and the second, two months imprisonment the sentences to run concurrently.

1935 March 28: West Sussex Gazette: Farnham: Mr. and Mrs Kirk, Ridgeway Road, Farnham have celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Kirk served in the Surrey Constabulary from 1881 to 1910 re-joining in 1914 for the period of the war.

1938 October 13: West Sussex Gazette: Oldest police pensioner: MR. RR Kirk (84) of Kiel, Ridgeway Road, Farnham who died was the oldest pensioner in the Surrey Constabulary which he joined at Guildford in 1881. He was stationed at Walton on Thames and Oxshott for 20 years and in 1884 dived into the Thames to secure an escaped convict who jumped into the water to escape capture and two years later he arrested an armed burglar at Chobham (Probably should read Cobham). He was detailed for duty at many functions attended by Royalty. From 1904 until his retirement, he was stationed at Farnham. When he retired from the force in 1910, he was presented with a marble clock.
His only son is Mr. Percy Kirk a director of Heath and Wiltshire Ltd., Wallington and two daughters are Mrs Cass wife of Mr. GA Cass deputy surveyor Farnham Urban Council and Miss Freda Kirk, Headmistress of Sutton School.

Surrey Advertiser 1 March 1941 Oxshott Funeral of Mrs R Kirk: The funeral took place at Farnham of Mrs Ellen Annie Kirk, widow of Mr. Robert Kirk who was a member of the Surrey Constabulary, who died at her residence, Kiel, Ridgeway Road, Farnham on the previous Friday in her 78th year.

Married at Walton on Thames in 1885 she and her husband lived at Oxshott for 20 years and took an active part in all village activities. In 1904 they moved to The Bourne where they remained for six years. Mrs Kirk was a member of the church council and the Bourne Branch of the Mother's Union. When her husband retired in 1910, they came to live in Ridgeway Road. In 1935 she and her husband celebrated their golden wedding. She is survived by one son and two daughters, Miss Freda Kirk who is the headteacher of Sutton Infants' School and Mrs GA Cass the wife of the assistant surveyor of the Farnham Urban District Council. Her eldest son MR. RW Kirk died in1933. Her surviving son Squadron Leader PD Kirk came to Farnham to

[2] SAC CC98/1/4-5 Chief Constable reports to Standing Joint Committee

make the funeral arrangements but was taken ill and conveyed to hospital and was unable to attend the funeral.

Capture of a Gang of Burglars 1882

Joint Operation Surrey Constabulary and Metropolitan Police

Robert Bartlett with newspaper research by Henry Pelham

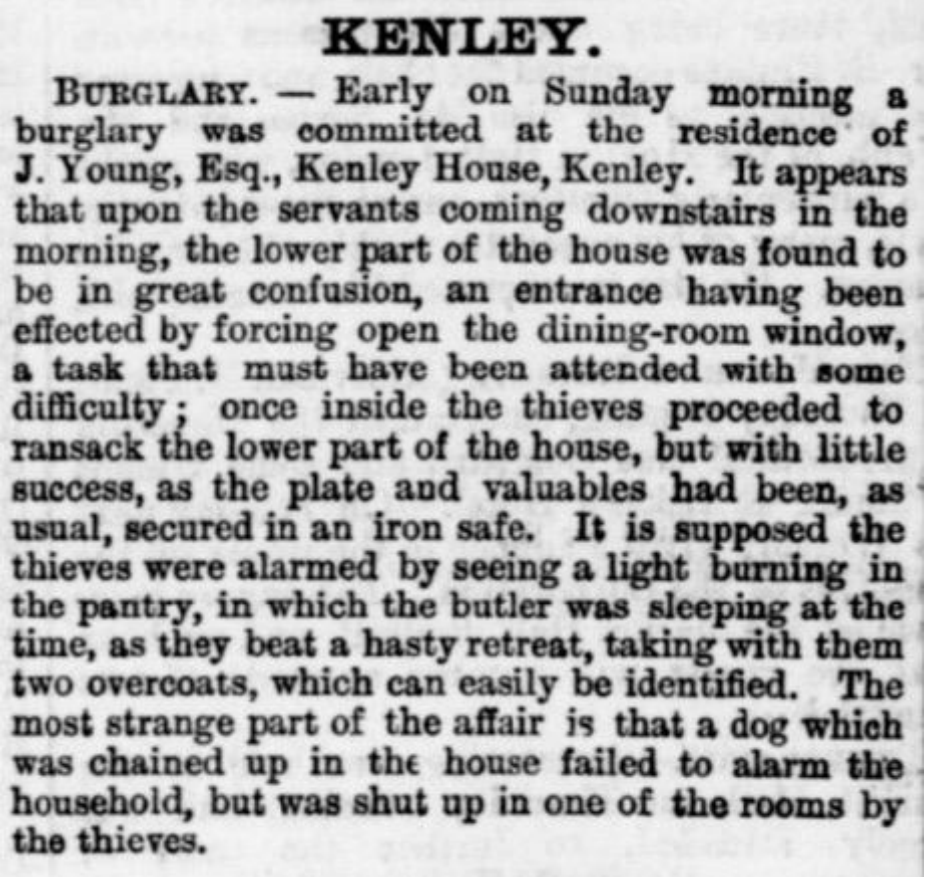
The reports below are further "chance survivals" from newspaper archives. A gang of burglars responsible for some 20 offences were operating on what even today remains is the blurred division of city and countryside to the south of Croydon, in the Metropolitan Police District and the northern area of the rural Surrey Constabulary.

A great deal of work was undertaken before late into the night in June 1882 about a dozen police officers, probably two of which were from the Surrey Constabulary visited the house of the main suspect for the series of burglaries and thefts. So many officers were not there to arrest on man a known poacher and ne'er do well and though they expressed surprise at the capture of eight gang members in one swoop this was unlikely!

During the arrests a PC recovered a fully loaded pistol from one of the gang and a great deal of property was recovered. The newspapers report the committal phase at Croydon before Surrey Magistrates and the appearance before the Assizes at Guildford. All eight of the gang were sentenced to twelve years penal servitude. Local people were delighted such a large group of nasty men had been removed from threatening their homes and property and a cash presentation was made to the key officers concerned including PCs Richardson and Bishop of the Surrey Constabulary.

Early 20th century map of Kenley. Caterham is just below Whyteleafe and Croydon just of the top of the map.

1882 June 17: Surrey Mirror: Burglary at Kenley



KENLEY.

BURGLARY. — Early on Sunday morning a burglary was committed at the residence of J. Young, Esq., Kenley House, Kenley. It appears that upon the servants coming downstairs in the morning, the lower part of the house was found to be in great confusion, an entrance having been effected by forcing open the dining-room window, a task that must have been attended with some difficulty; once inside the thieves proceeded to ransack the lower part of the house, but with little success, as the plate and valuables had been, as usual, secured in an iron safe. It is supposed the thieves were alarmed by seeing a light burning in the pantry, in which the butler was sleeping at the time, as they beat a hasty retreat, taking with them two overcoats, which can easily be identified. The most strange part of the affair is that a dog which was chained up in the house failed to alarm the household, but was shut up in one of the rooms by the thieves.

Arrest and First Appearance before the Magistrates

1882 June 27: Daily Telegraph & Courier (London)*:* Capture of a gang of Burglars: At the Croydon Petty Sessions yesterday, George Darby, John Smith, James Archer, Alfred Turner, Charles Jones, John Lawrence, Henry White and John Smith snr., were charged with burglariously entering the dwelling house of John Young JP of Kenley and stealing various articles Valued about £17 on the night of the 11th inst. The stolen goods were recovered from Smith senior's house. Detective Sergeant Foster of W Division (Metropolitan Police) stated he went to the cottage occupied by Smith snr who resides at Whiteleaf a village near Croydon on Sunday morning at 430 am and upon entering he found seven of the prisoners on the floor in the front room. They were allying about the apartment. He took about another dozen of the force with him, leaving them all outside the cottage with the exception of Sergeant Moss, who followed him in closely. When he entered, he told Smith that he had a search warrant, and intended to search the premises. He then searched Lawrence and found upon him a revolver which was loaded in six chambers: also a lot of skeleton keys. Jones had a briar-root pipe and a silk pocket handkerchief, the latter being around his neck. Several skeleton keys were found on him. The cottage was then searched and in the back kitchen a jemmy was discovered, which upon examination by Chief Inspector Mason, corresponded with indentations made in the

attempt to get into the house in question. He asked Smith how the other prisoners came to be in his house, but he denied knowing them at all. Witness told Smith that he did not believe this and he must go with the others to Croydon police station. They were then conveyed handcuffed to the station in a van which he hired. The prisoners were remanded.

1882 July 1: Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser: Capture of burglars near Croydon: On Sunday last a rumour that a party of eight burglars had been apprehended that morning at Whyteleaf, Caterham, in connection with a burglary at the residence of Mr. J Young a JP residing in the picturesque village of Kenley. For once rumour proved correct as during the morning a wagon was driven to the police station containing eight men in the custody of police constables and Detective Sergeant Foster. The men who gave the names of George Darby, George Smith, John Smith, James Archer, Alfred Turner, Charles Jones, John Lawrence and Henry White were on the following morning brough up before the full Bench of magistrates and charged with burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling house of Mr. John Young on the night of the 11th inst., and stealing articles valued at £17.

Dr Dennis appeared to defend the prisoner John Smith in whose house the prisoners were found.

The prosecutor a justice of the peace for the county and his son on being sworn identified some of the recovered property.

When application was first made for search warrant it was not granted as the magistrates were of the opinion there was insufficient evidence, but subsequently a warrant was issued.

Detective Sergeant Foster said that on the morning of the previous day about half past four, acting upon instructions from Mr. Inspector Mason, he went in company of Sergeant Moss and other constables to the house of John Smith at Coulsdon. He knocked at the door which was opened by a female lodger and entered the house with Sergeant Moss the other constables remaining at the front and rear of the house. He saw a lodger who occupied the front room and on asking him where the Smiths were, he said upstairs. He heard a sound in a room on the ground floor, pushed open the door of the room and went inside where he found seven of the prisoners. John Smith was not one of them. All the men were laying on the ground and were told "Get up. I'm going to see what you have about you." The men appeared to be surprised at the appearance of the police with the exception of Laurence who sprang on his legs. He was immediately seized by Moss who at once put his hand into Laurence's coat pocket and pulled out a loaded six-chambered revolver. The charges had since been withdrawn.

None of the prisoners made any remark they appearing to be taken by surprise. On Jones a briar-root pipe a bunch of five skeleton keys and a bunch of other keys was discovered. A silk handkerchief was taken from around Jones' neck in the cottage. Another bunch of keys were taken from Laurence containing nine skeleton keys. On searching Turner three skeleton keys were found with one other. All the prisoners were then handcuffed.

Detective Sergeant Foster then searched the house and in the back kitchen found a jemmy which corresponded with marks made on the dining room window, as did it also with indentations in the morning room window. In a box in a back kitchen another box containing skeleton keys were found. A loaded whip handle or life preserver was also found in a small cupboard under the stairs. The prisoner John Smith came down about two or three minutes after Detective Sergeant Foster went into the cottage. Detective Sergeant Foster "How do you account for all these men laying about in your house?" Smith replied, "I don't know; I went to bed last night at nine o'clock." Detective Sergeant Foster asked if that was so is he going to charge the men with breaking into his house, but Smith refused to take this course. The sergeant and Smith went to the back garden and asked who the men were. Smith denied knowing anything about the men with the exception of two of them Alf and Darby. Smith was arrested. In evidence upon be cross-examined, Detective Sergeant Foster said he had arrived at the house with ten policemen and found six recently kicked ducks in the kitchen. The prisoners were offered by the Bench the opportunity to question the sergeant, but they all declined.

In defence Laurence admitted having the revolver in his pocket saying he bought it at Stratford for rabbit shooting. Jones said the silk handkerchief found around his neck was his property. Before the prisoners could continue the prosecutor indicated that more charges were to be brought. Prisoners were further charged with stealing some cucumbers and grapes valued at £3 10s from Mr. C Cole at Upper Caterham. Witness said the vinery had been unlocked and locked again. He knew the prisoner Smith who lived at Griffith's Cottage, Whyteleafe where he went with a constable and saw the grapes in a cart. Laurence now said that he had taken the grapes and cucumbers and that the other prisoners had nothing to do with it.

Detective Sergeant Foster said in evidence that he found the grapes folded in three handkerchiefs in the wash house together with six ducks which were covered up with a sack. The ducks were quite warm. Evidence from the gardener to Mr. Cole of Upper Caterham said that the ducks had been secured in a stable overnight, but the door had been broken open and the ducks taken. Smith lived about half a mile from Mr. Cole the loser. Laurence interrupted saying, "I took the ducks, Sir. None of the others had anything to do with it but myself."
Prisoners remanded for a week.

During the hearing of the case the court was crowded in every part by persons who appeared to be eager to catch a glimpse of the prisoners.

Second Appearance before the magistrates – committal

1882 July 5 Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser: Second Magisterial Examination of the Warlingham Burglars: At the Croydon Police Court on Monday before TR Eldridge esq., and JS Balfour MP, George Darby a labourer of Union Street, Mile End, John Smith of Griffiths Cottages, Warlingham, John Smith, James Archer, Henry White and Alfred Turner no fixed homes, and John Lawrence of Ironmonger, Street, St Lukes were brought up on remand charged with burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling house of Mr. John Young in the parish of Coulsdon and stealing a variety of property valued at £17.

Also charged with stealing from a greenhouse at Whytleafe House, Caterham property of Charles Huggins11 cucumbers, a barometer and 20lbs of grapes value £3 10s. Further charged with stealing six ducks at Flint Filed, Upper Caterham value 15s property of Charles Coles at the parish of Croydon.

The prosecution said the Bench would learn that the gang had in recent years daring and outrageous burglaries that had occurred in the neighbourhood of Croydon. Smith of Warlingham had been in the habit of harbouring the prisoners for some years past and it was a fact that in the neighbourhood of Kenley no less than 20 cases of housebreaking had occurred within the last 8 months without the police of the district being able to capture the depredators. On the 11th June Ch Inspector Mason Metropolitan Police gave instructions that Kenley was to be watched and a sufficient number of police constables be drafted there and it was due to their vigilance and great discrimination that the capture of the seven men was effected.

To clear up previous evidence. Detective Sergeant Foster did not seize the revolver from Lawrence it was PC 210W Knight. Foster of the CID said PC Knight put his hand into Lawrence's pocket and took out the revolver which he handed to Police Sergeant Moss. He also saw Knight take from Turner skeleton keys and two small cucumbers.

Police Sergeant William Moss Metropolitan Police 381AR was present in Smith's house with Foster and other constables. Mrs Smith unlocked a cupboard at his request, and he found grapes and cucumbers. The stolen barometer was on the table. Mr. Smith did not know how the food got there and Mrs Smith said nothing nor did any of the other prisoners.

Henry Cannings the butler to Mr. Young of Kenley in evidence, said, "I recollect the night of the 10th of June. I locked up the house for the night at 20 minutes past ten and went to bed at quarter to twelve. I sleep in the butler's pantry. I recollect leaving six candles in some candelabra on the sideboard in the dining room on the morning of the 11th I got up soon after six and went into the dining room and found it in confusion with the middle window quite open. The drawers of the sideboard had been ransacked and the dining room door had been forced by the woodwork at the side of the lock on the inside having been cut away. I then discovered that the front door was open and the keys had been taken out and the doors of the drawing, morning and gun rooms were also open. When I went to bed, I left a dog chained up in the hall but in the morning, I found it in the morning room unchained and its collar taken from its neck. The dog is not usually quiet. The chain and collar were lying in the hall. The storeroom I found open and the keys taken from the storeroom and hall doors. I found two pieces of candle missing from the candelabra and there were traces of wax candle grease on the carpet and on the floor of the hall. Outside the house on the lawn, I found a piece of candle in a "save all" which belonged to one branch of the candelabra. The previous night I saw a basket of eggs in the storeroom but in the morning, they were gone. I missed a coat and mackintosh and a silk handkerchief from the gun room. I also missed a toothpick stand from the dining room mantlepiece and three dozen knives, two carvers, one steel and a bread knife from the sideboard drawer. I was not disturbed in the night. I found marks on the dining room

windowsill which were such to have been made by a jemmy. The shutters of the dining room window were closed when I went to bed but in the morning, they were open.

A charge against John Smith of Warlingham of stealing four rabbit traps the property of Mr. Granville Leveson Gower was now proceeded with. PC Knight produced four rabbit traps which he found at Smith's Cottage at Warlingham. Three of the traps had the initials GLG on them and the gamekeeper identified them as being part of at least two dozen traps lost 18 months age.

All remanded until Friday

1882 July 5 Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser: Appearance Yesterday (Friday): The eight men were brought up again. More evidence was given on the recovery of stolen property and its identification. Evidence was also given by a railway porter at Caterham Junction Station about seeing the prisoner Darby on the morning 11 June at the station leaving on the 8.42 London train. He recognised Darby from the description given to him by either PC Knight or PC Brock. Further witnesses were called providing identification evidence of the prisoners.

All were committed for trial at the Surrey Assizes Guildford on 27th inst.

Surrey Assizes Guildford

1882 July 31: The Times: Burglary Surrey Assizes: Guildford Saturday. Eight men including John Smith of Whiteleaf in this county and seven others were indicted for burglary on June 10 last at the house of Mr John Young a magistrate at Coulsdon. This was a regular gang of burglars the headquarters of the gang being at the house of John Smith at Whiteleaf where all the prisoners were found a fortnight afterwards. It was thought though not proved that the dog had been drugged and entry forced with a jemmy and the dining room ransacked. There were marks of a golosh. The police a fortnight after the burglary went in great force to Smith's house at four o'clock in the morning and searched it and found all the men there. They also found a jemmy that which corresponded with the marks on the doors, which had been forced. There was also a golosh found which appears to have been worn over hob-nailed bots. Some of the stolen property was found on the person and in the house. Several bunches of skeleton keys were found. On one of the prisoners was found a revolver and in the house of another, bullets, which corresponded to the bore. A weapon found was like a life preserver with a short elastic handle and an iron head like that of a hammer. John Smith being asked how the men came to be at his house said he did not know how they came to be there. One of the men was found to live in Old Ford Road, London and his premises were searched, and the bullets found along with stolen property. The jury found Guilty, Darby, J Smith of Whiteleaf, Archer, G Jones and Lawrence. Acquitted were John Smith of London, Alfred Turner and White. The men were sentenced to 12 years penal servitude.

Presentation to the Police including two Surrey Constabulary officers

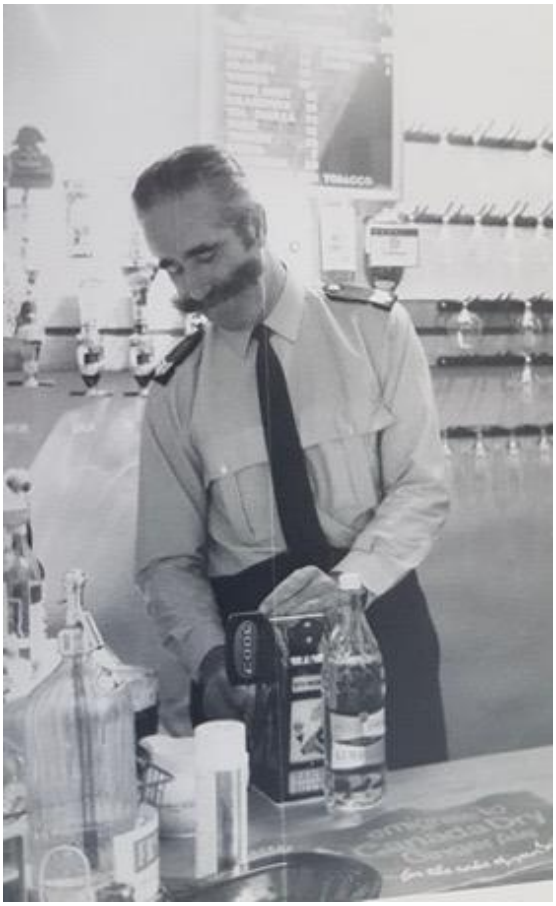
1882 September 5 Sydenham Times: Presentation to the Police: On Saturday the chairman of the Bench presented a sum of money to the officers who had taken part in the arrest of a gang of burglars at Whytleaf in the month of June last. Mr. Ederidge pointed out that the inhabitants of Caterham, Coulsdon and Whyteleaf after the conviction of the men and their being sentenced to 12 years penal servitude at the Guildford Assizes, thought they would like to mark in some special manner the conduct of the officers who had assisted in the capture, and having obtained permission from Sir Ian Henderson the chief commissioner, had subscribed together the sum of £48. The burglary at Mr. John Young's at Kenley was only one of a series of robberies that had taken place in the neighbourhood of Kenley during several weeks prior to the capture of the burglars and the inhabitants were very much pleased to think the police had succeeded in doing their duty so well. Mr. Eldridge went on to review the history of the capture and to commend the police for the steps they had taken to secure the arrest of the men they found in John Smith's house at Whyteleaf. He went on to read a list of the subscribers to the fund who had been limited to one guinea each. The £48 was to be distributed as follows: Chief Inspector Mason, Detective Sergeant Foster and Constable Knight who took the loaded revolver from one of the men, £10 10s each, Police Sergeant Moos £3, and £1.10s each to Constables, Court, Bock, Almond, Clements, Witt, Walkling, Collins of the W Division and constables Richardson and Bishop of the Surrey Constabulary. Mr. Eldridge then handed to money to Mr. Mason for distribution amid the applause of the court, even in the dock prisoners joined in the demonstration.

Ch Inspector Mason in returning thanks, thanked the subscribers and hoped the present would stimulate the police to do their duty on any future occasion. He was very pleased the police had the opportunity of capturing those eight men and hoped the sentence of 12 years penal servitude upon them would deter others from paying Croydon a visit for a considerable period (Applause)

1882 September 9: **The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser:** At Croydon bench a number of Metropolitan Police and Surrey Constabulary officers were presented with cash awards for their work in the **arrest of a gang** of burglars who committed their crimes at Whyteleafe. The money was a subscription from the residents of Caterham, Coulsdon and Whytleafe. After a trial at the Guildford assizes the gang were sentenced to 12 years penal servitude. There was a series of burglaries and officers of the Surrey Constabulary PC Richardson and Bishop were party to their detection and arrest.

Advanced driving course in 1973

WPC Hazel Lathwell, Ted Harrington Geoffrey Deer Police Sergeant Danny Shaw instructor

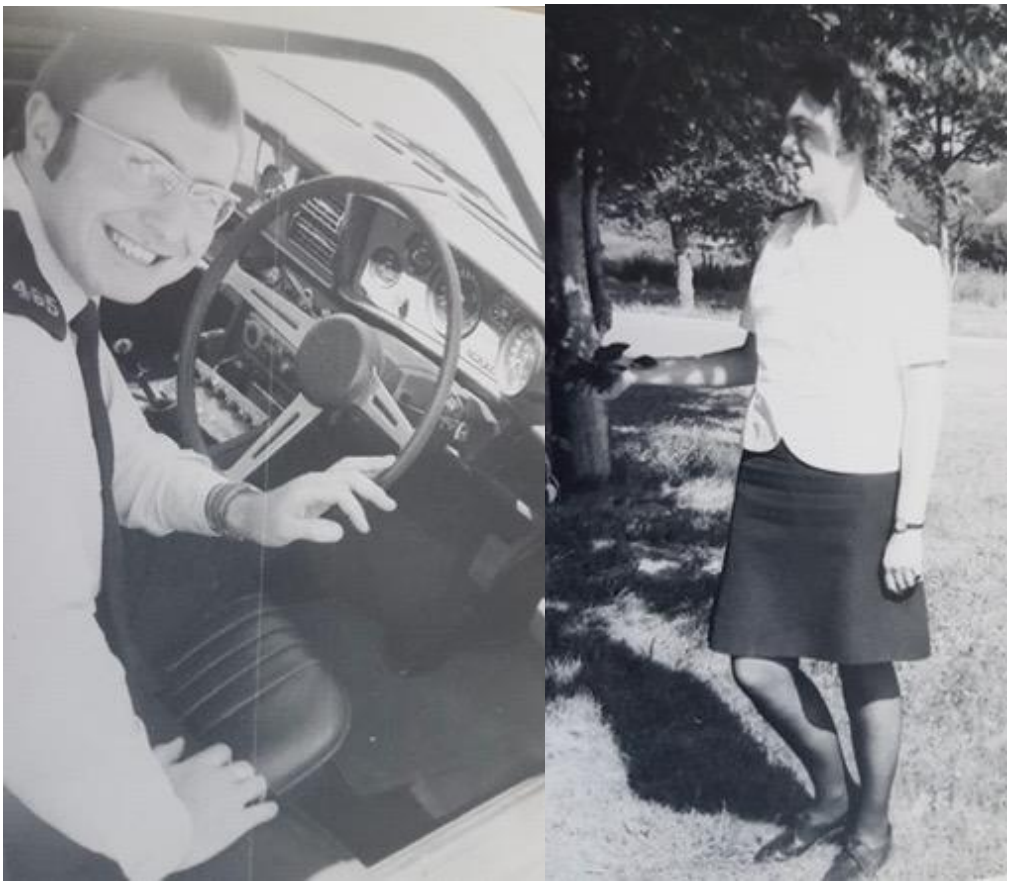


Police Sergeant Danny Shaw, Driving School

PC Ted Harrington

Hazel Lathwell, Ted Harrington and PC Geoff Deer

PC Geoff Deer



PC Geoff Deer and WPC Hazel Lathwell

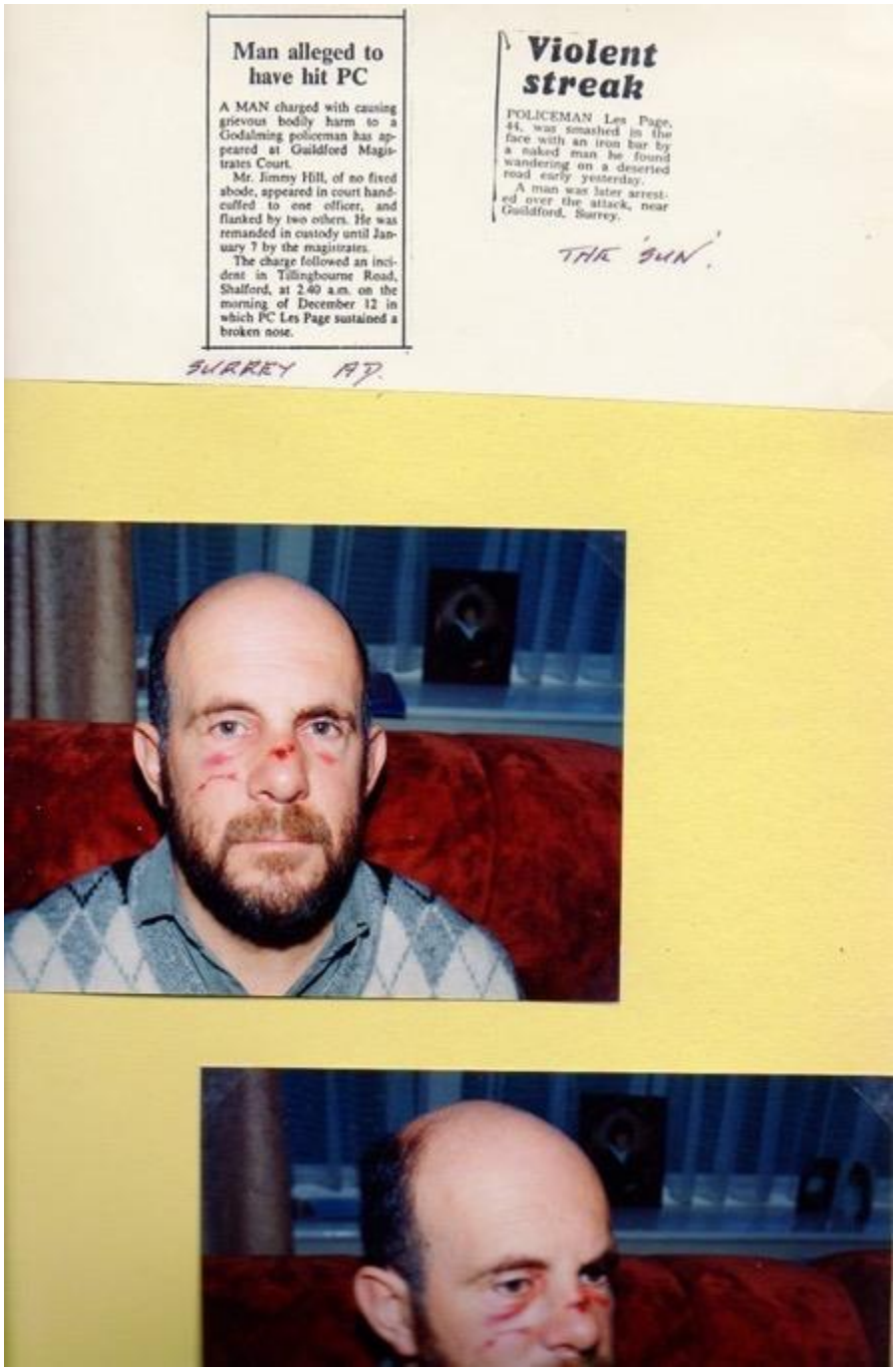
Geoff later transferred to Kent and retired as an Inspector and PC Harrington went to the Metropolitan Police and retired as a Sergeant.

cassidy and leigh ops:hero police dog blitz with handler mick bagley, after getting 40 stitches tackling martial arts expert.(pic doug seeburg)

PC Mick Bagley with police dog Blitz – attacked with a samurai sword early 1990s – photo seen on e-bay

Former PC and long-term Dog Handler Les Page has died

Left Stuart Craggs, Geoff Phillips, Les Page, Geoff Craggs in November 1987



Man alleged to have hit PC

A MAN charged with causing grievous bodily harm to a Godalming policeman has appeared at Guildford Magistrates Court.

Mr. Jimmy Hill, of no fixed abode, appeared in court handcuffed to one officer, and flanked by two others. He was remanded in custody until January 7 by the magistrates.

The charge followed an incident in Tillingbourne Road, Shalford, at 2.40 a.m. on the morning of December 12 in which PC Les Page sustained a broken nose.

SURREY AD.

Violent streak

POLICEMAN Les Page, 44, was smashed in the face with an iron bar by a naked man he found wandering on a deserted road early yesterday.

A man was later arrested over the attack, near Guildford, Surrey.

THE SUN

1986 Badly Beaten by an iron bar – nose broken. A charge of GBH

1987 at Mount Browne – acting sergeant

1990 Les Page and Chief Constable Brian Hayes

Les Page Pete Griffiths Clive Barham Nev Cast on the search Team early 1990s

1992 Long Service Medal Presentation from Lord Lieutenant

1995 Les Page as a member of the Search Team

Retirement July 1997

Les Page at the funeral of Den Blackman a retired dog handler November 2011 with Mrs Page and Mrs Martin

2011 with Roger Martin

Guards Depot Presentation to Inspector Edgeler 1899

1899 September 23: Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser: The Guard's Depot Annual dinner and smoking concert: **Presentation to ex-Inspector Edgeler**: A special

importance was given to the annual dinner and smoking concert at the Guards' Depot with a presentation to a soldier and ex-Inspector Edgeler who was the recipient of a fine desk. Many officers and senior NCOs attended, as did a number of civilians including Inspector Pullen and a substantial dinner was provided. Sergeant Major Mant said they had met together for a very special reason to present a testimonial to Ex-Inspector Edgeler who was leaving Caterham although he would continue to be a member of the canteen and it was hoped that he would be seen at future similar occasions.

The Guards' Depot was a very large item on Inspector Edgeler's duty, and it must have caused a great deal of trouble and thought to carry out his duties in a thorough manner. For himself he had always looked upon Inspector Edgeler as a garrison sergeant major for Caterham. They could always depend on Mr. Edgeler and the police attached to the district to assist them in every way. They had all seen how thoroughly his services were appreciated by the inhabitants of Caterham. They were glad to be able to show that evening that the non-commissioned officers of the Depot also recognised the able manner in which he had carried out his duties. (Applause) They all hoped that Mr. Edgeler would come and see them very often and would have a very enjoyable time after his 29 years' service in the Surrey Constabulary. (Loud applause)

Mr. Eddrup (a civilian) said it was always a very great pleasure indeed to show honour to those whom they greatly respected. (Hear, hear) It was needless for him to dilate on the good services of Ins Edgeler, his manly conduct and the ability which had characterised his career not only since he had been with them but before he came to Caterham. He has won the praise of all whom he has come in contact with, and they owed him a great debt of gratitude. Since he, the speaker, had been in Caterham it was a common remark how greatly the behaviour of the soldiers had improved (applause). Why was this? That evening's gathering showed it. There had been a healthy rivalry between the military and police to maintain good order (applause) and by the two working harmoniously together the present happy result had been attained. On behalf of the civilians, he hoped that the beautiful testimonial about to be presented to Mr. Edgeler might be handed down by him as an inspiration to his descendants that in future they might emulate the conduct and example shown by their ancestor. (Loud applause)

Major Frederick the commanding officer of the Depot, endorsed every word that had been said by the speakers. When the news first reached them that Inspector Edgeler was going to resign his office in the constabulary it was the unanimous wish of everyone in the Depot to make him some little present that in future days would bring back to his memory the old friends he had met. They in the Depot owed Mr. Edgeler and those under him a debt of gratitude for the help and assistance they had rendered them. He felt sure the same feeling of comradeship and helpfulness would continue in the future as it had in the past between the red and blue forces of Her Majesty in Caterham. (Applause) Inspector Edgeler in his position had tempered justice with mercy and firmness with discretion. More than that he could not say for anyone who held the high and responsible position Mr. Edgeler held to his own credit and to the advantage of everyone there. (Applause) The speech continued talking of Nelson and a blind eye to his telescope then the Major said that it remained for him to say goodbye in the name of the Depot

to Inspector Edgeler of the Surrey Constabulary but at the same time he grasped in the name of friendship the hand of Turner Edgeler and in the name of the Guards asked him to accept with every wish to his happiness and prosperity that small present. (Loud applause and musical honours).

Inspector Edgeler thanked them most heartily for the kind reception. He appreciated the present more than words can express because it came from a body of men who knew what duty was. Since he had been at Caterham he had he had the honour of serving under three commanding officers. What police duty there was to be done at the Barracks, he had done himself, personally and he always received courtesy from the officers. When he first came to Caterham the first officer he saw at the Depot was Quartermaster- Sergeant Wright and a good friend he had found him. (Loud applause) Then what with the officers and then the sergeants mess his first visit to the Depot left great impression on him (laughter). Some of the happiest hours of his life had been spent in the midst. (Applause) There had not been a single case of friction between the military and the police during the past five years (hear, hear) and from his experience taking the number of men in and out of the Depot it was the best conducted Depot in the Army. (Loud applause) After 29 years' service he was pleased to say the change afforded by his retirement had done him good. He expressed his sincerest gratitude to Major Frederick for his kind remarks and the presentation. Mr. Edgeler concluded amid loud applause "Let others say what they will, we have our opinions still of the good old Depot.)

The state of crime 1880

1880 July 3: The Chief Constable Captain Hastings presented his usual **abstract of the state of crime** and persons arrested during the quarter. There had been three offences against the person and two persons apprehended; five offences against property with violence, and one person apprehended; 17 offences against property without violence and 16 persons apprehended; three malicious offences against property and four persons apprehended; once case of forgery and offence against the currency and one person apprehended; 24 persons have been charged with offences triable by jury of whom 12 have been committed for trial and 12 discharged and 555 charged with offences punishable summarily by justices of whom 453 were summarily convicted and 102 discharged. [3]

1881 January 28: Surrey Sessions before Mr Hardman: James Davis 54, Phillip Tiller (Stiller above) 42, Ann Newbury 62 and Emma Moore 33 indicted for **stealing a writing desk**, a quantity of silver, wearing apparel and other articles, together with the sum of £30 the property of John Stroud Maber in his dwelling house and in a further count, indicted for receiving the said property well knowing it to have been stolen. Evidence was given by a number of

[3] Surrey Advertiser 3 July 1880

witnesses including John Bentley of the Surrey Constabulary who stated that on the morning of the 24 December the two men came upon the platform of the Woking Railway Station and booked for London by the 3am train. Tiller was carrying a large black bag and the constable having some suspicions about them asked several questions. He was told they lived at a village in the neighbourhood and were going up to town to visit some friends. He asked what they had in the bag and the prisoner opened it and showed the constable some bath chaps, which they said they were taking with them as a present. He was satisfied with that and did not make a further search and allowed the men to depart on the train.

Inspector Matthew Fox of the M Division (Metropolitan Police) said that the four prisoners had been under his observation for six weeks prior to the robbery. During the whole of the time both the men and the women were in the habit of frequenting a public house in Friar Street, Blackfriars Road, but he occasionally missed the men for a day or two. Late in the afternoon of the 23 December he saw the two male prisoners leave the public house and go to Waterloo Station where they took tickets for a journey down the line. He went to the station the next morning but found they had returned on a train arriving at 4am. On the 24th of the present month he caused all the prisoners to be arrested and their dwellings searched, and a large quantity of stolen property was found. Some of the property was from Woking and other burglaries. When going to the police station Newbury gave up 40 pawn tickets and when she was examined by the female searcher the foot of a silver flower stand which had formed part of the stolen property was found concealed under her armpit. The jury found all the prisoners guilty of robbery.

Mrs Donaldson of Westminster prison proved several convictions against Moore under various aliases dating back to 1867. Two previous convictions for burglary with sentences of 15 months and five years penal servitude were proved against Davis and it was stated by Inspector Fox that Tiller had refused to give his address or any particulars of his past life and had not been traced. The inspector knew Davis as a prolific burglar and during the present winter no less than 30 burglaries had been committed within a radius of 40 miles from London. Since the arrest of the prisoners no further case of burglary had been reported from the districts they had operated on. On the morning they were taken the two men had just returned from the preparation of an extensive robbery at Thorne in Kent, the whole of the property there stolen found at their lodgings.

Newbury was sentenced to 5 years, Moore to 7 years, Tiller to 10 years and Davis as the worst offender to 14 years penal servitude. The Chairman said that the grand jury had in the case of Inspector Fox highly commended him for the favourable consideration of the court for his conduct in bringing these four criminals to justice. The court had much pleasure in endorsing that recommendation and in endorsing that recommendation and in ordering him to receive a reward of £5.[4]

[4] 1881 January 28 Morning Post

Inspector Thomas Henry Glamorgan

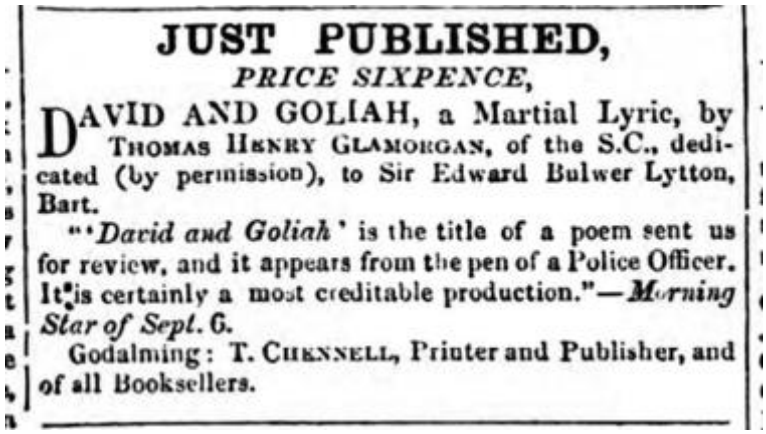
Born Bala North Wales 1816
Hants Constabulary PC and Sergeant
Surrey Constabulary Appointment 118 November 1851
PC and Inspector
Died in Service November 1858

Poet

1841 October 4: Morning Advertiser: Monthly Magazine Mr. TH Glamorgan: An article published in the magazine makes reference to work by Mr. TH Glamorgan, "some pleasing poetry in The Beautiful Shores of the calm of Windermere" and I lines written on the banks of the Dee near Curwen, North Wales.

Thomas Glamorgan who joined the Surrey Constabulary in 1851 was sent to Haslemere, Surrey at the beginning of August 1855 after the death of Inspector William Donaldson. He was to die in service in 1858 aged 42.

1856 October 4: West Surrey Times



JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE SIXPENCE,

DAVID AND GOLIAH, a Martial Lyric, by THOMAS HENRY GLAMORGAN, of the S.C., dedicated (by permission), to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart.

"'*David and Goliah*' is the title of a poem sent us for review, and it appears from the pen of a Police Officer. It is certainly a most creditable production."—*Morning Star of Sept. 6.*

Godalming: T. CHENNELL, Printer and Publisher, and of all Booksellers.

Unfortunately, the MORNING STAR is not available on newspaper sites

From Jenny Tuffs: Thomas Henry Glamorgen married Eliza Sellers 2 quarter 1844 at Southampton district.

George Glamorgan was born in 1844 and baptized 23 Nov 1845 Hartley Wintney Hants his parents were Thomas H and Eliza. He was born at Christchurch Hants.
1851 Living with parents at Basing Hants, father Police Constable
1861 Lodger with Thomas Tugwell at Gardeners Cottage Cranley , both gardeners
1871 George William is a man servant/ domestic servant at Cranleigh school, born Southampton (his younger sister Alice Elizabeth is also a servant at the school)

1875 About Sept he died Hambledon reg District Surrey and was buried 3 Sept 1875 at St Nicholas Cranleigh

Thomas Henry Glamorgan was born about 1845 Eletham Hants and baptized with his brother George on 23rd Nov 1845 at Hartley Wintney
1851 living with parents at Basing Hants
1861 He is a servant to Mary Eager, a widow in the village of Bramley, Surrey 1867 April Thos H Glamorgan joins the Post Office as a supply sorter in London (Post Office Appointment Book 1737-1969)
1871 at Lambeth Surrey a Thomas H Glamorgan single of correct age but born Lambeth is a boarder and a letter sorter.

1875 January he wrote a poem to Lord John Manners, Her Majesty's Postmaster General: "The locked-out Sorters of the General Post office." Full details can be found in chapter IX of 'A History of Postal Agitation from fifty years' by H G Swift on Google.
1881 Thomas H Glamorgan, single, correct age but now born Wales is a police Constable on the Railway in Yorkshire (Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway)
1891 He is still in York, single, Police Inspector retired born Basingstoke
1901 York single, living on own means born Basingstoke
1911 A lodger in York, single, a gentleman born Basingstoke.

He died in York, March 1912.

Police Stations in Farnham

March 2022 Robert Bartlett

With the formation of the Surrey Constabulary in 1851 came the requirement for police station and cells and it is likely that around this time the cage in the Castle Street would have been closed

In 1851 county constabulary police stations were established in Bagshot, Chertsey, Dorking and **Farnham** with new stations built at Egham, Godstone, Guildford, Haslemere, Hersham, Leatherhead, and Reigate. The original station at Chertsey was sold because of its poor condition and a new one built. Five superintendents were stationed at Reigate, Dorking, Godalming, Farnham and Headquarters. This seems to indicate that the police station that existed in Farnham was suitable for use by the new force; at least it lasted for over 30 years.

The first police station was in Bear Lane, Farnham built sometime after 1846 and was closed by 1888 when a new station was opened in Union Road. This building served until July 1963 when it became the magistrate's court and the police moved to the grand building in

Longbridge. The severe cuts of the policing budget for Surrey in the early part of the 21st century led to the sale of most of the police stations in the county, including Farnham.

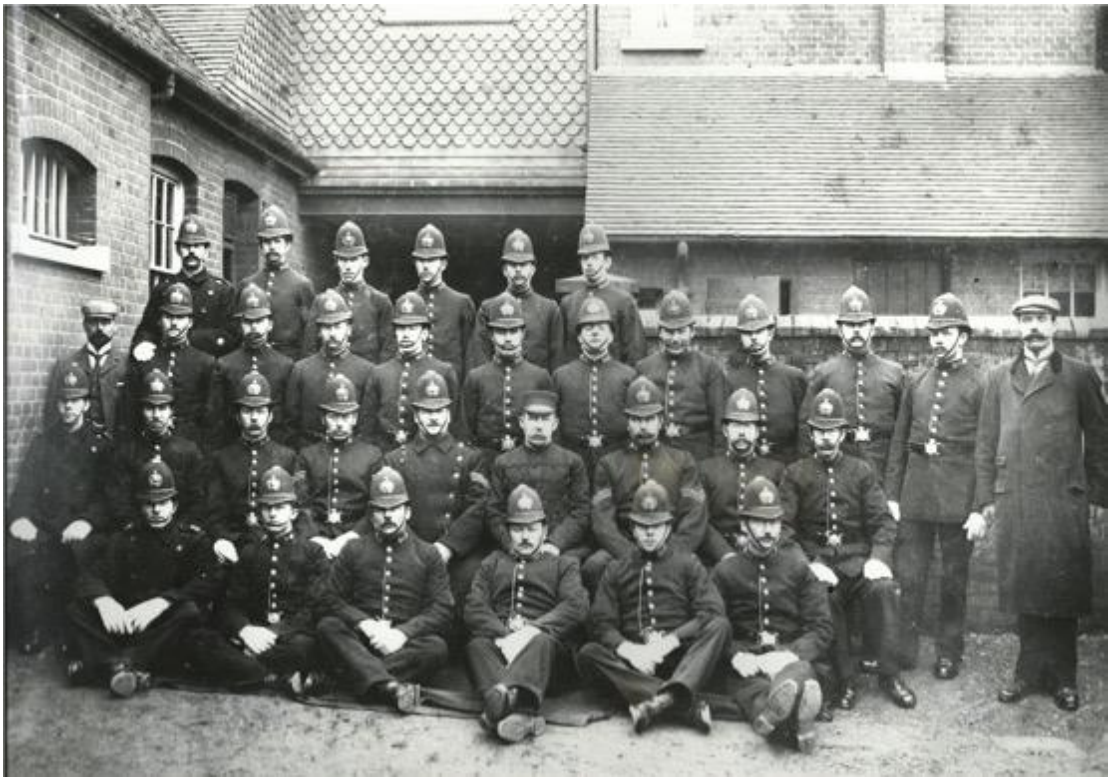
The second police station in Farnham was opened in the summer of 1889 during the time Superintendent Pike was in charge. He lived with his family at the police station where there was a second house for a constable. The commissioning of the new building is anticipated in a brief item in the West Surrey Times.

1889 June 8 West Surrey Times: The new building which is to be the **headquarters of the Farnham Division** of the Surrey Constabulary is now fast approaching completion, and it is confidently hoped that the townspeople may see the respected superintendent Mr. Pike installed there by the end of the present month or the beginning of July. There has been considerable difference of opinion as to the suitability of the site, but on reflection it must be seen that there are many advantages in not having the police station in the very centre of the town, as it allows the force to carry out its duties without the assembling of a large crowd on each occasion. The building when completed will undoubtedly be one of the finest – if not *the* finest -police stations in this part of the county of Surrey. It is in the gable style and all the lower part is built in a very strong and attractive red bricks whilst the upper parts are covered with weather-tiles, which add not a little to the artistic appearance of the station. The office window is nearly in the centre of the front of the building, whilst the porch lies on the right-hand side, and a large entrance and officer's court is on the other side. In fact, the whole façade looking on the street is more than usually imposing character and a decided credit to the architect.

The inside consists of Superintendent Pike's apartments and a large and airy office in which special benches (courts) will be held. There are four cells of regulation size and an association cell. All are built so strongly as will baffle the attempts at escape by the most experienced "gaolbird," the walls being from 14 to 18 inches in thickness. The whole building it must be added, is built with Portland cement, and finished off in an excellent style. Each cell is connected with an indicator near the office by the electric bell. The exercise ground is 60 feet by 14 in dimensions. There is a large and well-situated garden at the rear of the premises and at the side, opening from the officers' court, are the stable and coach house fitted with all the latest improvements. There are also apartments for one constable on the left-hand side of the officer's court. The frontage of the road is 90 feet in length. Messrs Thompsett and Kingham are the contractors.

The room above the central arch of what was once the police station in Union Road that became the magistrate's court

Up for sale



Members of Farnham Division probably at the turn of the 20th century

1963 this fine building was opened just off the town centre

December 2014 a further blow to the Surrey Police along with environmental vandalism

Extract from Cranleigh (Cranley) Section[5]

Surrey Constabulary

Additional newspaper research undertaken by Henry Pelham

This is not a full history of policing in Cranleigh more a collection of "chance survivals", of snippets from newspapers and from those that policed this section of the Surrey Constabulary.

Cranleigh Section of the Surrey Constabulary probably since its inception, were responsible for policing the large rural area centred on Cranleigh but included the villages of Ewhurst, Ellens Green, Alfold, Dunsfold, and Shamley Green and included parts of the Surrey Hills including Pitch Hill.

During some periods an inspector was based at Cranleigh police station, other times it was a sergeant and in more modern days two sergeants with the inspector based at Godalming. In the "good old days" there were village constables living at Alfold, Dunsfold, Ewhurst and Shamley Green with a small number living in Cranleigh. There was a close working relationship with the Shere Section which Cranleigh sergeants covered when the Shere sergeant was off duty. The police stations at Cranleigh and Shere were closed and sold in the early 21st century, with the numbers of rural officers reduced.

1852 December 9: Morning Advertiser: Surrey Sessions: **Highway Robbery**: Extraordinary Case. Harvey Stennning was indicted for stealing at Dunsfold, in the county, a watch from the person of George Welland on the Queen's Highway. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor, an aged man, that on the night of 11th November last year, he was turned out of a public house at Dunsfold and followed by some men. He had at the time his watch and about

[5] From www.surrey-constabulary.com with additional material from https://www.cranleighmagazine.co.uk/joy-of-cranleigh-buildings-with-a-story-february-2020/

18s in his possession. He found himself the following morning in a straw yard near Dunsfold Common minus his watch and money.

Information was given to the police, and about six weeks ago the watch was traced to the possession of a lad named Betts, a labourer at Nash, Buckinghamshire, the latter proved he had purchased it from a man named Franks who then proved he had won it in a raffle, having been put up by the prisoner at a public house in Nash. Evidence was given that the old man left the public house with the prisoner, a man named Mitchell and some others, which, with the watch being traced to his possession caused suspicion to fall on him.

Superintendent Fletcher of the Surrey Constabulary,[6] said having received information respecting the watch, he went to Nash and received it from the witness Betts. The prisoner was afterwards brought to the station house at Godalming where he made a statement to a constable that he had it from Mitchell. Superintendent Fletcher said he did not hear him make this statement, but he was told by the constable what was said. The constable being in court could say what was said.

Micaiah Read, Constable No13, said the prisoner came to his house about 5 o'clock on the morning of 18th and knocked him up just after he had come off duty He got out of bed and asked what he wanted, he replied that he was not going to be told any more about the old man's watch. He would clear it up at once and intended to give himself into custody. The witness got dressed and the prisoner made a statement to him. He said "I and Mitchell followed the prosecutor out of the public house and made him stand some more beer at another house. The old man became quarrelsome, and we told him to treat us with more. A policeman came up and asked if we did not take the old man away, he would take him to the station house. We went away towards the common, when we proposed to rob him, having seen his watch and money. Mitchell robbed him and threw the bag over some furze. After that we took him to a straw house and left him.

Mitchell, knowing I was going to Nash gave me the watch to make away with and I raffled it for 15s. and James Bott had a spree with the money".

Read was asked why his evidence was not in the depositions and was he examined before the magistrates. He replied he was not as after he told Superintendent Fletcher about it, he was told he would not let him go before the magistrates as he was not wanted, and he would not be heard. The Chairman said this was extraordinary with a witness with such material evidence.

[6] Charles Fletcher at one time a member of the Surrey Constabulary, had a curious career as a police officer. A man of ambition which is evidenced by his movement between police forces as he climbed to the rank of a superintendent in a rural constabulary. As was almost the norm he suffered family tragedies during his service which ended in Surrey when he was charged with desertion and fraud in 1855. What all that was about is lost to time. Yet another superintendent whose career ends in ignominy, forcing him to leave the county and probably join the Metropolitan Police, again, as a constable.

Henry Mitchell was called saying he was a labourer at Dunsfold, and recollected the old man being turned out of the public house for misconduct. He left Stenning, the prisoner, and the prosecutor together and denied all knowledge of the watch or money.

Mr Carnock, who was appearing for the prisoner addressed the jury, contending that if it were true that Read had told Superintendent Fletcher the story he told that day, respecting the prisoner's statement, and he had refused to allow him to give evidence to that effect before the magistrates, the superintendent ought not to remain in the force another hour. In his opinion, Mr Fletcher either did not believe Read or such a statement was not made at all, such appeared to be the fact, for Mr Fletcher had actually brought Mitchell, the man implicated by the prisoner as a witness, which must be obvious to the jury, that the prisoner could not have made such a statement, Mr Fletcher explained, that Read did tell him what the prisoner had said but the Bench did not require him. The Chairman in summing up stated he believed Read had stated the truth and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, the prisoner being sentenced to six months hard labour at Wandsworth.

1856 July 5 West Surrey Times: Burglary: George Puttock was brought up on a charge of burglary. Harriett, wife of John Luff, labourer of Waterbridge, Cranley deposed that on Wednesday evening she went out to work and when she came back at half past twelve, she found two quaries (?) broken in the window which she fastened before leaving home. She missed a piece of bacon, about half a loaf of bread and a little box which contained 3s worth of copper money. The box produced was the one she lost.

PC W Bridger No22 stated that on Wednesday 25 he received information of this robbery. On Friday he went to the boy whom he found on the road and asked him who he saw going into the Luff's house; he said he saw a man with white trowsers and a black hat go to the house and break a window open and steal some clothes. Witness told him he had better speak the truth and tell him how his hand was cut. He replied, "You will not put me in prison if I give you the money box, will you?" Witness told him it was the money box he wanted, and he said he would go with him to fetch it. Witness went with him as they were going prisoner burst out crying and said, "I broke the window myself and cut my hand as I was doing it." He also said he found the box in the hedge and it only had 1¼d in it; someone he said had been to it and taken something out of it. He further said he bought some marbles etc., with the money. He said no one else had any hand in it and his parents will flog him well if they ?? Sentenced to two months hard labour.

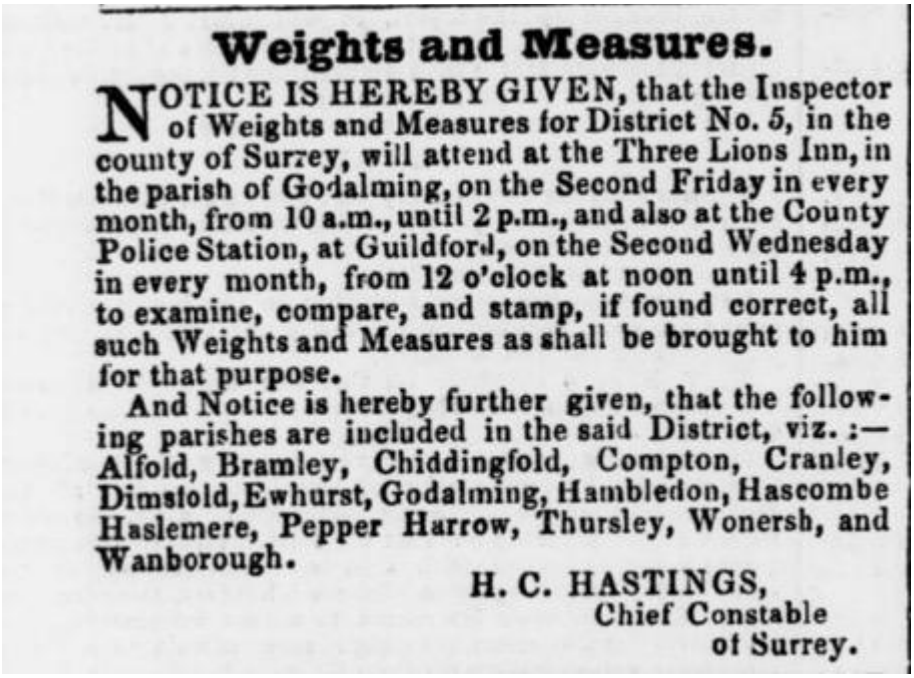
1856 August 2 West Surrey Times: David Edwards, farmer, at Cranley was brought up on warrant by PC Crisp charged with **using threatening language** towards George Davis a groom at Ockley. Complainant deposed he was in bodily fear from the prisoner's threats and the magistrates ordered the prisoner to find bail in the sum of £25 and himself in £25 to keep the peace for six months; bail being procured the prisoner was liberated.

1857 June 2 Sussex Advertiser: Cranley: Assault case: On Thursday last a woman named Rhoda Smith stated to belong to the gypsy fraternity brought up in custody at the Magistrates'

Clerk's Office at Guildford charged with assaulting Mary Ann Winson a wife of a labourer living in this parish on 23 December 1854 after which the defendant left the neighbourhood. She was recently arrested on warrant by PC Stemp. Found guilty she was bound over to keep the peace for six months with 5 shillings costs. The money was immediately paid.

1857 June 13 West Surrey Times: Henry Rowland of Cranley, charged with having a **7lb weight** which was light. The case was proved by Surrey Constabulary Superintendent Parr (Ed: All superintendents were weights and measures inspectors, a part of the costs balance when the new police force was formed. Police undertake the role and the costs met within the police budget saved on employing separate inspectors).

1857 July 7 Sussex Advertiser Weights and Measures



Weights and Measures.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inspector of Weights and Measures for District No. 5, in the county of Surrey, will attend at the Three Lions Inn, in the parish of Godalming, on the Second Friday in every month, from 10 a.m., until 2 p.m., and also at the County Police Station, at Guildford, on the Second Wednesday in every month, from 12 o'clock at noon until 4 p.m., to examine, compare, and stamp, if found correct, all such Weights and Measures as shall be brought to him for that purpose.

And Notice is hereby further given, that the following parishes are included in the said District, viz. :— Alfold, Bramley, Chiddingfold, Compton, Cranley, Dimsfold, Ewhurst, Godalming, Hambledon, Hascombe Haslemere, Pepper Harrow, Thursley, Wonersh, and Wanborough.

H. C. HASTINGS,
Chief Constable
of Surrey.

1857 August 22: Sussex Agricultural Express & West Surrey Times: Charge of **Robbery**: Ruth Tubbs was charged with stealing a chemise and a piece of linen the property of Matilda Gibson the wife of a blacksmith's labourer. The two shared lodgings. Gibson missed her clothing from her box and Inspector Glamorgan was informed. He went to the lodgings where he saw the prisoner with her box which was searched, and Gibson's chemise identified. The prisoner said she did not steal the chemise and it must have got into her box by accident being sent to her by mistake with the clean linen. The bench acquitted the prisoner

1857 September 12: West Surrey Times: County Police Business: Town Hall: **Vagrancy:** Edward Bennett was charged with having on the 6th inst., been found without any visible means of subsistence on lands the property of Mr. Holden at Cranley. PC Durman gave evidence of finding the prisoner and of receiving frequent complaints against the prisoner. Prisoner said he was a native of Cranley and frequently worked for Mr. Holden. At such times he had always slept where he was found and did not know it was wrong in doing so again. Discharged with a caution.

1858 January 2 West Surrey Times: Henry Rowland of Cranley was again found to have a **deficient weight** used in the warehouse. As this was a second offence, he was fined £2 including expenses. Mr. Inspector Parr proved the case.

1858 March 27 West Surrey Times: Assault at Cranley: Mary Ann Boyce was charged with assaulting Ann Tugwell aged 9 at Cranley. (Some form of neighbourly dispute ending in the child being hit.) The girl was inconsolable in court and so the case was adjourned for two weeks.

1858 May 1: PC45 John Atkins was born at Warlingham in Surrey in 1833 moving by 1841 with his family to Jolliffe Row, Merstham. The 1851 Census has him still living there working in the nearby chalk pits as a labourer. He married in 1854 Elizabeth Harbour aged only 19 yet already a widow, her husband dying of TB the previous year.

Joining the Surrey Constabulary on 1 May 1858 John was posted to Dunsfold moving in April 1860 to Compton where five years later he was promoted sergeant, one of the first to hold that rank in the county. In 1878 the family was moved to Frimley. John could not escape what seemed to be the policeman's curse of drink receiving a reprimand for drunkenness in February 1865 a couple of months after his promotion to sergeant. Retiring from Frimley in 1881 with 23 years' service and a pension which was roughly equivalent to that received as a wage by pit labourers.

1858 June 19 West Surrey Times: Guildford County Bench: John Stemp, Henry Street and William Bennett were summoned for having on the 26ult., been **drunk and disorderly** in Cranley. Stemp did not appear. Inspector Glamorgan said he was on duty in the village at half past three in the morning when he heard a great disturbance near the Onslow Arms. He saw the three men dancing and shouting in front of the house. He advised them to go home but they paraded the street for upward of an hour afterwards. They were very drunk. Fined 5s each and expenses. (It would seem they were not arrested which is not surprising there being three drunks and one police officer many miles from any help. Possibly the modern practice of retrospective arrests was sensibly used which is possible if you know who they are!)

1858 November 23 Sussex Advertiser: **Deaths: Glamorgan** November 15 at Paddington, London Mr. T H Glamorgan (Inspector Surrey Constabulary) late of Cranley died aged 43 years

1858 November 23: Cranley: The late Inspector Glamorgan: Thomas Henry Glamorgan late Inspector of Police in the parish of Cranley died in London on the 25th inst. The deceased was a highly efficient police officer having had 18 years' experience in such duties, nearly eight years of which he was a member of the Surrey Constabulary. His good conduct and vigilance during that time not only gained him the approbation of his superiors but made him alike respected by his brother officers and the public generally in the different parishes in which he had been stationed. Mr Glamorgan was appointed to the office he held at the time of his

death in August 1855 he being the successor to the unfortunate Inspector Donaldson whom he succeeded at Haslemere. Mr Glamorgan had been in a feeble state of health for the past two or three months and suffered from diseases of the lungs. He was attended in the early part of his illness Mr Albert Napper surgeon of this parish but about a month ago was removed to hospital in Paddington where he expired on Monday night.

The deceased was a native of Wales and was born in Balla in Canarvonshire; his friends being in very good circumstances he received the advantage of an excellent education being intended for the medical profession, but unforeseen circumstances interfered with the arrangements. He was a poet of some considerable talent and published some of his poems at Lymington in Hampshire and more recently at Haslemere. Many in the neighbourhood will doubtless recollect his "David and Goliath." His thread of life was loosened at the comparatively early age of 43. He leaves a widow and five young children to deplore their heavy loss.[7]

(Note: Inspector Glamorgan the poet succeeded Inspector Donaldson the artist at Haslemere in August 1855.[8] Another example that the men of the early police forces were not ignoramuses but often men of sensitivity with skills and talents not credited by or recovering from, the slurs of novelists.)

1858 November 27 West Surrey Times: Cranley: The late Inspector Glamorgan: Mr Thomas Henry Glamorgan: Almost identical report to the above but an additional comment on his poetry. "His contribution to this journal during his residence at Haslemere were very frequent. Among the noticeable pieces were the "lines on the Devils Punch Bowl" at Hindhead which in addition to the intrinsic merit of the composition became very popular from its local character."

Alice and Walter Glamorgan moved to Oregon, USA, in about 1903

Further information on Inspector Thomas Henry Glamorgan: He does not appear in the 1841 census, however, in 1851, he was living with his wife, Eliza, and four of their children, George age 6, Thomas 4, Walter 2 and Arthur 8 months, in The Old Workhouse, Basing, and his occupation is given as Police Constable. Ten years later, his widow is living 'in the village' at Cranleigh, with Walter, Arthur, and a daughter Fanny Elizabeth, who was born in 1855. Eliza appears to run a soup kitchen. By 1871 all the boys had left home (They have not been traced even though their surname is unusual) Eliza is living in Bedlam Lane, Cranleigh and is 'charing &c'. Hers is the only death that is positively traced, 18 August 1903 in the infirmary of Guildford Workhouse.

1859 February 5 West Surrey Times: County Bench, Saturday January 29: **Drunkenness:** George Sparkes a well dressed young man was charged with being drunk and disorderly on the 20 January at Cranley. Inspector Moore saw the defendant in Cranley and he was very drunk

[7] 1858 November 23 Sussex Advertiser and Surrey Gazette
[8] Sussex Advertiser 23rd November 1858

and abusive to the inhabitants, kicking over and breaking and earthenware tea-pot. The inspector remonstrated with him but was told to mind his own business. Moore saw the defendant leave Onslow Arms at four the following morning so drunk he was unable to walk or stand. PC Saxbee corroborated the evidence. Fined 5s with no costs.

1859 February 5 West Surrey Times: **County Bench,** Saturday January 29**: Disorderly House:** Frederick Ansell keeper of a beer house at Cranley was charged with having knowingly permitted drunkenness and disorderly conduct in his house on the 20th ult. Inspector Moore stated that on Thursday 20th the defendant kept his house open from 11 0'clock till a quarter to two the following morning. The present case having resulted from the previous one involving Sparkes. The Bench adjudged defendant to pay the sum of 12s expenses only.

1859 May 21: West Surrey Times: Violent Assault on Police: Elias and Amos Gibbs charged with assaulting the police in the discharge of their duty at Cranley. PC Samuel Monk said that on Sunday afternoon in company with PC Stephen Hillyer they went to Ifold Farm, Cranley where they found Amos Gibbs in a tent and Elias Gibbs in a cart. Whilst taking Amos prisoner a large dog was set on them by Elias. Elias armed himself with a piece of iron and incited the prisoner to do something to the policeman. Amos took up a large sake and threatened to kill Monk if he touched him. The constable succeeded in taking the stick from him before he could make a strike at him. Amos then ran away, and Monk followed him and eventually captured him taking him into custody. He resisted very much so as to necessitate the putting on of handcuffs. He kicked the policeman several times and made attempts to bite him.

PC 74 Stephen Hillyer stationed at Ewhurst said he went with PC Monk to remove the prisoner from the tent when Elias at once took the piece of iron produced, from the cart and struck at him three times. Elias ran off but was caught by PC Hillyer. The prisoner then took up a large piece of wood and knocked him down with it. He then got up and took the prisoner into custody.

Police evidence was supported by Mr. Henry Taylor of Ifold Farm. Fined £4 and £1.7s costs or in default one calendar month's imprisonment at Wandsworth House of Correction. The prisoners being unable to pay the amount were removed to custody.

1861 November 2: West Surrey Times: Guildford County Bench. **A Disorderly Street** - George Street, a man of respectable appearance was charged with being drunk and disorderly at Cranley on 19th October between 12 and 1 o'clock. PC Chapman proved the charge, and the defendant was fined 5s.

1861 December 14: West Surrey Times: Guildford: Emily Lassan, a cook in the employ of Mr A Napper of Cranley was charged with **stealing a quantity of provisions**, including bacon, half a large cake, half a dozen small pies, and other articles of food, numbering about thirty in all, from the house of her master, and David Lassan, her father was charged with receiving the same knowing them to have been stolen. Mrs Napper deposed that in consequence of suspicions she entertained she went to the larder on Thursday morning and missed several articles. The pies produced along with other items produced were her property.

PC Chapman deposed: On Thursday morning, I saw the male prisoner going towards his home with a bundle on his back. I asked him what he had got there, and he replied it was his daughter's dirty clothes which her had brought from Mrs Napper's. I felt the bundle and said, "you have got something here besides clothes" and he said, "Not that I know of," he was unwilling that I should undo the bundle. I thereupon took him to my residence and opened the bundle, finding the cakes, pies etc produced. Cross examined by the male prisoner: You said that that was not proper place to open the bundle, but I did not hear you say that you could search me if I went to your house.

Inspector John Henry Law deposed: On the 6th inst., I searched the male prisoner's house and found the bacon, produced. I went to Mr Napper's house and apprehended the other prisoner. I told her the charge, and that the articles had been found in the possession of her father. She admitted having given them to him, and said she thought there was no harm in doing so. The female prisoner said her father was innocent as he did not know what was in the bundle, nor did he know where she got the bacon. Both prisoners were committed for trial.

1862 September 6 West Surrey Times: Lewis Williams was charged with **hawking goods** for sale without a license at Cranley this morning. Inspector Crisp said about half past 11 o'clock found the prisoner in Cranley offering earthenware for sale and admitted he had no license as it had expired. Fined £2 10s a month to pay or three week's imprisonment.

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

1862 October 25: West Surrey Times - Guildford County Bench - Edward Barrett was charged as follows. PC Chapman deposed that on 17inst he saw the defendant in an unoccupied building at Joy Farm, Cranley, at one o'clock in the morning. **He was asleep** and when the witness asked him why he was there he replied that he had only gone into the building to sleep. He was sentenced to seven day's hard labour.

1862 October 25 West Surrey Times: James Fuller was charged kept his house at Cranley open for the **sale of beer** during illegal hours. PC 77 Hoare deposed that on Sunday 12 inst., he watched the defendant's house from half past ten o'clock till twenty past eleven in the morning and saw three people come from the house. He entered the house at twenty-five minutes past eleven o'clock and saw four people there with several mugs on the table. The officer was in plain clothes. There was disagreement over the sale of beer and the timing, and the case was dismissed.

1862 December 27 West Surrey Times: Edward Stone a grocer of Cranley Common was charged with **stealing two gallons of brandy and two quarts of cloves** from the Greyhound. Inspector Crisp in evidence said he apprehended the prisoner and said "Well Mr. Stone I hear you have got yourself into trouble" and he replied, "Yes I have, and I am very sorry for it." Stone then produced some rum and cloves and offered to pay anything Mr. Fuller the innkeeper anything he required. He had been drunk and on the following day he immediately went and offered to pay. The prisoner pleaded not guilty and was committed for trial.

1863 March 7 West Surrey Times: James Fuller applied for the **renewal of the license** for the Greyhound at Cranley. Superintendent Parr said the house had not been properly conducted since it had been in the hands of Fuller harbouring persons of bad character and suffering improper conduct to take place. Fuller had been given notice to quit in a fortnight and the license was suspended until 21st inst.

1863 June 20 West Surrey Times: Rebecca Muggeridge was charged with **stealing** towels, knives and forks the property of Rebecca Fuller of Cranley. Some of the property was recovered by Fuller from the prisoner's house in Ewhurst. PC Wardell went to the prisoner's house and received some property which he produced to the court. He arrested the prisoner who admitted the theft. Sentenced to twenty-one days hard labour.

1863 July 18 West Surrey Times**: Brass stealing at Cranleigh:** Samuel Shayres was charged with stealing three pieces of brass at Cranleigh about 12 months ago. The loss was worth 4s 6d and were portions of a harness. Inspector Crisp found the brass and produced it to the court. The prisoner had since served time in Petworth prison for housebreaking. Pleaded guilty sentenced to three months hard labour.

1865 February 18 Surrey Advertiser: **Stealing turnips**: George Williams, John Neal and Tom Brown were charged with stealing from Rye Farm, Cranley swedes they pulled from the ground. When approached Williams dropped them. The prisoners all had money in their possession. Sentenced 14 days hard labour. (Mentions turnips but says swedes stolen!)

1865 February 25 Surrey Advertiser **Cranley: A Pair of Buffers**: Isaac Bennett and George Joyce were charged with fighting. PC Legg saw them at half past twelve at night when he ordered them away. There was a crowd of 30 or 40 round them. Deputy Chief Constable Parr said Bennett had been charged before with a similar offence. Bennet was ordered to pay 15s expenses and Joyce 5s.

1865 February 25 Surrey Advertiser **Cranley:** William Taylor was charged with **stealing a pair of boots** the property of Rev., JH Sapte of Cranley. Inspector Hibberd of Cranley said he found the prisoner in bed at a lodging house in Horsham and was told by him that he had sold the boots to a costermonger from whom the inspector recovered them. Remanded. Later reported he was a young lad and was sent to the House of Correction for six weeks.

1865 April 15: Alleged Robbery: On Thursday three men were brought up at the Magistrate's office, Guildford on a charge of stealing a quantity of timber the property of Mr Elliott of Cranley from the Shalford wharf. They were remanded.[9]

1865 August 12 Surrey Advertiser: **Sleeping under a faggot stack**: Emily Stemp was charged with vagrancy by PC West who found her at half past twelve, am, in Cranley near a faggot. She has no visible means of subsistence and did not give a good account of herself. Sent to gaol for seven days.

1865 December 9: Dorking Petty Sessions: Obstructing the highway: Charles Dance of Ewhurst was charged with leaving his wagon and causing an obstruction on the road. Fined 5s and 14s expenses.[10]

1866 June 25 Surrey Advertiser**: Alleged obstruction**: Alexander Luffden a respectable looking person summoned for causing an obstruction on the high road at Cranley on 19th June. Inspector Hibberd gave evidence and Luffden was discharged with a caution.

1867 January 19 Surrey Advertiser**: Cranley unusual theft:** Inspector Hibberd was involved in a case where cake and stout were taken by a married man and two boys. Bound over to appear at a later court.

1870 September 10 West Surrey Times**: Stealing a goose at Cranleigh**: William sink, a young man and evidently a tramp charged with stealing a goose the property of Henry Warren of Cranleigh. The prisoner was seen to stone the gooses pick it up and take it away. A police constable proved apprehending the prisoner and a statement from the prisoner that the deed was done due to the pressure of hunger. Sentenced 21 days imprisonment with hard labour.

1870 December 31 Surrey Advertiser**: Hungry and cold Labourer:** James Hay, labourer was charged with stealing a coat and two dinners the property of James Eggleton at Cranleigh on the 19th inst. Police Sergeant Lambert stated he had apprehended the prisoner on the same day as the theft and found the coat on him, but he had eaten the dinners. Sentenced to six weeks imprisonment with hard labour.

1872 January 20 Surrey Advertiser**: A dangerous game**: Albert Puttock and Thomas Ede were summoned for obstructing the highway at Cranleigh on the 26 December when they unhung three gates and threw them in the road. Deputy Chief Constable Barker said great complaints had been received. Fined £1 each or 14 days imprisonment.

1872 June 22 Surrey Advertiser**: Stealing a bag Cranleigh**: Sarah Wills 17 was charged with stealing a bag containing two shillings and a halfpenny the property of Mary Boxall at Cranleigh. The money was taken at a club dinner and the prisoner admitted the theft to

[9] 1865 April 15 Surrey Advertiser
[10] 1865 December 9 Surrey Advertiser

Policeman Higginson and told him where she had thrown the bag. Sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

1872 September 14: Surrey Advertiser**: Change of police officers**: At the beginning of September Inspector Alfred Bungard was removed to the district of Chertsey where he now ranks as superintendent. During the seven years Mr. Bungard has resided at Leatherhead he has succeeded in gaining the esteem and respect of all classes of the inhabitants. Chertsey is to be congratulated on the appointment of an officer who not only thoroughly understands his duties bust uses a wise discretion in their discharge. **Sergeant George Lambert** late of Cranleigh has been appointed inspector at Leatherhead and we have no doubt will do his best to deserve as good an opinion as his predecessor leaves behind him.

1873 March 8 Surrey Advertiser**: Narrow escape – drunk or not**: William Bennett of Ewhurst was summoned for being drunk on the highway while in charge of a horse and cart. Sergeant Wood said on the 22 of February saw the defendant on the road from Cranleigh to Ewhurst. His cart was in the ditch and the defendant was so drunk he was unable to take care of himself or his horse and cart. Fines 10s with 18s costs.

1873 October 4: Surrey Advertiser**: Furious driving:** William Southam of Cranleigh was summoned for furious driving in the High Street. Policeman Saunders said about quarter to four on Saturday 20th inst., saw the defendant in the High Street with a pony and gig. He was stopped and advised not to drive that way. He slashed the whip on the pony and galloped off again. Persons on the street had to run away to prevent being run over. He said he had paid the toll and could do as he liked. He refused his name and address and so was taken to the station. Mr. Superintendent Law said the defendant was certainly excited by drink at the time and said he had been showing off the pony. The Chairman said the defendant did not take the caution of the police and defied the bylaws of the town. Fined 30s including costs and repetition of the offence would probably be visited with imprisonment. (Most likely took place in Guildford)

1874 October 3: West Surrey Times**: Stealing a prong**: Alfred Stemp a boy of 15 years was brought on remand charged with stealing a prong the property of Edward Friar, of Withy Bush, Cranleigh on the 17th inst. The boy was apprehended and showed Sergeant Woods a hedge where the prong was hidden. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment. His mother said she thought he was not quite right, but the magistrates appeared not to hear what she had said.

1874 December 26 Surrey Advertiser**: Threatening to shoot wife**: Henry Bartlett was charged on remand with threatening to shoot his wife Emily at Cranleigh on the 11th inst. The defendant came home at midnight on Saturday night and was refused admission by his wife causing hm to threaten to shoot everyone in the house. This was not the first time such threats had been made. They were married on the 16 October and second night after he gave her two black eyes. Following a disturbance Mrs Bartlett's brother removed him from the house when he had a knife in his hand. The following night he came again with a revolver in his hand. He had never seen his sister drunk. Sergeant Wood took the prisoner into custody and on being charged said

he was sorry he had not shot two or three of them. The Bench ordered the prisoner to enter into his own recognizances in the sum of £20 to keep the peace for one year on his promise to leave this part of the country and not go near his wife again.

1875 April 24 Surrey Advertiser**: An inveterate drunkard**: Isaac Bennett of Cranleigh was charged with being drunk at the Railway Hotel, Guildford. Sergeant Woods was called to the inn and had difficulty removing Bennett. This was his thirteenth time before the Bench and was fined £1.

1877 February 6: Sussex Agricultural Express**: Stealing tools at Cranleigh**: George Whitcombe was charged with stealing a basket of tools the property of Alexander Hill a carpenter of Cranleigh. The defendant took the tools and pawned then at Redhill where they were traced by Sergeant Woods. The prisoner was arrested by Sergeant Woods in Sandwich, Kent. When charged by Deputy Chief Constable Barker the prisoner said he was hard up, Committed for trial at the Newington Sessions.

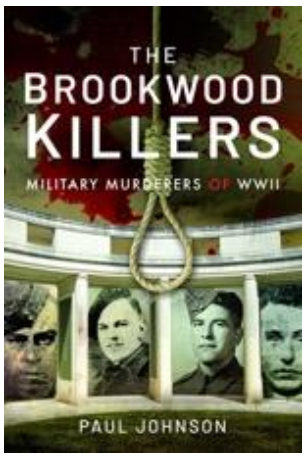
1877 November 27 Sussex Agricultural Express**: Coal Robbery at Cranleigh**: Benjamin Roberts engine driver to Mr. GW Bruford of the Cranleigh Steam Brewery was charged with stealing coal to the value of 1s 3d the property of his employer on 21 November. When challenged by a fellow employee he said he had taken the coal as he had nothing else to burn Sergeant Woods apprehended the prisoner who did not deny the offence and was sentenced to two months hard labour.

1879 June 29: Surrey Advertiser Eli Hampshire was charged with having on the 4th inst., allowed one heifer and four cows to **stray on the highway in** Cranleigh. Police Sergeant Wood proved the offence and Hampshire was fined £1.

Book Review

The Brookwood Killers

Military Murderers of WWII



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PAUL JOHNSON is a recognised military & aviation researcher, historian and author, who has published a number of books covering various aspects of both the First and Second World Wars. An occasional battlefield guide, he has worked as an historical consultant and contributor for both television, radio and projects of national remembrance.

Synopsis from Publisher

Nestled deep in the Surrey countryside stands the Brookwood 1939-1945 Memorial. Maintained by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, its panels contain the names of nearly 3,500 men and women of the land forces of Britain and the Commonwealth who died in the Second World War and who have no known grave.

Among the men and women who names are carved on the memorial are Special Operations Executive agents who died as prisoners or while working with Allied underground movements, servicemen killed in the various raids on enemy occupied territory in Europe, such as Dieppe and Saint-Nazaire, men and women who died at sea in hospital ships and troop transports, British Army parachutists, and even pilots and aircrew who lost their lives in flying accidents or in aerial combat.

But the panels also hide a dark secret. Entwined within the names of heroes and heroines are those of nineteen men whose last resting place is known, and whose deaths were less than glorious. All were murderers who, following a civil or military trial, were executed for the heinous offence they had committed. The bodies of these individuals, with the exception of one, lay buried in un-consecrated ground.

As Paul Johnson reveals, the cases of the 'Brookwood Killers' are violent, disturbing and often brutal in their content. They are not war crimes, but crimes committed in a time of war, for which the offender has their name recorded and maintained in perpetuity. Something that is not always applied in the case of the victim.

Review

Those who research, read, or write about war-time crime within the UK have frequently observed how those convicted of murder and executed are placed on war memorials, whereas victims are rarely memorialised and descend into obscurity.

Brookwood Cemetery is situated close to Guildford, Woking and Camberley not far from Pirbright which for many years was part of a major military garrison in north west Surrey across in to northern Hampshire.

The focus of the book is men who murdered whilst in the armed forces and were executed for their crimes. Cases are from across the country and confined to the Second World War. The collection of cases could therefore be considered random had they not coalesced at Brookwood Cemetery.

There are two Surrey cases recorded in the book both involving the Canadian Army which had tens of thousands of men based within the county for the entirety of the war and beyond. August Sangret the so-called Wigwam murderer and the lesser known 1944 killer Horace Gordon, who savagely attacked stabbing the heavily pregnant Dorothy Hillman at Bramley, who died from her injuries. Poor Dorothy made a dying declaration in her hospital bed in the presence of the killer. The baby did not survive. Both cases were resolved due to excellent police work with a predictable outcome.

The country should be thankful that with so many young men a long way from home, in their tens of thousands, living in temporary camps across the county, that so few became involved in serious crime and murder. They arrived to poor accommodation early in the war from Canada, Europe as well as from across the UK, trained and trained again with many not being deployed for many years. Some, many, did become involved in crime but this was a small proportion of the whole. There was violent crime. Robberies, murders where the soldiers were suspected but not charged. There were murders such as that of Mable Munday at Hindhead, killed weeks before war broke out in July 1939. Two soldiers were found guilty and hung in September. In 1941 at Weybridge an 80-year-old woman was murdered in her home. A Canadian soldier and a sailor were arrested, and jewellery found in the Canadian's possession. The sailor died before trial and the Canadian found not guilty and returned home to die in a road accident soon after.[11]

There were more murders and serious crime committed by members of the armed forces than the limited number on the war memorial will allow. Crimes confined to overseas military personnel such as Lieutenant Hemmant who appeared before Guildford magistrates and committed for trial at Surrey Assizes, charged with the murder of a Canadian soldier in Guildford on June 4, 1942. [12]

Those who committed capital crimes were normally executed and buried within the prison they were held during their remand and trial. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission without apparent explanation have a policy covering memorialising those who deserted or were judicially executed. The exact wording from the CWGC website:

[11] www.surrey-constabulary.com
[12] The Times 18 June 1942

COMMEMORATIONS POLICY Eligibility Criteria for Commemoration 27 May 2020

6.1 Service people Judicially Executed

We commemorate all serving military personnel who were executed during the First or Second World War:

- following a General Court Martial; or
- after being found guilty of a civil crime.[13]

One route around this was to discharge the killer from the services thereby not meeting the criteria of "serving military personnel" as happened with three RAF members. However, it does appear that it is a deliberate and understood policy of the CWGC memorialise these men convicted of murder. Surely this is a policy that should be revisited.

[13] https://www.cwgc.org/media/0awj5vti/policy-eligibility-criteria-for-commemoration_march21.pdf