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

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www.surrey-constabulary.com

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Victorian Biographies
Surrey Constabulary
Volume 3

Contents

Police Sergeant 45 John Atkins
Surrey Constabulary
Appointment 348
1 May 1858 -1 June 1881
Died 1917 aged 87

Taken from the research of **Christopher Atkins,** late Surrey Constabulary added to in January 2021 by Jean and Henry Pelham and Robert Bartlett

April 2011 and January 2021

Family History

Parents: Joseph and Elizabeth Atkins

Married: 9 July 1854 – to Elizabeth Harbour, in Merstham, Surrey

1851 Census: Living with parents, and brother George they are aged 19 and 17. Living Merstham, Surrey.

1861 Census: Living Compton, Surrey with Elizabeth, John, George and William – sons. Occupation Police Constable.

1871 Census: Living Compton, Surrey, with Elizabeth, John, George, William, sons, and Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary-Jane daughters. Occupation Police Sergeant.

1875 January 16: Aldershot Military Gazette: Death: On the 30th ult., at Frimley William so of Police Sergeant J Atkins Surrey Constabulary aged 14 years. [1]

1880: George Atkins, son of John Atkins, joined the Army – 4th Hussars on the 21 October 1880, he joined at Aldershot. George's service no 1867. His address at the time of joining is shown as Godalming, Surrey, and he was 22 years of age and occupation was shown as Clerk. His joining papers show that John Atkins – Father is noted as Next of Kin.

1881 Census: Living Frimley Green, with Elizabeth, daughter Mary-Jane and two sons Albert and Arthur. Occupation Police Sergeant.

1891 Census: Living with Elizabeth, and two sons, Arthur and Albert both are gardeners. John now aged 58 retired Police Sergeant, occupation shown as Common Keeper, they now lived in Warwick Road, Dorking.

[1] 1875 January 16: Aldershot Military Gazette

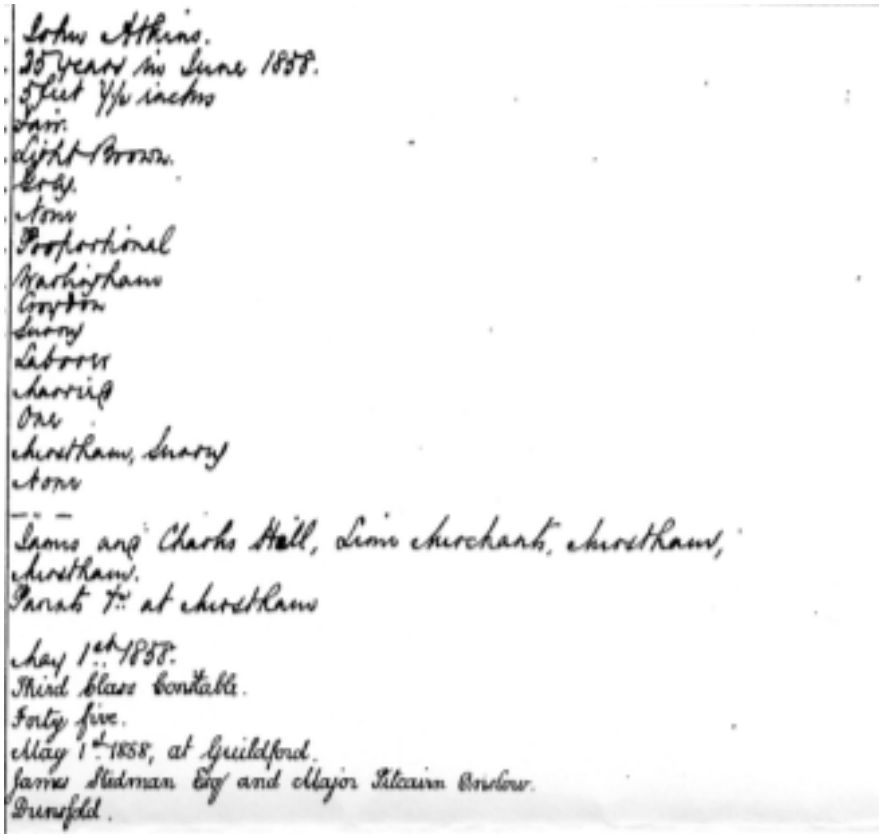
1911 Census: Now living with Albert Atkins, son and his wife Winifred and their daughter Winifred Elizabeth aged 6. Living at Shottermill, Haslemere, Surrey. John's age is shown as 78 – Police Pensioner.

Death: John Atkins died 1917, Farnham, Surrey, aged 87 years.

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.

Appointment 349

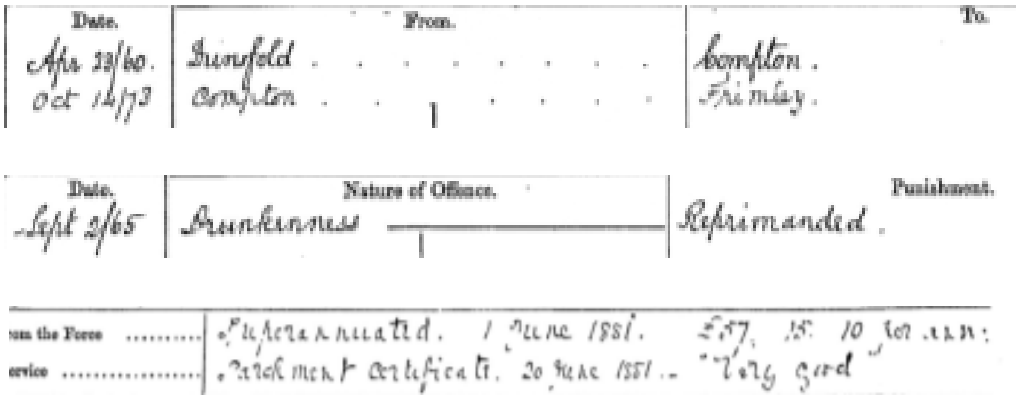


John Atkins.
25 years this June 1858.
5 feet 9½ inches
Dark.
Light Brown.
Grey.
Stout
Proportional
Washingham
Gordon
Surrey
Labourer
Married
One
Chertsham, Surrey
None

Thomas and Charles Hall, Linen Merchants, Chertsham,
Chertsham.
Parish of Chertsham

May 1st 1858.
Third Class Constable.
Forty five.
May 1st 1858, at Guildford.
James Stedman Esq and Major Malcolm Barlow.
Dunsfold.

Date.	From.	To.
Left 1/59	Third Class Constable	Second Class Constable.
June 1/60	Second Class Constable	First Class Constable.
June 1/65	First Class Constable	First Class Sergeant.



Date.	From.	To.
Apr 22/60.	Bunsfold	Compton.
Oct 14/73	Compton	Friday.

Date.	Nature of Offence.	Punishment.
Sept 2/65	Drunkenness	Reprimanded.

...the Force	Superannuated. 1 June 1881. £57. 15. 10 per ann.
ervice	Testimonial certificate. 20 June 1881. "Very good

Defaulter's (Appointment) Register Surrey Constabulary

After retirement he lived at Holmwood working as the Common Keeper for Holmwood Common. When his wife died in 1903 John lived alone at Holmwood moving towards the end of his life to Haslemere where he died in 1917 aged 87. He had eight children two of whom died young.

The following are reports of John Atkins activities as recorded in the Surrey Advertiser. Obviously not all he did was recorded by the press, but this does give an excellent example of the type of cases a constable would have dealt with in the early days of the Surrey Constabulary

1862 April 8 Surrey Gazette: Curious charge of **highway robbery**: George Edgler,19, labourer, was indicted pleading not guilty, on a charge of assaulting Elizabeth Roker at Godalming and violently stealing from her person, one bag and other articles and the sum of £10 and upwards. Miss Roker farmed with her mother in Shackleford and went to the bank in Godalming on the 27 December between twelve and one. Walking home across fields a man rushed up to her, throwing dirt and ash into her face and knocked her down, stealing her bag. Whilst on the ground she kicked the man with some force who then ran for Pepper Harrow. He was known to the injured party as he had worked on the farm during the 1861 harvest. Followed initially by Roker she lost sight of him but came across a shooting party. The crime was reported, and PC Atkins found the prisoner at home later that day. Following a full trial found guilty and sentenced to four years penal servitude.

1864 21 December[2]: At the County Bench: Seth Hayward was charged with having stolen on the 15th inst., a **quantity of potatoes** the property of Mr Tracey, a farmer living near Godalming. PC Atkins said that at about 3 o'clock on the 15th inst he saw the defendant in company with other men, with a bag containing potatoes. When he saw the police officer, he threw down the bag and ran away. He was obviously recognised because PC Atkins waited near the defendant's house and saw him coming down his back garden with his boots under his arm. He was arrested but denied he stole the potatoes. On being asked if he had anything to say the defendant answered, "I have been, I might say, starved to death gentlemen, and I have

[2] Surrey Advertiser 24.12 1864

a wife and two children." The magistrate said as it was a first offence he would be dealt with leniently and was sent to prison for three weeks. "The prisoner, who looked the picture of misery, was then removed."

1865 14 January:[3] At the County Bench: Harry Trevors of the Cricketers beer house was summoned for selling after hours. PC Atkins said that on the 27 December he visited the defendant's house at Farncombe, heard a noise and entered the house finding several people there with **glasses before them**. It was twenty minutes past eleven. The defendant said it was his custom to give a supper to his friends at Christmas and on this occasion had supplied a leg of pork and beer. The last gallon of beer was drawn at a quarter to eleven. He was ordered to pay 3s fine and 17s expenses.

1865 13 May[4]**:** At the County Bench: George Martin a pointsman of the South West Railway Company was brought up at the Magistrates office by PC Atkins. The constable with a colleague had seen the defendant **chasing ducks** and on entering the field he found one dead duck in a basket and one in the process of being killed. He was charged with stealing the ducks and said, "I cannot think how I could have been so silly as to have done it." He said it must have been drink but he was not drunk but was under the influence. Remanded on bail for a week when at the later court no evidence was offered, and Martin discharged.

1865 3 June[5]**:** County Bench: John Shiers of Littleton near Godalming was charged with **selling a quantity of Beer,** he not being duly licensed to sell the same. Working with a supervisor of excise PC Atkins visited premises where the defendant had a license to sell table-beer, which did not entitle him to sell it to be consumed on the premises. The license for this was 5s while the regular licence cost £3.8.3d a year. Fined £5 but intimated that it would recommend to the Board of revenue to reduce to £1.

1865 1 July[6]**:** County Bench: Benjamin Batson of the Railway Hotel, Farncombe was charged with having kept his house open for the sale of beer after eleven o'clock on 29th May. Police-sergeant Atkins deposed that at 11.25 pm he saw a man and a woman standing at the bar, and a boy **with a pint of beer before him**. The case was adjourned for a week for a witness to be called who said that the person alleged to be drinking at the bar came in to look for her husband and that the bar had closed at ten to eleven. The bench thought this an exceptional case and dismissed it.

1865 26 August[7]**:** Charlotte Harvey, Crownpitts, Godalming was charged with **selling liquor** at a prohibited hour on Sunday in the beer house. PC (sic) Atkins proved the offence and the defendant fined 20s including costs.

[3] Surrey Advertiser 14 1 1865
[4] Surrey Advertiser 13 5 1865
[5] Surrey Advertiser 3.6.1865
[6] Surrey Advertiser 1.7.1865 and 1 .7.1865
[7] Surrey Advertiser 26 .8.1865

1865 23 September:[8] County Bench: **Careless driving**: John Tickner was charged with negligent driving in the parish of Thursley. Sergeant Atkins deposed that the defendant was in charge of a horse and cart riding on the shafts without reins and having no control over the horse. The defendant said, "I only got up to get a mouthful of "wittels" Sir. His employer said a more sober, steady man, never was in charge of a horse. The bench ordered the defendant to pay 10s expenses.

1866 24 March[9]**:** Objections were made to the **renewal of the licence** for the Arrow, at Compton because the landlord had been convicted of selling liquor out of hours. PC (sic) Atkins gave evidence of a fight at the premises at eleven in the morning last November and witnesses said it was the landlord and his wife. Solicitor Geach said the admissibility of the evidence was deplorable and the magistrates renewed the licence.

1866 5 May:[10] Henry Craven publican, landlord of the Royal Oak at Worplesdon was charged with **keeping his house open** for the sale of drinks at fifty-five minutes past ten on the morning of Sunday 15th inst. Police-sergeant Atkins proved his case and the defendant was fine £1 including costs.

1866 25 August[11]**:** Henry Beaghley of Compton was charged with **stealing ten gallons** of bran from his employer where he had worked for nine years. PS Atkins arrested the prisoner at nine o'clock at night with the barn on his shoulder. The defendant was taken to his employer's house where he admitted taking the bran and asked for mercy. One month in prison.

1866 17 November[12]**:** County Bench: Charles Oliver of the Duke of York in Ash was summoned for keeping his **house open at improper hours** on the forenoon of Sunday 4 November. PS Atkins proved the case, and the defendant was fined 40s and admonished that any more such cases might cost him his licence. (Previous offence in May 1866 when he was fined £1)

1866 17 November[13]**:** County Bench: **Fireworks at Compton:** Two men were charged with unlawfully firing off squibs at Compton on Sunday 4 November. One pleaded guilty the other denied the offence. On hearing the evidence of PS Atkins on was fined 10s and the other discharged.

1866 1 December[14]**:** County Bench: **Beer-house case:** At the county bench at Guildford John Maynard was found guilty on the evidence of PS Atkins of having his house the Royal Oak, Worplesdon open at illegal hours for the sale of beer and was fined 10s with 18s expenses.

[8] Surrey Advertiser 23.9.1865
[9] Surrey Advertiser 24.3.1866
[10] Surrey Advertiser 5 .5.1866
[11] Surrey Advertiser 25.8.1866
[12] Surrey Advertiser 17.11.1886
[13] Surrey Advertiser 17.11.1866
[14] Surrey Advertiser 1.12.1866

1867 12 January[15]: County Bench**: Alleged Poaching:** James Strudwick a respectable looking man was charged with being suspected of coming from land where he was trespassing in pursuit of game, having rabbit and six traps in his possession. PC (sic) Atkins gave evidence and was sharply questioned by Mr Champ who appeared for the defence and the case was dismissed.

1867 16 February[16]: Send - Dangerous fire: Outbreak of fire White House Farm belonging to Mr W Street of Manor House Farm, Sutton. The fire occurred in two hayricks which were destroyed. On discovering the fire messengers were sent out to find the owner and to call the fire-engine from Guildford. By quarter past one o'clock the engine was out, four horses from the White Lion yoked in it, and Superintendent MacDonald with twelve men ready to start.
By half past one they were on the spot, distance of four and a half miles. The Superintendent set his men to work in capital style. Fortunately, there was a running stream close to the burning ricks, and by means of planks and doors a bay, six feet deep, was speedily made. The engine played on the burning mass for a full two hours, and then the hay-knife was resorted to, and did good service in cutting up the half-burned hay, which was left, thus keeping the fire from spreading to buildings where animals were kept and to other ricks. It was half past eight before the brigade had finished their work.

PS Atkins was informed by two boys that shortly before the fire was discovered they met a suspicious looking fellow coming from the direction of the farm, and from their description the sergeant locked up a man who belongs to Ripley. He was soon released. There is little doubt that the fire was accidental but as there is a possibility of it being otherwise Mr Street has offered a reward of £20 for the discovery and conviction of the incendiary.

1867 9 March[17]: County Bench: **A Rabbit case:** William North a poor looking man was charged with was charged with being suspected of coming from land in pursuit of game. PS Atkins said he arrested the prisoner on the 20th and found on him four freshly killed rabbits and some nets; one had been shot. The defendant said he knocked the rabbits down on the road. He had been out of work for years and had a wife and four children. North was fined 30s including costs – in default one month in prison.

1867 18 May[18]: County Bench: **A Serious Charge:** Abraham Steadman was charge with entering his widowed aunt's house at Manor Road, Farncombe during her absence and stealing cash, sovereigns, silver and linen to the total value of £250. The case caused great excitement locally and the accused was tried at the Quarter Sessions in June when he was found not guilty by a jury. John Atkins was involved in the case and the Surrey Advertiser records on the 1 June that he had accompanied the prisoner to his aunt's bedroom when she denied that she had given her nephew money as he had alleged.

[15] Surrey Advertiser 12.1.1867
[16] Surrey Advertiser 16.2.1867
[17] Surrey Advertiser 9 .3.1867
[18] Surrey Advertiser 18.5.1867; 1.6.1867

1867 24 August[19]: County Bench: **Breach of licence** Godalming: Rose and Crown licensee charged by PS Atkins with keeping his house open at unlawful hours on a Sunday. PS Atkins visited the premises at fifteen minutes past ten in the morning when there was a man in the parlour with a pint of beer and a newspaper. The defence said that the person in the house had just brought some plants for the defendant and had quite accidentally omitted to shut the door. The beer in the pot was waste beer. A previous conviction was proved in March 1866 and he was fined 2s and 18s costs. The defendant said the bench must have the coat from his back. The magistrate said if he did not pay on Monday morning a distress warrant would be issued. The defendant left the court saying he had no goods.

1869 December 28: Alleged Robberies by a casual pauper: Denis McCarthy on three charges of robbery before the magistrates having been apprehended in Guildford. The first charge involved a shirt hanging on the line but was taken and later shown to the witness by PC Verey. Police Sergeant John Atkins gave evidence that about half past noon on Monday 13 December he stopped the prisoner in Guildford. He was in possession of a large cart whip and a small whip. On asked to account for the whips McCarthy told the officer they had come from a comrade at Aldershot. He was arrested on suspicion of stealing the whips then at the police station when searched he was found to be wearing the stolen shirt. The arrest led to more offences being revealed at Petworth from where it was also discovered the whips were stolen. The prisoner was committed for trial. [20]

1872 6 April[21]: County Bench: **Theft of Grass:** Two men were charged with stealing grass on the 27th at Wanborough Common. Police Sergeant Atkins saw the prisoners and a lad piling up grass and asked them if they knew they were doing wrong and was told they were taking it to feed a horse and cow. He had a large quantity pulled from the enclosed common with half an acre of grass taken away. The bench ordered the defendant to pay 1s damages, **£1 fine and 18s costs or a fortnight's imprisonment.**

1876 January 13: Publican's defence: Farnham Petty Sessions George Schoffield (sic) landlord of the Jolly Farmer charged with keeping open his house during prohibited hours. Police Sergeant Atkins Surrey Constabulary said at half past eleven o'clock in the night 3 December he knocked at the defendant's house and was admitted, recognising all the men residing within a mile of the house. The landlord said they had had a supper and as it was not over by ten o'clock, he advised them to take beds at the public house for the night. This they did and paid their money. Before the court the defendant's solicitor said that that this constituted a defence under the Licensing Act. After lengthy consideration the magistrates said the defence was an ingenious one but not bona fide and he was fined 40s. Each of the men in the house were also summoned and fined 7s 6d. Notice of appeal was given.[22]

[19] Surrey Advertiser 14.8.1867
[20] 1869 December 28: Horsham, Petworth, Midhurst and Steyning Express
[21] Surrey Advertiser 6.4.1872
[22] 1876 January 13: North Devon Journal

1877 July 26: Surrey Assizes (Crown Court): Sophia Batts a servant was indicted for feloniously, wilfully and of malice aforethought, killing and **murdering her newly born male child at Frimley.** There had been suspicion of the prisoner's condition for some time. One morning the prisoner looked very ill and was seen coming from the ash pit. A servant went to the ash pit and saw blood there and on the ground and wall close to the cistern in which was later found the dead body of the child. Wounds were found on the child caused by a great deal of violence and at one stage the prisoner told another servant the baby had been born alive and she had knocked its head against the wall and placed it in the cistern. Evidence was given by Police Sergeant John Atkins that on the 8 February he was summoned to Manor House about a quarter past mid-day, and on arrival shown the body of a dead child by Dr Fry. The body was lying in an outhouse. He afterwards looked over the premises and found marks of blood on the wall behind the closet. There was also a quantity of blood on the ground and a lot of broken glass which also had blood on it. I did not look in the scullery.

The Judge reviewed the evidence and reminded the jury that if they were of the opinion the prisoner did not commit murder, they could alter the charge to one of concealment of birth. The jury almost immediately returned a verdict to the effect that prisoner was guilty of endeavouring to conceal the birth of the child. This announcement was received with loud applause which was instantly suppressed by the officers of the court. On sentencing the Judge said he took into consideration she had been locked up for six months and would have to undergo eighteen months imprisonment with hard labour. [23] [24]

1879 August 2 Stealing a whip: Michael Madden was charged with stealing a whip value 1s the property of Mr Bazell cab proprietor, Farnborough. The whip was taken during a short period when the prisoner was given a lift by the cab. Police Sergeant Atkins of the Surrey Constabulary saw the prisoner with something in is hands and asked him where he was going. He was told to stop but would not and so Police Sergeant Atkins turned his light on him, and he saw he was holding a whip. The prisoner said he picked it up on the Farnborough Road. Sentenced to three weeks hard labour. [25]

1891 May 30: **Holmwood Common Committee**: The committee in their eight annual report state: The common keeper, Sergeant. Atkins has continued to perform his duties to the satisfaction of the sub-committee but with a view to economy his wages have been reduced to £50 per annum. [26]

[23] 1877 July 28: Croydon Advertiser
[24] 1877 July 28 Croydon Advertiser and East Surrey Reporter
[25] 1879 August 2 Aldershot Military Gazette
[26] 1891 May 30 Sussex Agricultural Express

Charles Walter Barker
Surrey Constabulary 1855 -1891
Deputy Chief Constable
1868 for 22 years
Died November 1910

Additional research by Henry and Jean Pelham

Born 1832 – Little Bentley, Essex Father: William Barker – Mother: Mary Barker

Married: 1861 – Aged 29 - Stoke, Guildford, Surrey to Harriett Bushwell. Witness 1 Charles Bushwell – Witness 2 Ann Hewitt. Occupation Police Constable.

1841 Census – Living with Parents, Princes Street, St Giles-in-the Fields, London.

1871 Census – Living with Harriett, Police Station, Woodbridge Road, Stoke, Guildford.

1881 Census – Living with Harriett – County Police Station Lea Pale Road, Stoke, Guildford. Occupation Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable.

1891 Census – Living with Harriett and Son Charles F Barker – Farmer (b) 1867 Guildford, County Police Station, Woodbridge Road, Stoke, Guildford. Occupation Superintendent of Police.

1901 Census – Living with Harriett at Queen Anne's Farm, Worplesdon, Guildford, Occupation Farmer.

From Electoral Roll

1889-1891-1892 Guildford – Dwelling House and Land, Worplesdon, Guildford.

1893 – Queen Anne's Farm, Worplesdon, Stringers Common, Guildford. Dwelling House and Land.

1910 Died 19 Worplesdon, Surrey

1855 PC Crisp joined (brother-in-law of Barker) his daughter was to die in 1943: 1943 April 2: Sevenoaks Chronicle and Kentish Advertiser: Death of Mis Crisp: Miss Georgina Crisp who was buried in the churchyard on Saturday died the previous Wednesday aged 90. She came to Limpsfield 73 years ago when her father Mr James Crisp was appointed the first village policeman. He served in the Surrey Constabulary for 30 years and retired in 1885. His

brother-in-law Mr Charles Barker reached the rank of Deputy Chief Constable in the county force. For almost the whole of her life in Limpsfield Miss Crisp lived in 2, Titsey Road. Her father died in 1886 and her mother 31 years ago at the age of 94.

1856 October 21: County Police Office Guildford: James Lewis was charged with being a **deserter** from the 19th Regiment of foot now stationed at Aldershot. PC Barker said he found the defendant asleep in one corner of the yard belonging to the County Police Station at 11 o'clock the previous night. He had overstayed the time on his pass and was drunk. Put into the custody of the Borough police to be conveyed back to his regiment.[27]

1856 November 1: West Surrey Times: Charles Pantry landlord of the Green Man Worplesdon was summoned for keeping open during prescribed hours on Sunday 19 inst. PC Charles Barker proved the charge. The landlord said he could not get the men out of the house. He had kept a public house for many years and had never had any complaint of any kind made before. Fined £1 including 16s costs.[28]

1862 April 2: Attempted murder: At the Kingston Assizes on Friday a respectable looking youth Alfred Edward Stevens was indicted for feloniously shooting at Eliza Dewbury at Woking, with a loaded gun, with intent to murder her or do her some grievous bodily harm. The prisoner lived with his father at Chobham whilst Eliza Dewberry lived with her mother at Sutton (village of Sutton not town) a few miles off. The prisoner had courted the girl but had been rejected by her and had not seen him for two months before the attempt on her life. He went to the girl's home on the 9 February, but her mother would not allow them to meet. On the following Thursday the prisoner was seen close to the girl's house in Sutton with a gun. A shot was heard, and the prisoner was seen running away still carrying a gun. A shot had gone through the window into the wall of the sitting room where the girl and her mother were. PC Lambert Surrey Constabulary was handed the bullet by the girl's stepmother. He examined the window and discovered two bullet holes and corresponding marks on the wall, but slightly higher.

The following day the prisoner was arrested at his father's house and put into what would now be called an ID parade where a witness who saw him run off with the gun identified him. He was charged with shooting with intent to kill and he eventually admitted he was trying to shoot the girl. Inspector Charles Barker Surrey Constabulary said he took the prisoner by train from Guildford to Horsemonger Lane Gaol. When the train had gone a short distance from Guildford as they were crossing a road the prisoner asked him if it was a road to Sutton. He was told it did and he responded "it's a bad job; but if the mother of the girl had let me see her on the Sunday it would have been alright. Whatever made me do such a thing I cannot think. When I fired, I nearly shot the mother, but I did not intend to shoot her, only the girl. This was written

[27] 1856 October 28: The Sussex Advertiser, Surrey Gazette
[28] 1856 November 1: West Surrey Times

down by the policeman who got the prisoner to sign it after they arrived at the prison. He was sentenced to 15 years in prison.[29] [30] [31]

1862 July 8 Surrey Gazette: The recent violent assault on police: Joseph William Brown alias Joseph Frankland, a shabbily dressed and miserable looking young fellow pleaded guilty on indictment to assaulting Charles Barker an inspector of the Surrey Constabulary whilst in the execution of his duty at St Martha's near Guildford. The prisoner had been apprehended on a charge of felony of which he had since been tried and convicted; whilst in the lawful custody of the prosecutor the prisoner asked that the handcuffs be removed promising he would walk quietly. To this Barker humanely consented and the prisoner continued to walk alongside him for some distance. When they were crossing a road near a fence, he suddenly dealt the officer a violent blow on the back of his head with a whetstone and then ran away. The inspector followed and overtook the prisoner and was struck a second time with the whetstone inflicting very severe injuries upon the prosecutor. These injuries were minutely described by Mr Richard Eager of Guildford the surgeon who attended the prosecutor. His Lordship in passing sentence remarked that the police officers must be protected in the performance of their duties. He then ordered that the prisoner be confined in the Wandsworth House of Correction for one year with hard labour. [32]

1863 November 6: Guy Fawkes Day at Guildford: (A report on the 5th before the events of the day) Steps had been taken to prevent the previous year's rioting but the "Guys" had resolved not to be deprived of their accustomed bonfire and procession. The mayor had arranged for: fifty Dragoons who came by road and one hundred and fifty men who came by special train from Aldershot, and then marched to their quarters in various public houses in the town. Upwards of one hundred and fifty special constables and two local corps of the Rifle Volunteers the 13th and 24th were ordered to be ready to assist the public peace. The County Constabulary under Superintendent Parr and Mr. Inspector Barker have had supplementary forces to prevent any outbreak beyond the jurisdiction of the borough authorities. Today the town is in a state of great excitement. [33]

1865 June 24: Bagshot at the County Bench: Alleged theft of a watch: James Williams dressed in shabby genteel clothes was charged with stealing a silver watch the property of Mrs Ryan the owner of the Three Man's public house, Bagshot. Inspector Barker in evidence said that from information received on the 8th inst., he apprehended the prisoner at Staines on the charge of stealing a great coat from the house of a gentleman. The stolen watch was found on him. The prisoner said he was guilty of stealing the watch and was committed for trial at the next Quarter Sessions to be held at Guildford on the 28th inst. [34]

[29] Liverpool Mercury etc. (Liverpool, England), Saturday, April 5, 1862
[30] Morning Post 3 April PC Lambert attended and received the bullet from the mother of Jane
[31] Evening Standard April 3
[32] 1862 July 8 Surrey Gazette
[33] 1863 6 November: The Times
[34] 1865 24 June: Surrey Advertiser

1866 March 1: Lost in the floods: On Saturday afternoon a labouring man named Horton in the employ of Mr. Argent of Manor Farm, Egham, went into a field on the racecourse in order to look after some sheep. While there he noticed something in the field called "the Ride" which had been flooded during the recent inundations of the Thames. With some difficulty Horton reached the spot and found what he thought was the body of a man laying on his face with his arms and legs embedded in the mud. He went to Egham and obtained the assistance of Police Constable Walker of the Surrey Constabulary with whom and several other persons he returned to the Ride. Upon examining the man, it was found that although cold, numbed and quite insensitive, yet he breathed. He was however in a most dreadful condition. The man was removed to the Catherine Wheel Inn, Egham where Mr Hayward a surgeon of the town examined him. Stimulants were administered and after a time the man slightly recovered when he was removed under the direction of Mr. Inspector Barker to the Old Windsor Union.[35] [36]

1866 October 27: Egham: Robbery: John Whitby was charged with stealing on the 19th inst., at Egham two sacks of coal value 4s. The loser sent the prisoner to a customer at Englefield Green to deliver some coal. However, he had two sacks left on the cart. Inspector Baker proved taking the prisoner into custody. Prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six

1866 October 27: Alleged theft by a domestic: Martha Jones 17 was charged with stealing six pocket handkerchiefs on or about the 11th inst. After hearing the evidence of Inspector Barker that the prisoner used the handkerchiefs in some domestic work and then threw them away, the case was dismissed. [37]

1868 July22: The Chief Constable expressed his sorrow in General Order 23 July 1868 [38].

> The Chief Constable has the melancholy duty to perform in announcing to the officers and men of the Surrey Constabulary the death of Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable James William Parr, when he was attacked with malignant scarlet fever (caught it is believed in the discharge of his duty) on Friday last, the 17th instant, and to which he fell victim the following Sunday 19th instant, about 2.30 in the afternoon. The virulent character of the disease and the rapid termination, coupled with the unusual hot weather and the Chief Constable's absence at the time, alone prevented an opportunity for the whole of the force following the remains of the Deputy Chief Constable to the grave, in just tribute and respect and regard, otherwise being paid in the name of the deceased officer.[39]

Mr Parr's successor was Charles Barker who served as Deputy Chief Constable from 1868 for 22 years to 1890. [40]

[35] 1866 1 March: The Scotsman Glasgow Daily Herald February 28 1866
[36] 1866 March 3: Surrey Advertiser
[37] 1866 27 October Surrey Advertiser
[38] Durant says 1869
[39] General Order 207 dated 23 July 1868
[40] Durant page 11

1870 April 19: Chertsey Burglary: Home of the Hon Mrs Norton's. At the sitting of the magistrates at Chertsey on Saturday Nathaniel William Holloway was charged with being concerned in this burglary, which was committed on the 8 March. Superintendent Barker of the Surrey Constabulary deposed that he succeeded in apprehending the prisoner. He had evidence to prove that the accused had quite recently sold some plate, which he believed to be a part of the stolen property, and, if the prisoner were remanded, he should be able to produce it. The prisoner was accordingly remanded. [41]

1870 April 23: Chertsey Special Sessions: The great robbery at Anningsley Park: Nathaniel Holloway, David Rowe and Thomas Cooper were charged with burglary at the dwelling house of Hon. Mrs J Norton at Anningsley Park, Chertsey, and stealing mostly silver plate valued at £500 on the 8 March. The house was securely fastened on the night of the 8th but at 6am the following morning all the doors were broken open. The safe had been opened and taken away and found abandoned in the garden. Superintendent CW Barker stationed at Guildford arrested the prisoner Holloway on the 12 April at Egham when he denied all knowledge of the offence and the silver. The superintendent saw Rowe at Staines on the 13 April when from his mother's house he produced two silver forks that were then produced to the court. On being arrested he said he would state all before the magistrates. He then made a statement, which was written down and afterwards signed by Rowe. The officer made a note of the statements in his book a copy of which he then produced. After interviewing Rowe, the officer saw Cooper at Egham police station and the other two prisoners were present. He produced Rowe's statement and read it to them, and Cooper responded by saying he knew nothing of it. Inspector Gray apprehended Thomas Cooper on the 14 April on the burglary charge. It was the opinion of the bench that the case was not proved against Cooper and he was discharged, Holloway and Rowe were committed for trial at the next Assizes and bail was refused. (This is a brief summary of a very lengthy report)[42]

1870 April 30: The Hon. Mrs Norton presents her compliments to the editor and in answer to numerous letters wishes to state that **no burglary has been committed** at her house, that mischance having occurred to the Hon. Mrs James Norton, widow of a clergyman the Rev. James Norton **a junior branch of the family.** With respect to any advantage to be gained from by a nocturnal visit to the house of the Hon. Mrs Norton, who is anxious, not only for the reassurance of friends, but for the information of those gentlemen who get their living by these irregular adventures, to declare that the most moderate minded burglar will be disappointed in the result, unless he were able to avail himself of manuscript papers in verse and prose, and deal for them with some liberal publisher, there being nothing else in her house worth taking.[43]

1870 August 6: Surrey Sessions Newington Causeway: George Linegar 19, labourer pleaded guilty to **stealing a coat** and other articles from William Etherington, Godalming. Several

[41] 1870 19 April Bradford Observer
[42] 1870 April 23: Surrey Advertiser and County Times
[43] 1870 April 23: Surrey Advertiser and County Times

previous convictions were proved and from the statement of Superintendent Barker it appeared the prisoner had been at sea for a year and on his return commenced thieving directly. Seven years penal servitude as chance had been given. [44]

1872 September 14: Arson Farncombe: Deputy Chief Constable Barker investigated a fire at a farm in Farncombe where four stacks were set on fire deliberately possibly by a 9-year-old boy. About £1,000 of uninsured damage was caused but the owner would not give the thoughtless boy into custody and freely forgave him and requested his father not to thrash him.[45]

1873 18 January: Fatal accident at Woking. Royal Engineers were constructing a pontoon bridge across the River Wey close to the ruins of the old bridge. It appears that a man named Darling was crushed to death when the bridge collapsed, as had the driver and stoker of a traction engine attracting a great many sightseers requiring police attendance under Superintendent Barker. It was said that a traction engine had for four years been using the bridge although it was known to be rotten. [46]

1873 September 18: Train Crash Peasmarsh: An inquest was held at the Anchor Tavern St Katherine's, Guildford. Superintendent Barker of the Surrey County Constabulary and Superintendent Potter of the Railway Police were in charge of the case. The jury of fifteen proceeded to the Ship Tavern in the Portsmouth Road to view the bodies. Evidence of identification was given of a lady and her infant son and another lady aged 22. The inquest was adjourned so the jury could visit the scene and for plans to be prepared. **[47]**

1875 June 26: Outrage on a train: Guildford magistrates on Thursday a charge of assaulting in a railway carriage Miss Rebecca Kate Dickenson 21, of Midhurst against Col Valentine Baker of the 10th Hussars. The court was very crowded with a large number of officers from Aldershot present.

On the 17th instant she was travelling from Petersfield to Waterloo in a first-class carriage alone in the compartment. At Liphook the prisoner with the appearance of a gentleman, got in and they entered into conversation. After the train left Woking station the prisoner assaulted Miss Dickenson. If substantiated the case would have to go for trial. It was alleged that after leaving the station the prisoner changed seats and sat by the young lady, caught her by the hand, put his arm around her waist, saying "You must kiss me darling." She got up and after great trouble rang the bell, but the glass was broken. The prisoner forced her back into a corner, kissed her on the lips before dropping down and putting his hand up her skirt onto her stockings. She managed to open the window and screamed but no one heard her, and the prisoner pulled her back in. She screamed again, turned the door handle of the door, and slipped out backwards on the footboard and held with her left hand the handle of the door. The prisoner had hold of her

[44] 1870 August 6: South London Chronicle
[45] 1872 September 14: Croydon Advertiser
[46] The Standard 18 Jan 1873
[47] The Standard (London, England), Thursday, September 18, 1873; pg. 3

arm and she was firmly holding his. They remained in this position until the train stopped and passengers, the driver and guard helped her. The version of the victim hanging out of the train was supported by a number of witnesses. She then got into a compartment with a vicar and at Waterloo a police sergeant was informed, and they were taken to the superintendent's office. The officer apologised, gave his address at the Army and Navy Club, which was checked to ensure this was so.

Rebecca Kate Dickenson

Superintendent Barker of the Surrey police arrested the defendant at Guildford railway station. Colonel Valentine said the girl's account was exaggerated and he denied the evidence of the policeman that he had apologised for his actions. The case was sent for trial for indecent assault with intent. Bail was set at £2000 with two sureties of £1000 each from Lord Valentine and Sir Samuel Baker.[48]

1876 Rosina Balchin (44), and Eliza Heather (76), Central Criminal Court unlawfully endeavouring to **conceal the birth** of a female child of the said Rosina Balchin. Balchin was found not guilty: Heather; one month's imprisonment. Heather pleaded guilty.

James Marshall. I am a police constable of the borough of Guildford, on Saturday, 1st July; I was near the prisoner Heathers' house at Guildford. I saw two men come to her house, they made a communication to her and she went away with them in a cart. I saw her again between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, she then had something similar to a basket tucked under her shawl.

Ellen Loder. I am the wife of Mark Loder of Guildford, on 1st July, I was at work at Mrs. Heather's house, she was out when I first went there, she came back about 1 o'clock in the day and brought with her a rush basket. Between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening I went into the washhouse and went to a cupboard there and saw a basket in the bottom of the cupboard, it was

[48] 1875 26 June: Manchester Times Saturday

not the rush basket, I opened it and saw in it the body of a child; I screamed and called Mr. Day, a lodger. Mrs Heather came into the wash, house soon after and left again. I afterwards went to the cupboard and then found that the basket was gone. *Cross-examined:* It was an open cupboard in the washhouse to which I had access at all times when working, and other persons also, for the purpose of getting fuel. I called Day and showed him what I saw in the basket.

Olive Mercer. I am the wife of George Mercer of Albury Heath and I live close by Mrs Balchin. On the morning of 3rd July, I was called and went to her house, I found her in bed. Mrs Heather came in afterwards, about 10 or 11 o'clock; and in Balchin's presence I asked what was the matter with her? I could not say whether she heard, what was said, her eyes were closed at times, she was very ill. Heather said it was a bad flooding. I saw Balchin again in the course of the week and had some conversation with her, she never admitted having a child. She said that she had not been confined, that it was only a flooding.

William Chaunt. I am a labourer at Stoke." On Thursday, 6th July, I was going along the towing path of the river Wey when I saw something in the water, I took it out, it turned out to be the body of a child; I took it to the police-station and gave it up there; it was naked.

Charles Walter Barker. I am deputy chief constable of the Surrey Constabulary. On 6th July, I received the body of this child at the police-station, on the 8th, I received Mrs Heather in custody, and on the 9th, I went to Albury to Mrs Balchin's house, Mr. Shollick, the surgeon, was with me; he went into the house, afterwards came out and made a communication to me and I then went in. Balchin said to me "That man pointing to Mr. Shollick says he has come to see me about a child, but I do not understand what he means, I have not had a child for 13 years. I said, "I have your mother in custody; and she states that she delivered you of a child on 1st July " She said, "That is all false" I said, "You must be examined by a doctor, will you allow any one about here to see you " She said "Yes, Mr. Capron may see me " I went for Mr. Capron to his residence at Shere, and he came back with me and saw her. After he had seen her I went and saw her again, and I then said "Dr Capron tells me you have been delivered of a child within a few days, have you made any preparation for the birth of a child " She said "No, none " I searched the room with Dr Capron and Mrs Mercer; there was no baby linen there, I did not search in any other room; there was another room, I was told that was the lodgers, and I did not go in, she told me that—I think I saw the lodger on the Common, he was not in the house. I don't think there was any woman lodging in the house; I never heard that there was.

Cross-examined: I have been deputy chief constable about three years; I have been in the force twenty years. I don't think I saw Mrs Mercer before I went to Balchin's house; I am not sure, but I think I did not; I don't know whether I did or not I saw her afterwards I know, but I think I did not see her first. I did not employ her afterwards; I asked her to look to Mrs Balchin; she told me she had been nursing her, and I asked her to look to her, because I thought she would be charged with this offence, and I did not wish to put a policeman there to watch her; I thought if Mrs Mercer would look to her that would do as well. I did not tell her to have conversation with her, nothing of the kind. I don't remember that she repeated to me any conversation that she had with her at any time. I am not sure that I saw Mrs Mercer after the Sunday till the

prisoners were examined before the Magistrate on the Friday week following. On Sunday, the 9th, both the prisoners were charged with murder. I did not caution Balchin when I first went into the room before I put any questions to her; she spoke to me first, as soon as I went in. I had never seen her before, and I don't think she knew me, unless Mr Shollick had told her. She made no objection to being examined by Mr. Capron, she submitted to it at once; she did not like Mr. Shollick to examine her.

Thomas Joseph Shollick: I am a surgeon practising at Guildford. On Thursday evening, 6th July, I saw the body of this child at the County police station; I afterwards made a *post-mortem* examination of it. As far as I could judge from the condition of the heart and lungs the cause of death was suffocation; it was not caused by drowning in my opinion the child was dead before it was thrown into the water. On Sunday, 9th July, I saw Balchin at her house; I went there with Mr. Barker; I said to her that I thought she looked very ill and asked her what had been the matter? She said she thought it was the change of life. I asked if she had lost a great deal; she said "Yes" I then asked her when she was last confined; she said thirteen years ago. I said, "Have you not been confined recently?" She said, "I am not conscious of having been confined," I said, "Have you miscarried?" she said "Yes, twelve years ago" I then asked her if she had any objection to being examined; she said no, but she should like her own medical man. I asked her who her own medical man was and she said "Dr Capron, of Shere. I said "I know Dr Capron very well; we will go and see if we can get him to come" Dr Capron afterwards came and she asked me how it was she came to be suspected of having had a child. I said, "Your mother has been taken into custody, and she states that she attended you at your last confinement on the Saturday previous, and that she afterwards brought the child in a basket and put it into the river; that is the reason why you have been suspected of having had a child" She said "I assure you, Mr. Shollick it is quite false, I have not been confined."

Cross-examined*:* She was very weak indeed, and very much blanched, in such a state as would result from great loss of blood. I began the conversation with her at once on going in; I was alone with her; I had seen her before; she knew me, and so did her husband. I had not attended her before, but I had been called in, in consultation with Dr Capron and Dr Taylor, of Guildford, to see her husband, who had fractured his legs; that was some years ago; she recognised me and called me by name. Her husband was living with her at the time, but he was not present. She and I were alone in the room at the time of the conversation. I examined the child that was found in the river on the 7th; it was a very large child, 21 inches in length. I think the confinement would have been a difficult one; that difficulty would be increased by the fact that she had had no child for thirteen years and considering her age.

Edward Capron: I am an MD and live at Shere: On 9th July I was fetched by Mr. Barker to see Balchin. I found her in bed and very weak; I told her she was suspected of having had a child, and I asked her if that was the case. She said if that was so she was not sensible when it was born. I asked if she had any objection to my examining her medically to see if that was the case; she made no objection. I examined her and came to the conclusion that she had been recently delivered of a child, within a week or ten days. I only noticed that she was feeble, she had evidently had a great loss of blood, nothing more. I found nothing else that attracted my

notice. Of course, I looked at her breasts, which was a part of my medical examination; that was one of my reasons for saying that she had had a child. I had no doubt in my own mind of the fact. She said the first remembrance of consciousness she had was her mother saying "Good God, child, you are dying " I asked if she had made any preparation with her mother beforehand to take the child away; that she denied. I think it is possible that as soon as the child was born, she might have had excessive flooding, and she might be unconscious as to what became of the child afterwards. Patients frequently suffer from severe loss do faint away and are unconscious for some time. I should scarcely think she could have been unconscious of giving birth to a child.

Cross-examined*:* I have never known such a case; I should think it impossible during the pains of labour. She must have been conscious of it; she would not be unconscious before the child was born except under excessive haemorrhage, which would be unusual before birth, such a thing might occur, but it is not usual. I think she must have been conscious that she was giving birth to a child at the time of its birth; she might have been unconscious a few minutes afterwards, and before the child was fully born. I don't think she could suppose it to be a miscarriage; but that depends upon whether the miscarriage takes place at an early or late period; at a very late period it may still be a living child of seven months, a child that breathed. I don't think it possible for her to be unconscious then. I examined the bed, there had been a considerable amount of haemorrhage, but of course I could not say when that occurred. She asserted that she was unconscious at the birth of the child; I did not hear her say that she saw no child at all. I had been her medical attendant for thirteen or fourteen years; I had never attended her for a confinement. I have heard it reported that the mother always attended on those occasions. My last attendance upon her was three or four months previously when she then came to me and complained that she thought she was undergoing a change of life and I treated her for that.

The court was of opinion that the case against Balchin was insufficient. The Jury concurred and found Balchin not guilty. Several witnesses deposed to Heather's good character. Heather: one month's imprisonment.

1877 June 30: Burglary Sutton Place: Attempted jewel Robbery Sutton Place, Guildford: At an early hour on Saturday morning a daring attempt was made to effect an extensive robbery of plate and jewellery at the historic mansion of Sutton Place near Guildford, the seat of Captain Harrison. It appears that shortly before two o’clock PC Woodgate of the Surrey Constabulary was passing through the grounds of the mansion when 20 yards away, his attention was attracted by the flickering of a bulls-eye lantern in one of the lower rooms. The constable crept noiselessly to the back of the house when he found that an entrance had been obtained by the removal of a pane of glass and the subsequent boring of the shutters. The constable entered by the window and with the aid of his lantern made his way to the hall. Here he found two men whose faces were hidden by crape masks. He endeavoured to seize one of the men but the presentation and the unpleasant click of a revolver caused him to draw back. The two burglars then made off through the open window and into the darkness. The constable sprang his rattle and succeeded in arousing the butler and the occupier of the house. A search was then made

and when it was found that the plate chest had been entirely cleared out and the contents packed for removal. A jewel case, the contents of which are of great value, had been removed from an upper room. It was found intact lying beside the plate package. The unexpected entrance of the constable prevented what would have been a robbery of articles of the value of thousands of pounds.

Although the burglars were not seen the police have obtained a clue, two suspicious looking men having been seen near Woking station and they are believed to be hiding somewhere in the neighbourhood. An active search is being made under Deputy Chief Constable Barker. At an earlier period between Friday night and Saturday morning an attempt was made to break into a house at Send not far distant from Sutton, but here the burglar's designs were frustrated by the movement of an inmate and they decamped, leaving a jemmy behind.[49] [50]

878 May 31: Shooting at a constable in Godalming: Surrey Assizes James Harding 31 a labourer shooting at Frank Scatterfield with a revolver with intent to do him greviosu bodily harm. At half past one o'clock in the morning the officer and another constable were on duty in Godalming as they were passing a meadow seperated from the high road by a wall they heard a noise and the prisoner jumped over the wall without his hat. On being asked what he was up to said he was looking for his hat. The officer said he was gong to take him into custody at which point the prisoner produced a five chamber revolver from his pocket and discharged three of the barrels at the constable before he could be secured. There was a small charge in the barrel and the shot was stopped by the clothing ensuring the officer did not sustain any injury. The prisoner was taken to Guildford where he was seen by the deputy chief constable (Mr Barker) and told he would be charged he said "Yes, and I would shoot anyone who interefered with me." Harding was found guilty and sentenced to hard labour for 12 months. [51]

1881 May 22: Attempt to wreck a train near to Guildford. The 6.39 up train was passing Britton's Pond midway between Guildford and Woking when the driver found that the engine had encountered an obstruction which nearly threw it off the line. More than half the train had passed over the obstruction causing great alarm to the passengers. It was discovered that several large pieces of iron had been placed on the line at intervals across the metals. (sic) Mr Barker Deputy Chief Constable Surrey Constabulary arrested a youth William Steer aged seventeen, (NOTE: also 12) a resident of the neighbourhood. The prisoner made a full confession of guilt. The prisoner was taken to Guildford gaol awaiting the magisterial investigation. [52]

1882 October 16: Damage to Property: Henry Beauchamp (30) was again indicted for feloniously setting fire to a stack of wheat, the property of John Coe.

Richard John Askew: I am the landlord of the White Horse, Shere, in the county of Surrey. The prisoner was at my house on 18th September and left about a quarter to 5 in the evening.

[49] 1877 June 30: Cambridge Independent Press
[50] 1877 June 26: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[51] Reynolds News 5 August 1869
[52] Reynolds News 22 May

I have made this plan (produced) It correctly shows the path across the fields from my house to Gomshall Station, also the main road from the same place to the same round Frank's Corner, past the Black Horse to the station. It is quite correct as far as I know. I am not a surveyor, but I have passed my examination at Kensington, and have a master's certificate for drawing. I know how to measure and survey. This is merely a rough sketch. The way across the fields is a little farther round than the main road. It goes past Mr. Coe's rick and Mr. Farhall's farm, and also past some ricks of Mr. Farhall's—there is a level railway crossing about 150 yards from Mr. Farhall's rick; that is marked on the plan.

Edward Farhall. I am a farmer and live at Shere. On Monday evening, 18th September, about 20 minutes to 6 I was near my house, and saw the prisoner coming down the corner from the direction of the heath. I had a friend with me. The moment the prisoner saw me he turned round in a most suspicious manner, so much so, that we stood still and looked at him. He turned round, and went away again towards the heath, which is about half a mile from my house, not in the direction of the station, but quite the contrary direction. The next thing I saw was Mr. Coe's rick on fire. That was between me and the station, and directly after, within two or three minutes, I saw my own rick on fire. Mr. Coes rick was in a field to the right of the path going towards the station. My rick was farther on, also on the right of the path towards Gomshall Station. The distance between my rick and Mr. Coe's was about 300 or 400 yards. That was the last I saw of the prisoner. I did not know him before. He was quite a stranger to me—it was quite light at the time.

Alfred Fellowes: I am a bricklayer, living at Gomshall and at about 10 minutes to 6 on the evening of 18th September I was going through the fields on my way home from work. I was between Mr. Farhall's house and Mr. Coe's rick when I saw the prisoner coming up from the path leading from the church. That is a cross path leading into the path that runs across the fields to Gomshall Station. He stepped across the other path leading to Gomshall, and went straight up to Mr. Coe's stack, and went round the left-hand side of it. I was coming the same way as he was. I had a good opportunity of seeing him. I have no doubt he is the man. I did not notice the rick on fire till after I got home. I could see the rick plainly from my kitchen window. I live in Queen Street, Gomshall. I saw the fire from my window. I should think that was about eight minutes after I had seen the prisoner go round the rick. On seeing it, I went back, and saw that portion of the rick was on fire where I had seen the prisoner. Shortly afterwards I saw another fire at Mr. Farhall's. At half past 6 I went with Police-constable Finch to the railway station at Gomshall and there identified the prisoner. It is about 700 yards from Mr. Coe's stack to the station. A hedge surrounds the stack, but it is away from it. He did not go over the hedge; he came through the pathway in the same field as the stack was. There was nothing between the stack and the path; you step from the path to the stack. It is barely 40 yards from the path. He did not go out of my sight, not when he went round the stack, because as I walked on I could see him. I had my back to him then. I did not turn round to look at him. I don't know what became of him. I did not suspect any mischief; I thought, perhaps, he was going there for a certain purpose.

Sarah Jelly: I am the wife of Edward Jelly, and live at Albury Heath. On Monday, 18th September, about 5.55 p.m., I was crossing the fields to Gomshall Station with my daughter; I was carrying a box. As I went along the path that runs through Mr. Coe's field where the rick was, I saw the prisoner round the rick; he was close to it. I continued my walk through the path until I got to Mr. Farhall's field. I stopped there to rest. There is a hedge there, dividing the two fields, just about halfway between the two fields. While resting there I looked round and saw the prisoner. He stooped down to pick up his overcoat. He was close to the rick. He put on his overcoat and walked round the rick. When he got round the other side he moved away from the rick and looked around, and in an instant the rick was on fire, and I saw him run away down into the same footpath I had come along. He stopped at a little gate leading into Mr. Farhall's field, which I had come through, and came into the field; he did not pass us. I continued my way on to the railway station, where I saw Constable Finch take the prisoner into custody about 6.30 p.m.

William Finch (Surrey Constabulary 22). On 18th September, at 6.10 p.m., I received information in consequence of which I went in the direction of Mr. Coe's rick. I found it encircled in flames. At the same time, I saw another rick on fire at Mr. Farhall's at Gravelpits Farm. I went there and received some information, and then went to Gomshall Station. I saw the prisoner there on the down platform about 6.30 p.m. and the witness Fellowes. I said to him in the prisoner's presence "Is that the man you saw at the rick?" He said "Yes, that is the man". I then took the prisoner on one side and asked him his name twice; he did not give it me. I then charged him with setting fire to Mr. Coe's wheat stack. He made no reply, and I took him into custody. On the left shoulder and hip of his overcoat I found a quantity of seeds, chaff, and small pieces of straw and buzzy things such as you would get from a rick.

I conveyed him to Guildford by train. On the way he said it was foolish to chastise him for setting fire to the ricks. He said that on more than one occasion. He said he had taken a third-class return ticket from Guildford and had been down to Dick Askew's that morning. I saw him deliver up his third-class return ticket at Guildford Station. On the way to the police station, he kept inquiring how much farther it was. I said, "Not much farther". On getting close to the County Police-station there is a narrow passage. I said, "This is the way". He was then in the centre of the high road, and as soon as I said, "This is the way," he bolted and ran in the direction of Stoke. I ran after him and caught him in about 100 yards. I then put the cuffs on him and took him to the station, and when I took the cuffs from him at the station, he had this knife (produced) in his right hand. I saw his hand before he ran away, he had nothing in it then. He must have got it when he ran away; it was not open. I searched him and found two boxes and a half of lucifer matches; they were partly full, one containing more than the other. There were three boxes, but one was broken about and only contained a few. I also found some loose matches in his pocket.

Charles Walter Barker: I am Deputy Chief Constable of the Surrey Constabulary. The prisoner was brought in custody to my office I entered the charge against him and read it over to him. He said, "It is a mistake, I never left the road at all; when I came out of Askew's I went

past Frank's shop to the Black Horse at Gomshall." Frank's shop is at the corner of the main road on the way to the station. He would have to pass the Black Horse.

Guilty: There was another indictment against the prisoner for setting fire to Mr. Farhall's rick, and Constable Barker stated that he was suspected of another similar offence, and that he had been dismissed from the service of Lord Onslow on the Saturday previous to the fire in question. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

1884 January 9: Supposed murder in a cemetery at Woking: A prolonged enquiry was undertaken at the Woking Necropolis on Monday afternoon by the county coroner into the body of an unknown female found in the cemetery shot in the head. At first the fatal wound was thought to have been self-inflicted but after close examination of the body, and the fact that the revolver was found in her lap, suspicions were aroused. Dr Shepherd undertook the post-mortem, and he became convinced that the fatal shot was not self-inflicted, and it was impossible for the body to have fallen into the position it was found. DCC Barker had been unable to identify the body; a woman aged about 45 and respectably dressed. The jury returned an open verdict.[53]

West Surrey Times 3 January 1885

Division	Rank	Name	Address
Headquarters	Chief Constable	Captain Hastings	Guildford
Headquarters	Deputy Chief Constable	**Charles W Barker**	Guildford
Headquarters	Inspector	Inspector WH Bryant	Office staff Woodbridge Road
Headquarters	Sergeant	Page	Office staff

Superintendents: Mr AH Bungard Chertsey, Mr G Lambert Dorking, Mr F Pike Farnham, Mr E Redford Godstone

1885 January 10: Guildford Petty Sessions: George Milton a young fellow was charged with breaking into a dwelling house the property of Thomas Champion labourer of Thursley, in the parish of Haslemere and stealing £13 5s 1d. The property was left in a box at Keffold's Farm. PC Chapman stated on apprehending the prisoner he said he had not been near the farm. Deputy Chief Constable Barker said the prisoner sent for him from his cell and he was taken into his private office. After caution the prisoner said, "If you take me to Haslemere I will show you where the money which I took is." This happened the next day and the money was recovered from the garden at the house where the prisoner lived. Sent to the next sessions for trial.[54]

[53] Hampshire Advertiser Wed Jan 9 1884
[54] 1885 January 10 The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser

1885 May 16: Guildford County Bench: William Bird an aged man was having **begged** alms. PC 85 proved the offence. Superintendent Barker said the man did not live in the town. He had been locked up since Thursday and was discharged.[55]

1887 December 24: Surrey Constabulary establishment

Chief Constable Captain HC Hastings
Deputy Chief Constable Superintendent **Chas. W. Barker**
Office Staff: Inspector WH Bryant and Sergeant Page Headquarters Woodbridge Road, Guildford Superintendent Mr AH Bungyard Chertsey
Superintendent Mr G Lambert Dorking
Superintendent F Pike Farnham
Superintendent E Redford Godstone

1889 January 10: At **Godalming Court** on Monday: Ebenezer Samuel Weatcroft Jenkins – he had assumed the name Wheatcroft – set up as an artist in Godalming. On Christmas Day he drew up a document promising to marry **Emily Joy**. In the document he stated he had an income of £500 and was to inherit a further £500 when he was thirty. He was twenty she eighteen. They were due to marry on 15 March 1889. Jenkins had lodgings with Mrs Joy in Church (Now King's) Road, Farncombe, and was much liked by all the family. One evening under a pretext to recover money owed to him he walked with Emily to the hut he used as a studio. They passed PC Steele from the Crown Pits police station when Jenkins wished him goodnight.[56] There the girl was overcome, outraged (raped) and strangled. It is likely that Jenkins tried to have sexual intercourse with Emily who objected; he struck her breaking her nose; raped her then panicked. He took the fur boa that Emily was wearing and wound it around her face and neck and stuffed a silk handkerchief in her mouth.[57] After the murder Jenkins calmly left the studio, locking the door and walked to The Sun public house and bought a drink, paid for with a Jubilee half crown, which he had taken from a brooch owned by the deceased. The following day he walked to the Punchbowl Inn and confessed to murdering the young woman; the landlord took him to Guildford where in the police station Jenkins confessed to Sergeant Watts.[58]

On being questioned by Superintendent Berry of the Guildford Borough Police he freely admitted the murder and hoped he would be hanged. He was handed over to the county police who were quickly on the spot with Deputy Chief Constable Barker who has charge of the case. He was remanded in custody. The news of the murder spread, and hundreds visited the spot during the evening. It is believed that the prisoner's mind had been affected by reading accounts of the recent Whitechapel Murders. On the 14 January 1889 he was committed for trial. Jenkins pleaded insanity on Valentine's Day in February 1889, but this was not accepted. The judge

[55] 1885 May 16: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[56] "Foul Deeds and Suspicious Deaths in Guildford" Caroline Maxton Wharncliffe Books 2005 page 17
[57] "Foul Deeds and Suspicious Deaths in Guildford" Caroline Maxton Wharncliffe Books 2005 page 19
[58] "Foul Deeds and Suspicious Deaths in Guildford" Caroline Maxton Wharncliffe Books 2005 page 22

commented, “He had never known a crime committed under circumstances more shocking and more revolting.” [59] He was hung.[60]

1891 January 12: Central Criminal Court: Eva Mary Lonnen aged twenty-four, for the **wilful murder** of Arthur Edward Lonnen at Ash. Guilty, but insane: to be detained till Her Majesty's pleasure be known.

Ann Ennis. I am the wife of Edward Ennis, of Westwood, Ash, Surrey. I have known the prisoner about twelve months. She is a single woman so far as I know. I first knew her at Aldershot. She went to Surbiton, thence to Streatham. I saw her there five or six weeks before 5th January; I agreed to keep her child Arthur; he would soon have been thirteen months old for about twelve shillings a month; I kept it till 5th January. Before that I wrote the prisoner that I could keep the child no longer on account of illness. On 5th January the prisoner came to my house. We went to bed at 10.30. The following morning, I did not find the prisoner or her child; I went out and searched.

Thomas Morse: (14 Guildford Borough Police). On 6th January, about 8.30 a.m., the prisoner came to the police station. She said, "I have lowered my baby into a well at my niece's house, Maker's Siding, Westwood, Normandy; it was dark when I did it, about 7 o'clock." She appeared very dejected and trembled very much.

William Berry (Guildford Head Borough Constable). On Tuesday, 6th January, I went into my office where I cautioned the prisoner and she made this statement: "I, Eva Lonnen, 24, a domestic servant out of employment, having been duly cautioned, voluntarily say: I got up early this morning at my niece's house, Maker's Siding, Westwood, and took my baby, Arthur Edward, who would have been thirteen months old to-morrow, and lowered him into the well at the back of the house, and left him there. The child is dressed in a blue jacket, flannel shirt, as well as his nightclothes. I was forced into it, and do not like to mention his father's name. I do not wish to say anything against him. Having heard read over the above statement, I say it is perfectly true.” She signed that in my presence.

I went to the County Police-station and saw Simmons. I went with him to Normandy to Edward Ennis's house. I saw Police Constable Matthews take from a sunken tank at the back of the house the dead body of a baby boy

The well was about eight feet deep, with about two feet of water. It was not frozen. I saw Simmons and Matthews take the body to the Anchor Inn, Normandy. I went with Simmons to Guildford, and gave the prisoner into custody when she replied, "I have nothing to say."

[59] “Foul Deeds and Suspicious Deaths in Guildford” Caroline Maxton Wharncliffe Books 2005 page 23
[60] 1889 10 January: The Times

Charles Walter Barker (Deputy Chief Constable, Surrey). I saw the prisoner in the evening. I read the charge over, and she began to make a statement, and I stopped her, and told her the consequences of her making a statement.

Then she made this statement, which I took down, and she signed it in my presence, "I was driven to do it because the father promised to keep it at his own house till he was a certain age, if I would pay 3s a week. After it had been with Mrs Ennis she wrote and told me I must fetch it away, as it was so much trouble, and she could not keep it; I wrote to her telling her I would pay her 20s per month if she would keep it, when she wrote again, and told me I must fetch it away. I came to Mrs Ennis' house yesterday, 5th January inst. I got up this morning early; I left the child asleep in bed. Afterwards I went upstairs, and I took it out of bed, and brought it out to the back of the house and put it in the water-tank. I left at once, and came and gave myself up to the police, telling them what I had done. "

Thomas William Matthews: (PC96 Surrey Constabulary). On the 6th January, in consequence of information, I went to Westwood, to Edward Ennis' cottage. I searched the tank. I found the dead body of a male child about twelve mid-day. There were two feet of water and the well was eight feet deep. I removed the body with the assistance of the other constables to the Anchor Inn, Normandy.

Francis Rutherford Russell: I am a medical man practising at Guildford. On the 7th January I went to the Anchor Inn, Normandy, about 11 a.m. I found there the body of a male child between one and two years old. I examined the body to find the cause of death; there were no marks on the body and on opening the chest I found both sides of the heart engorged with blood or distended; the lungs were much congested, and the air passages and the cells of the lungs full of water; the slightest pressure on the lungs caused a frothy mucous to come from the mouth and nose. All the other organs in the body were healthy. In my opinion the cause of death was drowning.

Guilty, but insane to be detained till Her Majesty's pleasure be known

1891 December 22 General Order: Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable Barker having signified his intention of retiring after 36 years' service, the Chief Constable cannot content himself with a mere formal announcement of the fact in a general order. He desires to express himself of the sense of the valuable services of Mr Barker as well as his own regret at the loss of him. Thirty-six years without a single report against him from the time of his first joining the force as a young third-class constable speaks for itself. There are not many of whom this could be said. Mr Barker is well-known, has been a zealous and most efficient officer, conscientious in the discharge of his various duties, kind and considerate to those under him courteous to all to all with whom he came in contact, and most loyal to his Chief Constable who feels that he ? ? in him a friend to whom he owes a great deal. The Chief Constable is sure that the whole force will unite with him in wishing Mr Barker health and happiness and that he

may live to enjoy his well-earned pension for many years to come. HC Hastings Chief Constable of Surrey. [61]

Surrey Advertiser 26 December 1891: Resignation of Deputy Chief Constable Barker: The respected Deputy Chief Constable Superintendent CW Barker has just signified his intention of retiring from the force he has been so long and honourably connected. Mr Barker, with the exception of the Chief Constable Captain Hastings, the oldest member of the Surrey Constabulary he having first joined it at Guildford in 1855 four years after the establishment of the force. He was afterwards transferred to Reigate and then to Farnham as a constable; he was shortly after made an inspector and proceeded to Chertsey and returned to Guildford division as a second-class superintendent in August 18?8. Twelve months later he was made first class superintendent and in October 1870 he was appointed by the court of Quarter Sessions to the position of Deputy Chief Constable. Mr Barker whist displaying the greatest zeal, tact and efficiency in the performance of his responsibilities has invariably shown the utmost kindness and courtesy to those brought in contact with him. He will carry into his retirement the best wishes of the public he has served so faithfully and the hope that he may for many years enjoy his well-earned rest. Mr Barker was held in high estimation by the magistrates and testimony to Deputy Chief Constable Barker's worth is borne by the Chief Constable in a General Order he has signed.[62]

1910 November 12: Death: Barker- On November 7th at Queen Anne's Farm Worplesdon Charles Walter Barker ex Deputy Chief Constable of Surrey in his 73rd year. Internment at Worplesdon church on Saturday November 12 at 2 0'clock. Will relatives and all friends whose addresses are unknown kindly accept this intimation.[63]

1910 November 17 West Surrey Times: Funeral of MR CW Barker: (The press cutting is difficult to interpret) The funeral of the late Mr Charles Walter Barker who was for many years deputy chief constable of Surrey, took place at Worplesdon on Saturday afternoon. A number of mourners are listed including Superintendent Simmonds, Superintendent Marks Woking both of whom served under the deceased, Police Sergeant Baker (?) and PC Ayton of Knaphill

[61] Surrey Advertiser 26 December 1891
[62] Surrey Advertiser 26 December 1891
[63] 1910 November 12 West Surrey Times

Superintendent James Brice
Surrey Constabulary 1866 -1907

1 November 2019 Robert Bartlett with additional research by Jean and Henry Pelham

February 1907

Few men can boast of so long a period of service in the police force as Superintendent Brice, who retires from the Surrey Constabulary in a few days. He is known in the Surrey Constabulary as the father of the force, his period of service extending over 40 years.

He joined the force in November 1866, and after the usual period of service at Guildford he was sent to Esher where he remained for three and a half years. He was then transferred to Walton–on-Thames. At this place he nearly lost his life in attempting to arrest some drunken labourers who pulled up a wooden fence and beat him unmercifully with it. Recovering he was transferred to Bromley (sic – no doubt a misprint for Bramley), where he remained twelve years, and in arresting a notorious thief, the latter struck him with an iron bar and broke one of his limbs. But although seriously injured he stuck to his man until assistance arrived.

In 1885 he was made a sergeant and transferred to Caterham and from thence he was removed to Horley, but on being made Inspector he again took up residence at Caterham where he remained for thirteen years. On leaving Superintendent Brice was presented with a clock and purse of money by an Alderman of the Surrey County Council.

He has been in charge of the new station at Oxted for some years. Superintendent Brice in conjunction with Inspector Jarvis of Scotland Yard was responsible for the arrest of two of the worst criminals of the day – James Ward and Henry Gilmour. The latter was known as the "Prince of Burglars" and his gang were responsible for burglaries at Chislehurst, Tunbridge Wells, Brighton and elsewhere. Gilmour is now serving a life sentence in France for an attack in Paris on an actress who resided in the Latin Quarter, and Ward was recently sent to penal servitude for burglary at Ascot where he was discovered by a lady in her bedroom ransacking her jewel case.

Superintendent Brice has had charge of the police arrangements at the Lingfield racecourse for years. Formerly this was left to the racecourse police. Thanks to his strong measures rowdyism on the course is now a thing of the past. Undesirables are stopped at the railways station and sent back. In connection with the racecourse his latest work was the bringing to justice of three notorious thieves and bullies named Murray, Gartell and Smith, who nearly killed a gentleman as he was leaving the course.

Superintendent Brice's closing period of work was marked by his investigations into the Merstham Tunnel mystery in which he was assisted by Inspector Fox of Scotland Yard, a mystery which still remains unsolved. [64]

Brice family bible inside cover

Jean Pelham: This is a family bible found on Ancestry which probably belonged to James Brice's mother or a direct descendent. Notes from inside the back page of the bible, "Memorable dates in the marriage of William Brice (James's father) and his wife Elizabeth (?) The date of Elizabeth's death has been added later, possibly by Louisa Ann (Jackman) Brice'

[64] Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser 18th February 1907; from retired Surrey Constabulary officer Chris Atkins 24 October 2019

Census 1851-1911

Year	Name Occupation	Age	Birth year about	Father	Spouse	Born/ living	Household members
1851	James Brice	9	1842	William	Elizabeth	North Houghton Hants	William 38 Elizabeth 38 Jane 15 David 17 Elizabeth 9 James 9 Allan 4
1861	James Brice	17	1844	William	Elizabeth	Houghton Hants	William 48 Elizabeth 48 Jane 25 David 22 Elizabeth 20 James 17 Allan 15 Robert 10 Jane 2
1871	James Brice	26	1845	James	Rosa M Brice	Houghton Hants Walton on Thames	James 26 Rosa M 27
1881	James Brice police PC Surrey Constabulary	36	Abt 1845	James	Rosetta M Brice	Houghton Hants Bramley Surrey Snowdenham Road	James 36 Rosa 38 Alfred J 9 Rosa E 7 Arthur W5 Ada E 3 Frances L 2 Robert W
1891	James Brice Occupation not given	46	1845	James	Rosetta M	Houghton, Hants Caterham	James 46 Rosetta M 48 Arthur W 15 Ada E 13 Francis L 12 Robert W 10 Edwin B 8 David Brice 52 Mary A Gibbs 41

Year	Name Occupation	Age	Birth year about	Father	Spouse	Born/ living	Household members
							(Frances became Francis, no ages given)
1901	James Brice Occupation not given	56	Abt 1845	James	Rosetta M	Houghton, Hants Oxted	James 56 Rosetta M 58 Rosa E 27 Arthur W 25 Ada Ellen 23 Robert W 20
1911	James Brice Police pensioner	66	Abt 1845	James		Houghton Hants Limpsfield	James 66 Rosetta M 68 Rosa Elizabeth 37 Lizzie Rebecca Lemon 27

Marriage

James Brice age 26 on 19 November 1870 Walton on Thames, St Mary
Father William Brice
Spouse Rosetta Mary Aldridge

Newspaper References to Superintendent Brice

1891 November 14: The retirement of Superintendent Redford Godstone: At the monthly pay day of the Godstone Division of the Surrey Constabulary Superintendent Redford was presented with an armchair and Mrs Redford with a silk umbrella by the officers and men of the division on the occasion of the former's retirement from the division. Inspector Brice in making the presentation on behalf of the men said, "Brother officers and constables this is the last time we shall all meet Mr Redford our superintendent who has been in the service 35 years, 25 out of that time I have known him, and I always found him to be kind to the men who served under him and all regret his leaving. I hope we shall find in Mr Bryant as good a man, which I believe we shall. I have now Mr Redford on behalf of the officers and men great pleasure in presenting you with this armchair as a mark of their esteem and respect, and we all trust that by kind providence you may live many years to have the pleasure of sitting in it and enjoying your pension." Addressing Mrs Redford Inspector Bryce said, "I have also the pleasure on behalf of the men to present you with this umbrella and I trust you live to use it not just on rainy days but also on many sunshiny days."

Mr Redford spoke in response very feelingly, "Mr Inspector Brice, sergeants and constables of the Godstone Division on behalf of Mrs Redford and myself I most heartily thank you for these nice presents that you have presented us with. I hope God will spare us for many years to come to live amongst you, and that I shall have enjoyable rests in the old armchair. During the nearly 14 long years that I have been your superintendent we have always got on well together. You know as well as I do that a superintendent who is responsible for almost everything has a lot of things to make him off colour (testy) at times, but as I say we always got on well together. I thank you all for your cordial assistance at all times in helping me carry out the law and anyone who was present at the last bench day and listened to the kind remarks of the chairman could hear for themselves how satisfied all the magistrates were in which the duty has been carried out. You might be sure it was most gratifying to me. I ask you for your own sakes to do your duty fairly and you will have the respect of the magistrates as well as the respectable inhabitants in your several detachments. I also ask you to do your duty as well for your present superintendent as you have done for me and I am sure you will get on well together. I hope you all do well and get promotion. I must now say good-bye to the Surrey Constabulary police force." [65]

1892 January 23 Mr Ex-Superintendent Redford: It had been arranged on Monday evening for a **dinner to honour the retirement** of Superintendent Edward Redford from the Surrey Constabulary on what was his 56th birthday. Mr Redford had been unwell for some time and last Sunday he suffered a fit as he was coming downstairs. The idea of a dinner was therefore abandoned. At a small gathering at Ye Olde Whyte Harte Inne, Godstone the framed illuminated address was displayed: This testimonial together with a purse of 90 guineas the result of the contributions of many friends collected by a committee and gentlemen whose names are attached was on the 18 January 1892 at Ye Olde Whyte Harte Inne, Godstone presented on behalf of the subscribers by the Rev JS Hoare rector of the parish to Mr Edward Redford as a mark of esteem in remembrance of many years of faithful service as Superintendent in the Surrey Constabulary from which he retired on the 2 November 1891. (There follows a list of names and their contributions) Comments were made of the esteem in which the retired superintendent was held within the community. A further testimonial had been made a few months ago to Mr Superintendent Redford from the officers and men of the Godstone Division, Surrey Constabulary, amounting to £5 4s 6d the subscribers being Inspector Brice, Sergeants Smith, Walters and Southcott, Police Constables Annells, Arney, Bowyer, Barber, Cole Dixon, Evans, Farr, Goodchild, Matthews Miles, Moore, Marshall, Povey, Richardson, Shakespeare, Shuttleworth, Springhall, Smith, Stanniforth, Sumner, Stevens, Tribe, Wedge, Weston, Risbridger.[66]

1892 October 29: Godstone Petty Sessions: William Halliday was summoned with forcibly entering and taking possession of the house of John Fisher at Chelsham, with assaulting him and his wife on the 13 September. The argument was over an unsettled butcher's bill a fight broke out and police were called and PC44 Surrey Constabulary saw the defendant in the

[65] 1891 November 14: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[66] 1892 January 23: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser

kitchen. Inspector Brice saw Mrs Fisher's arm on the day of the assault, and it had two bruises on it. Case was dismissed. [67]

1894 February 3: Promotion: Superintendent Bryant of Godstone is leaving the village where he has been located since the resignation of Superintendent Redford. He is to be sent to the Siberia of Surrey, Farnham and leaves on Monday next to take the place of an officer who is seriously ill. Inspector Brice of Caterham is to succeed him, and I do not think I will be far wrong in assuming that his appointment will give general satisfaction. A fresh-looking and active officer, few would guess he had been in the force some 24 years, and it is by strict attention to his duties that he was made a sergeant under his chief, Mr Redford who entertained the best of feelings for Brice who has been associated with Caterham for many years.[68]

1894 February 3: On the building of a Court House and Police Station at Caterham some few years ago Mr James Brice, the sergeant, blossomed into an inspector, and it is no matter of a surprise, that knowing as he does the district so well, that he should have been offered the vacancy at Godstone. I believe Superintendent Brice has already received his credentials and will, I am sure, enter upon his duties with the hearty good wishes of all who know him.[69]

1899 July 1: Godstone Petty Sessions: Frederick Sibley was charged with cruelty to a horse by working it in an unfit state on Workhouse Hill. PC Cooper Surrey Constabulary corroborated the evidence of the RSPCA. Superintendent Brice said Pocock had been previously convicted of cruelty to horses and he was fined 20s and 11s 6d costs[70]

Police Gazette [71]

1900 October 5: Surrey, Oxted (County) Event date: Feb 1900, Event place: Oxted

'For deserting his wife and children - ENSOR - WALTER FOREMAN - age 32, height 5ft 8.3/4 in, complexion fresh, Hair Brown, Eyes Grey, scar left fore-finger. A Carter, native of Wye, Kent; has served in the Army and Police. Absconded in February Last'. Photograph maybe seen on application. Warrant issued. Information to Supt Brice, Oxted

1900 November 30: Under Surrey Oxted (County) Event date: 1900, Event Place: Oxted, 'Remanded in custody, charged with burglary, WILLIAM GRAY alias WILLIAMSON aged 44. Height 5ft 4in, complexion fresh, broad Nose, Hair Ginger, eyes blue. A Hawker, native of Curragh, Kildare'. Information to Supt Brice, Oxted[72]

1900 February 10 Poaching: William House and Edward Groves were charged with poaching on the estate of Mr AA Lloyd of Oxted. Arthur Streeter, Keeper in the employ of the prosecutor

[67] 1892 October 29: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[68] Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser 03 February 1894 from Henry Pelham
[69] Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser 03 February 1894 from Henry Pelham
[70] 1899 July 1: Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[71] From Ancestry 1812-1902 1921-1927
[72] From Jean Pelham 27 October 2019

stated that on the 28 October he came across the defendants on his mater's estate about 1115 in the morning. He told them they were trespassing, and they went away. Witness then discovered on the ground several wires such as used for the purpose of snaring. Shortly afterwards he gave information to the police who arrested defendants, Superintendent Brice proved previous convictions against the man House. Prisoners in defence pleaded they were only trespassing. Groves was fined 5s and 8s 6d costs and House 10s and 8s 6d costs[73]

1900 February 16 Police inspection: On Wednesday the police of the Godstone division under Inspector Brice proceeded to Reigate where they were inspected by Captain Parry the Government inspector in the presence of Captain Sant the chief constable. The inspection was satisfactory in every respect. [74]

1900 March 23: A Gift: Superintendent Brice of Oxted has provided a large Union Jack, which will in future be displayed at the police station on all special occasions.[75]

1900 June 30: Police Inspection: On Tuesday Captain Sant chief constable paid a visit to Oxted and inspected the police of the Godstone division (who are under Superintendent Brice) and their new summer clothing. He also inspected the police station and expressed himself satisfied with all that he saw.[76]

1901 March 9: Godstone Licensing Sessions; Monday at the Oxted Police Court Before Major- General Sibley (Chairman) W Garland Soper Esq., DG Landale Esq., FH Birley Esq., Walpole Greenwell Esq., J Lyon Esq., Maxwell De la Combe Esq., (Clerk), and Mr JF Wheeler (Deputy Clerk).

The Superintendents Report: Superintendent James Brice presented his annual return, which stated there are 52 fully licensed houses, 14 houses licensed to sell beer to be consumed on the premises and eight wine and spirit licenses. During the past year there have been no convictions recorded against any of the license holders. The houses on the whole have been well conducted. There has been a decrease of eleven in the number of convictions for drunkenness in the last twelve months. Of the 32 persons convicted during the past year, 27 were residents in the division and five were strangers. There were three applications for new licenses to come before the Court.

(The chairman made a number of comments finishing with "The bench are glad to find that after extensive and careful scrutiny, no trace of arsenic has been found in any beer supplied at any place in Surrey and we trust this record may never be broken."[77]

1902 March 13: Gorham v Brice: The appellant Mr JM Gorham was convicted on September 30 last on an information preferred by the respondent charging him with driving a motorcar at

[73] Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser 10 February 1900 Provided by Henry and Jean Pelham
[74] Surrey Mirror 16 February 1900 Provided by Henry and Jean Pelham
[75] Surrey Mirror 23 March 1900 Provided by Henry and Jean Pelham
[76] Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser 30 June 1900 Provided by Henry and Jean Pelham
[77] Sussex Agricultural Express 9 March 1901 Provided by Henry and Jean Pelham

a **greater speed than 12 miles an hour**, contrary to the regulations made by the Local Government Board, under the Locomotives on Highways Act 1896. On 22 September last year the appellant was driving a motorcar in the parish of Limpsfield. At the bottom off the hill between Westerham and Oxted a police constable was posted, who before the magistrates gave evidence to the effect he timed the motorcar over a distance of 175 yards with the result that the e watch registered 15 seconds as the period occupied in covering that distance., giving a speed of about 24 miles an hour.

The watch used was an ordinary one with a second hand. The constable signalled other men further down the road and the appellant stopped his car at their request. The appeal was based on that the officer should not have been allowed to give evidence as the watch had not been tested and there was nothing to show that it was accurate and that such evidence having been improperly admitted, the conviction should be quashed. The court dismissed the appeal. The Lord Chief Justice said he was unable to understand the motives with which such appeals were brought or what automobilists thought to gain by suggesting that there was no evidence as to speed when, in practically every case they did not like the findings of the magistrate. The appeal was dismissed.[78]

1905 October 14: The Tunnel Mystery: Superintendent Brice of the Surrey Constabulary who has control of the police investigation of the supposed murder of Miss Money in Merstham Tunnel paid a visit to London again yesterday. He saw Inspector Warren the head of the London and Brighton Railway Company's police and other officials after which he proceeded to the West End.

The police are continuing their enquiries in the full conviction that a murder has been committed. They are looking amongst others for Miss Lane formerly of Bridger's dairy. She was Miss Money's predecessor as bookkeeper at the establishment and it is thought she may be able to give some information as to the associates of the deceased girl. With respect to the handkerchief marked "M" found recently on the railway line at Penge, it is pointed out that it was distinctly stated at the inquest that there was no initial whatsoever on the handkerchief carried by the deceased on the day of her death. Still the police are glad of the slightest clue and they have taken possession of the handkerchief on the off chance of it proving useful. The Railway Company at the special request of the police carried out the running of the experimental train through the tunnel and it answered its purpose. The funeral of Miss Money took place yesterday afternoon.

Reported Arrest: Today's Daily Telegraph has the following: "A rumour reached Clapham Junction late last night of a **sensational arrest** in connection with the tunnel murder, but in the absence of confirmation by the local police the name of the person taken into custody cannot be revealed. If the report is true, however, the arrest will put an unexpected complexion on the case. The individual who is stated to have been apprehended has been absent from home for several days before the tragedy. The police at Clapham Junction refused to either confirm or deny this report.

[78] The Times (London, England), Thursday, Mar 13, 1902

THE VICTIM OF THE TUNNEL TRAGEDY:
MISS MARY MONEY.

Miss Money's death has provided the country with the most tremendous murder sensation of recent years. Her body was found mutilated in Merstham Tunnel, near where the notorious Lefroy murdered Mr. Gold, and it was at first believed that she had either thrown herself in front of a train or had been accidentally run over. Further examination, however, revealed traces of foul play. A veil had been thrust into her mouth, and there was evidence of bodily injury that must have been inflicted before death. Her purse was gone. The police were faced with a problem that seemed to call for the genius of Sherlock Holmes.

Over a hundred interviews and many carriages examined but nothing was found, and no arrest ever made. However, the brother of Mary was to become a murderer and may have been involved. In August 1912 he lured two women in his life, along with three children to a house in Eastbourne where he shot them all before shooting himself. In 1912 Superintendent James Brice of the Surrey Constabulary made public what had not been released early for fear of upsetting the family. “She gambled extensively. Her stock at the dairy shop in which she was an assistant was short, and she feared being found out.” This, police believed drove her to suicide. [79]

[79] 1905 October 14: The Scotsman

FUNERAL OF MISS MARY MONEY AT WATFORD CEMETERY, OCTOBER 3RD, 1905. Downer, Photo.

The mystery remains unsolved but there is a postscript. Seven years later, in August 1912, at a house in Eastbourne, Mary Money's brother, Robert, shot two sisters and their three children, of whom he was the father, poured petrol on the bodies, set light to them then turned the gun on himself. One of the women managed, however, to escape despite being wounded. Was this the result of a twisted mind turned by the memories the earlier killing of his sister, Mary?

A further version of The Merstham Tunnel Mystery

At 10.55pm on Sunday, 24th September 1905 in the railway tunnel just north of Merstham Station the mutilated body of a young woman was discovery by William Peacock, a railway inspector. Peacock hurried back to the station to report his discovery to the stationmaster. The police called to the scene, first thought the death was a suicide. They figured the young woman had wandered into the tunnel and been hit by a passing train. The body was still warm and was moved to The Feathers Hotel for examination by a local doctor. Her skull was fractured and one of her legs was severed. There were several bruises and scratches to her body, arms and face, which suggested she had been involved in a struggle. Also, a scarf had been forced into her mouth and she was covered in soot.

On examining the tunnel wall, next to where the body lay, a number of marks were found where the soot had been rubbed off. The highest of these was at the level of a person standing up in a railway carriage. Because of the body being warm when found, it is only possible she fell from one of two trains, both of which were going north and had all their doors closed on arriving at their next station. Putting all these factors together, the investigators were sure a murder had been committed. There was nothing to identify the body. However, the following day she was identified as Mary Sophia Money by her brother Robert Henry Money. This is thought to be the first recorded murder on a train in England. She was a bookkeeper at Bridger's Dairy, Clapham Junction. Mary Money had gone out at about seven o'clock that evening saying she would take a little walk and would not be long. Emma Hone, another

employee at Bridger's Dairy, had no knowledge of any male friends Mary might have been going to meet. She said Mary had taken her black knitted cotton purse, which Emma thought was well filled with money, for Mary had just been paid. The purse was never recovered. A few minutes after leaving home, Mary called at Frances Golding's sweet shop at Station Approach, Clapham Junction where she bought some chocolates. She told Frances Golding she was going to Victoria and left the shop laughing and appeared happy.

Suspicion fell on a number of possible admirers named by Mary's brother Robert. He claimed to have last seen his sister on that date but there seemed no question he was involved in the crime. What really did happen to Mary Money on the evening of Sunday 24th September 1905 is left only to supposition. She seems to have had every intention of keeping a rendezvous with someone at Victoria that evening. A signalman who was in charge of the Purley Oaks Signal Box north of Merstham Tunnel recalled that as the London Bridge train passed, he remembered seeing a couple standing up in a first-class compartment. They appeared to be struggling. It seems possible that during this struggle, Mary Money began to scream, her attacker then pushed her scarf into her mouth to silence her and, when the train was in the tunnel, he opened the door and threw her out into the darkness and to her grisly death. The guard of the train reported he had seen a couple in a first-class compartment when his train stopped at East Croydon. His description of the women fitted that of Mary Money. At Redhill the couple had gone, and the guard thought he saw the man but not the woman leaving the station. Police interviewed many people and many railway carriages examined but no arrest was ever made.

The mystery remains unsolved but there is a postscript. Seven years later, in August 1912, at a house in Eastbourne, Mary Money's brother, Robert, shot two sisters and their three children, of whom he was the father. Neither sister knew he was married to each other and he had children by both maybe he had been found out. He poured petrol on the bodies, set light to them then turned the gun on himself. One of the women managed, however, to escape despite being wounded. Was this the result of a twisted mind turned by the memories the earlier killing of his sister, Mary?

In 1912 Superintendent James Brice of the Surrey Constabulary made public what had not been released early for fear of upsetting the family. "She (Mary) gambled extensively. Her stock at the dairy shop in which she was an assistant was short, and she feared being found out". This, police believed drove her to suicide.

Were Surrey Police just trying to close a case they were unable to solve? We may never know.[80]

[80] http://greenbeltrelay.org.uk/Green%20Belt%20Way/gbw_17.htm

A further version taken off the Internet:[81]

On the evening of September 24, 1905, a 21-year-old bookkeeper named Mary Sophia Money left her home in London for a short excursion. At about 7 p.m. she bought some chocolates from a shop at Clapham Junction Station, where she told the proprietor that she was taking the train to Victoria. She seemed in excellent spirits.

This was the last known time anyone ever spoke to Mary Money. The next anyone knows of her was at about 11 p.m. that night, when a woman's badly mangled body was found in Merstham Tunnel, on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway. The body was still warm, indicating that she was recently deceased. Assumptions that it would be a straightforward accident or suicide were soon dismissed when it was discovered that before she died, her long white scarf had been brutally shoved down her throat. The medical examination found bruising on her body unrelated to being hit by a train, as well as evidence the victim had fallen into the tunnel backwards. The doctor who conducted the autopsy believed she had been attacked on a moving train and then thrown from her compartment. There was no identification on the body--not even money or a railway ticket--so the corpse remained nameless until the next day, when a dairy farmer named Robert Money was able to identify the corpse as his sister Mary.

Witnesses at the Money inquest described Mary as an attractive, cheerful, self-reliant young woman with no serious boyfriends, no enemies, no real personal problems, and no known reason to kill herself. Her accounts at the dairy farm where she worked were said to have been in perfect order. The coroner's jury returned an open verdict. Despite the evidence indicating this was a case of foul play, they ruled that Mary Money died as a result of injuries caused by a passing train, but there was insufficient evidence to show if she came to be in the tunnel as a result of accident, suicide, or murder. (Incidentally, Money's purse, which she was known to have had with her, was never found.)

The police found themselves at an utter loss to explain Money's death. The first--and most popular--theory the police ever had was that she was meeting a secret boyfriend at Victoria. She and her lover dined together (the autopsy found that she had eaten a full meal around 8 p.m.,) and then boarded a train, settling into a private compartment. Then, they quarrelled, perhaps because his amorous advances went too far for her liking--and the man lost his head, stuffing her scarf down her throat to stifle her screams and throwing the body into the tunnel in the hope of making her death look like a suicide.

This conjecture was strengthened when a London Bridge train guard reported that on the night Miss Money vanished, he saw a young man and woman in a first-class compartment of a train stopped at East Croydon. After the train stopped again past Merstham Tunnel, this same compartment was found empty. The man--described as having "a long face and thin chin"--

[81] http://strangeco.blogspot.com/2019/02/murder-on-train-money-mystery.html

was walking alone towards the station exit. A signalman described how on that same night, he had seen a man and a woman apparently struggling in a compartment of the London Bridge train as it passed his signal box. It was assumed that the couples these men saw were Miss Money and her killer, but that does not seem to have been satisfactorily proven.

And who was this possible clandestine boyfriend? Money's various male acquaintances were all investigated, but they either had solid alibis or no real evidence was found linking them to her death. In 1908, there were some brief hopes that her murderer had been caught. A man named Albert Cooper wrote to the police naming a friend of his named William Wakeman as Money's killer. He said that a few days before Money's death, he had asked to borrow Wakeman's walking stick. Wakeman refused, saying he wanted to make a good appearance for his upcoming meeting with "a very special tart." After Money's death, Wakeman had some bruises and scratches, and seemed nervous, staying holed up in his lodgings for several days. Not long after this, Wakeman and Cooper quarrelled. When Cooper told him, "I know something which could hang you," his former friend seemed greatly unnerved.

Assuming Cooper wasn't making up the whole story in the hope of getting a friend-turned-enemy into a spot of trouble, this possible clue failed to develop into anything useful. Mary Money's death was fated to become one of those tragedies that generates large headlines for a few weeks before sinking permanently from view, leaving behind only the disturbing aura of the unsolved.

What sets Mary Money's murder apart from the usual run of puzzling deaths was that it had an appalling postscript. A couple of years after her death, a woman named Florence Paler entered into an affair with Robert Hicks Murray, who said he was a captain in the Gordon Highlanders. The pair lived together, and had two children, but they never married. Then, in 1910, Murray and Florence's sister Edith fell in love. Murray and Edith Paler married, settled down together and had a child. The newlyweds kept their wedding a secret from Florence. When she later heard from another sister of this betrayal, she confronted Murray. She later said that Murray finally admitted to having married Edith. "He told me in brutal terms that he liked her but said it would make no difference to me. I threatened to leave him, but he persuaded me to remain... He pleaded with me, and promised that he would never see Edith again, as he loved me the better." Most unfortunately for everyone concerned, Florence did remain with him. For two years, Murray kept up this juggling act of two separate families, but the emotional and financial strain began to take its toll on him--to the point where he "snapped" in the worst possible fashion.

In July 1912, he brought Florence and their children to a house in Eastbourne, moving Edith and her child into rather fancier lodgings not far away. Several weeks later, Murray shot Edith and her baby to death and locked the bodies in a closet of their home. The next day, he brought Florence and her children to this house. He shot them all, and then poured gasoline over the bodies and set them ablaze. He then shot himself to death. Florence Paler miraculously survived this mass killing. Although she had two bullets in her neck, she managed to escape this burning slaughterhouse.

Murray left behind a note explaining that he was bankrupt. As he could no longer take care of these women and children who were dependent on him, he thought it was best that they all should die. He added, "Please bury us altogether [sic]"

When this note was published in the papers, some people recognized the handwriting. This led to the discovery that "Captain Murray" was in reality Robert Henry Money, the murdered Mary's brother. When "Murray's" true identity was revealed, James Brice, a former Superintendent of the Surrey Constabulary, came forward with new information about Mary Money's death.

"It was a case of suicide," Brice declared. "The reason for Miss Money taking her life was that she had gambled extensively, had used the money belonging to her employer, and feared the consequences. Robert Money professed to be greatly attached to his sister, but he told the police a tissue of lies and caused no end of trouble. At the inquest I was anxious to read a statement I had prepared in collaboration with Detective-Inspector Fox, but the coroner would not admit it. Had that statement been made public the world would have known the reasons why the police were convinced that Miss Mary Money committed suicide.

There is no doubt that Miss Money gambled, and there was a falling-off in the takings at the shop in which she was employed. Robert Money was questioned but denied all knowledge of the matter. He was accused of having opened her box, taken out letters referring to betting transactions, and destroyed them. This he stoutly denied, and it was only when he was told that Mr. and Mrs Bridger [Mary's employers] saw him take the letters from the box and burn them that he admitted it. He told a lot of lies in connection with the matter and put the police to a great deal of trouble by giving them information, which he knew to be false.

On the day of the funeral, he endeavoured to induce other members of the family to agree to a story regarding the movements of the girl a fortnight before her death. I wished to point out at the inquest that Miss Money had a disordered mind, as this was proved beyond all doubt by investigation. I am of opinion that Robert was well acquainted with her doings, and that he backed her up in her imaginative stories."
Brice failed to explain how, if this was a simple suicide, her scarf got shoved down her throat.

Robert Money's deadly coda to the Money Mystery has left crime historians divided about its significance. Did his action merely indicate that, in the words of Richard Whittington-Egan, the Money siblings shared "some strange genetic bias for tragedy," or *pace* Superintendent Brice, was the contemporary gossip that Robert was responsible for his sister's death...on the money?

1907 February 23: Retirement of Superintendent Bruce: The retirement of Superintendent Bruce which takes effect next month did not come as a surprise to Oxted people who have known for some time that the worries and anxieties of his duties have proved a severe strain upon him. The “Super” nevertheless “hung on” and only determined upon the step last week.

His resignation has been accepted by the Chief Constable of the Surrey Constabulary with deep regret and that officer has placed on record the services rendered to the public by such an old officer. Our London contemporaries have also referred to Superintendent Bruce's resignation and like the Caterham and Oxted Chronicle gave some interesting facts of his life, which since he first joined the force has been without blemish and a pattern to others in the force.

There is a great deal of conjecture as to who will fill the vacancy. A strong man is needed for the division. A man who has been through the ranks, not a man of paper, a mere figurehead, and a man who will command the confidence of the force and maintain its excellent reputation. Such a person should not be difficult to find and the "the Chief" at Guildford may be relied upon to produce the individual at the psychological moment.[82]

1907 March 2: Chief Constable consent: I am glad to hear that the Chief Constable of Guildford has given his consent to a testimonial list for Superintendent Bruce, who retires into private life this month after 40 years' service. A strong committee at the head of which is Dr Furber, of Oxted, has been formed with a view to a testimonial and Mr JD Rolls of "Kinnoull", Warlingham is looking up his friends for subscriptions to the "Brice Testimonial Fund." He wished me to convey a hint that he will be pleased to receive and acknowledge any sums sent to him on behalf of the fund.[83]

1907 March 9 Magisterial and Legal Tribute to Superintendent Brice: As was anticipated there was a rather larger gathering of the general public at the Police Court at Oxted on Monday, when the Chairman (Mr W Garland Soper) in the absence of Major General Sibley, took his seat. The fact that it was the last occasion that Superintendent Brice would be present lent interest to the proceedings. Before the ordinary business of the court was taken The Chairman said that it was the last occasion on which Superintendent Brice would be present in the Court as Superintendent of the Division. He had been in the police force for 40 years, having joined in November 1866. Of that time, he had served twenty–two years in the Godstone Division, thirteen of them as Superintendent. He had resigned and Captain Sant had accepted the resignation. The Chairman did not think he could do better than read a letter he had received from Major General Sibley, the Chairman of the bench whose absence on that occasion they regretted. 21st Feb, "My dear Soper: I most thoroughly agree with the suggestion of our bench that we should present a testimonial to Superintendent Brice on his retirement. I have always shown deep interest in his welfare and successful work in the various grades he has passed through and I believe that no officer in the police force ever passed through a more honourable service of over 40 years."

Mr Soper said he wished to endorse every word of the letter and he did so with some amount of experience in that he sat on the Bench for over twenty-one years and most of that time had been spend directly or indirectly in contact with the superintendent. All they could hope was that he would enjoy his rest with much appreciation to himself and his family and would he

[82] Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser *23* February 1907 from Henry Pelham
[83] Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser 02 March 1907 from Henry Pelham

hoped, still be taking an honourable part in any public matter to which his experience might entitle him.

Mr J Wheeler, clerk to the magistrates, said he had the pleasure of working with Superintendent Brice for 20 years and found him to be an able and efficient officer. At times he might have appeared to the public to be severe in the line he adopted, but it had always been shown that he was justified. He regretted that their official connection would soon be terminate and trusted that Superintendent Brice would long be spared to enjoy the pension which, through his long service he so well merited.

Mr WC Cripps representing the legal profession practising at the court, desired entirely to re-echo the words of the Chairman. Solicitors must sometimes cross words with the police and they had always found Superintendent Brice an honourable opponent. He was always fair and never tried to prejudice a case.

Superintendent Brice in replying thanked the Chairman for the kindly remarks made concerning him in reference to his long service on the division. He had always endeavoured to do his duty and it was gratifying to hear he had given satisfaction. He had to thank Mr Wheeler for the able assistance and courtesy he had always received from the solicitors. He also desired to thank the Press for the help and courtesy he had ever had in their hands.[84]

1907 March 16: Police Tribute to Superintendent Brice: Wednesday last was pay day for the men of the Godstone Division of the Surrey Constabulary. It was also the last occasion on which the monthly salaries would be paid to them by Superintendent Brice. There were some 50 officers in the charge room, some of them mere youths who had scarcely been instructed into the duties of police work; others grey headed and moustached veterans who had many years' service under their chief. A pleasant surprise was forthcoming when Inspector Pullen of Caterham, intimated his wish to say a few words.

The wrappings of a large parcel were removed and there stood disclosed to view a massive mantel clock. This the Inspector said had been commissioned by the men of the Division to present on their behalf to the superintendent as a mark of their regard for him. The clock bore the inscription, "Presented to Supt. James Bruce by the officers and men of the Godstone Division upon his retirement from the force after 40 years' service; March 1907." In making the presentation Inspector Pullen said the testimonial was the outcome of a feeling by every member of the police force in the division that some little memento from them should accompany Mr Brice in his retirement. Every member of the force had subscribed. He regretted the absence of Sergeant Bailey who was obeying duty's call elsewhere, for that officer had been most energetic in whipping up subscriptions and had taken the matter if the testimonial in hand. Mr Brice and the men who were not unmindful of the treatment they had received from him. He voiced the feelings of the men when he said how much they all regretted to lose him. The work of a superintendent of police was very trying and perplexing but Mr Brice was always

[84] Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser 09 March 1907

ready to listen to a complaint and at once deal with it, but where there was no possible ground for the same, he always stood by his men, and in other matters proffered advice. He wished to ask his acceptance of a clock and a gold mounted umbrella for Mrs Brice. He hoped that the clock would serve as a constant reminder of the men and friends he had left behind and whom he had advised and controlled and that the remaining years of his life would be attended with every happiness, and that Mrs Brice would find the umbrella of great use should there be "a squall." (Laughter)

Superintendent Brice who is not usually given to emotion, but who was only able to suppress his feelings by a great effort, said the present from his brother officers and men came as a great surprise, and he should treasure it during the few years that might be left to him. He had honestly tried to do his duty to the men and the public and he was proud to have been connected with such n excellent body of men. Leaving his old comrades was a great wrench, but the time had come for them to part, however disagreeable that parting might be. He thanked Inspector Pullen for his kind remarks and tendered his especial gratitude to Sergeant Bailey who had, he had just learned had done most of the hard work in connection with the testimonial. He should always have pleasing recollections of his old friends in the force and hoped that the spirit of ready obedience and attention to duties which had prevailed during his term of office would be a feature under his successor. He was of the opinion that he men of Godstone division were the smartest, best drilled and most hard-working of any in the county of Surrey, and if the Chief Constable had been present that day he would not have hesitated to say so.

Mrs Brice also made a few remarks thanking the men for their thoughtfulness and kindness in giving her such a handsome present.

The men then exchanged hearty hand grips with their late Chief and gave three rousing cheers and proclaimed him "A jolly good fellow" in tones that were heard at the railway station.[85]

1907 March 16: Oxted, Limpsfield and District Notes: Residents in the district have known for some weeks passing of the pending resignation of Superintendent Brice from the Surrey Constabulary. This resignation took effect this week and he has done with police work and its worries forever. He has been a police officer for over forty years and that he will enjoy his well-earned retirement is the wish of all who have had contact with him – even including some of the criminals and law breakers who have come under his special observation.

The last statement may need explanation, strange as it may appear. Many a man who has outraged the laws has a reason to be grateful for the kindness and consideration shewn him by the late superintendent. When awaiting a trial, a day or two, instead of being closely confined in the cells, some prisoners who did not object to work were taken from the cells to the garden at the station and given the opportunity to do some spade work and breathe pure air under the observation of an officer. Nor was the prison fare adhered to for those who put in fair work were provided with an excellent meal from the family kitchen. At a time when the heart was

[85] Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser 16 March 1907

grateful for these considerations it was often utilised with excellent effect by "the chief" in proper advice, which did not always fall on barren ground.

Let it not be supposed that the position of chief of police of any district is an enviable one, for there are always fault-finding folk with imaginary grievances and others who think they could discharge the duties much better themselves.

Mr Brice has undoubtedly come into contact with some of this class but those who are acquainted with him will agree that the Division has been remarkably free from crime even though it is most inadequately policed.

The people who grumble are those who apparently desire every other person they meet should be a constable, and because their expectations are not realised, they appear to think the police are not doing their duty. But the police know better. They betake themselves to localities where their service are likely to be required and where the grumblers seldom, if ever visit. It is impossible for the man in blue to be everywhere. They cannot manage even in the great Metropolis.

It was stated after the great picture robbery in Park Lane, London the butler ran about the streets for half an hour before he could find a constable. We are sure that would not be the case in any village in the division which has been in the special care of Mr Brice even after the witching hour.

The man who follows Mr Brice will have a difficult task, be he who he may, the discharge of arduous duties of that office, but it is to be hoped he will take advantage of the smooth path which has been made by the retiring man and follow in his footsteps towards perfecting the work which has already been accomplished. His task will be a much easier one if he does this that that which confronted Mr Brice when he first came to Oxted.

1907 March 23: Introducing himself to the Bench: Superintendent West on the magistrates taking their seats, addressing the Bench, said he took the liberty of introducing himself as the successor to Superintendent Brice. He hoped he would discharge his duties to the satisfaction of the magistrates. [86]

[86] Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser 23 March 1907 from Henry Pelham

Oxted believed about 1913 so Superintendent West in the centre

1907 June 15: Oxted: Public testimony to Police official: Presentation to Superintendent Brice: The large assembly room at the Hoskyns Hotel was well filled on Thursday evening when dinner and testimonial presentation, the climax to a movement inaugurated some months since by a few friend and admirers of ex-Superintend J. Brice, took place. The latter had been some 22 years out of 45 years' service located at Godstone, Caterham and Oxted as sergeant, inspector and superintendent of police respectively. When it was known that Mr Brice was going into retirement a committee was formed with Dr EP Furber as its hon secretary, for the purpose of organising a public testimonial. The licensed victuallers of the district readily subscribed £60 (Not: A top rate PC was earning a little over £1 a week) but owing to a passing of an Act of Parliament dealing with commission and honorariums Captain Sant the Chief Constable of Surrey intimated from Guildford this sum must be returned to the donors as it could not be accepted by Mr Brice. Nevertheless, a large sum of money was subscribed by other friends and on Thursday the ex-chief of police for the district was the recipient of a cheque for £150, a handsome gold watch and chain and a signed testimonial from residents.

(A list of those present and details of the menu, in French, and as the cloth was removed a toast was given to the King. There was after dinner entertainment recorded in detail including a piano solo by Professor Horton, a duet by the brothers Shaw and a reading of letters and telegrams of support. Two hundred and forty residents and friends had contributed to the cheque. The gold watch was presented with the inscription, "Presented with a gold watch and chain to Superintendent. James Brice, by the residents of the Godstone Division on his retiring from the Surrey Constabulary after 40 years' service 13 June 1907." There followed detailed reporting of the speeches.)

Ex-Superintendent Brice who was received with cheers, and who spoke with emotion, expressed his great appreciation of the honour they had done him in inviting him to dine with them, and receive their splendid gifts as a result of the of the testimonial fund organised throughout the Godstone Division. He felt no words of his could be adequate fully to carry his heartfelt thanks to them all. When as a young man of twenty-one he left his native county of Hampshire to join the Surrey Constabulary, he resolved that he would always try to do his duty to his superiors and the public at large. After a service of nineteen years on the other side of

the county he came into that district in 1885 and could truly say, whether at Horley, Caterham, Godstone or Oxted he had received kindness and appreciation, which had always been a good tonic in enabling him to carry on his work as a police officer. (Applause) The gifts he had received from his late comrades, from the justices, and that evening from the public led him to think that he had not been unsuccessful in his endeavours to do his duty and to give satisfaction to all. (Applause) he was not an orator, and if his remarks were not lengthy, he asked them to believe him when he said he was truly grateful. To Dr Furber, who had taken the leading part in the movement, he was deeply thankful; and to the other collectors, and to Mr Russell Royce, the hon treasurer, he could only say he thanked them all. Every subscriber might rest assured that their kind recognition in this practical manner would never be forgotten by him or his family. (Applause) The beautiful watch and chain would be prized by him very deeply, and the cheque he hoped would be invested successfully. (Applause) Before he sat down, he thanked their host (Mr Taylor) for the excellent dinner he had placed upon the tables and for his efforts to make the function a success. He thanked them all from the bottom of his heart. (Loud Applause)

(More entertainment by those present then took place.)[87]

Sudden death

1918 September 7: The sudden death of Mr James Brice of The Breck, Limpsfield, ex-superintendent of the Surrey Constabulary which took place on Sunday afternoon, cast quite a gloom over Oxted and Limpsfield, and many expressions of genuine regret have been sent to the widow and family. Mr Brice was sitting quietly at home when Dr Pulford of Broomhill asked him to accompany him to an orchard, where there were several lads. This he did and the ex-superintendent's presence was sufficient. The youths ran away and returning to his home he fell down dead in Dr Pulford's carriage way. That he had a weak heart was known to all and no doubt the little exertion and excitement was the cause of his death. His body was carried to The Breck and Dr Greaves was called only to pronounce life extinct. An inquest was held on Wednesday evening at the Hoskins Hotel, Oxted by the Deputy Coroner without a jury and a verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned.[88]

Death Certificate

James Brice age 74 born about 1844
Registration date July 1918
Surrey 2a page 277

Probate

'BRICE, JAMES of (The Breck) Brick (sic), Limpsfield, Surrey Died 1st September 1918 (sic)

[87] Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser?*15 June 1907*
[88] Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser 07 September 1918 From Henry Pelham

Probate London 30 September to Alfred James Brice, Butler, and Arthur William Brice, Secretary

Effects £1707 0s 11d[89] [90]

Funeral at Oxted

1918 September 13: Newspaper report: That Mr James Brice of Limpsfield, ex – superintendent of the Surrey Constabulary, who died suddenly on the 2 inst., as recorded in our last issue, was universally respected was demonstrated by the representatives gathering at the funeral which took place on Thursday when his remains were laid to rest in the Oxted churchyard. There was a large congregation of old friends, many of whom had been associated with the deceased during his superintendentship, and as they dispersed many pleasant and happy memories were recalled. The blinds of all private houses and business places on route from Mr Brice's residence to the church were drawn, and the cortege slowly wended its way through the village with bowed heads marked their respect in various ways.

The service, which was choral, was conducted by Rev GG Richards Rector of Limpsfield, assisted by the Rev WH Gibbons (rector of Oxted) Mr WT Lawrence being the organist. The hymns were "On the Resurrection Morning" and "Now the labourer's task is o"er." The mourners were Mr AJ Brice, Mr AW Brice, Mr RW Brice (sons), Miss RE Brice, Mrs W Brown (daughters) Mrs AJ Brice, Mrs AW Brice, Mrs RW Brice (daughters in law) Mr W Brown (son in law) Mr S Spencer brother-in-law, Miss Emily Brice niece, and Mr DAJ Martin (cousin)

The youngest daughter Mrs McDonnell of Inverness was unable to be present.

There was a detachment of the Surrey Constabulary consisting of Superintendents West and Coleman, Inspector Stringer, Sergeants Boshier, Gamlin and Butler, and a number of constables.

The large congregation included Sir Walter M Gibson, Mr William Soper, The Rev F Parsell, Mr and Mrs JFW Wheeler, Mr Horace Barry, Mr E Berry, Mr R Young, Mr SJ Cowdrey, Mr JG Berry, Mr Constable and Mr W Snelling, Mrs Sampson, Dr H Pulford, Mr J Muckle, Mr Hart, Mr F Everett, Mr GH Lester, Mr and Mrs Brockes, Mrs G Worsell, Miss West, Miss Sturdy and Miss Kirby.

Wreaths and floral tokens in sympathy and kind remembrance including "To my dear Husband"; "In loving memory of our dear father"; "To dear Jim", from Mollie (Mrs Allan Brice niece); "With love to dear Granddad" from Margaret; " With love to dear Granddad" from Jim and Mary; "With love to dear Granddad" from Kathleen and Marjorie"; "With love to dear Granddad" from Phyllis; "In loving memory" from Annie and Cis; "In affectionate

[89] From Jean Pelham 26 October 2019
[90] England & Wales, National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administrations) 1858-1995 - James Brice

remembrance" from Kate, Charlie and family; "With heartfelt sympathy" from cousin Dave and family; " In grateful memory of a friend and fellow worker." From the Re. Gerald Gurney Richards, the Rector of Limpsfield; "With deep sympathy" from Old Comrades of the Surrey Constabulary;" With sympathy and kind remembrance" from the Tradesmen of Oxted Station; " with deep sympathy" from Mr and Mrs A Hughes; " with sincerest sympathy and condolences" from Mr and Mr Samson; "With sincere sympathy" from Mrs Fortescue Young and family; "With kindest regards and deep sympathy" from Mr and Mrs John Herbert and Violet Purford; "in loving memory of a good friend" H and R Kimmings; "with deepest sympathy" from Mrs Cowdrey (Sanderstead); "In kindly remembrances" from Laburnham Cottage; "With deepest sympathy" from Miss Davies; "In deepest sympathy" from Mrs Dowell and Bob; "With much sympathy" from Miss Evenden; "With much sympathy" from a sincere friend; "With deepest sympathy from Mr and Mrs HT Best; "With deepest sympathy" from Mr and Mrs GH Lister.[91]

Tribute from the bench

At the sitting of the Godstone Petty Sessions on Monday at Oxted before the commencement of business the Chairman (Mr AS Daniel) addressing Superintendent E. West said since the last meeting they had heard with great regret of the sudden death of Mr Brice. On behalf of the bench, he desired to express his feelings of respect and to pay tribute to his long service with the police force – first as a constable, then as a sergeant and afterwards as a superintendent. He had the last office for fourteen years and in that position earned the respect of the whole neighbourhood. He addressed these observations to Superintendent West as representing the police, the bench having passed a resolution expressing their sympathy with Mrs Brice and the family.

Superintendent West thanked the Chairman for his kind remarks and said the sentiments to which he had given utterance also represented what the police felt. He himself had known the late Superintendent Brice for a number of years and greatly respected him.[92]

[91] Surrey Mirror 13 September 1918
[92] Surrey Mirror 13 September 1918

Superintendent Henry Coleman
Surrey Constabulary 1884-1920

16 December 2020 Robert Bartlett

First World War and contribution of the Coleman family

Sons Lance Corporal Percy Coleman 7th Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment killed in 1915 and Albert Coleman, former PC East Sussex Constabulary, sergeant in the East Surrey Regiment 4th Battalion, killed 1918. Two other sons Francis Coleman served in the Liverpool Regiment (shrapnel wounds to his left side) and Leonard served with the East Surrey Regiment. They both survived

Lenka Cathersides undertook a great deal of the research into the life of Henry Coleman's son Percy for the Dorking Museum.[93] Henry Pelham worked on the newspaper archives and Jean Pelham undertook family history research and passed the material to Robert Bartlett in December 2020 during the time of the pandemic.

Introduction: Events great and small draw in individuals and their families mostly not through providence. Recorded and written history rarely encapsulates individuals from less privileged backgrounds who are mostly historically disenfranchised. Or that has been the orthodoxy until recent years. It is no longer true to say that the people who led good and helpful lives have passed from this earth leaving little trace once those that knew them have also died. Bad people left a trace through courts and prison records together with newspaper reports of their poor behaviour. The innocent passed without record beyond possibly a military record, an entry in census documents, a mention in a parish register. The Internet has made it possible to reconstruct their narrative, tell their story with significant accuracy.

Technology and the growth of interest in family history has led to an explosion of sources leading to the ability to uncover all manner of detail about the lives of ordinary people. This paper encapsulates but one family the Colemans of Somerset from where Henry left to join the Surrey Constabulary and make his way in life. There remain large gaps, but it is probable that given the energy and resources much more could be uncovers about Henry and Alice Coleman and their family. This one large family was to suffer dreadfully in the First World War while the father by then a superintendent in charge of Dorking Division helped maintained order and security of the home front.

The Colemans have been brought from obscurity to be given a place in the history of the Surrey Constabulary an organisation that will not be forgotten provided archives are maintained beyond the whims of individuals, securely for hundreds of years.

[93] https://dorkingmuseum.org.uk/lance-corporal-percy-coleman/

Henry Coleman was superintendent at Hersham then moved to Dorking Division which covered parts of Reigate that were not in the borough police area, Banstead, Ashtead Leatherhead Dorking and the large rural area. He had a very distinguished career in the Surrey Constabulary. Henry Coleman was born about 1863 in Ilminster, Somerset to Francis Coleman, a labourer. His mother Alice Swindlehurst was born about 1861 in The Buildings, Wonersh, Surrey her father Robert James Swindlehurst, a blacksmith.

1881: Henry Coleman and Alice Swindlehurst were married by Banns on the 21st of December 1881 at St John the Baptist Church, Wonersh. At the time of marriage both were living at Wonersh, Henry working as a leather dresser. (Alice daughter of Robert James Swindlehurst and Hannah Goodchild married 26 May 1860 Wonersh, Surrey)[94]

1881: Alice Swindlehurst and Henry Coleman. Alice daughter of Robert James Swindlehurst and Hannah Goodchild married 26 May 1860 Wonersh, Surrey. Henry son of Francis Coleman. Alice (Single. Age 20. Birth 1861) & Henry single. Age 20. Birth 1861 married 24 Dec 1881 Wonersh, (Hambledon) Surrey.

1881 Census

William Runham Head M Male 36 Litton, Cambridge, England Tanner
Hannah Runham Wife M Female 46 Wonersh, Surrey, England

Alice Swindlehurst Daughter in Law U Female 20 Wonersh, Surrey, England Domestic Servant

Robert J. Swindlehurst Son in Law Male 19 Wonersh, Surrey, England Tanner Henry Coleman Lodger U Male 19 Horton, Somerset, England Tanner Census Place Wonersh, Surrey, England

Percy was born in the 3rd quarter of 1889 in Woking to Henry Coleman, a Superintendent [95] of the Police and Alice Swindlehurst. (This is most likely wrong transcribed and probably should read constable. He was a sergeant in 1896. Having joined in 1884 there was no probability of his being a superintendent) Percy had 8 siblings of whom one died by 1911. They were Harry W, Albert G, Francis, Leonard, Alice, Mabel, and Ellen Minnie Coleman.

At the time of the 1891 Census, the family lived in the Police Station, Guildford Road in Woking. Henry was working as a police constable and Alice was looking after Harry W., Albert G., Francis and one-year old Percy.

Mixed within the family life and wartime loss is the career of Henry taken by press cutting found by Henry Pelham in December 2020. This can be seen no more than a snapshot of the

[94] http://www.swindlehursts-united.co.uk/FamiliesIndex.pdf
[95] https://dorkingmuseum.org.uk/lance-corporal-percy-coleman/

work of Henry but does give an impression of the cross section of his activities that made press reports.

1893 April 10 Surrey Advertiser. **Theft of a purse** at Woking: Robert Williams (30) labourer, was charged with assaulting Janet Davis at Woking, on March 25th and stealing from her person a purse and the sum of 5s 6d. Prisoner pleaded guilty to the theft but not the assault and the assault case was dropped. Sergeant Coleman told the Chairman that the prisoner was a stranger to the neighbourhood. Sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour.

1893 January 30 West Surrey Times. On Friday morning of last week between 2am and 5am, a horse and two sets of harness were stolen from the stable in Church Street of Mr Joseph Stokes. On discovering the loss, the owner went immediately to Smithfield Market where he found the animal tied behind a costermonger's barrow. Mr Stokes communicated with the county police who arrested John Parker for stealing the horse and harness. William Gess, John Long and Thomas Ledbeter were arrested of receiving the horse and harnesses knowing them to be stolen. On Saturday the men were brought up at Mansion House Police Court and were discharged no evidence being offered. Police Sergeant Coleman of the Surrey Constabulary who had been communicated with was present in court and re-arrested the men and brought them to Guildford, where they were again charged with the offences and evidence given. The horses and harness were valued by the prosecutor at £12. Parker stated he had bought the harness and horse from a man for 25s and Gess said he purchased them from Parker for 35s. Prisoners committee for trial at Surrey Quarter Sessions.

1896 May 31: Born and left on the road: The Surrey County Police are investigating a most remarkable case of child desertion which occurred at **Woking**. The circumstances are very unusual. A Grenadier Guardsman was seen with a young woman. They frequently stopped to rest and eventually the young woman sat down beside the hedge and appeared to be in great pain. Subsequently a child was born. It cried and the woman picked it up and put it into the hedge. They went to the station where the woman caught a train to London. Information was given to the police and Police Sergeant Coleman took charge of the baby, which was found to be a fine male child. It was taken to the workhouse infirmary at Guildford where it is now doing well. Neither the soldier nor the women have been traced.[96]

The 1901 Census shows the family had moved to the Police Station at Frimley where Henry was working as a Sergeant of the Surrey Constabulary. Alice was looking after Percy, Leonard, Alice and Mabel. Albert G. was working as a railway porter and Francis as an oilman assistant.

In the next few years Henry was to be promoted inspector and later superintendent and posted with his family to Esher.

[96] 1896 31 May: Reynolds's News Sunday

1908 January 23 Production of driving license and speeding: At Kingston on Thames County Police court yesterday Ralph Dickerson of Barnes was summoned for refusing to produce his driving licence to Police Sergeant Stringer of the Surrey Constabulary at Portsmouth Road, Esher. The defendant was further summoned for exceeding the 20mph speed limit which police timed at 30mph. When asked to produce his license the defendant refused to hand it over to him to examine but instead opened it at the centre and held it open in his two hands so the witness could not obtain the particulars he wanted. He got the name and address from the front of the licence. Superintendent Coleman said the police did not require possession of the licence all they wanted to see what was on it. The Bench dismissed the summons for non-production the chairman saying there was some doubt, which he hoped, would be cleared up before long. Fined £10 and costs for speeding.

At the same court two other summonses against defendants for non-production in similar circumstances were dismissed. [97]

1909 January 9 Surrey Advertiser: An alleged lottery: At Kingston County Bench on Thursday a number of men were summoned for unlawfully and privately taking part in an unlawful lottery. A discussion between Superintendent Coleman and the defence over the correct statute resulted in the summonses being dismissed

1909 June 26 Surrey Advertiser: Police and Guardsman. Lieutenant fined for withholding information: Saturday at Woking magistrates where Lieutenant Ivor Rose 3rd Grenadier Guards stationed at Pirbright camp was summoned for refusing to give the name of the driver of a motor car of which he was the registered owner, and which was alleged to have been driven at a dangerous speed through Esher on June 6. The vehicle failed to stop for police and the owner was traced and interviewed but refused to give any information. The police officer Sergeant Stringer was told by a Major Smith that he had no right to be on the camp and if he did not leave, he would be put out! When the police sergeant protested the sergeant of the guard was called and the police officer gave evidence that he was practically put out of the camp. Police Sergeant Stringer returned with PC Allen in uniform and being refused admittance sent the sergeant of the guard to the camp adjutant who said he had no business there. On June 15 Police Sergeant Stringer served the summons in that case on the defendant's servant. Under cross examination Police Sergeant Stringer denied being insolent in anyway, remarking that he was treated worse than any camp loafer. Superintendent Coleman said that the camp authorities objected to police officers visiting the cam in uniform. PCs Marner, Ivey and Vigar also gave evidence.

Mr Turner for the defence described the affair as a storm in a teacup. The sergeant he suggested went to the camp in plain clothes and deliberately went out of his way to insult Lt. Rose by speaking to him in front of his men. Superintendent Coleman objected to this suggestion in the absence of any evidence. The court said it seemed to be an aggravation of the offence for the

[97] The Times Friday, Jan 24, 1908

defendant to suggest through his solicitor that he was insulted and then not send someone to substantiate the suggestion. A fine of £10 was imposed and £1 15s 8d costs.

1909 July 17 Surrey Advertiser: Superintendent Coleman of Hersham appeared before what appears to be the licensing justices to discuss evening concerts at the Bear Inn and licensing requirements for these Saturday gatherings. There was some difference of opinion, but it was decided no special licensing requirements were needed.

1909 August 14: Surrey Advertiser: A stupid action: Joseph Weller (19) of Hersham pleaded guilty to the theft of a mare the property of John Davies, West End, Esher. The mare was missed by the owner and Superintendent Coleman and PC Titcombe stopped the defendant while galloping over Hersham Green in the direction of London. Mr Nathan gave the lad a good character and the doctor at Brixton stated the prisoner was weak minded and would be easily affected by alcohol. Defendant was placed under probation and ordered to abstain for two years.

1909 September 11 Surrey Advertiser: GBH on PC Long Surrey Constabulary: Joseph Saunders NFA, Kingston County Bench on remand from an occasional court at Hersham, charged with maliciously inflicting GBH upon PC Harry Long of the Surrey Constabulary, by stabbing him with a knife at Hersham on September 2nd. The only witness called was Superintendent Coleman who said that at 8.10pm he went to West Grove, Hersham where he saw PC Long who told him he had been stabbed. There were two wounds one at the nape of the neck and the other over the left shoulder. They were both extensive and deep. The doctor attended him, and he was taken to Walton Cottage Hospital where he now was. Search was made for the prisoner in a field of artichokes adjacent with West Grove where it was believed he was in hiding. A large number of constables, besides many of the public, surrounded the field and about 10am on Friday morning the prisoner was driven out of the field where he was arrested by Superintendent Coleman. The prisoner said "alright" when detained and when searched a white handled table knife was found as well as a match box which on both sides had blood stains. When charged at the police station he said, "Yes I done it." The prisoner was remanded. PC Long remains a patient at the Cottage Hospital where he is slowly improving.

1909 September 25 Surrey Advertiser: Prisoner committed for trial: Joseph Saunders NFA was committed for trial for GBH. PC Long said that he was on duty in the evening in Queens Road, Hersham when he saw the prisoner standing at the crossroads in the shadow of a streetlamp. The officer was about 10-15 yards away when the prisoner turned quickly and walked off down West Grove followed by PC Long. The prisoner started to run followed by PC Long who caught up and asked why he had run off. The prisoner took hold of the constable around the neck and he felt a pinch. The prisoner made off pursued by the officer who took hold of the prisoner a second time when he felt a blow on his shoulder and a tingling sensation. At the same time the officer felt something warm down his back and putting his hand to his neck found he had been cut. The prisoner again got away and climbed over the front gate of Langdale House. The policeman blew his whistle and Mrs Mary Smith, 4 The Pavement, Walton went to his assistance.

Finding PC Long she saw he was trying to bind up his neck and blow his whistle at the same time. She took the whistle and blew it and finished binding up his neck then ran towards Hersham blowing the whistle before returning to the constable. Leaving hm with two men at White House garage she again went towards Hersham blowing the whistle a long time before some help came. Eventually Dr Sparks arrived and ordered the constable's removal to the hospital. Treatment was required for a deep wound to the neck 3 ½ inches long and the one at the back measured 6 inches. The one in the neck had gone through to the muscle and was about a quarter of an inch deep. The constable lost a quantity of blood. There had been a second stab at the back because the clothing was cut.

The chairman on behalf of the Bench thanked Mrs Smith for her conduct in the matter. She acted with great courage and discretion. Superintendent Coleman said he wished to endorse the chairman's remarks. There were other houses nearby but Mrs Smith was the only one to come out. The knife was taken from a house in Greenlane Avenue where a 14-year-old was washing up when the prisoner came to the door and picked up the knife saying he needed to cut his boot as it hurt his toe. He never returned it.

PC Tooth said that on the 4th inst., while taking the prisoner to Brixton Prison, he made a voluntary statement saying, "I cannot understand why I am not charged with intent to kill. That was my intention, I meant to kill him."

Superintendent Coleman gave evidence of arrest and Saunders was committed to the Assizes.

The prisoner had stood trial for manslaughter at the Berkshire Assizes but was found not guilty. He had also been charged with assault on a man who later died but only received one month's imprisonment.

1909 September 18 Surrey Advertiser: Annett's Corner: The clerk to the Surrey County Council wrote in reply to the urban council's letter enclosing Superintendent Coleman's communication about a speed limit at Annett's Corner. This matter had been raised by Kingston Justices.

1909 October 15: The Times: Bravery rewarded: The Surrey Constabulary have presented a cheque for £3 to Mrs RH Smith of Walton on Thames for her bravery in assisting PC Long when he was stabbed by a man in Hersham last month.

Surrey Advertiser 30 October 1909: Hersham: The recent stabbing case: Another police presentation: The Hersham Division of the Surrey Constabulary gathered for a drill session at the village hall and to make a presentation to Mrs Robert Henry Smith to express their gratitude for the help she gave PC Long after he was stabbed. The presentation was a daintily fitted dressing case subscribed for by the officers and men of the division and bearing the inscription "Presented to Mrs RH Smith by the Hersham Division, Surrey Constabulary, in recognition of her bravery in going to the assistance of PC Harry Long who was stabbed on the 2 September 1909". The presentation was made by the magistrate Mr W Negus who commented that the police held very thankless offices and discharged their duties very often under circumstances of extreme danger. He had on their behalf to than one who helped a comrade at a time of serious trouble. Without a thought of risk Mrs Smith assisted PC Long not only in the first instance bur afterwards helped to attend his wounds and saw him safely to hospital. Money could not pay for service such as those. The gift was merely a small mark of the appreciation of the officers and men of the division, and he hoped it would remind her of her courageous act.

Mrs Smith said that she went to PC Long's assistance thinking nothing of reward and only considered it her duty to do so. She was grateful for the gift and would treasure it very much.

Previously Mrs Smith had received £3 from the Reward Fund of the Surrey Constabulary and the magistrate Mr W Nagus, presented a silver whistle with the inscription "Mrs Mary Smith, 2 September 1909, from WN." Led by Superintendent Coleman and seconded by Sergeant Tytherleigh a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr Negus and three cheers by the men of the Division brought the proceedings to a close.

Surrey Advertiser 4 December 1909: Hersham Stabbing Case: Accused insane: Joseph Saunders (27) a dealer with a degree of education that reached no standard, was charged with "feloniously causing certain grievous bodily harm to Harry Long with intent to murder him." The prisoner unkempt and dased (sic) was obvious unaware of what was going on and it had been doubtful if he could plead. The doctor from Brixton prison gave evidence that he had the prisoner under observation, and he was suffering from acute melancholia and was not fit to plead. This was accepted by the Judge and Saunders was ordered to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure.

PC Long retired in July 1931 from Ockham after 25 years' service.[98]

1911 Census Henry is recorded as superintendent of police. The family lived at the police station at Hersham, Walton-on-Thames. Alice was at home looking after Mabel and Ellen Minnie. Her son Leonard was working as a motor car driver and sixteen-year-old Alice was a dressmaker assistant. The family occupied five rooms: three bedrooms, a kitchen and a sitting room.

1912 Hersham Division Kelley's Directory Superintendent Henry Coleman

1912 January 20: Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser: Through the retirement of Superintendent Boon, several changes and promotions have been necessitated. Mr Boon is to be succeeded at Dorking by Superintendent Coleman of Hersham, where he succeeded Superintendent Marks on his transfer a few years ago to Woking. Inspector Marshall of Caterham who, as sergeant was stationed at Holmwood for some time has been promoted to the rank of superintendent and will be transferred to Hersham. Constable Galloway late of Effingham will go to Horley as sergeant where he will displace Sergeant Stringer who, with the rank of inspector, will take up the position vacated at Caterham by Inspector Marshall. The changes will take effect on February 1st.

1912 January 27 Surrey Advertiser: Farewell to Superintendent Coleman: Superintendent Coleman attended the Kingston County bench on Thursday for the last time before taking up his new duties at Dorking, and his successor in the Kingston County Petty Sessional Division, Superintendent W Marshall was present. The chairman congratulated Sup Coleman who for the past three years had been in charge of that division on promotion to another and more important district, Dorking. During the time the Superintendent had been with them the Bench had every reason to be satisfied with his work, and they hoped he would be equally successful in the discharge of his duties in the division he was going. They further hoped that his successor Superintendent Marshall whom they welcomed among them, would walk in his footsteps. Both Superintendent Coleman and Superintendent Marshall suitably responded.

[98] Surrey Advertiser 18 July 1931

1912 December: Steam driver receives fine: A local man was summoned for allowing a heavy locomotive to blow off steam in the highway. Superintendent Coleman said he was driving along the Reigate Road when he saw the defendant in charge of a traction engine that was blowing off steam and making a great noise. His horse would not approach it and he had to turn back. The defendant was fined £1 including costs.[99]

1913 February 19: Suffragettes were causing problems and the Surrey Constabulary had to deal with three bomb outrages. The first and most famous happened at 6.10 am on 19 February 1913 at a house being built for Lloyd George, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Walton-on-the-Hill, in the Dorking Division. Superintendent Coleman the local man notified inspector Riley of the Metropolitan Police Special Branch and Major Cooper Keys, the Chief of the Explosives Branch of the Home Office. A motorcar P8487 was traced passing through Banstead at 2.50am and returned at about 5 am. The car was heard to leave the vicinity of the house at about 4.30 am and so the fuse must have taken about two hours to burn down. On the 24 February 1913 Mrs Emmeline Pankhurst was arrested in London for the bombing and later taken to Leatherhead Police Station where she was questioned and charged. **Superintendent Coleman** reported: *"*She is being detained in Inspector Tudgay's sitting room, and I have arranged with Inspector Tudgay to sleep her in one of his bedrooms tonight."

Instructions from the Director of Public Prosecutions had requested that whilst in custody Mrs Pankhurst should be treated with due consideration! Next day Pankhurst was bailed from Epsom Magistrates Court having been driven to the court with the Superintendent which made her the first person in the Surrey Constabulary area to have been "conveyed to court in a motor car."[100]

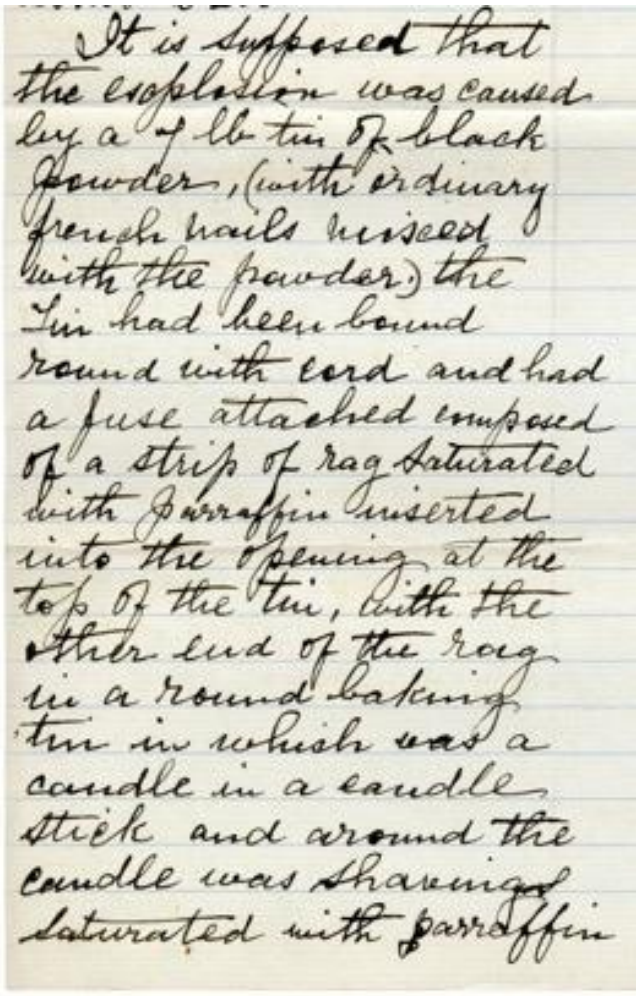
Bombing a politician's house 19th February 1913

Criminal Investigation Department New Scotland Yard 7th day of March 1913

Referring to the recent outrages by the Suffragettes in the Metropolitan Police District and at Walton-on-the-Hill, I beg to report that at 3.25 p.m. on the 19th ultimo (last month) a telephone message was received from **Superintendent Coleman,** Surrey Constabulary, stationed at Dorking, stating that at 6.10 a.m. that day an explosion had occurred at Sir George Riddell's

[99] Dorking Advertiser 13 December 2012 reprint of a story from 100 years ago
[100] Durant Surrey Constabulary 1851-1951 page 39

house at Walton-on-the-Hill, and that a tin of unexploded black gunpowder had been found in the house. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by a five-pound tin of coarse-grained gunpowder which had been placed in a bedroom on the first floor...The room in which the explosion took place was wrecked in the interior; the western wall was bulging about four inches. Inquiries have been made regarding the outrage...and the movements of car LF4587 on the 18th and 19th ultimo...In consequence of Mrs Pankhurst's public uttering regarding this and other outrages, the Director of Public Prosecutions decided to take proceedings against her under the Malicious Damages Act 1861 [101]

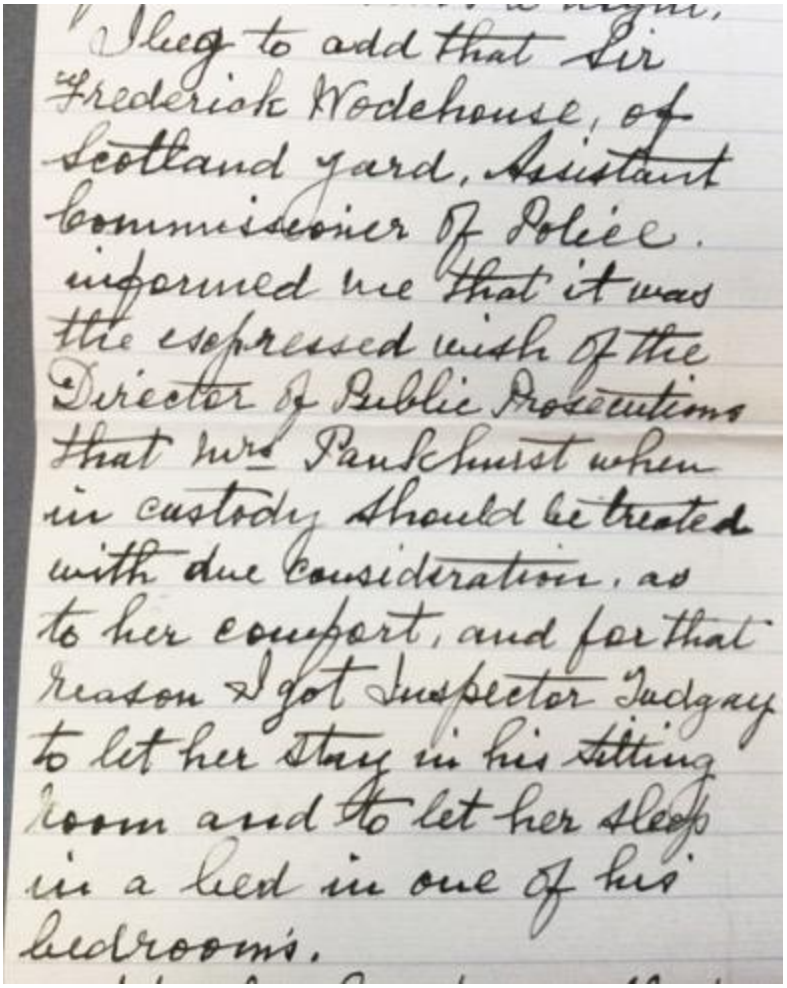


It is supposed that the explosion was caused by a 5 lb tin of black powder, (with ordinary French nails mixed with the powder) the Tin had been bound round with cord and had a fuse attached composed of a strip of rag saturated with paraffin inserted into the opening at the top of the tin, with the other end of the rag in a round baking tin in which was a candle in a candle stick and around the candle was shavings saturated with paraffin

Further report Superintendent Coleman Dorking about the bombing. [102]

[101] Durant Surrey Constabulary 1851-1951 page 39

[102] https://www.surreycc.gov.uk/__data/assets/image/0008/173852/Extract-from-the-report-by-Superintendent-Henry-Coleman.jpg


I beg to add that Sir Frederick Wodehouse, of Scotland yard, Assistant Commissioner of Police, informed me that it was the espressed wish of the Director of Public Prosecutions that Mrs Pankhurst when in custody should be treated with due consideration, as to her comfort, and for that reason I got Inspector Judge to let her stay in his sitting room and to let her sleep in a bed in one of his bedrooms.

Extract from the report by Superintendent Henry Coleman, Surrey Constabulary (Dorking Division), regarding Emmeline Pankhurst's arrest for bombing Lloyd George's house at Walton-on-the-Hill, 24 Feb 1913 (SHC ref CC98/11/3)[103]

1913 February 26: The charge against Mrs Pankhurst: Proceedings at Epsom: Mrs Pankhurst was charged at Epsom Police Court yesterday with feloniously counselling certain unknown persons to place gunpowder and explosive substances in the building at Walton Heath. After formal evidence of arrest had been given, she was at once released on bail, and came back to London in a motorcar in company with her friends. The hearing will be resumed today at noon. Before the proceedings began yesterday morning a crowd had gathered outside the old-fashioned courthouse, and when a closed private motorcar containing Mrs Pankhurst came up some booing mingled with the cheers of the suffragists. Mrs Pankhurst was escorted inside the building and given a chair. There had accompanied her from Leatherhead, Inspector McBrien of Scotland Yard, **Superintendent Coleman** of the Surrey County Police and the Leatherhead police matron, none of whom were in uniform. Inside the court several ladies talked with Mrs Pankhurst and she was presented with a large bouquet of lilies of the valley and violets, which she held during the proceedings. The bench was presided over by Sir

[103] https://www.exploringsurreyspast.org.uk/themes/people/activists/suffragettes/activism-surrey/

William Vincent, chairman of the Surrey Quarter Sessions. In evidence police said Pankhurst was arrested on warrant in London and taken to Leatherhead where she was charged. She was bailed with two sureties.[104]

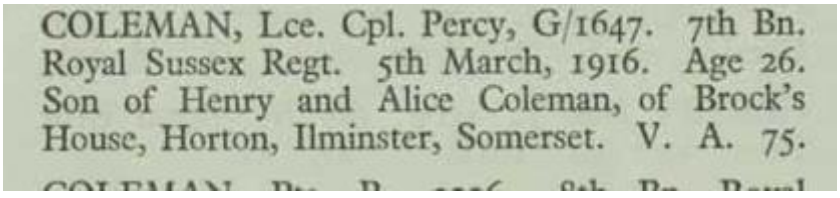
1914 August On the outbreak of the First World War Henry was still the superintendent at Dorking where he was to remain until he retired in 1920.

1914 September: Percy Coleman enrolled into the 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment in September 1914 in Lewes, Sussex, a month after the war broke out. He was a private with the regimental number G/1647. Later he transferred into the 7th Battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment. becoming a lance corporal. At the time of enlistment Percy was living at the Cottage, Pippingford Park, Nutley in Sussex.

Percy disembarked on the 29th of November 1914 in France. In the winter of 1915 Henry caught dysentery in the trenches at the front, which developed into double pneumonia. The War Office proclaimed him dead, however he survived and sent home, for a while a patient at a hospital in Oxford. Unfortunately, in January 1915, his young wife died and was buried in Dorking as a consequence of an operation. The grieving Percy returned to his regiment in France less than a week after the funeral.

Percy was to remain at the front for a further year when he was again wounded dying on the 5th of March 1916 at 33rd Central Clearing Station, Bethune in France. He was shot in the buttocks and leg and lived for only a short while thereafter.

1916 but undated from the Dorking Advertiser: Superintendent Coleman's son killed: We regret to hear that Lance-Corporal Percy Coleman 7th Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment; fourth son of Superintendent Coleman of Dorking has died from wounds in France. He was shot in the buttocks and leg, apparently last Sunday and survived only a short time. Lance Corporal Coleman joined the Army in September 1914 a month after war broke out and he was out at the Front last winter when he contracted dysentery in the trenches, which developed into double pneumonia. He was reported dead by the War Office, but he pulled through and when sufficiently recovered he was sent home, and for some time was in a hospital in Oxford City. Last January at Dorking he buried his young wife who died from the aftereffects of an operation, and within less than a week he had re-joined his regiment in France. Mr and Mrs Coleman will have much sympathy in their sorrow


COLEMAN, Lce. Cpl. Percy, G/1647. 7th Bn. Royal Sussex Regt. 5th March, 1916. Age 26. Son of Henry and Alice Coleman, of Brock's House, Horton, Ilminster, Somerset. V. A. 75.

Percy Coleman Roll of Honour Commonwealth War Graves Commission

[104] The Times (London, England), Wednesday, Feb 26, 1913

Percy Coleman is buried at the Bethune Cemetery in France. His grave reference number is V.A.75. His headstone reads 'Thy Will Be Done.'

Henry, Superintendent of Police, received £2, 10s and 10d on the 2nd of November 1916 and £6 and 10s on the 2nd of November 1919 in Soldier's Effects.

COLEMAN Percy of the Cottage Pippingford Park Nutley **Sussex** lance-corporal Royal Sussex regiment died 5 March 1916 at 33rd Central Clearing Station France Administration (with Will) **London** 21 July to Henry Coleman superintendent of police.
Effects £241 7s. 2d.

Percy Coleman Probate Calendar © Ancestry.co.uk. His father also received £241, 7s and 2d in Probate.

Percy was awarded the British War and Victory Medals and the 1915 Star.

13 September 1918 Henry attended the funeral of Superintendent Brice at Limpsfield

A second son Albert was killed in France in 1918.

Lance Sergeant Albert George Coleman [105] [106]
Former PC East Sussex Constabulary

Albert was baptised on 12th April 1885 at St Peter's Church in Woking. His parents were Henry a policeman and Alice.

In the 1891 census the family are living at the Police station in Guildford Road Woking. Albert has an older brother Henry William, who is 8 years old, and two younger brothers Francis aged three and Percy aged one. 1901 census the family have moved to the Police station in High Street, Frimley. Henry, Albert's father is now a sergeant with the Surrey Constabulary. Albert is a railway porter, and his brother Francis is an assistant Oilman. There are also three more children; Leonard aged 9, Alice aged 7 and Mabel aged 5.

In 1908 Albert was a Witness at his brother Henry's marriage to Lily Toft, in Guildford. In the 1911 Census Albert has left home and is now a Police Constable. He is living at the Police Station in Petworth, Sussex. His parents are now living in Walton-on-Thames. Leonard and Alice are still at home and there is one more daughter, Ellen Minnie aged 7.

On the 30 November 1915, Albert joined the East Surrey Regiment 4th Battalion. His occupation at the time was a milkman so no longer a police officer. He was 5 feet 11 inches

[105] https://dorkingmuseum.org.uk/corporal-albert-george-coleman/
[106] Patricia Brazier for the research

tall and weighed 172 pounds. On 21 October 1917, Albert was promoted to Lance Sergeant and was transferred to the 1st Battalion.

A notice in The Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser of 4th May 1918 says the following: -

> "Albert Coleman had a remarkable escape; a Shell splinter knocked off the brim of his helmet, the missile passed down his back and tore a hole in his great coat without causing a flesh wound. A piece of the same shell also cut his rifle in two. Though suffering from shock Sergeant Coleman is still doing his duty on the lines of communication."

This notice also mentions that Albert's brother Frank of the Liverpool Regiment is in hospital in Glasgow suffering from shrapnel wound to his left side.

Albert was killed by enemy action on 21st May 1918, an announcement in The Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser of Friday 1st June:

> "It appears that in the early morning of May 20th he took part in an attack, carried out by his battalion when his platoon officer was disabled, he took command of the platoon and led it to the objective and carried out the consolidation. At dawn the following morning he was shot through the head by a rifle bullet, his death was instantaneous. His captain in sending sympathy to his parents says Sergeant Coleman was a valued NCO and his loss is greatly felt by officers, NCO's and men.

Albert is buried at the Tannay British Cemetery at Thienes: Plot 2, Row F. His parents requested that "Trust in God" be put on his Headstone.

Reported in The Times 1918 January 2nd the service of those entitled to retire but not permitted to do so is recognised by a significant bonus. "Surrey Quarter Sessions yesterday decided to give a **bonus of 10s a week** to all men in the Surrey Constabulary who are entitled to a pension and who are deprived owing to the war, of the right to retire from the force."

1919 26 June Thursday: The body of a Canadian soldier was found in a chalk pit on Headley Road, Epsom (in the Surrey force area) close to Woodcote Camp. Cause of death was a fractured skull. Saturday 28th the inquest was held in Leatherhead and an open verdict was returned. The death of Private Frederick Bruns aged about 25 was found at the bottom of the 60 - 70-foot chalk pit. The doctors differed about the wound found on the deceased's nose. Superintendent Coleman, Surrey County Constabulary gave evidence there were no instruments found nor any blood at the top of the pit. It was heard from a Canadian soldier that he heard shouts whilst on guard and soon after a soldier from the camp (a hospital) said, "My friend has jumped the fence and I think he has fallen into the quarry. I think he may have been killed." The guard was called out and the body found.[107] (There are authors who try to make

[107] Epsom Advertiser 4 July 1919

the link between the death of this soldier and Sergeant Green – some form of revenge attack that the authorities covered up as they did not want to cause problems with Canada, the soldiers and local people. It is not easy to believe this was the case.)

1920 June: Superintendent **Henry Coleman** retired after 36 years of service moving to Brock's House, Horton in Ilminster, Somerset. He died 11 May 1926, at Horton. Probate, he left £1058.13s.4d to his wife Alice.

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

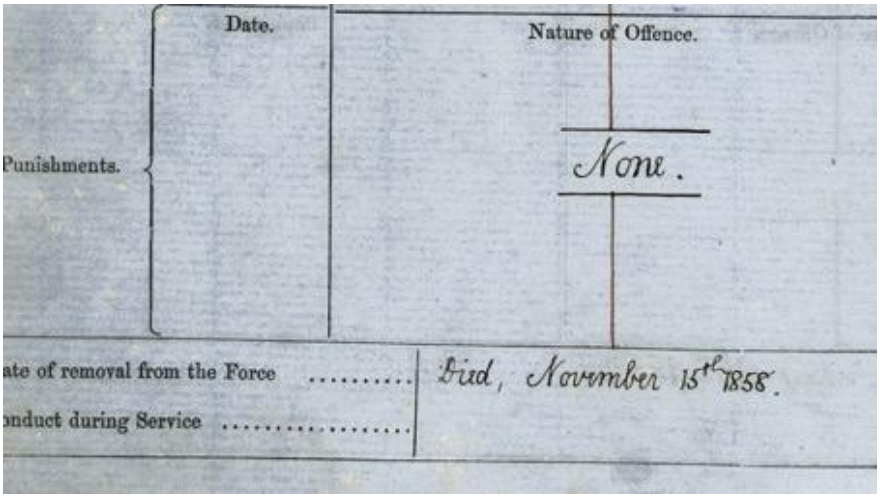
SURREY CONSTABULARY

Examination of *Thomas Henry Glamorgan* No. of Appointment

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
Name	Thomas Henry Glamorgan.
Age	35 years in July 1851.
Height	5 feet 9½ inches.
Complexion	Dark.
Hair	Dark Brown.
Eyes	Hazel.
Marks	None.
Figure	Proportional.
Where Born — In the Parish of	Bala.
Where Born — In or near the Town of	Bala.
Where Born — In the County of	Carnarvonshire.
Trade or Calling	Surgeon.
Single or Married	Married.
Number of Children	Four.
Last Residence	Old Basing, near Basingstoke, Hants.
What Public Service	Hants Constabulary, as Constable and Sergeant.
Length of Service	From November 2nd 1841, to October 18th 1851.
By whom last employed	Captain Hon Chas Harris, County Chief Constable, Winchester
And where	Old Basing, near Basingstoke, Hants, as Constable.
What Relatives residing in Surrey, and where	None.
Date of Appointment	November 15th 1851.
Rank	Fourth Class Constable at 16/- per week.
No. on Collar	Forty.
When sworn in, and where	November 22nd 1851, at Guildford Bench.
Before what Magistrates	Edward Bray Esq, and H. H. R. H. Haley Esq.
Where stationed	Normandy in the Head Quarters Division.

Date.	From.	To.
Augt 1/52.	Fourth Class Constable	Third Class Constable.
Nov 1/52.	Third Class Constable	Second Class Constable.
Nov 1/54	Second Class Constable	First Class Constable.
Aug 1/55.	First Class Constable	Inspector at £65 per annum.

Date.	From.	To.
Jan 14/53	Normandy (Head Quarters Division)	West Horsley (Head Quarters Division)
Aug 2/55.	West Horsley (Head Quarters Division).	Haslemere (Godalming Division)
Mar 24/58	Haslemere	Cranley.



	Date.	Nature of Offence.
Punishments.		None.
ate of removal from the Force		Died, November 15th 1858.
nduct during Service		

Thomas Henry Glamorgan 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. 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. Eliza is living in Bedlam Lane, Cranleigh and is 'charing &c'. Hers death is recorded 18 August 1903 in the infirmary of Guildford Workhouse.

Basing's parish workhouse was located on Church Lane, Old Basing, a village then to the east of Basingstoke, in what is now Church Lane House and was built 1835-1836

Basing former parish workhouse 2004

Thomas Glamorgan was sent to Haslemere, Surrey at the beginning of August 1855 after the death of Inspector William Donaldson.

Excerpt from
Inspector William Donaldson 1807 – 1855 Chapter Five Haslemere, July 1855 by Henry Pelham:

> "Surrey Constabulary again wasted no time in replacing Inspector Donaldson; time was of the essence. Haslemere was still in shock and very afraid, the railway navvies were angry at the treatment of their fellow workmates. Inspector Thomas Henry Glamorgan, another well respected officer, was appointed to maintain law and order at this very troubled time.
>
> Inspector Thomas Henry Glamorgan was born in 1815, at Balla, Canarvonshire in Wales (Caernarvonshire since 1926). Inspector Glamorgan was married with five children and had 18 years police experience; firstly, with the Hampshire Constabulary, then joining the Surrey Constabulary in January 1851, promoted to the rank of Inspector on the 1st of August 1855, taking up his new position at Haslemere the following day, the 2nd of August 1855."

1855 A further daughter – Alice Elizabeth was **christened** 22nd April 1

1856 January 8: Sussex Advertiser: Police Intelligence: Magistrate's Clerks' Office on Wednesday last. John Lambert was charged by Inspector Glamorgan of the County Constabulary with being a deserter from the Grenadier Guards stationed at Windsor. The prisoner in his defence said he had been on furlow (sic) and had previous to his apprehension sent his pass to his commanding officer applying for an extension of leave, He was committed to the county police station and information of the case was directed to be forwarded to the War Office.

1856 April 15: Guildford: County Bench: **Haslemere:** Inspector Glamorgan, Surrey Constabulary, apprehended William Hunt near the village of Haslemere for **wandering about** with no visible means of subsistence. It however turned out that the prisoner had a small portion of provision in his pocket at the time and therefore a case was not considered to come under the provisions of the Act.[108]

1856 May 10: West Surrey Times: Tipsy Policeman: Edward Farley, broker at Singleton, Sussex was charged by PC John Thomas Williams no 45 of the Surrey Constabulary with an assault at Haslemere on Sunday morning last.

Complainant stated that on Sunday morning last a few minutes after one o'clock he was on duty going ups Shepherd's Hill, at Haslemere when he saw the defendant with a mule and a four-wheel timber carriage; witness passed him and went round another way and saw him again and as he was loitering about witness asked him his name, defendant declined to give his name

[108] 1856 April 15: The Sussex Advertiser, Surrey Gazette

and witness said he should insist on knowing his name. Defendant then hit him several times with a stick he had in his hand. Complainant then told him he must go along with him to the inspector's which he refused to do. Complainant called upon a man to help and got the defendant to Inspector Glamorgan's.

(The newspaper report is very confusing). It would appear that the man who assisted the constable was James Hampshire. He said the complainant i.e., the constable had a pint of beer in the King's Arms and a glass of gin at the White Horse. Police officer was sober and had been in the constabulary nine or ten weeks. One witness said he did business with the defendant at ten past eleven and he was sober. Another witness said he saw the complainant i.e., PC Farley at the White Horse at about a quarter to twelve with a stick in his hand with which he hit the witness on the knee. The complainant i.e., PC, was drunk, there was no question about it.

Inspector Glamorgan said the defendant was sober and the complainant (PC) the worse for liquor. The Magistrate censured the conduct of the PC as it was evident, he had not done his duty but had much exceeded it. It was a question if he was fit to be a policeman.

The Chief Constable of the Surrey Constabulary who had attended the examination intimated that the policeman would be discharged from the force.

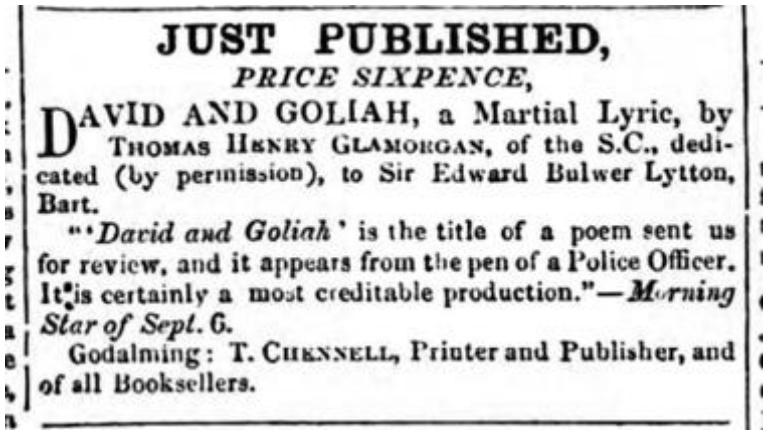
GO 137 March 1, 1858. A long list of dismissals 1856-1858. On May 5 1856 Dismissed PC John Thomas Williams Drunkenness and assaulting a civilian. (One of a number dismissed in May for drink related offences)

1856 May 10: West Surrey Times: Haslemere – letter to the press: Sir. It is always advisable if possible, to maintain a good feeling between the populace and the police force. This feeling it is well known, has not existed to any great extent in this town, and a circumstance which occurred on Saturday night last will widen the breach if not prevented by plain exposition of facts. Your Guildford police report will doubtless contain the circumstances I allude to, viz., the unlawful apprehension of a man on the supposed charge assault by a policeman proved to have been intoxicated at the time. Such an event is to be regretted as it is calculated to bring odium upon the body, but, Sir, I trust the inhabitants and especially the labouring portion of them, will not embrace or employ the circumstances to disadvantage, for it will be seen that perfect justice has been done, and the man who thus could disgrace himself, and the force to which he belonged has met his deserts – he has been summarily dismissed. J.R.

1856 July 10 West Sussex Gazette: Trial of prisoner: Sheep stealing: James Judge, broomdasher was charged with stealing on the 13 April at North Ambersham two sheep value 40s the property of John Lemon Evans. Second indictment the killing of the sheep, alternatively receiving the dead sheep. The bailiff found two sheep missing and found foot tracks of two persons which he followed until he came to two skins. Police were informed. Thomas henry Glamorgan Inspector of the West Surrey Police examined the tracks leading from the sheep field and compared them and measuring them with the footprint which he afterwards saw the

prisoner make in his own garden and they exactly corresponded. In the prisoners back kitchen he found a sack which was discoloured at the bottom and a portion of wool was adhered to it inside. He gave the sack to Superintendent Blake of Midhurst Police who took the prisoner into custody. Two butchers gave evidence that the skins and the meat were from the same animals. Part of the defence was that the theft was in Sussex and the house of the prisoner in Surrey therefore the court had no jurisdiction. This was not the case and the courts could try the case. Found guilty of receiving and not guilty of stealing the sheep which the chairman said he was probably guilty of and had he been found so would have been sentenced to six years. Sentenced to two years hard labour.

1856 October 4: West Surrey Times



JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE SIXPENCE,

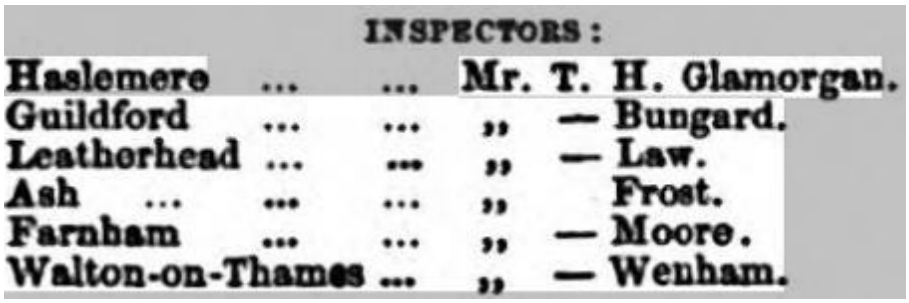
DAVID AND GOLIAH, a Martial Lyric, by THOMAS HENRY GLAMORGAN, of the S.C., dedicated (by permission), to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart.

"'*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 – it is unlikely to be linked to the more modern newspaper Morning Star

1857 January 3 West Surrey Times: Surrey Constabulary establishment:



INSPECTORS:

Haslemere	Mr. T. H. Glamorgan.	
Guildford	,,	— Bungard.
Leatherhead	,,	— Law.
Ash	,,	Frost.
Farnham	,,	— Moore.
Walton-on-Thames ...	,,	— Wenham.

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.

1858 January 15 Establishment[109]

Division	Rank	Name	Address	Force
Headquarters	Chief Constable	Captain Hastings	Guildford	
Headquarters	Sup & Sec	Mr James W Parr	Guildford	46 men
Headquarters	**Inspector**	**Mr TH Glamorgan**	**Witley**	
Headquarters	Inspector	Mr Alfred H Bungard	Guildford	
Headquarters	Inspector	Mr George Newland	Ash near camp	

1858 February 13 West Surrey Times: George Remnant was charged with having on the 20th ult., ridden on a wagon without having anything to guide the horses. Mr Inspector Glamorgan said he saw the defendant at Chiddingfold riding in a waggon drawn by three horses with no reins to guide the horses. He rode in this manner for about 90 yards. The defendant a boy of about 14, said he only got up to get a piece of timber down. Fined 10s.

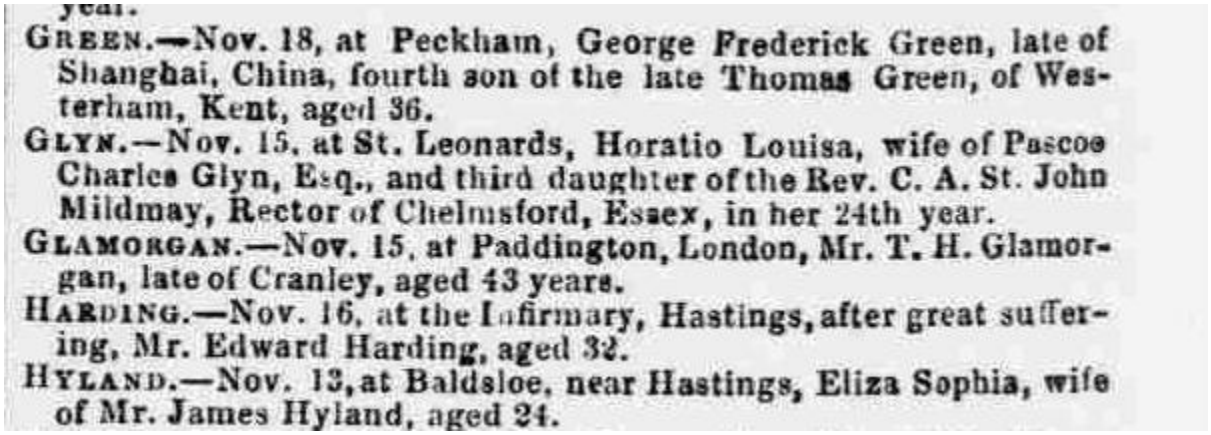
1858 November 23: Cranley: The late Inspector Glamorgan: Thomas Henry Glamorgan late Inspector of Police in the parish of Cranley died in London on the 25th inst. The deceased was a highly efficient police officer having had 18 years' experience in such duties, nearly 8 years of which he was a member 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 publishes 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.[110]

[109] 5 January 1858 South Eastern Gazette
[110] 1858 November 23 Sussex Advertiser and Surrey Gazette



year.
GREEN.—Nov. 18, at Peckham, George Frederick Green, late of Shanghai, China, fourth son of the late Thomas Green, of Westerham, Kent, aged 36.
GLYN.—Nov. 15, at St. Leonards, Horatio Louisa, wife of Pascoe Charles Glyn, Esq., and third daughter of the Rev. C. A. St. John Mildmay, Rector of Chelmsford, Essex, in her 24th year.
GLAMORGAN.—Nov. 15, at Paddington, London, Mr. T. H. Glamorgan, late of Cranley, aged 43 years.
HARDING.—Nov. 16, at the Infirmary, Hastings, after great suffering, Mr. Edward Harding, aged 32.
HYLAND.—Nov. 13, at Baldsloe, near Hastings, Eliza Sophia, wife of Mr. James Hyland, aged 24.

1858 November 23: Sussex Advertiser and Surrey Gazette. Other deaths shown to indicate how young so many were when they died.[111]

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

[111] 1858 November 23 Sussex Advertiser and Surrey Gazette

Superintendent Edwin Hackman
Surrey Constabulary
Retired 1909 Died 1926

15 January 2021 Additional research by Jean and Henry Pelham

Superintendent Hackman

1886 15 May West Surrey Times: Funeral of PC Smith Bird buried in the churchyard At Bookham where he had been stationed. He had served in the Surrey Constabulary for 19 years and succeeded in earning the goodwill of his comrades and the respect of the community at large. Eight constables acted as bearers. Amongst those who joined in the funeral procession were Superintendent Lambert, Inspector Woods, Sergeant Hackman and some of the constabulary.[112]

1887 December 24: Surrey Constabulary establishment: Police Sergeant Edwin Hackman, Esher

1889 September 14 Sussex Agricultural Express: Death of an ex-police officer at Reigate: It is with much regret that we announce the death of ex-Inspector Gray of the Surrey Constabulary. He was 59 and had been stationed at Reigate for twelve or thirteen years. He was superannuated some months ago on a medical certificate for unfitness for further duty. His

[112] 1886 15 May West Surrey Times:

health gradually declined, and he became very feeble. The late Mr Gray was a zealous and efficient officer who was greatly respected. The funeral took place in Reigate cemetery. I addition to family and friends, colleagues from the county constabulary followed: Superintendent Lambert Dorking, Superintendent Redford Godstone, Inspectors Wood Leatherhead, King Dorking. Hackman Reigate, Sgts Brice Caterham, Smith Horley PC Smith and Marshall Dorking, B Marshall Nutfield, Miles Merstham, Osborne Holmwood, Larby Chipstead, Hibberd Betchworth, Egerton Brockham, Witney Leigh and Molland Charlewood, Eight police officers acted as bearers and four lowered the body into the grave. Ex- Constable Tugwell of Dorking attended as did just one representative of Reigate Borough Police Sergeant Richards.[113]

In the same paper that day: **1889 September 14** Sussex Agricultural Express **Death of a Reigate Borough Police** Constable Harding who died of pleurisy. No reports of county men going to the funeral which may or may not have some meaning!

1891 May 30: Funeral of PC Smith, Dorking: In the presence of a numerous concourse of people the remains of PC Smith were interred in the Dorking Cemetery on Sunday afternoon. As announced in our last issue PC Smith died suddenly on Thursday morning after 30 years' service as a member of the Surrey Constabulary and he was about to retire on a well-earned pension. Deceased was a painstaking and conscientious officer and was highly respected by his colleagues, a large number of whom were present at the internment in order to show their esteem for him, and many had travelled on foot a considerable distance. The coffin, which was surmounted by a number of handsome wreaths, was conveyed from the deceased's residence to the cemetery on an open hearse, which was followed by mourning coaches containing the deceased's relatives. The members of the constabulary followed at the rear, among those who attended were Superintendent Lambert (Dorking), Inspector Wood (Leatherhead), Inspector Hackman (Reigate), ex-Inspector Manning, Sergeant Mark (Holmwood), Sergeant Scarterfield, PCs Evans (Ashtead), Oliver and Avenall (Leatherhead) , Gwilliam (Boxhill), Slemmings (Beare Green), Madgwick (Ockley), Mollond and Osborne (Charlwood), Robinson (Walton on the Hill), Card (Kingswood), Finch (Shere), Stedman (Westcott), Newton (Effingham), Miller (Bookham), Marshal and Boon (Dorking). Mr M Mitchell of the Plymouth Bretheren performed the service at the graveside. A number of wreaths were sent including one from the officers and constables of the Dorking Division. [114] [115]

1892 October 15: Sussex Agricultural Express: Police Promotion: Sergeant Marks who has been promoted to acting inspectorship of the Surrey Constabulary in succession to Inspector Hackman at Reigate will be succeeded at Holmwood by PC Marshall recently stationed at Weybridge who has been promoted sergeant. Sergeant Smith formally of Farnham and Horley has been raised to the rank of inspector to take the place at Leatherhead of Inspector Woods who retires at the end of the month on pension. Superintendent Lambert who for many years

[113] 1889 September 14 Sussex Agricultural Express Does just one officer from Reigate Borough Police indicate a rift of some sort?
[114] 1891 January 23: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[115] Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser 30 May 1891

was in charge of the Dorking division, and has recently been stationed at Chertsey has retired on pension.

1893 Surrey County Constabulary HQ Guildford; strength 203

Chief Constable Captain HC Hastings
Deputy Chief Constable Superintendent Howard J Page Guildford
S**uperintendents** Edwin **Hackman** Chertsey, Henry Collis Dorking, William Alexander Farnham, William H Bryant Godstone

1893 May 20 West Surrey Times: The Street Corner Nuisance in Chertsey: The following letter was received from Superintendent Hackman Surrey Constabulary Chertsey Division May 11th Sir; I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with reference to the complaint as above. I beg to inform the Chertsey Highway Board that I am, and have been, most anxious to prevent the obstruction mentioned, and have tried to do so (with regard to the footpaths) as far as possible with the staff of men at my disposal and consistent with various other duties. With regards to persons standing on the roads, unless there is disorderly conduct by those persons, I have to guard against unnecessary interference by the police as they cannot be driven out of the town.

1895 April 13 Middlesex & Surrey Express: Presentation at Chertsey: At Chertsey on Thursday Superintendent Hackman of the Chertsey Division presented Inspector King (retired) lately of Egham and now residing at Reigate with a handsome marble clock and illuminated address. The wording of the latter was as follows "The officers and men of the Chertsey Division, Surrey Constabulary have much pleasure presenting Inspector EJ King with a clock as a mark of respect and esteem after 37 (sic) years' service, April 1895." (Subscriber's names appended) [116]

1899 August 12 West Surrey Times: Superintendent Hickman of the Chertsey Division of the Surrey Constabulary has received a **letter from Buckingham Palace** expressing the Duke of Connaught's keen appreciation of the way in which police performed their duties at the recent royal bazaar at Bagshot. Well, these aristocratic crushes do want some managing. I may also mention that Superintendent Hackman and Inspector Wood of Egham were on duty each day in charge of 22 men and Mr Hackman had the honour of being sketched in a group with HM the Queen, the Duke of Connaught and Lady Pirbright. No doubt the fair readers of the "Ladies Pictorial" will find Mr Hackman not the least interesting figure.

1899 September 2 West Surrey Times: An Interesting Presentation to the Chief Constable: On Thursday the different superintendents of the force attended the Guildford headquarters to take farewell of Captain Hastings and to be introduced to his successor Captain Sant, and the visit was made the occasion of an interesting presentation to the retiring Chief Constable.

[116] 1895 April 12: The Surrey Mirror

Superintendent Page addressing Captain Hastings said it had been the desire of the whole force to present him on his retirement with some token of respect which they all felt for him. In deference however to his express wish the movement had had been limited entirely to the superintendents and so it was understood also that Captain Hastings would prefer that the presentation should simply take the form of a written expression of their feelings towards him, they begged him to accept the following address:

> Captain Henry Cadogan Hastings Chief Constable of Surrey: Sir, we the undermentioned superintendents of the Surrey Constabulary desire for ourselves and on the part of the officers and men of our respective divisions, respectfully to assure you of the sincere regret which we feel upon your resignation of the office of chief constable, which you have held with so much distinction for nearly half a century. We would further express our keen appreciation of your kindness and courtesy to us and to all who have served under you and we beg you to believe that we shall always remember with gratitude the many occasions upon which you have used your influence to advance the interest of the force. We trust you may be long spared to enjoy the repose which you have so well earned, with the knowledge that your long service to the county of Surrey have gained for you not only the respect and esteem of the public generally, burt also the good will and regard of the force under your command. We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants, Howard J Page, Henry Collis, William Alexander, Edwin Hackman, James Brice, Arthur Simmonds, George Boon.

They hoped, Superintendent Page continued, that Captain Hastings would allow the address to lie upon his table and that it would serve to remind him in the future of his long and honourable service to the county of Surrey and would recall some of those who had the privilege and pleasure of serving under him. In the name of the Surrey Constabulary, he begged Captain Hastings acceptance of the gift.

The address was contained in a very handsomely prepared and illuminated album specially designed by Messes Marcus Ward and Co., which on the outside bore Captain Hastings crest and initials. Inside the signatures of the different superintendents were reproduced in facsimile. Captain Hastings who obviously was very touched by this mark of esteem thanked the donors most heartily for their gift. They could not possibly of given him anything he would prise more highly, and he should always value it exceedingly.

Subsequently to superintendents lunched with Captain Hastings at the Angel Hotel, this pleasant though informal gathering marking the close of official relations which will always be looked back upon with interest and pleasure. [117]

1900 September 14: West Surrey Times: A police presentation: An interesting presentation took place at the Chertsey police station on Thursday when PC Henry Over who is retiring after 26 years' service was the recipient of a handsome clock, subscribed for by the officers and men

[117] 1899 September 2 West Surrey Times

of the Chertsey division. The presentation was made by Superintendent Hackman who said a few words of congratulation and encouragement to the retiring constable. The clock bears the following inscription, "To PC Henry Over. Subscribed for by the officers and men of the Chertsey Division of the Surrey Constabulary on his retirement on pension after 26 years' service. August 31, 1900." It may be stated that another change is shortly to take place on the division. PC Granger retiring at the end of the month on pension.

1909 September 8 Northern Daily Telegraph: Haul by Burglars: An MP's house Ransacked: Many silver trophies gone: In the early hours of yesterday morning "Silverlands" the Surrey residence of Sir John Brunnoor MP standing in the well wooded grounds in a lonely spot a mile and a half from Chertsey, was entered by burglars who succeeded in getting away with a quantity of silver articles valued at over £300 and a number of presentation keys and trowels.

Sir John Brunner was away from home but Lady Brunner and a number of visitors were in the house at the time. The place was securely fastened on Monday night but when the butler came down yesterday morning, he found the place in confusion. The drawing, dining and morning rooms had been ransacked and cabinets had been forced. It was found that an entry had been affected through the hall window on the ground floor, which peculiarly enough, showing the intimate knowledge the burglars must have had of the place, was the only window not fitted with a patent burglar alarm.

Superintendent Hackman of the Surrey Constabulary was at once sent for and a thorough search was made. Suspicions fastens on two men of foreign appearance who had been seen hanging around in the neighbourhood on Sunday and Monday. During the search an old bicycle with one tyre punctured was found on the road leading to "Silverlands" and this it is suggested, give ground to the belief that one of the thieves got away on a bicycle with the booty. The police have found several fingerprints on the window which it is hoped may help the identification of the burglars. Up to the late hour last night no arrests had been made.

1909 October 30: Surrey Advertiser: Retirement of Superintendent Hackman a capable and conscientious officer: Superintendent Hackman retires on pension at Christmas after a long and honourable service in the Surrey Constabulary. Captain Sant wrote: It is with great regret that I accept your resignation. Your services for so many years have been of such value to the county and to myself, that the loss of them will be much felt. At the same time, I realise that such long and faithful service entitles you to the rest and ease which your retirement will give you. I wish you could have seen your way to continue to serve, because I am glad to think it is not due to bodily ailment that you have sent in your resignation. I hope you will live long to enjoy the pension which you have well earned."

1926 August 11 Worthing Gazette: Littlehampton Gazette 13 August 1926: A reference in the Heene Parish Magazine to the **late Mr Edwin Hackman**, who was an ex-superintendent of the Surrey Police, says that "in every respect Mr Hackman was our good parishioner. He

was a Sidesman for many years. Quiet and unassuming he was an embodiment of duty and fidelity."

It would also appear from the many insertions in the Worthing Gazette that up to his death Edwin Hackman was a regular donator to the Worthing Gazette Hospital 'Shilling Fund' which was raising money for an extension to Worthing Hospital.

Police Sergeant 68 Jesse Halliday
Born 1860 Painswick Gloucestershire died 1930
City of London Police November 1880
Surrey Constabulary about 1884
Albury and Cranleigh for 17 years

Additional research Jean and Henry Pelham

First World War loss of his son: 1918 February 10 Henry Hayden HALLIDAY Private, C Company, 12th Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment, died from his wounds.

It is unusual to start a biography with a death but Police Sergeant Halliday's obituary in the Cheltenham Chronicle, 9 August 1930 gives considerable detail on his life and service. Not mentioned however, it may have been just too painful to recall, was the death of his son who in 1918 died in Malta of war wounds.

1930: Death of Mr Jesse Halliday: many years' service in the police force: The funeral took place at Charlton Kings, [118] Tuesday of Mr Jesse Halliday who died at his home at 2 Pumphrey's Road on Sunday last after an illness patiently borne. He was 72 years of age and a man of fine physique standing 6 feet 2 inches. Mr Halliday joined the constabulary as a young man. For several years he served in the City of London Police and after resigning he joined the Surrey Constabulary rising to the rank of sergeant. Retiring at the rank of sergeant he moved to Charlton Kings where during the last 5 ½ years he has won the esteem of all who knew him.

Mr Halliday was born in Painswick (Gloucestershire) but left the district at the age of 15 to join the staff of drapers in London. He remained there until he joined the police at the age of 20 in November 1890. Three years later he married Miss Lucy Harrison of Folkstone.

Later he was posted to Heath End near Aldershot (as a member of the Surrey Constabulary, Farnham Division) where his knowledge of boxing served him in good stead. After nine years there he was promoted sergeant and placed in charge of Albury which he used to describe as "a heaven after the previous place." He was at this station for six years before being placed in charge of Cranleigh police station where he spent the remaining eleven of his 32 years' service. On retiring he was presented with a beautiful testimonial signed by many notable people.

Whilst at Cranleigh his wife became very ill, and on account Mr Halliday had twice to refuse positions of Inspector because his wife could not be moved. His wife died and he remarried Miss Wilkens of Cowley near Cheltenham a friend of his former wife by whom he is survived.

After retiring from the police force Mr Halliday was in private service for some years. He was a member of the Surrey Volunteer Corps and during the War served at the Quedgeley

[118] Near Cheltenham in Gloucestershire

ammunition factory near Gloucester. About seven years ago he took up residence in Pumphrey's Road, Charlton Kings knowing he was suffering from severe intestinal trouble. [119]

Press Cuttings

Press cuttings give some ide of the working life of Jesse Halliday. Given the gaps between reports there are many more to be uncovered. His 6-foot 2-inch frame and skills as a boxer came in handy when working Hale which as now, is a suburb of Aldershot but a part of Farnham.

1884 March 1 West Surrey Times: Alfred Duke labourer charged by PC Halliday with being **drunk and disorderly** at Elstead on St Valentine's Day was fined 7s 6d and 10s costs.

1885 August 29 Tilford: Found dead: The body of John Lovell who was missing from home from 17 inst., was found on Frensham Common where he had been cutting some peat. The **body was found** to be in a very putrid state having been there eight days. PC Halliday who found the body having procured the assistance of some men and a horse and cart, proceeded to remove it, when the head fell from the trunk, and was found to be alive with vermin. It was afterwards taken to the Duke of Cambridge Inn at Tilford where an inquest with the jury returning a verdict of "Found Dead."

1886 May 15 West Surrey Times: Drunk: Thomas Young a respectable looking old man charged by PC Halliday with being drunk at Upper Hale on the 4 inst., Pleaded guilty. Fined 5s and costs.

1886 June 12 West Surrey Times: Drunk: John and Fred Nash charged by PC Halliday with being drunk and disorderly Heath End and causing a large crowd to collect on the 28 May fines 10s each.

1888 September 6: At Aldershot yesterday a **company of the 1st Royal Dragoons mutinied** on parade through some feeling of discontent and although the cavalry gates were closed, most of the men escaped. Fifteen made their way to the Shepherd and Flock, where PC Halliday of the Surrey Constabulary who communicated with the military police detected them. After a sharp fight the dragoons were overpowered and taken to Aldershot where they will be tried. **[120]**

A later telegram says: It appears that very early this morning 13 men belonging to one troop of the 1st Royal Dragoons broke out of barracks and after walking three miles settled in a public house near Farnham. The colonel of the regiment sent information of the fact to the Provost Marshal, who despatched two parties of military police in search of them. They were found in the public house and all returned to barracks in the most orderly manner. There are rumours that the outbreak was by way of a protest against the conduct of a troop officer with whom the

[119] Cheltenham Chronicle 09 August 1930
[120] York Herald 6 September 1888

men had some dispute. The act of breaking out of barracks is not a serious offence in itself, but full enquiries into its cause are being made by the authorities. [121]

1886 September 11: Drunk: John Binfield who has been several times before the court charged with assaults was summoned by PC Halliday for being drunk and disorderly at Hungry Hill on 29th. Fine 7s 6d

1886 October 2 West Surrey Times: Assault on Police: The affray between military and police. John Garrett bombardier RA was charged with assaulting PC Halliday at Weybourne on September 19. Defendant was one of a number of soldiers that caused a great disturbance. One man was apprehended at the time and charged with drunk and disorderly. PCs Halliday and Grainger and Sergeant Hutton gave evidence and were subject to severe cross0examination to show that the defendant was not the man. Evidence was brought to show the defendant was in the barracks at the time and the case was dismissed.

1886 November 2 Surrey Mirror: **The Firework Nuisance**: George Downes a boy was charged with letting off fireworks in the street at Farnham on 9th inst. PC Brake saw the firework lit and it exploded. Superintendent Pike said fireworks on the street were increasing and he had numerous complaints. Fined 5s. Charles Nichols was charged with a similar offence on Hungry Hill by PC Halliday and defendant was fined 19s and costs.

1887 January 15 West Surrey Times: A Drunken double- shuffle: George Vindon a hawker charged by PC Halliday with being drunk and disorderly shouting and behaving like a madman. PC Upfold also gave evidence and Superintendent Pike said there were several previous convictions. Fined 10s or 21 days. Superintendent Pike said the defendant had not paid his last fine from Aldershot and was committed to prison – the fine was then paid!

1888 July 14 Surrey Advertiser: Charge of Indecent Assault Heath End: Frederick Durainville formerly a butler was charged with indecently assaulting Jessie Norris 4 ½ years old at Heath End. He was committed for trial following evidence from the injured parties' parents and PC Halliday and Sergeant Hackman.

1889 December 16: Burglary Farnham Central Criminal Court: William Jones 25 burglary, 16th December 1889: indicted for burglariously **breaking and entering** the dwelling-house of David Isaac Hinge, and stealing therein six coats, two ounces of tobacco, and a looking-glass, his property. Second Count: for feloniously receiving the same

David Isaac Hinge: I am a retired veterinary surgeon in the army, and reside at Heath End Cottage, Heath End, Farnham, in the county of Surrey. On Wednesday, the 13 November, at

[121] Nottingham Evening Post September 6, 1888

five minutes past six am my servant ran upstairs to me and made a complaint, in consequence of which I immediately dressed and went downstairs. I heard my groom calling out, and I at once went out to him, and together we went down over my lawn and meadow, in pursuit of a man who I saw running; in consequence of the morning being so dark and foggy I lost sight of him. I then went for the police, and on returning to the house I examined the outside of it, and I noticed that the window of the carriage-house had been forcibly opened, and someone had been inside the carriage-house.

An empty box had been placed under the window, and a rope passed round the window; one of the panes of glass was broken. I also found that wire gauze of the pantry window had been ripped up about seven or eight inches by some instrument, such as a knife. The kitchen window had been forcibly opened; the woodwork was broken away from the bottom. Just outside the window I found six coats, a pair of shoes, and a pair of trousers, which were my property. On-going into the house I found the doors of the drawing room, morning room, and cloakroom all open. They had been locked the previous evening. In the morning I found my papers lying all about the room. On my desk I had left two letters ready for the post, but without stamps, and those letters were taken from that room. In the dressing room I found that a small-carved wooden box had been opened, and my pipes had been taken from a bracket, and were lying in an armchair, with some tobacco. One pipe was missing, and my tobacco-jar had been emptied. I afterwards identified a pipe and case as my property. The case is marked "D. I. H." this (produced) is my pipe and case. Here is also some tobacco exactly similar to that I lost, and which had been in my jar.

I had heard a noise in the night, previous to my servant calling me. In the cloakroom I found clothes lying on the floor, all over the place. The six coats, the shoes, and the pair of trousers had been taken from that room—these are the things that were found outside the kitchen window. About three-quarters of an hour after I had given information to the police, Constable Halliday brought the prisoner to my house. He was charged with breaking and entering my house.

William Williams: I am groom, in the employ of Mr. Hinge. I was aroused on this morning, about five minutes past six I came into the cottage and rang the gate bell. I heard somebody running along the path leading from the kitchen window. I tried to see who it was, but I could not; the gate was too high. The last witness opened the gate to me, and I called my master, and he and I ran after the man across the lawn and the meadow. He was a tallish man, with a black hat on. I lost him in the fog. I then went and gave information to Police Constable Halliday.

Jesse Halliday. I am a member of the **Surrey Constabulary, No. 68**, and stationed at Heath End, Farnham. About a quarter-past six on the morning of 13th November I was called. I received information, in consequence of which I went to Major Hinge's house. I found that the premises had been broken into. I found these coats lying on a flowerbed outside the kitchen window. Subsequently I searched the neighbourhood to try and find the prisoner, and about a quarter to seven I met him coming across the fields towards the prosecutor's house. I stopped him, and said, "Where do you come from?" He said, "From Portsmouth." I said, "This is not

the way from Portsmouth." He said, "Oh, I have come from Cornwall." I said, "Where do you belong to?" He said, 'Battersea" He said he had left Battersea about five weeks previous. I was not satisfied with his explanation, and I detained him, and took him to Major Hinge's house with a view of getting him identified by the servants; he was not identified. I found on his **clothing some dust and chaff,** like that which had covered the window that had been broken into. There was also a blotch of green on the leg of his trousers, which corresponded exactly with that on the fence over which he had jumped, at the bottom of the lawn. I found this burnisher in his side-pocket; the groom identified it at once. This looking glass was also found on the prisoner later on, after a further search at Farnham. I took him to the Farnham Station, searched him there, and in his pockets, I found this pipe and case, which have been identified by the prosecutor as his property. I also found two knives, some tobacco, and a small looking glass, which has been identified by the groom. On 17th November, in consequence of what I heard, I went to a cottage at the back of the Half-way House at Heath End, and I found these trousers concealed at the back of the pigsty; the prosecutor has identified them.

Prisoner's Defence: The servant cannot recognise me as the man that broke into the house; it appears that it was light enough to see that the man had a dark hat on therefore it was certainly light enough for her to recognise me. If the man saw me once, I flatter myself he would know me again. As regards the things that Major Hinge is owning, I would not for a moment say they were not stolen. I left Portsmouth five days before I came to Farnham, in company with two other men; they went into Aldershot the night previous, and met me at six o'clock the following morning, and they gave me these things. I left them, and immediately afterwards I was apprehended. If I was the man they chased away from the house, surely, I would not have gone directly back to the house, knowing that the police were there; it stands to reason that a man who had been there would know that the police would be there.

Guilty: Nine Months' Hard Labour. Although nothing was known of the prisoner, the police stated that eight burglaries had recently taken place in the neighbourhood, but none since the prisoner had been apprehended.

1890 April 5 Surrey Advertiser: Assault on Police: Upper Hale: James Ford a tailor at Farnham Special Sessions was charged with assaulting Hannah Brockhusrst by kicking her at Upper Hale on 28 March and with being drunk and assaulting PC Halliday. The case involving Mrs Brockhurst was withdrawn. PC Halliday was called to the house where the defendant was making terrible threats, so he was arrested, became violent and kicked the officer twice in the pit of the stomach. Mr Cook a Metropolitan Police pensioner came to the assistance of PC Halliday. The prisoner was taken in a cart to Farnham police station. The defendant received two black eyes and a cut to his chin caused said PC Halliday, the defendant running into a cherry tree and not because he had struck him. Mrs Brockhurst said the defendant was badly used by the policeman who gave the defendant two black eyes and Mr Cook kicked him. In answer to a question from Superintendent Pike Mrs Brockhurst agreed that she had signed the charge sheet at the police station. Fined £6 and 18s costs or two months in default. Mrs Brockhurst paid £3 and said she would pay the balance in the evening.

1891 May 30 Surrey Advertiser: Farnham Petty Sessions Samuel and Mary Snell charged with **drunk and disorderly** at Weybourne on May 20. PC Halliday said the defendants were drunk and fighting a man who was sober. Fined 7s 6d each and costs

1891 October 31 Surrey Advertiser: Upper Hale: Theft of potatoes: William Clarke, labourer was charged with stealing potatoes from a barn at Upper Hale. PC Halliday said the defendant acknowledged taking the potatoes and was fined 20s or 21 days.

1891 November 28 Surrey Advertiser: Weybourne Obstruction: At Farnham Petty Sessions James Dimes a carter from Aldershot was summoned for causing an obstruction in Weybourne by leaving his waggon unattended whilst in the Running Stream. The road was narrow at this point and he had several complaints of obstruction. Fined 10s and costs

1893 July 8: Hale: Distressing fatality: In celebration of the Royal Wedding a school treat was given by the inhabitants of Hale. A young man aged 18, FA Windibank was playing kiss-in-the-ring fell down dead. PCs Halliday and Rose with members of St John's removed the body. Death probably caused by heart disease.

1893 July 22 West Surrey Times: Burglary at Hale: Farnham Police Court: William Spearing bricklayer's labourer, Aldershot and William Joy labourer, Hale, were charged with breaking and entering the house of Alfred Bone, Queens Hotel, Hale at about 1230 in the night. Noises were heard but nothing found until the next morning it was found that a drawer had been removed from a chest in his bedroom and taken downstairs. The drawer contained coppers and about £35 in gold and silver. The parlour window had been forced open. On patrol earlier that evening PC Upfold had seen the two men going towards Hale. After the burglary he went with PC Halliday to Spearing's house which they searched as the defendant was not there. They then went to a potato field with Mr Christmas and on Spearing spotting them he ran off chased by police who caught him., handcuffed him, and searched him, finding a quantity of money. PC Ross arrested Joy. Spearing ran away again but was overtaken by PC Knight Hants Constabulary. A piece of iron found at Spearing's home fitted marks on the window at the Queen's Inn. Prisoners remanded for a week.

1893 July 29 West Surrey Times: Farnham Petty Sessions: **Theft of plated forks and spoons**: Ernest Holdsworth was charged with stealing four silver plated forks and five silver plated spoons valued at a £1 the property of Peter Wilkinson at Heath End Army College. Three days after the defendant was dismissed the property was missed. Information came to the police and PC Halliday went to Reading where he saw the defendant who admitted taking the forks and spoons which were recovered in a wood. Fined £3 including costs in default, three months, time to pay being refused. The father was charged with being an accessory by PC Halliday pleaded guilty. Superintendent Alexander said the defendant was a respectable man and held a good position in Reading. Discharged under the First Offenders Act and bound over for three months.

1893 October 18 Surrey Advertiser: James Craven was charged with being **drunk and disorderly** at Hale Road, Farnham on October 1st. PC Halliday in evidence stated that the defendant sent for Dr Tanner who said that the defendant was under the influence of drink nut not incapably drunk. Fined 7s 6d and 11s costs.

1898 July 23 Surrey Advertiser: Suicide by hanging. (Press cutting very difficult to read) Inquest Black Horse Inn body of John Dare of High View Gomshall, aged 53, a temperate man, a gardener. The deceased was found hanging and quite dead. Sergeant Halliday was called and found the deceased hanging from a beam in a room in a new cottage and he cut the rigid body down. He must have been dead some hours. The neck was broken. There was a step ladder close by easily accessible to the deceased. There was no paper or letter. Suicide whilst temporarily insane with criticism of a witness for not first cutting the body down before fetching the police.

1899 July 8 West Surrey Times: The new inspector: Inspector Smith will give up the charge of Cranleigh district to Sergeant Halliday next week. Inspector Smith will succeed Police Sergeant Halliday at Albury.

1899 July 22 West Surrey Times: Police Sergeant Halliday began his duties at Cranleigh on Tuesday

1900 August 18 West Surrey Times: Police Cricket Teams representing the headquarters of the Surrey County Constabulary and the Farnham Division. HQ won the match. The highest scorer in a single innings I for Farnham was Sergeant Risbridger with 39 whilst PC Rose and PC Brown followed up with 24 each. Sergeant Halliday HQ scored 27.

1900 December 15 West Surrey Times: Obstruction: At the Guildford County Bench on Saturday Percy Marshall was fined 5s for having obstructed the highway at Ewhurst. Police Sergeant Halliday laid the Information.

1902 March 29: West Surrey Times: A woman's determined suicide: Ellen Pearce committed suicide by cutting her throat. She came with two children from Caterham to Wonersh to join her husband a plumber who had got work at Cranleigh. The woman aged 39 had let one child who was ill at Caterham and was very anxious about illness. She went to her bedroom and using her husband's razor cut her throat her body discovered by her 10-year-old daughter. Her screams brought help and Police Sergeant Halliday was called. An inquest was to be held at the Onslow Arms at Cranleigh.

1903 April 17 West Surrey Times: Tramped to his death: An inquest was held at Hambledon Workhouse on William Tapling aged 95 (sic) who was found in a dying condition at Green Lane. The Workhouse Master said that the deceased was brought to the workhouse by police and a doctor was called. He was found unconscious by PC Granger of Shamley Green by the side of Green Lane, Shamley Green, Sergeant Halliday was called. In evidence Sergeant

Halliday said there were no signs of any struggle near the deceased. The doctor in evidence thought the cause of death was a haemorrhage on the brain. Death from natural causes.

1903 June 20 Surrey Advertiser: A Bad Shot: A stone was thrown at a house and John Mould from South Norwood was charged with wilful damage. Police Sergeant Halliday made enquiries and traced the defendant. This was an act of random damage and was fined 32s including the cost of the damage.

1903 July 11 West Surrey Times: Alleged Attempted suicide: At Guildford County Police Station on Wednesday week George Upperton aged 40, labourer, Bookhurst Cottages, Cranleigh was charged with having attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat on June 22 at Cranleigh. The prisoner collapsed close to home and a doctor was called who found a wound four inches long and half an inch deep but was not dangerous. The wound was dressed and prisoner conveyed to the Cottage hospital by Sergeant Halliday. On searching the prisoner Sergeant Halliday found a double-bladed knife covered with blood. Committed for trial at the Assizes. **1903 July 24 West Surrey Times: Cranleigh Labourer's Beer:** George Upperton was indicted for attempted suicide. The prisoner said he knew nothing of the act. He was found guilty and his Lordship remarking that it was desirable to keep him away from the beer for a time, sentenced him to six months imprisonment.

First World War loss of his son: 1918 February 10 Henry Hayden HALLIDAY Private, C Company, 12th Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment, 79 Brigade, 26th Division. Army no. 11548. He died from his wounds on 10 February 1918. He was 29 He was the son of Police Sergeant Jesse and Lucy Halliday of Cranleigh and the husband of Mary E Halliday, Cherry Tree Cottage, New Town, Tadley, Basingstoke He is buried in grave C XVII 3 Pieta Military Cemetery, Malta[122]

1930: Death of Mr Jesse Halliday: many years' service in the police force: The funeral took place at Charlton Kings, [123] Tuesday of Mr Jesse Halliday who died at his home at 2 Pumphrey's Road on Sunday last after an illness patiently borne. He was 72 years of age and a man of fine physique standing 6 feet 2 inches. Mr Halliday joined the constabulary as a young man. For several years he served in the City of London Police and after resigning he joined the Surrey Constabulary rising to the rank of sergeant. Retiring at the rank of sergeant he moved to Charlton Kings where during the last 5 ½ years he has won the esteem of all who knew him.

Mr Halliday was born in Painswick (Gloucestershire) but left the district at the age of 15 to join the staff of drapers in London. He remained there until he joined the police at the age of 20 in November 1890. Three years later he married Miss Lucy Harrison of Folkstone.

Later he was posted to Heath End near Aldershot (as a member of the Surrey Constabulary, Farnham Division) where his knowledge of boxing served him in good stead. After nine years

[122] http://www.theygavetheirtoday.com/cranleigh.html

[123] Near Cheltenham in Gloucestershire

there he was promoted sergeant and placed in charge of Albury which he used to describe as "a heaven after the previous place." He was at this station for six years before being placed in charge of Cranleigh police station where he spent the remaining eleven of his 32 years' service. On retiring he was presented with a beautiful testimonial signed by many notable people.

Whilst at Cranleigh his wife became very ill, and on account Mr Halliday had twice to refuse positions of Inspector because his wife could not be moved. His wife died and he remarried Miss Wilkens of Cowley near Cheltenham a friend of his former wife by whom he is survived.

After retiring from the police force Mr Halliday was in private service for some years. He was a member of the Surrey Volunteer Corps and during the War served at the Quedgeley ammunition factory near Gloucester. About seven years ago he took up residence in Pumphrey's Road, Charlton Kings knowing he was suffering from severe intestinal trouble. [124]

[124] Cheltenham Chronicle 09 August 1930

Harry John Jennings MBE
Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable
Surrey Constabulary
MBE for conspicuous service during the War
May 1921

1909 October 5: The speed of motor cars: At the Godalming police court yesterday Colonel Count Gleichen of London was summoned for having driven a motor car at a greater speed than 10 miles an hour on September 25. Superintendent Jennings said that Count Gleichen drove the car at a speed of more than 16 miles an hour. A fine of £1 was imposed with costs. Miss Gladys Wright of Parsonage House, Witley was summoned for a speed of over 15 and half miles per hour. She was fined £1 with costs. Twelve previous convictions were recorded against Frederick Kerr of Hampton-on-Thames whose speed was alleged to be over 15 and half miles an hour. He was fined £5 and ordered to pay £3 6s 2d costs.[125]

1912. Superintendent Jennings, Haslemere: A clerk made off from a bank in Bournemouth with a **suitcase containing £2,000** a considerable sum. The superintendent received information that the suspect was on Marley Common, Haslemere and with Sergeant Lightfoot and a number of constables he went to the edge of the common. Darkness fell and having been told the suspect had been seen with a woman on impulse, the superintendent called in a falsetto voice "Reggie, Regie!" To his utter astonishment the superintendent saw the suspect and continuing in his falsetto voice encouraged the suspect to come to him, which he did and was arrested.

1913 OIC Godalming Division

1918: In October, the Chief Constable was asked to give evidence before a Committee dealing with DORA regulations on prostitutes, but he felt that the best evidence they could obtain would be that of one Superintendent Jennings of the Godalming Division and the Assistant Provost Marshal of Witley Camp, both of whom have seen the 'indescribably filthy condition' (he enumerated here several nasty symptoms) of some of the 31 women so far prosecuted. The problems of 'females in camps' lead to the appointment of 'Women Constables,' and the Chief Constable included a separate, special report dated 5 December 1918 on 'Women Police', which described their formation, eligibility and duties in detail.[126]

May 1921 MBE for conspicuous service during the War

[125] The Times (London, England), Tuesday, Oct 05, 1909
[126] Marion Edwards https://www.surreyinthegreatwar.org.uk/story/a-policemans-lot-the-surrey-police-in-wartime-part-4-1918/

William Kenward KPM [127]
December 1875 - 14 May 1932
Surrey Constabulary
1899-1931
Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable Surrey Constabulary

William Kenward had a remarkable career within the Surrey Constabulary an organisation he joined in 1899 the same year as the second chief constable, Captain Sant. Between 1899 and 1922 William was promoted to inspector and then in 1922 to superintendent with the appointment of deputy chief constable. He was awarded a well-earned King's Police Medal for Gallantry. Retiring in 1931 he died suddenly in 1932.

William Kenward was born in December 1875 in Lynn, Norfolk and was almost 24 when he joined the Surrey Constabulary on the 20 November 1899. He was 5 feet 10 inches tall, fair complexion with light brown hair and blue eyes. When he joined, he was a gardener employed by Mr T. Wells of Aldershot and he was living at Park Side Villas, St Georges (sic) Road, Aldershot. His only relative in Surrey was an Aunt living at Godstone.[128]

Allocated the collar number PC96 and later PC47, William was sworn in before the court in Guildford on the 25 November 1899 before magistrates Messrs Henning and Wrist. His first posting was to Guildford Division, not to be confused with the Guildford Borough Police and rather strangely "in plain clothes." This was a time when there was no CID in the county. The police station for the county men was in Woodbridge Road about 100 yards or so from the Borough police station, which was in North Street.

This police station was also the headquarters of the Surrey Constabulary until the move to Mount Browne in 1949. Now sadly, a car park!

[127] Surrey Constabulary appointments book – Surrey Police December 2012
[128] Surrey Constabulary appointments register

Promotions

Date	**From**	**To**
25 Nov 1899	Third Class Constable	
Jan 1/1901	Third Class Constable	Second Class Constable
Jan 1/ 1905	Second Class Constable	First Class Constable
May 1/1910	First Class Constable	Sergeant
Aug 31/1919	Sergeant	Inspector
May 1/1921	Inspector	Superintendent
Nov 1/1922	Appointed Deputy Chief Constable	

Removals

Date	**From**	**To**
Dec 2/1901	Guildford	Chertsey
Dec 9/1904	Chertsey	Chobham
Aug 21/1906	Chobham	Brookwood
Mar 18/1908	Brookwood	Woking
May 26/1910	Woking	Camberley
Aug 31/1919	Camberley	Woking
May 1/1921	Woking	Godalming
Nov 1/1922	Godalming	Headquarters

Examinations: June 3, 1908 Passed 3rd Examination St John Ambulance Association

COMMENDATION AND SPECIAL REMARKS

March/1900	Highly commended by Chief Constable for excellent detective work and courageous conduct in the licensed victualling cases at Haslemere and Puttenham.
July 1903	Commended by Chief Constable for ability and energy in the capture of Charles Vincent for burglary at Frimley.
Aug 31, 1909	Commended by the Woking bench for rendering first aid to a man who had cut his throat.
31 Dec 1921	Awarded King's Police Medal for courageous conduct in the apprehension of an armed lunatic.

CAUSE AND DATE OF REMOVAL FROM THE FORCE
Pensioned on completion of service 1 August 1931
CONDUCT DURING SERVICE Exemplary
DATE OF CERTIFICATE 26 October 1931 (Died 14 May 1932)
COMPLETED 31 **Years, Approved Service**

John Molyneux: William Kenward married Naomi Berks at Farnham in 1902.[129] She died 14 April 1949 at 30 Barleycroft Road, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire and left her estate, value £902.10s.5d, to Adelaide Berks[130]. The 1881 census shows that Adelaide was Naomi's elder sister. They were both born in Wolverhampton, Naomi in 1876 and Adelaide in 1870, and were then living with their widowed mother in Field Street, Springfields, in Wolverhampton. In 1891 Naomi Berks was a nurse/ domestic servant, living at 92 Lettenhall Road, Wolverhampton. **[131]**

Naomi Berks could not be traced in the 1901 census, but Naomi Birles, a nurse at Royal Surrey County Hospital in Guildford does appear. All the other details fit i.e., born Wolverhampton in 1876 and single so it is thought to be the same person - although the enumerator's writing is clearly 'Birles', he probably copied (wrongly) the name from a list supplied by the hospital.

Ken Clarke In July 1912 Kenwood was one of the tug-of-war team in a competition held at the London Road Recreation Ground in Camberley, which they won. Others in the team were police constable's Chinery, Worsfold, Butler, Page, Harris, Pink, Coach, Hoare and ex-PC Kinsman. **[132]**

In 1913 Sergeant Kenward and six constables were the total strength of Camberley's police force. **[133]**

1913: Kenwood dealt with t theft of a motorcycle from a club in Camberley. **[134]**

1914: There were three deaths all in 1914 at Frith Hill Concentration Camp for enemy prisoners, which was on the common just off the Old Bisley Road in Frimley. A Robert Adler died of pneumonia in September, Josef Gillies died in October, and his death was described as accidental. In November Gemeiner Wilhelm Schneips died from septic poisoning. All three were buried at Deepcut. In October 1962 all three were exhumed and moved to the German Military Cemetery in Cannock Chase, north of Birmingham.

Many of the prisoners arrived at Frimley railway station and were marched to the camp which at one time it contained some 2,500/3,000 inmates. When it opened it contained civilian internees, as well as military prisoners, all behind barbed wire, and living in tents. At the weekends the police had to perform traffic duty due to large numbers of residents who visited just to look at "the enemy". One comment made by the matron of the nearby Brompton Sanatorium was that "the contents of sanitary arrangements from the Concentration Camp

[129] Farnham Surrey book 2a, page 220 refers
[130] National Probate Calendar 1949, page 21
[131] Email from John Molyneux to Robert Bartlett October 2013
[132] Email from Ken Clarke to Robert Bartlett October 2013
[133] Email from Ken Clarke to Robert Bartlett October 2013
[134] Email from Ken Clarke to Robert Bartlett October 2013

nearby, were being deposited close to the Sanatorium, and causing offence"; what a polite way to put it. [135]

November 1914, in a case at Camberley Court, Sergeant Kenward was giving evidence. "A man who was drunk in Park Street kept asking the constable to lock him up, when he extended the same request to me, I duly obliged him". For his trouble Harry Langham was fined 5 shillings. [136]

Raid on circus September 1916: Ken Clarke In September 1916 a circus arrived on Doman's Meadow, which adjoined the Frimley Road in Camberley. Colonel Ponsonby Watts the local recruiting officer and other military representatives, knowing that visiting circus were always well patronised, decided to have a great round up of eligible young men who had not reported themselves for service. He arranged the raid with Sergeant Kenward and members of the Special Constabulary, plus the Camberley and York Town platoon of the Volunteer Training Corps.

The performance commenced at 8pm, and the tent was crowded, probably between three and four thousand people. Between 8pm and 9pm the police and special constables, according to instructions, waited in Woodland Road, while Colonel Watts and Sergeant Kenward went to the circus and notified the proprietors of what they intended to do. Sergeant Kenward then went to the Drill Hall where the Volunteer Training Corps were being drilled, and with the platoon commander's consent, marched the platoon to Woodland Road to join the police.

Arriving at the circus the police and volunteers secured the exits to make sure no man of military age left the tent and then Colonel Watts and Sergeant Kenward entered the ring. The Colonel then informed the audience that he and those with him were there for the purpose of examining the papers and documents of men of military age and added that what was being done was in the name of the King; an announcement that was greeted with applause.

The sergeant then requested that all men of military age enter the ring. A great many did and an examination of their papers commenced, whilst the details of those who did not have the necessary papers were taken. There were of course a number of "shy gentlemen" who did not believe in putting themselves forward and stayed in their seats. One local man left by going out under the canvas side of the tent, only to be promptly grabbed by three members of the Volunteer Training Corps. One of the female performers, dressed in male attire for her act asked, "Do you want me? I am of military age and wear the breeches."

Suddenly all the lights went out the big-top descending into complete darkness. Women were shrieking and children started to cry. The police tried to calm the people down and luckily nothing untoward happened to anybody although one of the constables, PC Reed found himself in an uncomfortable position. Having been put in charge of one of the exits to prevent people

[135] Email from Ken Clarke to Robert Bartlett October 2013
[136] Email from Ken Clarke to Robert Bartlett October 2013

leaving, the officer all of a sudden found three performing horses behind him evidently anxious to enter the ring to perform. However, in the true tradition of the police he managed to prevent the horses from passing him.

The circus tent was illuminated for the performance by acetylene gas jets supplied from a generator at the foot of the centre tent pole. Those who were present were of the opinion that the gas had been shut off deliberately by a man who perhaps had no papers to show and had no wish to answer embarrassing questions.

As if that was not enough for one night, worse was to follow when a match was thrown into the generator, which immediately started to burn. This was quickly extinguished but it was not possible to relight the jets. The proprietors provided a hurricane hand-lamp but the inspection of papers and the circus performance had to be abandoned.

The possibility of panic remained, but Sergeant Kenward rose to the occasion and averted this by thanking the audience for the great forbearance they had shown, for the coolness with which they had behaved, and for the keenness with which they had assisted. He reminded them that the action taken was a matter of national duty. Then he did what any showman would have done and invited them to join him in singing the National Anthem, which they did with great gusto.

The whole event was headlines in the local paper and had the desired effect Colonel Watts had the names of 60 lads under the age of 18, who said they would attest in the new B Group which had just been created. [137]

In September 1916 it transpired that after returning from work three Germans were missing, four sailors and one aircraftsman, they had been at the **Frith Hill Concentration Camp**, which was on the common, just off the Old Bisley Road in Frimley. A hue and a cry followed and the names of the escapee were sent through to the police stations at Camberley and Aldershot, as well as to Scotland Yard. Special Constables were called out, and Sergeant Kenward from Camberley attended with three bloodhounds and tracked them as far as Brookwood. Nothing was seen of them however, until the next day when three of them were caught near Ascot by a special constable, who found them asleep by the roadside, and took them to a nearby hotel, where they were escorted back by a detachment of the Royal Flying Corps. They said they had kept to the woods and only travelled at night, and they were glad to surrender. [138]

1914-1918 Denis Turner The **earliest record of dogs** being used by the Surrey Constabulary as during the First World War. A prisoner of war camp had been established at Frith Hill, Frimley and although most inmates were quite happy to sit out the war, from time to time some thought it their duty to escape. The surrounding countryside was ideal cover for the escapees. To assist in searching for them the police at Camberley obtained three Bloodhounds for the

[137] Email from Ken Clarke to Robert Bartlett October 2013
[138] Email from Ken Clarke to Robert Bartlett October 2013

purposes of tracking. Kennelled at Camberley Police Station and handled by Sergeant. Kenward and his assistant PC Pink they were used several times with some success but their use was discontinued after the war. [139]**:**

May 1916 Sergeant Kenward and his fellow officers had **timed 23 Aldershot and District buses** on a badly repaired stretch of road, and only two of them had exceeded the 12mph speed limit. Both drivers were fined 10 shillings. [140]

On 23rd March 1918 George Henry Batt, a ganger at Blackdown Camp pleaded guilty, but ignorant of the charge, of receiving a military overcoat at Deepcut. He said he had bought the coat for two shillings from a soldier, who had said he wanted a drink. When charged by Sergeant Kenward he said, "The soldier wanted a drink of beer and I gave him two shillings for it, but I didn't know it was an overcoat. I am as innocent as a donkey sir". His explanation was not accepted and he was fined 40 shillings, plus 23 shillings the value of the overcoat, and six shillings for the hire of the taxicab, in which he was taken to the police station. [141]

1918

1920 Inspector William Kenward was awarded **King's Police Medal for Gallantry** after he tackled and arrested a madman armed with a rifle at Woking who had already wounded a constable.

1921 June 27: The Scotsman: His Majesty the King bestowed the **King's Police Medal** upon Inspector William **Kenward** Surrey Constabulary for acts of special gallantry

[139] http://www.surrey-constabulary.com
[140] Email from Ken Clarke to Robert Bartlett October 2013
[141] Email from Ken Clarke to Robert Bartlett October 2013

1923 August 30: The Scotsman: Road dangers: An excellent example of the unintelligent criticism of the motorist is that of Superintendent Kenward of the Surrey Police (sic). He takes the view that it should be an offence to build a touring car which has a greater speed than thirty miles per hour. No more reactionary opinion has ever been expressed. The superintendent's alarm at the "ever increasing toll of accidents" is apparently not shared by the officials of the Ministry of Transport, one of whom stated last week that the number of accidents was not increasing.

1924 Blue Anchor Hotel Byfleet poisoning: The John Pierre Vaquier case. Press cuttings and copy-correspondence regarding press interference with witnesses are held at the Surrey Record Centre. The story is of a vain Frenchman who poisoned his mistress's husband, Alfred Jones. Meeting Mabel Theresa Jones, wife of a Surrey hotel owner, whilst she was on holiday in France in 1924, Vaquier followed her back to England. In March of the same year, he went to London to purchase poison. He signed the register with a false name but put the address of the Jones' hotel. When Mr Jones died, investigations led police to the chemist who identified Vaquier; charged with murder by strychnine and appeared before at Surrey Assizes Guildford in July 1924 where he was found guilty and later hanged. The crime was investigated by Superintendent Boshier of WokingDivision and DCC Kenward. One officer who had charge of the prisoner was PC H Minter, later Superintendent, the one man in the force to work continuously in plain clothes in the county.

The Scotsman reported: Hotel Keeper's Body Exhumed: A sensational development in connection with the Byfleet tragedy occurred on Friday night when the body of Mr Jones a former licensee of the Blue Anchor Hotel, Byfleet was exhumed. A representative of the Home Office, the deputy chief constable of Surrey and Police Superintendent Boshier were present. Digging operations at the cemetery began at 11.20 and the coffin was drawn up just before midnight. It was taken on a motor hearse to the mortuary at West Byfleet about one and a half miles distant. The key to the mortuary had been lost and it became necessary to force the padlock before the body could be taken inside. During the exhumation the cemetery was surrounded by constables and the public were not allowed to enter. After the PM where the DCC Kenward and Superintendent Boshier were in attendance Sir Bernard Spilbury took with him two handbags containing it is believed certain organs of the body.

Jean-Pierre Vaquier was only forty-five years old when he was sentenced to death. His trial took place at Guildford Assizes on the 5 July where he was convicted of the murder of Alfred Jones. It had all begun while Vaquier was in France and had met up with the wife of Alfred Jones. They had enjoyed an affair but instead of it being just a holiday romance a few weeks after Mrs Jones had returned from holiday to the Blue Anchor Hotel, which she ran with her husband Vaquier once again turned up only this time as a guest. Obviously, Alfred Jones was unaware of the fact that his wife and Vaquier were already lovers. Vaquier informed Mr Jones that he was in the country on business and intended to use the hotel as a base. He stayed for six weeks without paying, every time Mr Jones asked for money, he would tell him he was waiting on a cheque from a business deal. Every morning Mr Jones would start the day by drinking a glass of health salts. He did this as usual on the 29 March, but it did not taste right and he complained about the bitter taste, he was to die in agony a few hours later. Due to the suddenness of the death the police had the body analysed and it was found to contain

strychnine. Vaquier and Mrs Jones were both questioned, and a photograph of the Frenchman appeared in the evening newspaper. This photograph was recognised by a chemist from a nearby town who contacted the police to tell them that he remembered the man in the photo as a customer who had purchased poison. Vaquier protested his innocence throughout the trial but was convicted on overwhelming evidence. He was sentenced to death and hanged.

1926 December: The Force was alerted to the disappearance of **Agatha Christie** when her car was found abandoned near Newlands Corner. Deputy Chief Constable, Superintendent Kenward took charge and ordered the local area to be searched but without success. Mrs Christie was later discovered alive and well in Harrogate. The case continues to generate much interest and many books have been written and documentaries filmed about the incident.

Jack Best at the place where he found the car abandoned.

1926 December 7: The Scotsman: The **abandoned car** contained the missing lady's driving licence, but the police had no clues as to what had happened to her. The searchers worked in three sections, about eighty men, under the direction of Captain Sant the chief constable of Surrey, and Superintendent Kenward the deputy chief constable. They covered a good deal of country on both sides of the Downs and searched the watercourses in the valley almost into Guildford. They continued until darkness set in.

1926 December 14: The Scotsman: Mrs Christie mystery- diver may search pools: A Sectional "comb out" of forty square miles of country and the possibility of a diver assisting in the work are the latest phases of the search for Mrs Christie. For ten days police and their helpers have scoured the countryside. Surrounded by maps Mr Kenward said the area to be covered was about forty square miles and covered the Downs as far as Ranmore Common at Dorking embracing Albury and Hurtwood. He had received an offer from a London team of divers to search the pools and he would probably accept the offer. It is stated that the search has already involved the police authorities in expenditure of about £1000.

1926 December 15: The Scotsman: Novelist Found. In a Harrogate Hydro: After being missing for ten days Mrs Christie was found in Harrogate where she had been since the search

commenced. She had read of the search, but it was maids at the hotel who alerted the management who told the police. Colonel Christie, the novelist's husband travelled to Harrogate and was reunited with his wife who was suffering from a loss of memory. Great credit was due to the police to whom he expressed his thanks.

The Times October 3, 2007: The most intriguing part of her life is of course, the mysterious episode in 1926, when, having been told by Archie that he wanted a divorce, Christie drove off alone from their Sunningdale home, abandoned the car, then took a train to Harrogate where she registered herself at the Hydro Hotel as Mrs. Neale (the name of her husband's mistress, which she later gave to one of her intelligent police inspectors). She spent twelve days in Harrogate, shopping, lunching in tea rooms, having beauty treatments, and even singing with the hotel's dance band, while all the time following the story of the police hunt for the missing Mrs. Christie in the Daily Mail and the Daily Sketch. It is the incidental detail however, that has the odd fictional quality. Christie left her car, with her fur coat and driving license, on the edge of a quarry; it was found early the next morning by "a gypsy boy." Ponds were dragged and the surrounding countryside searched by police and volunteers, because bungling Superintendent Kenward of the Surrey Constabulary was convinced that Archie had murdered his wife; sightings were reported all over the country

DCC Kenwood leading the hunt for Christie

1927 January 5: The Scotsman. The public have sent so many **contributions to the cost** of the police search for Mrs Christie the total would be enough to build a house. One man wrote offering to meet all the expenses. Mr Kenward said all the contributions, which were unsolicited would be returned.

1928 March 19: The Scotsman: Secret Exhumation – retired farmer's body – a Surrey mystery: A body so mysteriously exhumed by the Surrey police (sic) from the little churchyard of St Johns near Woking was that of an aged farmer who came from a distance to live in the district. Extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent the identity of the person becoming known. Enquiries were made in the district for many months prior to the exhumation and every witness was pledged to secrecy. At the time of the exhumation a piece of the common was also dug, it seems as a distraction from the real work. The deceased went to the neighbourhood of Woking in the summer of 1926 and was aged seventy living with friends in a large house on the outskirts of the town. Certain organs have been removed for analyses by Sir Bernard Spilsbury and the body was reinterred. Deputy Chief Constable Kenward and Superintendent Boshier of Woking who are in charge of the investigation have made several visits to the Home Office and a conference was held at Surrey Constabulary headquarters on Saturday night.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith a photograph taken at the Surrey Constabulary H.Q. Guildford during I believe 1930, that may be of interest to your readers.

The officers in plain clothes were members of the rifle shooting team who had completed a remarkably successful season, as the trophies on show indicate. Indeed the team was renowned in police shooting circles and was considered one of the best in the home counties. I cannot name the trophies, perhaps some of your older readers may identify them?

I cannot name the officer in the first position in the back row but the others were as follows:

P.C.'s Budd, Cross, Parrott, Staples, Mothersele, Rose, Wickens, and Hornet, Webb.

Middle row: PC's Ball, R
Hawkins, Tourley, A.P.S.
PS King, PCIs Edwards,
Icke, Smith, L. Roberts,
and Galloway. Front row
Baker and Starkie, PS's We
Tanner. DCC W. Kenward
Capt. M. L. Sant, PS Brown
Lucas, PC's Andrews and P

Yours faithfully,
H. Sta

1930 from Off Beat

1931 January 10: The Scotsman: Early yesterday a party of Surrey police officers some carrying spades set out on an extensive search of the vicinity of Virginia Water and of parts of Windsor Great Park for clues to the **disappearance seventeen months ago** of Winifred Parrant then aged eighteen. This was the sixth day of the search, which so far has produced two outstanding finds, a woman's hat and an attaché case. The girl went missing on August 13, 1929 and an extensive search was undertaken then without result. The search was re-activated following information from a soldier who had been stationed in the area. A conference was held in Guildford attended by Deputy Chief Constable Kenward and Inspector Head of Esher which resulted in a search of Clock Case Plantation. The deputy chief constable and Superintendent Gray of Chertsey and seven constables left Chertsey police station early in motor cars. The policemen were wearing workmen's clothes in order to avoid attracting attention.

Inspector Edward King
East Suffolk Constabulary 1847- 1855
Surrey Constabulary 1855-1867
Called on to resign

1847-1855 East Suffolk Constabulary: The Appointment Register records he had served the East Suffolk Constabulary from 1847 until 1855 and describes him as 5ft 10 ins, with dark brown hair and blue eyes. Whilst at Surrey Constabulary he was disciplined twice for gross misconduct, the first in 1858 when he was demoted and "removed at his own expense from Egham to Ripley" and then again in 1867 when he was "called upon to resign" from being an Inspector.

1855: PC Edward King was a Policeman when he married at 28 listing himself as the son of George KING a farmer. He married Jeannette Mary Huntley (otherwise known as Mary Jane) who was 23 and the daughter of Edward Boyce Huntley a Shipbuilder on the 9th of January 1851 by licence at the Parish Church of Kirkley, Suffolk, England. By the end of March that year Edward is recorded on the census in Halesworth, Suffolk, England as lodging with a senior officer and their family while his wife and new-born son were at her family home.

In 1855 Edward moved from the East Suffolk Constabulary to **Surrey Constabulary.**

1861 Census: Living Ripley Street, Send and Ripley, with wife Mary and children: Edward Humttey, age 10 years, George William age 6 years, Florence age 4 years, Catherine Sarah age 1 year. Occupation Police Constable.

1871 Census: Age 46 living wife Janet* and daughter Catherine age 11 years. Address Meadrow, Lynch Cottages, West, Godalming. Occupation Builders Sore Keeper. (*I took it that the first wife Mary had died/or separated that is why we have Janet. I cannot find a marriage record for either wife.)

In 1871 Edward had found himself a new occupation as a Builder's Shop Keeper, his eldest son had taken up lodgings a few doors away with his soon to be wife and her family.[142]

1881 Census: Living Upper Agnes Street, Lambeth with Janet and daughter Catherine age 21 years, also grand-daughter Kathleen King age 4 months was living at this address.

[142] http://ajourneyintofamilyhistory.blogspot.com/2014/01/52-ancestors-1-edward-irvine-king.html

Superintendent George Lambert
Surrey Constabulary 1858
Retired September 1892
Born 1835 Great Bookham
Died 1928 aged 92

Robert Bartlett Jean and Henry Pelham, Robert Simonson 3 February 2021

There were a small number of Lamberts who served in the Surrey Constabulary in Victorian times, the most successful in career terms was George who retired after many years as superintendent at Dorking. He had a brother Charles PC65 who served in Chobham in 1865. He did not stay over long as a constable as most family records show him as a house painter or labourer. There is also an unrelated William Lambert, one of the original members of the Surrey Constabulary who was appointed inspector, disciplined and reduced to constable.

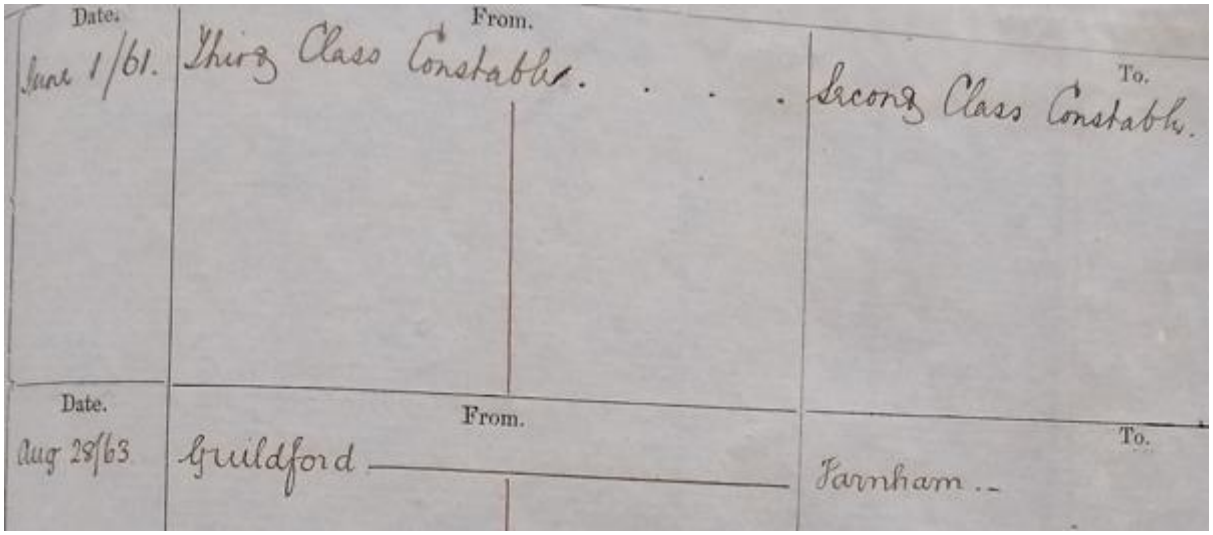
1851 Census – Living with Parents, Thomas and Amelia, brother George, Ockham, Surrey. Occupation – Farm Labourer.

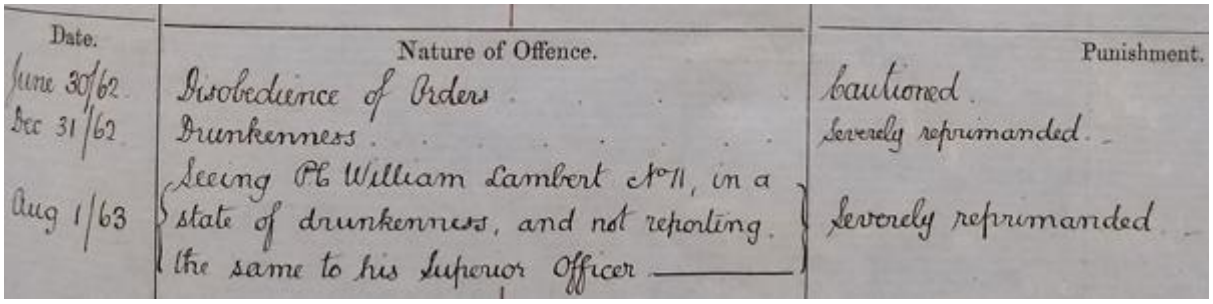
1861 Census – Living County Police Station, Woodbridge Road, Guildford, Surrey with wife Amelia. Occupation Police Constable.

PC 65 Charles Lambert

Brother of George also joined the Surrey Constabulary, Appointment Register number 401 of 1861

1871 Census – Living with Amelia, Guildford,





Date.	Nature of Offence.	Punishment.
June 30/62	Disobedience of Orders	Cautioned
Dec 31/62	Drunkenness	Severely reprimanded
Aug 1/63	Seeing Pc William Lambert c°11, in a state of drunkenness, and not reporting the same to his Superior Officer	Severely reprimanded

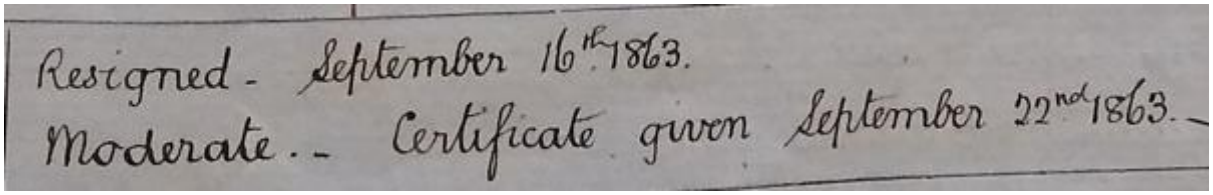
(There is likely an error in the entry referring to William Lambert – should be PC12. It is not known if William and George were related.)

One significant case traced to Charles Lambert

1862 April 2: Attempted murder: At the Kingston Assizes on Friday a respectable looking youth Alfred Edward Stevens was indicted for feloniously shooting at Eliza Dewbury at Woking, with a loaded gun, with intent to murder her or do her some grievous bodily harm. The prisoner lived with his father at Chobham whilst Eliza Dewberry lived with her mother at Sutton (village of Sutton not town) a few miles off. The prisoner had courted the girl but had been rejected by her and had not seen him for two months before the attempt on her life. He went to the girl's home on the 9th February but her mother would not allow them to meet. On the following Thursday the prisoner was seen close to the girl's house in Sutton with a gun. A shot was heard and the prisoner was seen running away still carrying a gun. A shot had gone through the window into the wall of the sitting room where the girl and her mother were.

PC (Charles) Lambert Surrey Constabulary was handed the bullet by the girl's stepmother. He examined the window and discovered two bullet holes and corresponding marks on the wall, but slightly higher. The following day the prisoner was arrested at his father's house and put into what would now be called an ID parade where a witness who saw him run off with the gun identified him. He was charged with shooting with intent to kill and he eventually admitted he was trying to shoot the girl. Inspector Charles Barker Surrey Constabulary said he took the prisoner by train from Guildford to Horsemonger Lane Gaol. When the train had gone a short distance from Guildford as they were crossing a road the prisoner asked him if it was a road to Sutton. He was told it did and he responded "it's a bad job; but if the mother of the girl had let me see her on the Sunday it would have been alright. Whatever made me do such a thing I cannot think. When I fired, I nearly shot the mother, but I did not intend to shoot her, only the girl. This was written down by the policeman who got the prisoner to sign it after they arrived at the prison. He was sentenced to 15 years in prison.[143] [144] [145]

[143] Liverpool Mercury etc. (Liverpool, England), Saturday, April 5, 1862
[144] Morning Post 3 April PC Lambert attended and received the bullet from the mother of Jane
[145] Evening Standard April 3


Resigned - September 16th 1863.
Moderate -- Certificate given September 22nd 1863.

Having left the Job Charles became a house painter/labourer for the rest of his working life.

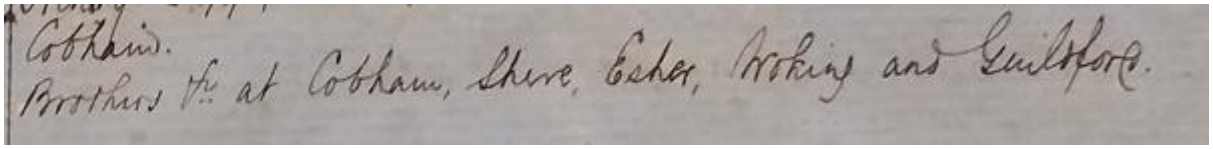
Charles' brother George Lambert

Parents: Father: Thomas Lambert and Mother Amelia Lambert (nee Child)

1841 Census: Living with parents, brother and sisters, aged 5 – Cobham, Surrey

1851 Census: Living with parents and brother Charles, aged 15 - Ockham, Surrey, occupation Groom.

1858 entry in Defaulter's Register indicates George had brothers at Cobham, Shere, Esher, Woking and Guildford


Cobham.
Brothers Wm at Cobham, Shere, Esher, Woking and Guildford.

1861 Census: Living Ash, Surrey. – Lodger – occupation Police Constable

Married: October 1864 – Phillis Thorns – West Grinstead, Sussex

1871 Census: Living Cranleigh, Surrey with wife Phillis and son George age 5 at school. Occupation Sergeant of Police.

1881 Census: Living Dorking, Surrey, with Phillis and children. Occupation Superintendent of Police.

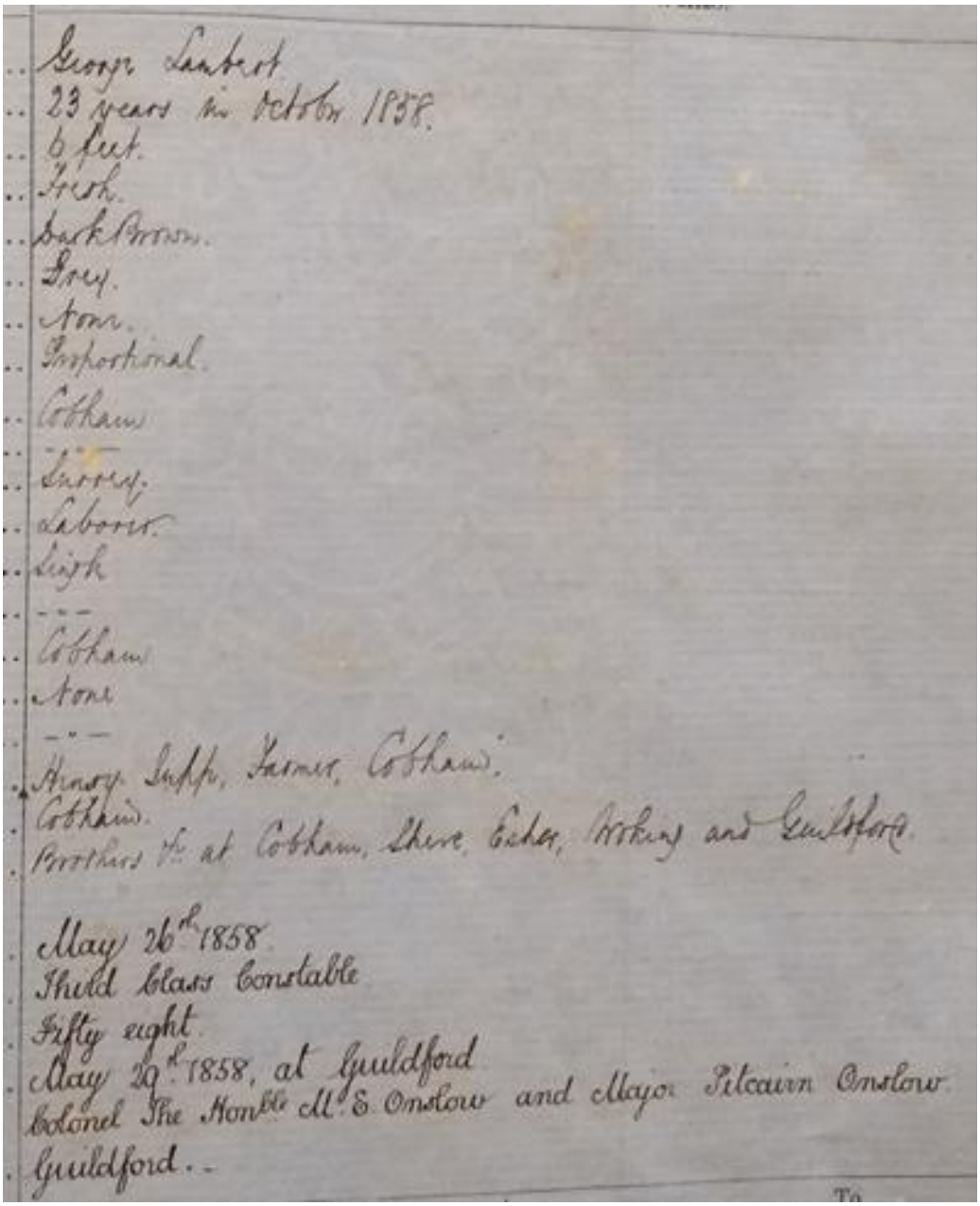
1891 Census: Living South Street, Dorking, with Phillis and children. Occupation Superintendent of Police

1901 Census: Living South Wimbledon, with Phillis and children. Occupation Retired Superintendent of Police.

1911 Census: Living South Wimbledon with Phillis and 3 daughters – Mary-Ann, Alice and Emily. Occupation Police Pensioner.

Died – 1928 – Great Bookham

Defaulter's Register entry 351



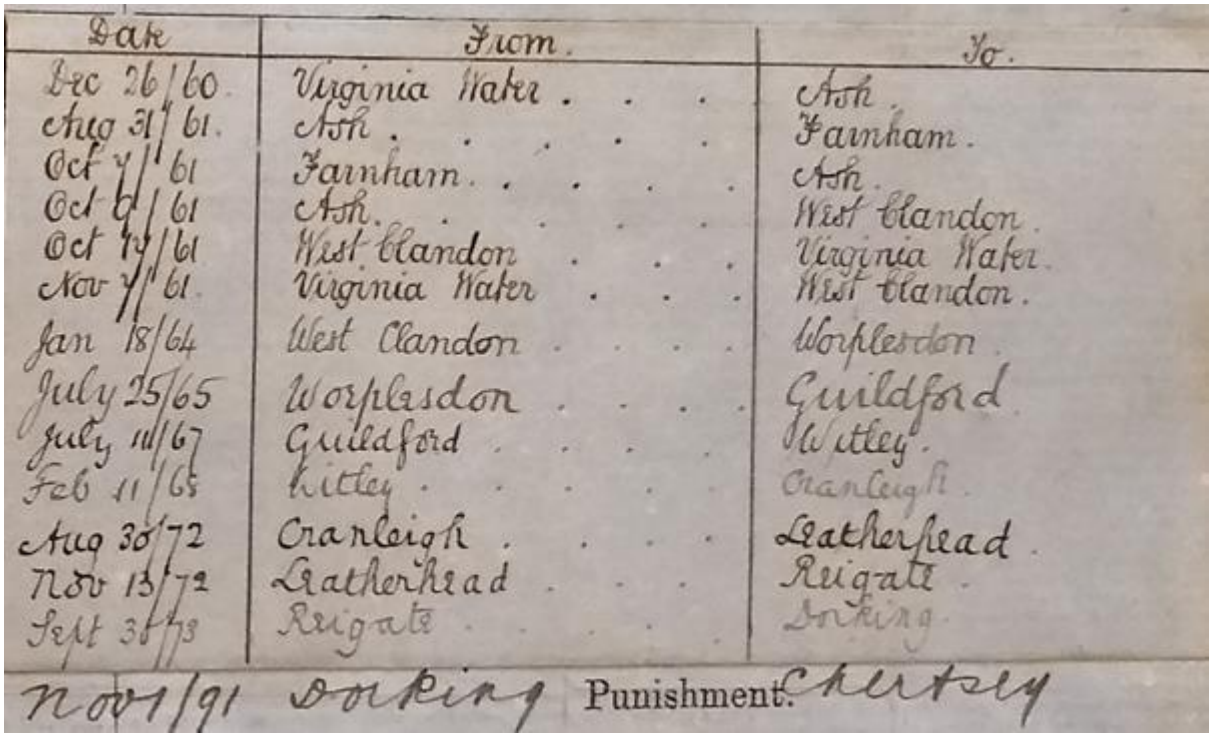
George Lambert
23 years in October 1858.
6 feet.
Fresh.
Dark Brown.
Grey.
Stout.
Proportional.
Cobham
—
Surrey.
Labourer.
Single
—
Cobham
Stone
—
Henry Lupp, Farmer, Cobham.
Cobham.
Brothers live at Cobham, Shere, Esher, Woking and Guildford.

May 26th 1858.
Third Class Constable
Fifty eight
May 29th 1858, at Guildford
Colonel The Honble Alt. S. Onslow and Major Talcairn Onslow.
Guildford..

To

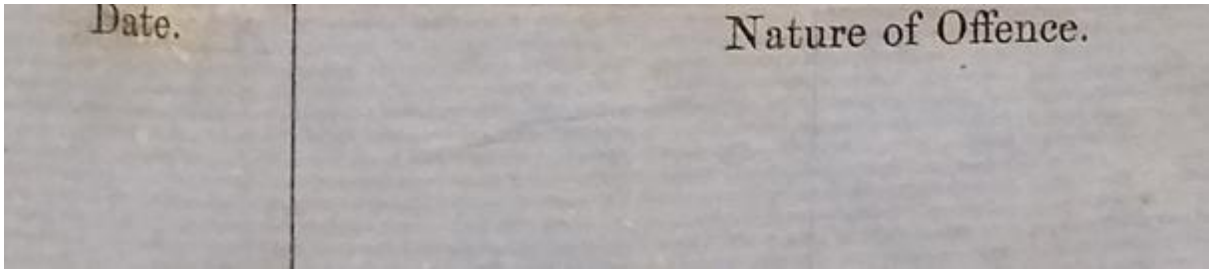
In an extraordinary list of moves and postings George was to change his station far more than other entries in the Register, so many, an additional sheet of paper was added with small writing. The location of New Church is not known. Until October 1864 George was single and every advantage of his mobility seems to have been taken. After he married his moves slowed down but were still by modern standards excessive. However, as a superintendent he was to stay on Dorking division from September 1873 to November 1891.

Date.	From.	To.
June 25/58	Guildford	Woking.
Nov 27/58.	Woking	Guildford.
Dec 15/58.	Guildford	Wood Street
June 9/59.	Wood Street	Virginia Water
Aug 25/59.	Virginia Water	Farnham
Oct 1/59.	Farnham	Guildford.
Oct 12/59.	Guildford	New Church.
Oct 31/59.	New Church	Virginia Water.
Nov 7/59.	Virginia Water	New Church.
May 21/60.	New Church	Virginia Water.
Sept 15/60.	Virginia Water	Farnham.
Sept 20/60.	Farnham	Virginia Water.
Oct 8/60	Virginia Water	Guildford.
Oct 16/60	Guildford	Frimley.
Nov 28/60.	Frimley	Virginia Water.
Date	Nature of Offence	



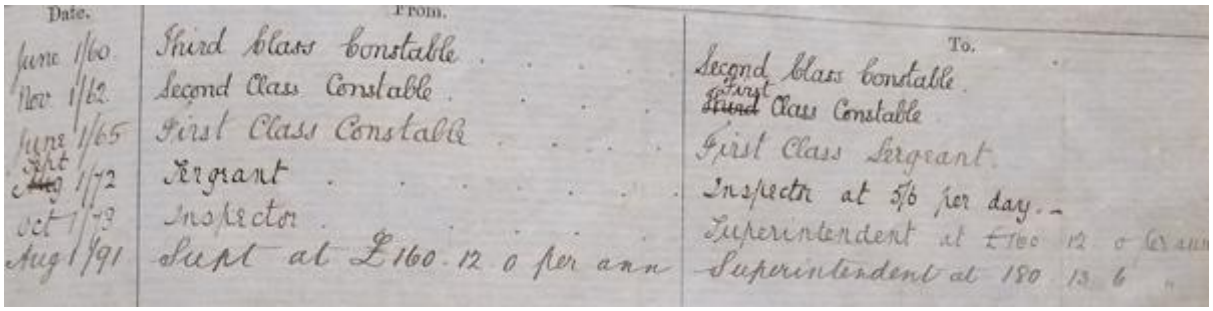
Date	From.	To.
Dec 26/60.	Virginia Water	Ash.
Aug 31/61.	Ash	Farnham.
Oct 7/61	Farnham	Ash.
Oct 6/61	Ash	West Clandon.
Oct 17/61	West Clandon	Virginia Water.
Nov 7/61.	Virginia Water	West Clandon.
Jan 18/64	West Clandon	Worplesdon.
July 25/65	Worplesdon	Guildford.
July 11/67	Guildford	Witley.
Feb 11/68	Witley	Cranleigh.
Aug 30/72	Cranleigh	Leatherhead.
Nov 13/72	Leatherhead	Reigate.
Sept 30/73	Reigate	Dorking.
Nov 1/91	Dorking	Punishment. Chertsey

The Defaulter's register shows no entries for breaches of discipline. At a time when officers were caught out and punished for all manner of minor infringements it is worth publishing his BLANK entry is a collector's item! Not many of these to be found!



Date.	Nature of Offence.

The empty space for discipline offences – a clear entry is a rarity



Date.	From.	To.
June 1/60	Third Class Constable	Second Class Constable
Nov 1/62	Second Class Constable	First Class Constable
June 1/65	First Class Constable	First Class Sergeant
[illegible] 1/72	Sergeant	Inspector at 5/6 per day.–
Oct 1/73	Inspector	Superintendent at £160 12 0 per ann
Aug 1/91	Supt at £160 12 0 per ann	Superintendent at 180 13 6

George and his postings

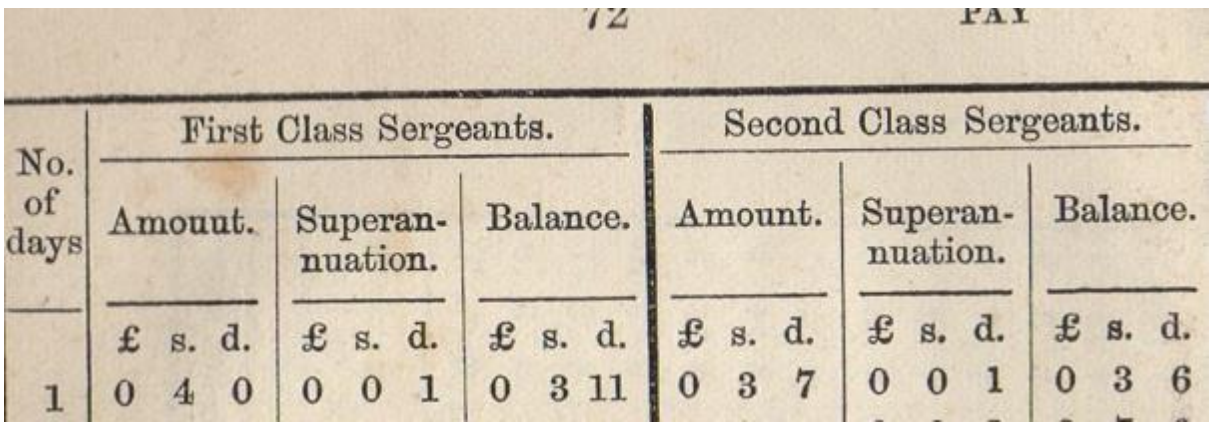
1860 June 1 Third Class Constable to Second Class

1861 Census: Living Ash, Surrey. – Lodger – occupation Police Constable

1862 November 1 Second Class Constable to First Class

1865 First Class Constable to First Class Sergeant. This is an unusual entry as the rank does not appear to be designated with additional responsibilities. The Metropolitan Police had two classes of sergeant and First Class in time became the station sergeant with a crown above his stripes.

1866: There were no sergeants in the Surrey Constabulary until 1865. The following is from the Surrey Constabulary 1866 Instruction Book and shows pay per day minus pension contributions.



72 PAY

No. of days	First Class Sergeants.			Second Class Sergeants.		
	Amount.	Superannuation.	Balance.	Amount.	Superannuation.	Balance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	0 4 0	0 0 1	0 3 11	0 3 7	0 0 1	0 3 6

1866 December 15: Suspected incendiarism Artington: Between twelve and one o'clock in the morning of Thursday the alarm of fire was raised by somebody knocking on the door of Mr John Ellis's residence who then disappeared. A rick of hay worth £200 was on fire and the Guildford Fire Brigade were sent for and within half an hour the engine was on the scene. **Police Sergeant Lambert** and PC Howard were soon on the scene and a supply of water obtained. The fire is believed to have been started by some scoundrel and the police are actively engaged in endeavouring to "lock him up."[146]

1867 April 13: Charge against late constable: James Holden late constable Surrey Constabulary was charged with being drunk while engaged as a constable in the execution of his duty. **Police Sergeant Lambert** deposed: James Holden was a constable in the Surrey Constabulary. I put him on duty with written instructions on the 1 April. He was to go to the union and then he was to go on the route mentioned on his ticket. He was sober when he left the station. He left it without leave at half past four in the afternoon and did not return until ten minutes past eight. He was then drunk. He ought to have gone off duty at half past seven. He was useless for duty. PC Pike number 20 deposed: At a quarter to one on Tuesday morning 2 April I met the defendant at Hatchlands Park Gate in a state of drunkenness. He was in uniform. I told him I would report him. I directed a brother constable to see him on the road, and that if he could not take care of himself, convey him to the station.

In answer to the bench the prisoner said he had formerly been in the army; he had a good discharge. While engaged once on picket duty a drunken soldier cut him on the head and he was consequently soon overcome by drink He was very sorry for what had occurred. He belonged to Hepwood (?) in Surrey. He hoped the bench would overlook the offence as he had already been locked up for three days and two nights and the affair was a great trial to him. Deputy Chief Constable Mr Parr said the prisoner had a good discharge from the army. Chief Constable Captain Hastings said he did not wish to press the case hardly, and he was sorry to have to bring it forward; but for the sake of discipline, it was necessary to bring the case forward.

The Bench remarked on the great impropriety of such conduct by a person placed in position prisoner had held, but the bench did not wish to punish heavily. He must however, pay £1 (including 12s expenses) or go to prison for three weeks. It appears there was no salary due to the prisoner from the police and he was locked up in default.[147] (£1 was about a week's pay and he had obviously no savings probably due to spending on drink)

1867 September 21 County Bench: Guildford: Witley: A married woman Mary Franks was brought up in custody on Saturday last charged with stealing the sum of £5 10s in gold and silver the property of John White a farmer. The prosecutor is an aged man totally blind, and the accused was formerly his housekeeper. A daughter had placed the money in her father's pockets, and it went missing the bag it had been in found amongst rubbish. **Sergeant Lambert**

[146] 1866 December 15 Surrey Advertiser
[147] 1867 April 13: Surrey Advertiser

said the accused gave him information that her master had been robbed and after putting several questions to her he asked her how much money she had about her. She pulled out her handkerchief and gave him five sovereigns and some odd silver and said she had been in possession of the money for 14 months. He then charged her with stealing the money. The chairman said the evidence was very suspicious but not sufficient for the bench to send her for trial. [148]

1871 Census: Living Cranleigh, Surrey with wife Phillis and son George age 5 at school. Occupation Sergeant of Police.

Promotion when it came was swift and probably unsettling from sergeant to superintendent in about a year.

1872 September 1, sergeant to inspector 5/6 per day

1873 October 1, Inspector to Superintendent at £180. 13s 6d per annum, Dorking with 15 years' service. Was to remain at Dorking for 18 years to 1891 when moved to Chertsey.

1879 May 3: Fetcham: Epsom Police Court: Thomas Seymour was summoned to show cause why he should not contribute towards the support of his **son in the Reformatory School** at Redhill. The defendant said he could pay nothing at all. Superintendent Lambert, Surrey Constabulary said that the son had recently been sent to the Reform School for 5 years for housebreaking at Fetcham. The defendant was a farm labourer with four children under nine years and was earning 16s a week. The Bench ordered the defendant to pay 1s a week towards his son's maintenance and on leaving the court Seymour said he would not pay.[149]

1879 July 26 Surrey Advertiser: William Mitchell 36, labourer, was indicted for **stealing five tame live fowls** the property of Stephen Longhurst of Dorking. There was a second count of receiving the fowls. Inspector Manning visited Longhurst with feathers and two fowl's heads which he identified as being from his birds. Later in evidence Inspector Manning stationed at Holmwood, said he went with Mr Superintendent Lambert to premises and found the heads and feathers and Longhurst was arrested. The defendant said he had found the fowl dead under some bushes near the Glory, Dorking. The chairman said the case was weak and the foreman asked if the chickens heads were available to be told by Inspector Manning, they were far to decomposed to bring into court. The prisoner was found guilty. Mr Superintendent Lambert said he had known the prisoner for years as an associate of poachers and thieves and he never did much honest work. He put in two previous convictions against the prisoner for poaching and one for vagrancy and the prisoner had, he said, long been suspected of that kind of theft of which he had that day been found guilty. Sentenced to twelve months imprisonment with hard labour.

[148] 1867 September 21: Surrey Advertiser
[149] 1879 May 3: Croydon Advertiser

1880 June 12 Surrey Mirror: Diluted Rum: Charles Harding, landlord of the Queen's Head Dorking was summoned for selling rum which was not of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded. PC101 Steptoe Surrey Constabulary stationed at Effingham bought a pint of rum for 2s 4d and told the defendant it would be taken for analysis. It was divided into three parts leaving one with the defendant the other he handed to Superintendent Lambert. The rum was analysed and found to be diluted spirit of the strength of 27 ½ % the standard allowed by the Act being 25% below proof. The chairman said the rum was very slightly diluted and in this case the summons would be dismissed with a caution on paying costs of 13s 6d.

1881 Census: Living Dorking, Surrey, with Phillis and children. Occupation Superintendent of Police.

West Surrey Times 3 January 1885

Division	Rank	Name	Address
Headquarters	Chief Constable	Captain Hastings	Guildford
Headquarters	Deputy Chief Constable	Charles W Barker	Guildford
Headquarters	Inspector	Inspector WH Bryant	Office staff Woodbridge Road
Headquarters	Sergeant	Page	Office staff

Superintendents: Mr AH Bungard Chertsey, Mr G Lambert Dorking, Mr F Pike Farnham, Mr E Redford Godstone

Inspector H Baker Hersham, Inspector H Collis, Egham Inspector JH Dennett, Albury Inspector G Manning, Holmwood

Sergeants W Alexander Ripley, C Bundy Witley, G Boon Weybridge, TF Chapman Haslemere, A Crook Chertsey, T Edgeler Cranleigh J Heighes (sic) Frimley EJ King Cobham, CA Keys Woking

1885 December 14: Arson: Matilda Finch feloniously setting fire to a stack of hay, the property of Henry William Cannon tried at the Central Criminal Court.

Henry William Cannon: I am a farmer, and live at Buckland, Surrey. On Monday, 16th November last, about a quarter to five in the evening, I was finishing my tea when the prisoner came into tea, and said, "One of your haystacks is alight". I went out immediately, and found some men there, and immediately sent for the prisoner. I saw that one of the stacks was a light at the corner end; that was the one that was farthest from my house. The pump is at the farther end of the yard, beyond the other stacks. After some two or three hours we managed to put out the fire. £20 was the claim for damage allowed by the Insurance Company. After it was all finished, I went into the kitchen. The prisoner brought in something for my cupper, and I then said to her "How did you know of it?" She said, "I heard someone calling, 'Fire!' down the

garden" I said "How did you know it was one of the haystacks?" She said, "I did not know; I did not say it was one of the haystacks" I said, "You did," and then I repeated to her the words she said as she gave the alarm. I sent and informed the police, and Inspector Gray came over the same night. Nothing was said then in the presence of the prisoner that night.

Next day **Superintendent Lambert** came over from Dorking to see me on the matter, and then the prisoner was questioned in my presence. She was asked to account for what she was about at the time the fire took place. She admitted nothing. She was asked if she had been near the haystack. She said she had not been near the haystack. She afterwards said she had only been out for some wood for fire lighting, and then I and Lambert said, "You must have passed the stack to have gone to and fro to have fetched the wood". She adhered to her statement; she would admit nothing, and there was an end of it as regards that day. On the 18th, in the evening, Inspector Gray came to make further inquiries. He had appointed the time 10 o'clock. He did not see her. On the 18th I was passing through the kitchen to go out of doors, and the prisoner followed me through into the scullery, and said "Please, Sir, I did do it" Those were the words she said, nothing else except that she said "What shall I do? I don't know how I came to do it; I never thought of it before; it came into my head all at once" I had not said anything to her before she told me this. I had not referred to it since the inspector came. I had not asked her any questions. She was in my service at the time as a general servant. I kept but one. She was under notice to leave for misconduct. I had given her notice a week previous.

Cross-examined: She was taken into custody on the 18th. I was at the police court at Reigate on the 19th. I passed the prisoner as I passed through the passage to go into the Court. I spoke kindly to her and asked her what sort of a night she had spent. I said, "I am glad you have admitted it, and I will do all I can; I have no wish to punish you vindictively; I will do all I possibly can for you" I did not say "You say you did it, and don't alter your mind and I will get you off this" On the 17th, when Superintendent Lambert was there, I was present at an interview between him and the girl. He did not press her at all to confess. When he came in, I said "Mr. Lambert has come for you to tell him what you know about the fire," and I said, "The best thing is for you to tell the truth; it will be better for you to tell the whole truth" That was when Lambert came in the kitchen to speak to her. There was no undue pressure on the part of Lambert. He gave her the usual caution; whatever she said might be used against her on a future occasion.

Alfred Mullens (Surrey Constabulary 81). On 16th November I was passing Mr. Cannon's farm and noticed a fire. I ran back through the yard and shouted "fire" I saw the prisoner come to the window and look through. I assisted to put the fire out. It was a quarter past five.

John Grey: I am **superintendent of the County police, stationed at Reigate.** I went to Mr. Cannon's on the 16th, 17th, and 18th. On the 18th I saw the prisoner, and charged her with setting fire to a haystack, the property of Mr. Cannon, her master. She made no reply just at the time. Shortly afterwards she said, "I don't know what made me do it; I did not do it when I got the wood; I went indoors, came out again, and set it on fire."

The Prisoner's Statement before the Magistrate: "I did it; I don't know how I came to do it."

Guilty: Mr. Cannon recommended the prisoner to mercy, as he considered she was of weak mind: three months without hard labour.

1886 15 May West Surrey Times: Funeral of PC Smith Bird buried in the churchyard At Bookham where he had been stationed. He had served in the Surrey Constabulary for 19 years and succeeded in earning the goodwill of his comrades and the respect of the community at large. Eight constables acted as bearers. Amongst those who joined in the funeral procession were **Superintendent Lambert**, Inspector Woods, Sergeant Hackman and some of the constabulary.[150]

1887 December 24: Surrey Constabulary establishment

Chief Constable Captain HC Hastings
Deputy Chief Constable Superintendent Chas. W. Barker
Office Staff: Inspector WH Bryant and Sergeant Page Headquarters Woodbridge Road, Guildford Superintendent Mr AH Bungyard Chertsey
Superintendent Mr G Lambert Dorking

1889 January 4: Surrey Sessions before Sir William Hardman: James Edwards aged 43 a labourer was indicted for night poaching and further with assaulting James Scholey an assistant gamekeeper at Wooton near Dorking in consequence of the fact that the prisoner and another man John Stevens were found between three and four in the morning of the **25 November** on land of Mr. Lee Steere at Wooton and Stevens being pursued by gamekeepers turned and **shot one of them dead** before escaping. The prisoner was not with him at the time of the shooting but was surrounded by three keepers and was defending himself with a stout stick, badly assaulted Scholey. In a bag he carried were found two partridges both recently shot. The jury found him guilty on both counts. **Superintendent Lambert,** Surrey Constabulary produced a long list of previous convictions for poaching and Edwards was sentenced to eighteen months hard labour. [151] [152]

1889 January 12: Surrey Mirror: The alleged Dorking Murderer: On Monday information reached Superintendent Lambert the chief of the Surrey County Constabulary in the Dorking District that the Buckinghamshire Police had apprehended at Fenny Stratford a man answering the description of the man James Stephens who was wanted for the murder of the unfortunate young man William Groombridge the gamekeeper in the employ of Mr Heath, who was cruelly shot by a poacher in the early morning of November 25th. Mr Lambert immediately dispatched PC Card who knew "Finisher" one of the nicknames of which Stephens was known to see if he could identify the man who was in custody, and he proceeded to Buckinghamshire where he saw the prisoner and at once recognised him. Burt since the murder his personal appearance

[150] 1886 15 May West Surrey Times:
[151] 1889 4 January: The Time**s**
[152] 1889 January 6 Reynolds Newspaper

had undergone a considerable change. He is a man of short stature and his figure appears slightly bent, which coupled with the fact that his hair is very grey gives him a very old appearance. He was, too, much thinner and had a hunted haggard look, which indicated that he had had a very rough time of it since the fatal morning when he had escaped from the horrified companions of poor Groombridge. It appears he had taken up abode in a lodging house and had given the name Thomas Parker, but the description given by the police, and which had been forwarded to the authorities in Buckinghamshire, led to their suspicions being roused, and to the arrest of "Parker" being determined upon.

Parker brought the accused murderer to Dorking where he arrived about 2pm on Tuesday afternoon, but the fact of his arrest was only known by two or three people, and he was therefore conveyed to the police station without any crowd assembling or any display of feeling being exhibited.

Later that day Parker appeared before Gordon W Clark Chairman of the Dorking Bench in the office at the police station, and formally charged with the murder of William Groombridge by shooting him with a gun on November 25th. Superintendent Lambert said he was not prepared to go into the case at that moment and the prisoner remanded until Saturday. He was taken back to the cells.

The Salvation Army – 1889 Dorking

Before the Bench of Magistrates, at the Public Hall on Saturday, six Salvationists, named Henry Stemp of Flint Hill, Mark Garman, Deepdene Lodge, Alexander E. King, Fergus Thompson, Holmwood, Frederick Smith, Leslie Road, Sydney Townsend, Pixham Lane, together with Thomas Molyneux, Dene Street, who is not a member of the Army, were charged with unlawfully obstructing the passage of a certain highway, Dene Street, on Sunday the 7th ult.

Mr. H. J. Chaldecott appeared for Molyneux, who pleaded not guilty, and Mr. J. Barrington Matthews, . . . appeared for the other defendants [who] also pleaded not guilty.

Superintendent Lambert laid the information and P.C. Marshall of Dorking tendered evidence in support of this. Marshall said that on the day named at about half-past two in the afternoon, he was on duty in Dene Street. He saw a crowd of persons collected together at the bottom of Heath Hill. The whole of the road and the footpath on the hillside were completely blocked and on the other side of the road the footpath was partially blocked. He went into the middle of the crowd and found the defendants, with the exception of Molyneux, taking part in a Salvation Army service. Molyneux had a large hand bell, and this he was ringing vehemently. At this point several of the onlookers were pushed into the ring and witness thereupon said if he saw that done again, he would arrest the offender. Turning round to Molyneux he asked him to desist in ringing the bell and go away, to which the defendant replied, "Why don't you shift them?" meaning the Army, "I have asked them to shift, and they won't go." Witness replied, "that is a matter for me." Then turning to the other defendants, he told them they were causing an obstruction, and asked them to move. Defendant Thompson said" if we are doing anything wrong take our names," and the constable replied that that was what he should do if they

remained there. The singing was again resumed, and Molyneux again played an accompaniment to the same on the bell. Witness accordingly took the names of the offenders. About 10 minutes after, when a second contingent of the band appeared on the scene a general move was made.

In reply to Mr. Matthews, witness said he had singled out these seven defendants because they were taking a principal part in the obstruction. He had been in Dorking three or four months and had not interfered with them before. He proceeded to request the principal offenders to move on, but it was impossible to move the whole crowd at once (This statement was loudly applauded by the persons in Court, but the bench quickly subdued the plaudits, and threatened to clear the Court if the interruptions occurred again). – The obstruction was caused in the widest part of the street. He did not caution the defendants individually but gave the caution in a voice that all could hear.

Henry Dobinson, a carpenter, living at 3, Mount Pleasant, said he saw the crowd already spoken of by the previous witness, and endeavoured to pass through it. Whilst doing so Police Constable Marshall asked the defendants to "move on." He stayed to see whether they obeyed this mandate of the "man in blue." They did not and the defendants, remained there for about 10 minutes longer. He could have got through the crowd by "elbowing". He did not see any person trying to pass through with a perambulator.

In reply to Mr. Chaldecott he said he heard a bell ringing, but he did not know who was ringing it.

Mr Matthews submitted that there was no case for him to answer. The defendants had been charged with obstructing the highway and refusing to move. The constable had himself admitted that he did not caution the defendants individually, and on this account, as they were never really cautioned, he could not therefore bring a charge against them for wilful obstruction. If anyone was wilfully obstructing the passage of the highway it was the constable's duty to say, "you are obstructing the thoroughfare" and then if they refused to move, he would be liable for the consequences. He argued that there was no case against his clients. The Bench asked him to proceed with his case.

Accordingly, he called the defendant Thompson. He wore the brilliantly coloured Guernsey of the Army; on the breast of which was inscribed the appalling sentence "The wages of sin is death." He said there were eight members of the Army in the crowd at the time mentioned. When they arrived in Dene Street, there were only two or three people "about." Soon after that a crowd assembled, and in his opinion the principal cause of this assembling was the bell ringing by Molyneux. The constable did not come to him and request him to "move on." He did not remember ever seeing Mr. Marshall at any particular meeting before this present one. A man called "Hopper," who hawks fish for Mr. Washbourne, drove through the street during the meeting in a pony-cart and was in no way inconvenienced by the crowd. He did not even check the pace at which he was driving.

Sydney Townsend, a platelayer on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, said he was one of the "soldiers" who went up Dene Street on the Sunday afternoon. He heard two bells ringing. They sounded like "town crier's bells," and he was of the opinion that this noise caused the crowd that subsequently assembled.

Mr. Chaldecott said the case with regard to Molyneux was this. He lived in a cottage close to the part of the street in which those persons had met for some weeks for the purpose of conducting services. He (Molyneux), like many other workingmen, had been very much annoyed by the services of the Salvationists outside his house. On the Sunday mentioned he went outside and remonstrated with them, and eventually asked them to go away. Finding they would not he provided himself with a bell with a view of promoting their dispersal. He was only just outside his own gate, and therefore he ought not to be convicted of the charge brought against him.

He called George Sandford, a billposter, who lives at 23, Dene Street. On the Sunday mentioned he heard Molyneux ask the Salvation Army assembled there to go away, as they were a nuisance to him. They did not go, so Molyneux fetched two bells, and commenced ringing them. Then some of the crowd took them away from him (Molyneux) and continued this campanological entertainment for some time. Molyneux himself was not ringing all the time the police constable was in the street. He was sure, too, that the constable did not speak to Molyneux. But there was a person named Woodman there, and he told the policeman – pointing to Molyneux's son, a member of the Army – "You have not got Molyneux there." Consequently, the policeman took his name, but now they had Molyneux the elder instead.

William Stambridge, a labourer, living on Heath Hill, gave evidence in support of Molyneux's defence, and William Weston, labourer, of Leslie Road, also gave similar evidence.

In response to the Bench, Superintendent Lambert said he had nothing to say against the men. The Chairman, then addressing the defendants, King, Thompson, Garman, Stemp, Smith and Townsend, said the Court convicts you of obstructing the highway, I think it is right that I should make some remarks on this case. The organisation to which you belong has received, quite rightly, full protection from this Court and from the guardians of public law and order. That protection will be vouchsafed to you so far as we are concerned as long as you obey the laws of the land. In this instance you have disobeyed, not only a very legitimate, but a very reasonable law, and have got yourselves in the wrong, you will have to pay a fine of 5s. Molyneux's is much the same case as the other. The introduction of the bell militates very much against the peaceable Sunday you admire. You are also fined 5s. The costs are remitted.

Mr. Matthews – May I ask what is the alternative? The Chairman – seven days imprisonment. Molyneux paid the fine, but with the exception of Garman, the Salvationists refused to do so, and were therefore removed in custody.

The fife and drum band of the Army was quickly called together, and when the "martyrs" were removed from the Police Court to the Police Station, the band attended them, and cheered them on their way with song.

Again, later in the afternoon when they were taken to the Railway Station the band turned out and preceded them through the High Street. They were taken to Wandsworth and safely lodged in the gaol, but through the generosity of Sir Arthur Cotton they were released on Monday from their bondage. Mr J, Sandford, the town crier, was commissioned to proceed to Wandsworth, and there pay the fines that were required for their liberty. These amounted to 13/5d each. Soon after the money was paid, the men were set outside the prison gates, and during the afternoon they were again in Dorking. During the evening they paraded the town with the rest of the corps, and afterwards gave their "Experiences" at the meeting held in the Public Hall. [153]

1889 September 14 Sussex Agricultural Express: Death of an ex-police officer at Reigate: It is with much regret that we announce the death of **ex-Inspector Gray** of the Surrey Constabulary. He was 59 and had been stationed at Reigate for twelve or thirteen years. He was superannuated some months ago on a medical certificate for unfitness for further duty. His health gradually declined, and he became very feeble. The late Mr Gray was a zealous and efficient officer who was greatly respected. The funeral took place in Reigate cemetery. I addition to family and friends, colleagues from the county constabulary followed: **Superintendent Lambert Dorking,** Superintendent Redford Godstone, Inspectors Wood Leatherhead, King Dorking. Hackman Reigate, Sgts Brice Caterham, Smith Horley PC Smith and Marshall Dorking, B Marshall Nutfield, Miles Merstham, Osborne Holmwood, Larby Chipstead, Hibberd Betchworth, Egerton Brockham, Witney Leigh and Molland Charlewood, Eight police officers acted as bearers and four lowered the body into the grave. Ex- Constable Tugwell of Dorking attended as did just one representative of Reigate Borough Police Sergeant Richards.[154]

1891 May 30: Funeral of PC Smith, Dorking: In the presence of a numerous concourse of people the remains of PC Smith were interred in the Dorking Cemetery on Sunday afternoon. As announced in our last issue PC Smith died suddenly on Thursday morning after 30 years' service as a member of the Surrey Constabulary and he was about to retire on a well-earned pension. Deceased was a painstaking and conscientious officer and was highly respected by his colleagues, a large number of whom were present at the internment in order to show their esteem for him, and many had travelled on foot a considerable distance. The coffin, which was surmounted by a number of handsome wreaths, was conveyed from the deceased's residence to the cemetery on an open hearse, which was followed by mourning coaches containing the deceased's relatives. The members of the constabulary followed at the rear, among those who attended were **Superintendent Lambert (Dorking),** Inspector Wood (Leatherhead), Inspector Hackman (Reigate), ex-Inspector Manning, Sergeant Marks (Holmwood), Sergeant

[153] Extract from the Dorking Advertiser, Saturday, 11 May 1889
[154] 1889 September 14 Sussex Agricultural Express Does just one officer from Reigate Borough Police indicate a rift of some sort?

Scarterfield, PCs Evans (Ashtead), Oliver and Avenall (Leatherhead) , Gwilliam (Boxhill), Slemmings (Beare Green), Madgwick (Ockley), Mollond and Osborne (Charlwood), Robinson (Walton on the Hill), Card (Kingswood), Finch (Shere), Stedman (Westcott), Newton (Effingham), Miller (Bookham), Marshal and Boon (Dorking). Mr M Mitchell of the Plymouth Bretheren performed the service at the graveside. A number of wreaths were sent including one from the officers and constables of the Dorking Division. [155] [156]

1891 August 8: Murder: An inquest on Ellen Cox aged 57 found with a wound to the throat in a field at St John's College, Leatherhead. She was found last Monday and died at Epsom Union on Thursday. She was a casual inmate of the union. The deceased made a statement that three young men had assaulted her one of whom afterwards cut her throat**.** Inspector Woods from Leatherhead arrived at the scene at 7.30 am (or 7.15) when the victim said three or four men who had followed her from the Leg of Mutton at Ashtead had attacked her. PC Evans stationed at Ashtead said at 1030 on Sunday night he saw the deceased who was a little old-fashioned woman walking slowly through Ashtead towards Leatherhead. She wished him good night. She was perfectly sober. A verdict of: "Wilful murder against a person or persons unknown." **Superintendent Lambert**, Surrey Constabulary, Dorking, Inspector Woods, Leatherhead and Inspector Pearn, Metropolitan Police were present to watch the proceedings on behalf of the police.[157]

1891 Census: Living South Street, Dorking, with Phillis and children. Occupation Superintendent of Police

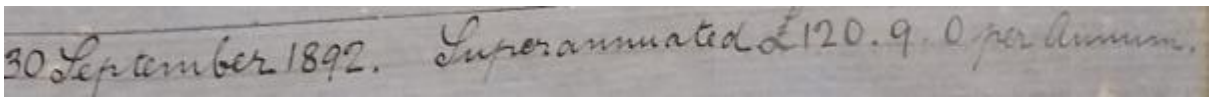
1891 November 7: Police changes at Dorking: Superintendent Lambert who for many years has been the head of the Surrey Constabulary in the Dorking division has been transferred to Chertsey and in his place at Dorking is taken by Inspector Alexander of Woking. Superintendent Lambert was extremely popular in Dorking and we understand a fund is being raised in the town to present him with a testimonial.[158]

1891 December 15: Superintendent Lambert who was stationed for many years at Dorking and has recently moved to Chertsey has been presented with a handsome gold watch and chain, suitably inscribed by the magistrates of the Dorking Division as a mark of esteem entertained for him and as some recognition of his long faithful service in the town. A fund is being raised by the townspeople for a testimonial for Superintendent Lambert and a satisfactory sum has been collected.[159]

1892 September 17 Surrey Advertiser: Retirement Superintendent Lambert from Chertsey: Inhabitants of the Chertsey Petty Sessional Divisional generally will be sorry to learn that Superintendent Lambert is at length to b pensioned from the Surrey Constabulary. Mr Lambert who has been at Chertsey about twelve months has won the respect and esteem of

[155] 1891 January 23: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[156] Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser 30 May 1891
[157] 1891 8 August: The Times
[158] 1891 November 7: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[159] 1891 December 15: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser

all with whom, in his official capacity or otherwise, he has been brought into contact. He thoroughly deserves his retiring allowance, having passed through the ranks of the constabulary with credit to himself and to the county. Mr Lambert joined the force as far back as 1858 and proved himself in every respect to be a thoroughly efficient officer. As superintendent at Dorking – where he was stationed in that capacity for the long span of 18 years, he was very popular, not only with his men, but with the public at large. When he left that district the magistrates presented him with a costly watch and chain, whilst the inhabitants as a token of their appreciation of his universal urbanity and attention to their interests, raised a substantial subscription, out of which a handsome clock was purchased, the remainder of the money, with this article being presented to him at a public meeting. Mr Lambert will carry with him into private life the best wishes of a large circle of friends, resident all over the county, including many representatives of the press to whom he has ever been obliging and courteous.



1892 October 15: Sussex Agricultural Express: Police Promotion: Sergeant Marks who has been promoted to acting inspectorship of the Surrey Constabulary in succession to Inspector Hackman at Reigate will be succeeded at Holmwood by PC Marshall recently stationed at Weybridge who has been promoted sergeant. Sergeant Smith formally of Farnham and Horley has been raised to the rank of inspector to take the place at Leatherhead of Inspector Woods who retires at the end of the month on pension. **Superintendent Lambert** who for many years was in charge of the Dorking division, and has recently been stationed at Chertsey has retired on pension.

1928 February 23: West Sussex Gazette: Mr George Lambert, Superintendent of Dorking Police from 1873 -1891 has died at the age of 92.

Superintendent William John Marks
Surrey Constabulary1880-1919
Born 1861 Great Bookham
Retired 1919 Died 1940 Bramley

15 January 2021 additional research by Jean and Henry Pelham

Parents: Henry and Mary Ann Marks nee Louch

Married: 7 October 1884 to Mary Mills at All Saints Church, Surrey

1871 Census: Living in Cobham, Surrey with parents. At school

1881 Census: Living in Lea Pale Road, Police Station, Stoke, Guildford, Surrey. Shown as age 20 occupation Police Constable.

1887 January 3: Three men named Fuller, a soldier Dench and Cook, labourers charged with the murder of a gamekeeper at Clandon were again brought up yesterday before Guildford magistrates. The fourth man known as Rue, who is alleged to have been implicated in the murder, was also brought up having been apprehended at Oxford by Mr Marks of the Surrey Constabulary. All four were remanded.[160]

1888 April 7: Guildford County Bench: George Jessop and Frank Johnson of Farnborough charged with furious driving at Ash. PC Marks Surrey Constabulary, Ash, said the defendants were evidently racing. The horses were doing about 15mph and ran into the gate at North Camp railway crossing. Each fined £2. [161]

1891 Census: Living in Chipstead, Surrey with Mary and four children. Occupation shown as Police Sergeant.

1892 January 23: Dorking Bench Theft of Oilcake and a sack: Thomas Wesson carman, Dorking was charged with stealing a quantity of oilcake and a sack value 6s, the property of Mr EL Trower, Corn Merchant of High Street, Dorking. Richard Sturgis was charged with receiving**.** Wesson was employed by the corn merchant and delivered goods to other than the intended customer. Investigated by Police Sergeant Marks and Wesson pleaded guilty and sentenced to two months in prison in default of a £10 fine and the case against Sturgis was dismissed.[162]

1892 July 9: Dorking Bench usual monthly meeting held on Saturday last: John Skelton of Holmwood drunk on licensed premises proved by Police Sergeant Marks. PC Hemmings had

[160] 1887 January 3: The Liverpool Mercury:
[161] 1888 April 7: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[162] 1892 January 23: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser

been in front of the Holly and Laurel at Holmwood when he saw the defendant staggering. Fine of 3s [163]

1893 7 January West Surrey Times Surrey County Establishment includes William Marks Reigate

1893 December 11: Central Criminal Court: Samuel King (35), and George Bloomfield (29) Unlawfully, with another man unknown, being armed with sticks and guns, entering land called Beacham Copse, in the occupation of Cosmo Bonsor, for the purpose of taking and destroying game and rabbits by night. Second Count, for assaulting and beating Darrell Turner, a. gamekeeper, who was authorised to apprehend them.

Darrell Turner. I am a gamekeeper to Mr. Cosmo Bonsor, at Kingston Warren. Early in the morning on November 26th I was watching in Beacham Copse with George Blunden. We had begun watching about 9.20 p.m., and about 1.12 on the Sunday morning I heard a shot. We went to where the gun was fired and saw three men. That was about seven or eight minutes, or it might be ten minutes, after I heard the shot fired (at the time I heard the shot fired I saw a cock pheasant fall, which had been roosting on a tree) Two of the men had guns. Those were the two prisoners. Bloomfield had a gun; I cannot say whether King had anything in his hand. I ran towards them, and King turned round and said, "Let us go for them," and struck me on my face with his fist. He was about a yard from me. I fell to the ground with him; I was underneath, and he struck me several times with his fist. The other men were standing close, and Bloomfield, who was close by, struck me with a gun-barrel. I could see his face they all ran away.

Card, a policeman, came up. Blunden got up. I searched the ground round there and found a cap, two sticks, and a cock pheasant. Before Bloomfield struck me with the gun-barrel, King said, "Give it to the b" —that was while he was down on the ground with me. These are the sticks and the cap (produced), and the pheasant is here. King was wearing the cap, but I cannot say whether it was off or on when he was on the ground with me. This was on the 26th, and on Tuesday morning, the 28th, I went to the police station at Reigate, and was shown seven men, and picked out King from among them. I also picked out Bloomfield but said that I could not identify him; I was not sure. The cock pheasant was under the tree, which I saw it fall from. This was an open space. We were struggling three or four minutes. I could see their faces distinctly. There was moonlight, but it was rather overcast. I got a severe wound on the top of my head; it had to be sewn up. I was in the surgeon's hands some time.

Cross-examined: I do not know whether there was any blood on the ground, but I bled so freely that I had to hold my handkerchief to my head to staunch the blood. The night was cloudy, and there was a drizzle on. A man named Grabbett was there; he came up into the wood with us, and was coming up after us, but I got there first, unfortunately for myself. I was about twenty-five yards from the open space when I heard the shot. Grabbett and I started to do the twenty-

[163] 1892 July 9: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser

five yards together, but he does not come here as a witness. I had never seen the men before that night, so that I did not know them. It was a short and sharp encounter, but it did not last very long. I should say that this is a fashionable cap for poachers; it has got a peak in front, which can be pulled over the face, and would serve him to conceal his identity. I do not object to putting it on (Doing so) there are one or two trees in the open space, but they did not cast a shadow. There was thick undergrowth and bracken bushes and furze.

I know a gipsy named Uphold. I did not go the next morning to arrest him; he was brought to my house by a constable, under arrest. I had given a description of the person to the police. I said he was a short man, and had a cap on similar to this, and a short brown coat. I did not say anything else. The constable asked me if he had any whiskers, and I said, "Yes" He asked me if I could identify the man if I saw him, and I said, "Yes" When I saw Uphold, the gipsy, I was asked if that was the man, and I said, "No, I don't believe it is" I said at first that I was not quite sure, but when I looked at him, I was quite sure. I tried by putting my arm round his neck to see if he felt like him. When the constable expressed surprise, I did not say, "Well, they did not give me much chance to see them." Inspector Marks was with us. He said, "Do you think you should know the man "but I did not say," He never gave me a chance to know him" King has been a gamekeeper. I do not know that he has been in three situations as a gamekeeper until recently. It is the fact that frequently gamekeepers' pockets have dry blood and feathers in them. I was hit chiefly about my face while, the struggle took place; I did my best to defend myself, and King, as I say, was on the top of me. The light would not be on his face then. I am not sure about Bloomfield, as I was engaged struggling with King. I was actually engaged in the struggle when I got the whack on top of my head. Grabbett went behind when I went forward; he did not assist me, though he is one of our men.

George Blunden. I am a woodsman and live at Kingswood. I am sometimes employed as watchman, to Mr. Cosmo Bonsor. On November 21st I was with the last witness watching in the copse. I heard a shot, Turner went in the direction of it, and I went with him, and saw three men. I saw one of them hit Turner, and I afterwards saw Turner and the man who had hit him on the ground. I went up, and got hit across, my head by Bloomfield with his gun; I fell to the ground, but got up again, and met Police-constable Card. A cock pheasant was found, and two sticks and a cap. I saw Bloomfield's face, but I never saw the face of the man who was struggling with Turner. On the Tuesday following, the 28th, I went to Reigate Station and saw a number of men, and out of them I picked out Bloomfield as the man who had hit me with the gun. I saw his face. I have no reason to doubt that Bloomfield is the man.

There are a good many oak there, but not larches. There were not a lot of leaves on the oaks then. There were some leaves on the trees. The soil is of a clayey nature just where the struggle took place. There is a little grass on it, not much; there is short grass all over it. This struggle created some excitement in the neighbourhood. I do not know whether people went to look at the place, but it was not railed off to prevent them from coming. All this occurred very quickly. One or two blows were struck, and they disappeared. It was a very cloudy night and a drizzle.

Caleb Card (112, Surrey Constabulary). I am stationed at Kingwood. I was near the Beacham Copse on the 26th and heard a shot just after one o'clock. I then heard cries for help, and went in that direction, and met Turner and Grabbett coming out of the wood. I went back with them and searched the ground. We found this cap and two sticks and a cock pheasant. Turner was very much exhausted from loss of blood. I afterwards saw the two prisoners in custody at Reigate. I took their boots off and took them on Wednesday to the place where the footmarks were in the rabbit burrow, about ten yards from the spot. Owing to the heavy rain I could not get the nails to match, but the boots were the same length and width. The rabbit burrow is in clay. There were nails in the boots and nails in the footprints, but I could not match them all. I only saw two footmarks at two different points, about two marks of each boot, four marks altogether. I tried the boots by placing them by the side of the other marks, and then I measured the breadth against the marks. I do not know whether the prisoners were then wearing the boots. They were labourers' boots, heavy boots and about an average size, a man's size. I did not arrest the gipsy Uphold; he went up the wood with me. I did not make him walk by me to fit the marks; he stood in the footpath. I did not measure his boots. The inspector took him there. I do not know whether the inspector would have arrested him if his footmarks had corresponded. I have made inquiries and cannot find anything against either of the prisoners.

William John Marks. **I am an inspector of the Surrey Constabulary**. I arrested a gipsy named Uphold because he is a well-known poacher, and the constable met him going in a contrary direction to his tent. I discovered that he had been out that night. He was not arrested, but I asked him to go with me to the warren. I first saw King on Monday night, the 27th; about 10.30. Shirley, a Metropolitan policeman, brought him to me, and I told him I should charge him with night poaching on Mr. Bonsor's estate on Saturday night, and also with assaulting the keepers. He said, "You are mistaken, I Was playing at dominoes at the Sandrock with Harry Poole"

The Sandrock is about nine miles from Beacham Copse, but if you went across the fields, it would be about seven miles and a half. On the same day, a few minutes later, Bloomfield was brought to me, and I told him the same as I had told King. He said, "I am innocent; I was in bed by ten o'clock" I took them to Reigate, and found on King some pheasant's feathers, a gun-cap, and a gun-wad; his coat-pockets were smeared with blood. I was present when the prisoners were put with the other people for the purpose of identification, and when Turner and Blunden picked them out; they both said they had made a mistake that they both left the Sandrock at half-past nine and went home to bed. I went to Shirley the same afternoon, and searched Bloomfield's house His wife was there, and on making a search I found this gun (produced) up the chimney; it was very clean. I have made inquiries about the prisoners. King was discharged as a gamekeeper on February 4th, this year. When I charged King, and before he spoke to me, I had only said that I should take him for being concerned with others, in night poaching on the estate of Mr. Bonsor, and he said he was playing at dominoes at the Sandrock. He gave me the names of some people there. It would not have been easy for him to get across and commit the assault if he left there at eleven o'clock. It would be possible to do so in an hour and three-quarters, but hardly possible. I did not examine the ditch between there and the

Sandrock to see if there were footmarks. I did not notice anything peculiar about the prisoners' faces. Their clothes were not torn.

Not guilty

1894 July 14: Police Inspection: The police of the Dorking Petty Sessional Division were inspected on Saturday morning by Captain Perry who was accompanied by Captain Hastings Chief Constable of the Surrey Constabulary. The force on parade numbered about 34 including Superintendent Alexander, Inspectors Smith and Marks, Sergeants Campbell and Marshall. The men were put through various drill movements in front of the police station after which Captain Perry inspected their appointments. (Truncheon, whistle etc.) Everything appeared satisfactory. Previous to the inspection Captain Parry and Captain Hastings went over the police station and courthouse now under construction.[164]

1901 Census: Living in Weybridge, Surrey with Mary and five children. Occupation is Inspector of Police.

1903 September 20: Indecent Exposure: At the Kingston upon Thames Police Court yesterday Hans Adolf Franz Pollei, 30, a Swiss butler employed at Oaklands, Worplesdon was charged on remand with wilfully exposing himself in a public highway, Chatley Road, Cobham with intent to insult females. The prisoner who has become known as the "phantom cyclist" was found hiding in Chatley Woods, Cobham wearing only a short loose garment and on the day in question chased two domestic servants employed in the locality. He had been remanded in order that the state of his mind be inquired into and the prison doctor at Brixton reported that he had kept the prisoner under close observation but found no trace of insanity. Police Sergeant Lucas of the Surrey Constabulary said the prisoner's walk to Worplesdon after the offence was no mad freak on his part. The prisoner left his clothes behind in the woods in a parcel and his bicycle was afterwards discovered, so that it was only possible for him to have walked the distance in the single item of clothing, a vest, which he was wearing.

Thomas Butler the head gamekeeper at Poynters, Cobham whose cottage is situated on the outskirts of the woods stated that the two domestic servants whom the prisoner chased on his bicycle came to him in a terrified and fainting state. The witness went along the road, which was a very lonely place with woods either side but could discover no trace of the prisoner at first. Afterwards he saw him crawling along the bank on his hands and knees. On seeing the witness, the prisoner who was scantily clothed, went back into the woods. A short distance away the witness discovered the bicycle, and on searching a bag on it, he found a man's shirt and collar. On the following day a bundle containing the prisoner's cycling suit was found in the woods. Superintendent Marks stated that some letters found in the clothing, which the prisoner left behind led him to be traced to his employer's house where he was a butler with an

[164] 1894 July 14 Surrey Mirror

exemplary character. The prisoner was sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labour. [165]

1905 November 2: Speeding: Kingston County Bench yesterday Edward Tubb driver to Sir Guy Campbell was summoned for driving a motorcar at a greater speed than 20mph on the Portsmouth Road on October 16. Police Sergeant Lucas, Surrey Constabulary, gave the speed of 39mph 230 yards an hour. Sir Guy Campbell said that the defendant was a very careful driver. Lady Campbell gave evidence at much personal inconvenience, as she was a passenger in the car. Her driver was a careful man who would swerve or even pull up to avoid a chicken in the road! Superintendent Marks reported a previous conviction. He was fined £5 with 8s 6d costs.[166]

1905 November 2 Speeding: Kingston County Bench yesterday Maurice de Brou of South Kensington was fined £10 and costs for driving a motorcar at a greater speed than 20mphon the Portsmouth Road on October 21. Superintendent Marks of the Surrey Constabulary. The defendant had been fined for similar offences at Kingston, Epsom and Haywards Heath some of the cases being very bad. In Surrey he had received many complaints about this car, A21. Indeed, he did not think the car could make an appearance on a main road without a complaint following it. On one occasion the Duchess of Albany had been driven off the road by it.[167]

1905 December 30 Speeding: Kingston County Bench on Thursday Mr JF Crundell of north London was summoned for driving on December 4 at a greater speed than 20mph.The defendant said he was not on the road at the time and therefore was not in a position to plead. Superintendent WJ Marks of the Surrey Constabulary said he and other officers were on the Fairmile Cobham timing motorcars on December 4 when a motorcar numbered DU50D, which was a number used by a motor manufacturing company passed him at a very fast rate, going in the direction of Cobham. The witness timed it over a distance of about three furlongs and found that it covered the distance in 42 seconds or a rate of 32 miles an hour. The witness said they were timing vehicles the other way that morning and could not stop him as the constables had been instructed to keep out of sight.

A Metropolitan Police PC visited the Humber Motor Manufacturing Works on December 12 and found the vehicle had been booked out to JF Crundell. The chairman said that the Bench had been discussing the question of trial trips of motorcars being held on the public roads and they were going to do their best to put a stop to them as they were most dangerous to the public. If motor companies wanted speed trials, they must go somewhere else and not take advantage of pieces of level road such as Fairmile, Cobham, where they seemed to think they had a right to go at 40mph. The defendant on the ground of insufficient notice was discharged with a caution.[168]

[165] The Times Friday, Oct 02, 1903
[166] The Times Friday, Nov 03, 1905
[167] The Times Friday, Nov 03, 1905
[168] The Times Saturday, Dec 30, 1905

1907 September 12 Speeding: Yesterday a batch of summonses for offences under the Motor Car Act were heard at the Kingston on Thames County Bench. Walter Chamberlain of Cobham exceeded 20mph and was timed by PC Tytherleigh of the Surrey Constabulary at 28mph. £3 and costs.

John Weatley of Camden Town exceeded the limit on the Portsmouth Road, Esher on 30 August to the danger of the public. Superintendent Marks said he saw the defendant who was driving Sir Herbert and Lady Jekyll and, in his opinion, he was travelling at a speed equal to 35 mph. Convicted fined £5 and costs even though Sir Herbert said they were only doing 20mph.

Herbert Pearce of Hindhead Common, driver to Lady Pollock was summoned for exceeding the speed limit on the Portsmouth Road, Walton on Thames on September 2. Police Sergeant Lucas of the Surrey Constabulary said the defendant was timed over a measured quarter of a mile that he traversed at a speed equal to 33mph. Found guilty and fined £5 and costs.
Mr Keating of the Grenadier Guards was summoned for having been convicted of driving a motorcar at an excessive speed in Terrace Road, Walton on August 8 and failing to produce his licence for endorsement within a reasonable time. The defendant did not appear and Superintendent Marks sought a warrant but the case was adjourned for a week for the defendant to appear or a warrant would be issued.[169]

1907 November 21 Speeding: Mr Pearson of Piccadilly was summoned before the Kingston on Thames County bench yesterday for exceeding the 20mph speed limit at Esher. Superintendent Marks Surrey Constabulary said he was on duty at Esher on 9 November when the defendant passed him in a motorcar going at a very fast rate, quite 35mph. He sent an officer who was with him to stop the car but he could not get in front of it in time, but fortunately the car was pulled up a little way beyond by a motor scout who did so to warn the defendant of a motor trap, which really did not exist. The officer was thereby enabled to overtake the car and get particulars. Police Sergeant Stringer gave corroborative evidence and Superintendent Marks reported four previous convictions two of which were at that Court. The Bench convicted and imposed a fine of £10 with 19s 6d costs.[170]

1912 January 20: Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser: Through the retirement of Superintendent Boon, several changes and promotions have been necessitated. **Mr Boon** is to be succeeded at Dorking by **Superintendent Coleman** of Hersham, where he **succeeded Superintendent Marks** on his transfer a few years ago to Woking. Inspector Marshall of Caterham who, as sergeant was stationed at Holmwood for some time has been promoted to the rank of superintendent and will be transferred to Hersham. Constable Galloway late of Effingham will go to Horley as sergeant where he will displace Sergeant Stringer who, with the rank of inspector, will take up the position vacated at Caterham by Inspector Marshall. The changes will take effect on February 1st.

[169] The Times Friday, Sep 13, 1907
[170] The Times Friday, Nov 22, 1907

1911 Census: Living at Police Station, Constable Working Division, Guildford Road, Woking, Surrey, with Mary and 5 children. Occupation Police Superintendent.

1912 Kelley's Directory: Woking Division Superintendent William Marks**,** Inspector Robert Bensted A Sergeant and 14 PCs Knaphill, Ripley Sergeant Frederick George PERCY

1919 - men returned from the war possibly, PCs Tickner, Brant, Anderson, Lucas, Wellington, Cooke and Mayne First World War veterans Surrey Constabulary. Wound stripes and overseas chevrons. One name missing
Written on reverse of the photograph "1919 under Superintendent Marks"

1919 September 19: Inspector Hardy retires: Inspector Hardy who for many years before his promotion was sergeant in charge of Merstham has retired from the Surrey Constabulary after 27 ½ years' service. To mark the occasion the tradesmen of Woking entertained the police of the district at dinner following upon a cricket match which was won by the police by 86 runs to 78. Mr J Hutchinson-Driver JP. CC presided at the dinner and his supporters included Mr AM Samuel MP, Superintendent Marks. During the proceedings Inspector Hardy was presented with a handsome illuminated address and a substantial cheque, the address stating that the residents and traders of Woking and district asked his acceptance of the gifts in recognition of the valuable work and his invariable courtesy in carrying out his duties. [171]

1919 Wednesday 31 December: After thirty-nine years in Surrey Police: Superintendent William J. Marks, who has been in charge of the Woking police for the past twelve years, retired to-day[172]

[171] Surrey Mirror 19 September 1919
[172] Evening Telegraph , Angus, Scotland

1939 Register shows William living with Daughter Ada, now a widower living at Newlands, Birtley Road, Bramley, Guildford, Surrey. Occupation Police Officer – retired.

Probate: William John Marks of Newlands, Birtley Road, Bramley, Surrey, died 5th July 1940, probate granted to Ada Mary Marks, spinster, daughter.

Superintendent William Marshall
Surrey Constabulary
Born 1863 Guildford died 1922 Chertsey age 59

15 January 2021 Additional research by Jean and Henry Pelham

Married – 1884 – The Parish Church, Churt, age 21 to Mary Ann Croucher. Occupation shown as Police Constable

1871 Census: Living in Guildford, aged 8, with widowed Mother and 7 other brothers and sisters, at school.

1881 Census: Living in Havant Hampshire, as a boarder – occupation Servant – Butcher's assistant.

1885 January 24: Reigate Borough Watch Committee: It was resolved that **10s be paid to PC Marshall** Surrey Constabulary stationed at Merstham for his **diligence displayed** in the apprehension of Herbert Hurssell.[173]

The Salvation Army – 1889 Dorking

Before the Bench of Magistrates, at the Public Hall on Saturday, six Salvationists, named Henry Stemp of Flint Hill, Mark Garman, Deepdene Lodge, Alexander E. King, Fergus Thompson, Holmwood, Frederick Smith, Leslie Road, Sydney Townsend, Pixham Lane, together with Thomas Molyneux, Dene Street, who is not a member of the Army, were charged with unlawfully obstructing the passage of a certain highway, Dene Street, on Sunday the 7th ult.

Mr. H. J. Chaldecott appeared for Molyneux, who pleaded not guilty, and Mr. J. Barrington Matthews, . . . appeared for the other defendants [who] also pleaded not guilty.

Superintendent Lambert laid the information and **PC Marshall of Dorking** tendered evidence in support of this. Marshall said that on the day named at about half-past two in the afternoon, he was on duty in Dene Street. He saw a crowd of persons collected together at the bottom of Heath Hill. The whole of the road and the footpath on the hillside were completely blocked and on the other side of the road the footpath was partially blocked. He went into the middle of the crowd and found the defendants, with the exception of Molyneux, taking part in a Salvation Army service. Molyneux had a large hand bell, and this he was ringing vehemently. At this point several of the onlookers were pushed into the ring and witness thereupon said if he saw that done again, he would arrest the offender. Turning round to Molyneux he asked him to desist in ringing the bell and go away, to which the defendant replied, "Why don't you shift

[173] 1885 January 24: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser

them?" meaning the Army, "I have asked them to shift and they won't go". Witness replied, "that is a matter for me." Then turning to the other defendants, he told them they were causing an obstruction, and asked them to move. Defendant Thompson said, "if we are doing anything wrong take our names," and the constable replied that that was what he should do if they remained there. The singing was again resumed, and Molyneux again played an accompaniment to the same on the bell. Witness accordingly took the names of the offenders. About 10 minutes after, when a second contingent of the band appeared on the scene a general move was made.

In reply to Mr. Matthews, witness said he had singled out these seven defendants because they were taking a principal part in the obstruction. He had been in Dorking three or four months and had not interfered with them before. He proceeded to request the principal offenders to move on, but it was impossible to move the whole crowd at once (This statement was loudly applauded by the persons in Court, but the bench quickly subdued the plaudits, and threatened to clear the Court if the interruptions occurred again). – The obstruction was caused in the widest part of the street. He did not caution the defendants individually but gave the caution in a voice that all could hear.

Henry Dobinson, a carpenter, living at 3, Mount Pleasant, said he saw the crowd already spoken of by the previous witness, and endeavoured to pass through it. Whilst doing so Police Constable Marshall asked the defendants to "move on". He stayed to see whether they obeyed this mandate of the "man in blue". They did not and the defendants, remained there for about 10 minutes longer. He could have got through the crowd by "elbowing". He did not see any person trying to pass through with a perambulator.

In reply to Mr. Chaldecott he said he heard a bell ringing, but he did not know who was ringing it.

Mr Matthews submitted that there was no case for him to answer. The defendants had been charged with obstructing the highway and refusing to move. The constable had himself admitted that he did not caution the defendants individually, and on this account, as they were never really cautioned, he could not therefore bring a charge against them for wilful obstruction. If anyone was wilfully obstructing the passage of the highway it was the constable's duty to say, "you are obstructing the thoroughfare" and then if they refused to move, he would be liable for the consequences. He argued that there was no case against his clients.

The Bench asked him to proceed with his case.

Accordingly, he called the defendant Thompson. He wore the brilliantly coloured Guernsey of the Army; on the breast of which was inscribed the appalling sentence "The wages of sin is death." He said there were eight members of the Army in the crowd at the time mentioned. When they arrived in Dene Street, there were only two or three people "about." Soon after that a crowd assembled, and in his opinion the principal cause of this assembling was the bell

ringing by Molyneux. The constable did not come to him and request him to "move on." He did not remember ever seeing Mr. Marshall at any particular meeting before this present one. A man called "Hopper," who hawks fish for Mr. Washbourne, drove through the street during the meeting in a pony-cart and was in no way inconvenienced by the crowd. He did not even check the pace at which he was driving.

Sydney Townsend, a platelayer on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, said he was one of the "soldiers" who went up Dene Street on the Sunday afternoon. He heard two bells ringing. They sounded like "town crier's bells," and he was of the opinion that this noise caused the crowd that subsequently assembled.

Mr. Chaldecott said the case with regard to Molyneux was this. He lived in a cottage close to the part of the street in which those persons had met for some weeks for the purpose of conducting services. He (Molyneux), like many other workingmen, had been very much annoyed by the services of the Salvationists outside his house. On the Sunday mentioned he went outside and remonstrated with them, and eventually asked them to go away. Finding they would not he provided himself with a bell with a view of promoting their dispersal. He was only just outside his own gate, and therefore he ought not to be convicted of the charge brought against him.

He called George Sandford, a billposter, who lives at 23, Dene Street. On the Sunday mentioned he heard Molyneux ask the Salvation Army assembled there to go away, as they were a nuisance to him. They did not go, so Molyneux fetched two bells, and commenced ringing them. Then some of the crowd took them away from him (Molyneux) and continued this campanological entertainment for some time. Molyneux himself was not ringing all the time the police constable was in the street. He was sure, too, that the constable did not speak to Molyneux. But there was a person named Woodman there, and he told the policeman – pointing to Molyneux's son, a member of the Army – "You have not got Molyneux there." Consequently, the policeman took his name, but now they had Molyneux the elder instead.

William Stambridge, a labourer, living on Heath Hill, gave evidence in support of Molyneux's defence, and William Weston, labourer, of Leslie Road, also gave similar evidence.

In response to the Bench, Superintendent Lambert said he had nothing to say against the men. The Chairman, then addressing the defendants, King, Thompson, Garman, Stemp, Smith and Townsend, said the Court convicts you of obstructing the highway, I think it is right that I should make some remarks on this case. The organisation to which you belong has received, quite rightly, full protection from this Court and from the guardians of public law and order. That protection will be vouchsafed to you so far as we are concerned as long as you obey the laws of the land. In this instance you have disobeyed, not only a very legitimate, but a very reasonable law, and have got yourselves in the wrong, you will have to pay a fine of 5s. Molyneux's is much the same case as the other. The introduction of the bell militates very much against the peaceable Sunday you admire. You are also fined 5s. The costs are remitted.

Mr. Matthews – May I ask what is the alternative? The Chairman – seven days imprisonment.

Molyneux paid the fine, but with the exception of Garman, the Salvationists refused to do so, and were therefore removed in custody. The fife and drum band of the Army was quickly called together, and when the "martyrs" were removed from the Police Court to the Police Station, the band attended them, and cheered them on their way with song.

Again, later in the afternoon when they were taken to the Railway Station the band turned out and preceded them through the High Street. They were taken to Wandsworth and safely lodged in the gaol, but through the generosity of Sir Arthur Cotton they were released on Monday from their bondage. Mr J, Sandford, the town crier, was commissioned to proceed to Wandsworth, and there pay the fines that were required for their liberty. These amounted to 13/5d each. Soon after the money was paid, the men were set outside the prison gates, and during the afternoon they were again in Dorking. During the evening they paraded the town with the rest of the corps, and afterwards gave their "Experiences" at the meeting held in the Public Hall. [174]

1890 September 13: Dorking Police cricket: A match between members of the local division of the Surrey Constabulary and a team representing the headquarters staff from Guildford was played at the Dorking ground on Tuesday resulting in a victory for Dorking by an innings and 13 runs. PC Edgington carrying out his bat for 77 whilst the other highest score was made by PC Osborne 17, and PC Marshall with 9. Fine weather prevailed and an interesting game watched by a good number of spectators.[175]

1891 Cenus: Living Orchard Road, Dorking, Surrey, with wife Mary Ann and 3 children. Occupation shown as Police Constable.

1893 January
Surrey County Constabulary
HQ Guildford strength 203

Chief Constable Captain HC Hastings
Deputy Chief Constable Superintendent Howard J Page Guildford

S**uperintendents** Edwin Hackman Chertsey, Henry Collis Dorking, William Alexander Farnham, William H Bryant Godstone

Inspectors James Brice Caterham, Edwin J King Egham, William T Skinner Godalming, Arthur Simmonds Guildford, Turner Edgerler Hersham, Thomas Smith Leatherhead, William Marks Reigate

[174] Extract from the Dorking Advertiser, Saturday, 11 May 1889
[175] 1890 September 13: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser

Sergeants W Hatton Albury, R Stancombe Ash, D Risbridger Cranleigh, T Fletcher Esher, W Oliver Guildford, H Melmoth Farncombe, W Rands Haslemere, S Collins Ripley, TW Matthews Witley, E West Knaphill, H Coleman Woking, P Jarrett Horley, J Campbell Chertsey, W Wright Frimley, W Pullen Chobham, **W Marshall Holmwood**, J Larby Farnham, W Upfold Farnham, F Waters Bletchingly, J Soutchcott Lingfield, W Wright Camberley, F Scaterfield Dorking

1894 July 14: Police Inspection: The police of the Dorking Petty Sessional Division were inspected on Saturday morning by Captain Perry who was accompanied by Captain Hastings Chief Constable of the Surrey Constabulary. The force on parade numbered about 34 including Superintendent Alexander, Inspectors Smith and Marks, Sergeants Campbell and Marshall. The men were put through various drill movements in front of the police station after which Captain Perry inspected their appointments. (Truncheon, whistle etc.) Everything appeared satisfactory. Previous to the inspection Captain Parry and Captain Hastings went over the police station and courthouse now under construction.[176]

1896 September 21: 19 October: Central Criminal Court: William Clements aged eighteen, feloniously placing a **piece of iron rail** upon the London and South Western Railway, with intent to endanger the safety of persons travelling. **Second count** with intent to injure persons using the railway.

James Bull. I am an engine driver on the London and South Western Railway. On September 21st last I was driving the six p.m. from Portsmouth to Working. We were due at Woking at 7.51. We got into Working at 8.7. The night was dark, and it was raining. When I got against the bridge between Worplesdon and Woking I felt the engine strike something. This was followed by a crash underneath; the train did not leave the rail although we were going about forty-five miles an hour. When I felt the crash, I shut off steam, but finding the train running all right, I decided not to stop, not wishing to alarm the passengers. I proceeded slowly into Woking. When I got to Woking, I examined the engine and I found the break gear greatly damaged. I reported the case to my foreman. It was a passenger train. We had a great many passengers from Portsmouth, as it was Portsmouth Town Regatta day. The number of the engine was 555.

Uriah Sansom: I am stationmaster at Woking. I received certain information on September 21st, about 8.30 p.m., in consequence of which' I took an engine and proceeded in the direction of Worplesdon Station. Halfway I discovered this piece of iron rail embedded in the side of a sleeper in the four-foot of the up road (rail produced). The sleeper was very badly splintered. I took possession of the piece of rail and I took it to Woking Station, kept it in my office, and eventually handed it over to the police. The prisoner was coming on duty that night. I did not see him.

[176] 1894 July 14 Surrey Mirror

George Collins. I am a detective sergeant, employed by the London and South Western Railway. On Wednesday, September 23rd, in consequence of information received, I went to Kemishford with Sergeant Marshall about 1.30. I saw the prisoner and his father, who accompanied us to Worplesdon Station. Marshall spoke to the prisoner about the way he walked home, and what time he left home on Monday night, September 21st, and which way he went to Woking Station. The prisoner said, "I left home about eight, and game along the road towards Worplesdon Station and passed under the bridge and up the footpath to. Mayford Bridge, by the side of the line." the road from Kemishford to Worplesdon Station is through the common. The road to Mayford Bridge is through Smart's Heath or Smart's Common. He said, "I went from Mayford Bridge down to Mayford Post-office, where I posted a letter for mother; I then went up the Guildford Road, past the Bird-in-Hand public-house and Jackman's nursery, and came out by the Woking Police-station; then down underneath the railway bridge, facing the new public hall, Woking" He said he went by the road from Mayford to Working. I had another interview with the prisoner on Friday, the 25th, at Worplesdon, after he had been seen by Superintendent Robinson.

Police Constable Fuller, of the Surrey Constabulary, was with me. I have my notes, taken at the time. I said, "Why don't you tell us the truth in the first place." He was not in custody. He said, "What I have told the gentleman" (meaning Superintendent Robinson) "is the truth" and in the presence of his father and Police Constable Fuller he said, "I left home on Monday night, the 21st, and went straight across the common to Mayford Bridge." (This would be Smart's Common) "Down to the post-office and posted a letter for my sister. I then returned to Mayford Bridge, where I got on the line, as I thought it was the nearest way to Woking, not passing under Hook Bridge. I fell over something, what, I thought, was part of the line, hurting my knee, and nearly tore the toe-cap of my boot off; I did not touch the metal with my hands; I am sorry I went up the line." (At the same time showing me his boot; the toecap was severed from the remainder) I received this piece of metal from Mr. Sansom; it is seventy-four pounds in weight.

William Marshall: I am a sergeant in the Surrey Constabulary. I was with the last witness on Wednesday, September 23rd, at the interview with the prisoner. I told him I was making inquiries respecting an obstruction placed on the line on the Monday previously. I cautioned him as to anything he might say. He said, "I never put anything on the line." I said, "You have given three versions of the way you went that night. It is a serious matter. I can take you into custody; or you can tell me the way you did go" He said, "I went over Mayford Bridge, past the Hand-in-Hand, passed Jackman's nursery, passed under the railway bridge, up High Street." His father was present at the time. He said, "Tell them the truth, which way you did go." He said, "I have told the truth; I went round the road." He then went away with his father. He said, "I arrived at the station about twenty minutes to nine." I made further inquiries and saw him at his cottage. I asked him to accompany me to Worplesdon Station, where Superintendent Robinson spoke him to. I was present but did not take a note. I took him into custody and charged him. He made no reply. On the road to the station, he said he was sorry he went up the line, he kicked up against the iron, and that he should not go that way again.

The Prisoner's defence: I am not guilty. I never put it on the line. I went straight down the common and along the road towards the station. I never went on the line. I came home at a quarter past eight. The post had gone when I got to the Post-office, and I posted the letter the next morning. I went to the Post-office, and I got a stamp at Working Station, and posted it at Working Station, and not at Mayford.

Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, on the ground that the jury thought the prisoner was of weak intellect. Twelve Months' Hard Labour

1896 October 22: Burglary Woking: Central Criminal Court 16th November 1896: William Wye (20) and Evan Howard (20) Burglary in the dwelling house of Arthur Samuel Dark, and stealing a razor and other articles, his property.

Arthur Samuel Dark. I am a hairdresser at Chobham Road, Woking. I live on the premises. On Wednesday night, October 21st, I fastened my doors immediately after eleven o'clock, before retiring. About ten or fifteen minutes after, I heard a noise; I entered the shop, and I saw some persons passing the door, but not sufficient for me to recognise them. I was aroused in the morning by a neighbour and found that my window had been broken; it was forced inwards, and I missed some razors, perfumes, and other articles. I immediately gave notice to the police. The size of my window was seven feet six by seven. The piece that was broken out was two feet six. I have since seen some of the articles that were taken. Police Constable Lucas had them, and I recognized them as the things stolen from my shop.

William Robert Lucas (Surrey Constabulary). On October 22nd I was informed of the prosecutor's shop being broken into in Chobham Road, Woking, and at nine p.m. I met the prisoner Wye in Chertsey Road, Woking. I said to him, "Where were, you last night? He replied, "I don't know where I slept," I said, "What time did you get there?" He said, "At half-past ten, and I then went to work at labouring, and at a quarter-past six, I came to Wheatsheaf Bridge" I said, "Did you see anyone pass by?" He said, "Yes, I met Evan Howard at the Red Lion, where we now stand, and we went to Chertsey Road" I told him there had been a shop broken into in Chobham Road during the night. He said, "I did not do it and I would not tell of anyone" I took down the words he said in my pocketbook, about ten minutes afterwards. I said, "I believe you know all about it" He then said, "Howard broke the window, opened it with his knife, took out the razor strop, some scent, and bottles of stuff; he got into the window with a bull's-eye lantern; I held a pair of boots for him, and watched whilst he got in the window and took the walking stick, Which I took from him on his getting out" I afterwards said, "Come back and show me the shop, and how it was done," which he did, and pointed to the rack, where the walking-stick was taken from. He then said, "It was not done this morning; it was done last night, about half-past eleven" I then charged him with burglariously entering the shop of Mr. Dark. Next day, at twelve p.m., I took Howard. I told him what Wye had said. He said, "It's a lie; I know nothing about it; I have not seen Wye since I last saw him in Wandsworth Prison" None of the stolen property was found on either prisoner. I produce the things, which have been identified by the prosecutor, also three articles identified by Edward Robins, whose shop was also broken into on the night of the 19th. The whole of these things were found at Inkerman

Barracks, with other property, for which two soldiers are awaiting their trial at the next Sessions. I was present when the prisoners were charged before the Magistrate. Wye made no reply to the charge; Howard said, "I know nothing about it."

The Recorder held that there was no evidence against Howard and directed the jury to find him not guilty. Wye— guilty; he then pleaded guilty to a conviction of an indecent assault, and other convictions for misdemeanour were proved against him. — Nine months' hard labour.

1901 Census: Living 1 Laurel Villas, Woking, Surrey with Mary Ann and 7 children. Occupation shown as Police Sergeant.

1911 Census: Living Police Station, Caterham Valley, with Mary Ann and 6 children. Occupation shown as Police Inspector.

1912 January 20: Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser: Through the retirement of Superintendent Boon, several changes and promotions have been necessitated. Mr Boon is to be succeeded at Dorking by Superintendent Coleman of Hersham, where he succeeded Superintendent Marks on his transfer a few years ago to Woking. Inspector Marshall of Caterham who, as sergeant was stationed at Holmwood for some time has been promoted to the rank of superintendent and will be transferred to Hersham. Constable Galloway late of Effingham will go to Horley as sergeant where he will displace Sergeant Stringer who, with the rank of inspector, will take up the position vacated at Caterham by Inspector Marshall. The changes will take effect on February 1st.

Surrey County Constabulary; Kelly's Directory of Surrey for 1912

Godstone Division

Oxted Superintendent Edwin WEST and 3 PCs

Caterham Inspector William MARSHALL and 5 PCs

Godstone Sergeant Francis William GAMLIN

Horley Sergeant Stephen STRINGER

Lingfield

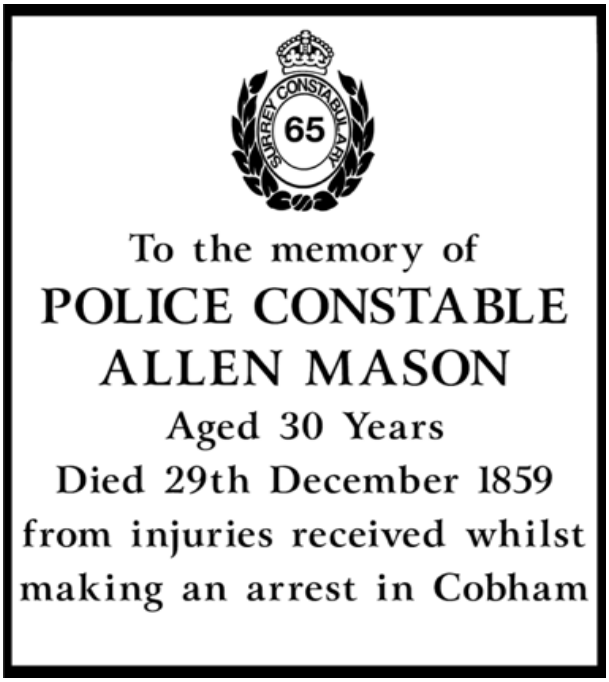
Merstham

1912 January 27 Surrey Advertiser: Farewell to Superintendent Coleman: Superintendent Coleman attended the Kingston County bench on Thursday for the last time before taking up his new duties at Dorking, and his successor in the Kingston County Petty Sessional Division, Superintendent W Marshall was present. The chairman congratulated Sup Coleman who for the past three years had been in charge of that division on promotion to another and more important district, Dorking. During the time the Superintendent had been with them the Bench had every reason to be satisfied with his work, and they hoped he would be equally successful

in the discharge of his duties in the division he was going. They further hoped that his successor Superintendent Marshall whom they welcomed among them, would walk in his footsteps. Both Superintendent Coleman and Superintendent Marshall suitably responded.

Police Constable 65 Allen Mason
Metropolitan Police for one monthin 1851
Surrey Constabulary 1853-1859
Died of injuries inflicted when making an arrest in 1859

Robert Bartlett November 2011



Allen Mason was badly beaten in July 1859 whilst trying to arrest a deserter in Cobham. He lingered on, dying in December 1859 leaving a young widow and two small children.

Surrey Appointment Register and Genealogical Records[177]

[177] From John Molyneux and Luke Franklin

Allen Mason was born in 1829

Census 6 June 1841 has Allen Mason living in Eastworth Lane, Chertsey with his parents, Francis and Sarah Mason, together with his brother Henry, who was eight years older than Allen, and an elder sister, Eliza.

Census 30 March 1851 Allen Mason is still living at home with his parents. Allen's sister Eliza has married William Turner and they have a son William and all three are with her parents. There is no mention of the elder brother Henry Mason. The occupation of both Francis Mason and his son Allen is given as labourer.

Surrey Constabulary records show that Allen had a brief foray into city life having seen a month's service with the Metropolitan Police from March 1851 to April 1851

On the 3 October 1852 at Chertsey Allen Mason married Ann Turner (Chertsey book 2a, page 34 refers)

The young married man had ambitions and left the life of a labourer to join the Surrey Constabulary on February 21 1853 which is his date of appointment when allocated appointment number 157 and collar number 65. The force was young, having been formed in 1851, offering opportunities for the ambitious and a way of life drastically different to that of a country labourer.

Allen was appointed as a fourth class constable at 16 shillings a week, the level at which everyone joining the force started. There were four grades of constable and at this time no sergeants and so the first class constable may well have undertaken some of the duties allocated to a sergeant in 1864. A first class constable could be promoted to inspector.

On March 5th 1853 Allen was sworn at Guildford Bench by George Best Esq. and Colonel the Hon E. Onslow. (George Best was to sign the minute book granting Allen's widow's grant) On into modern times all recruits to the Surrey Constabulary stood before the magistrates in number one court, the old Assize and Quarter Sessions court in the High Street at Guildford, taking the bible and swearing the oath of service and probity.

Records at Mount Browne show that Allen was 24 years, 5 feet 9 inches fair complexion, brown hair grey eyes proportionate build

This is PC Carpenter of the Surrey Constabulary not PC Mason but this is the uniform he would have worn in 1857 – it is possible to make out his collar number 88

PC Mason was born in Chertsey, Surrey and was married with two children when he was sworn in. Given he did not marry until October 1852 either he or his wife brought the two children from another marriage, or they were born out of wedlock which is unlikely given the sensitivities of the time and being recruited into the local constabulary.

Allen was a labourer when he joined the police working in Head Lane, Chertsey for the Hon. P.L. Locke King, Woburn, Chertsey, Surrey

The records indicate that his father and mother still lived in Chertsey.

Having a discipline record was the norm as there was fierce enforcement of all rules and regulations with large number of officers being dismissed often for drink related offences. On the 23 December 1853 PC Mason who had been initially posted to Merstham was disciplined for failing to make a conference point – reduced from third class to fourth class constable and was fined 5 shillings. This was a significant punishment as he had to again seek promotion to get back to his forming level of earnings. Also the loss of a third of his week's pay was hard. Missing a point was considered a very serious infringement because if you were not there immediately fears were aroused as to safety. Also, if the officer could not be found he could not be given work or met by the inspector or superintendent.

The punishment did not stop there as he was posted on the 25 December to Nutfield – happy Christmas!

Three months later March 9 1854 the family moved right across the county to Farnham, Wrecclesham and just over a month later on 21 April in to Farnham town moving again on October 1854 to Millbridge, Farnham.

Almost a year after his demotion Allen was again appointed on 1 November 1854 to Third Class Constable followed early in 1855 on February 17 yet another move this time closer to home, Egham. All this movement was not uncommon. The Chief Constable was keen to ensure that officers did not get too close to their communities and so the early days of the constabulary were marked by very frequent movement of police officers. (The fourth-class rank for constable ceased on 30 August 1854)

The equipment of a patrolling constable in 1859

Stove Pipe hat replaced by the helmet in 1864

Living at Egham in 1855 allowed for an easy family gathering on the 19th August when Alice Mason was baptized at Chertsey Parish Church by Wm. Pidcock. The record shows she was born in Farnham and that her father, Allan (sic) Mason was a 'policeman'. Alice was to die young, aged 3 years and 11 months, and so she must have been born very soon after the family

moved to Farnham. The Chief Constable in reporting Allen's death to the Quarter Sessions and seeking a grant for the widow says that four children survived him.
Promotion followed quickly again in 1855 December 1 to Second Class Constable then in 1856

June 1 appointed First-Class Constable, the senior appointment below that of inspector.

On the 1 November 1856 as a first-class constable PC Allen Mason was posted to Cobham where on 11 March 1859 his little daughter Alice died and was buried in Cobham churchyard on the 20 March.

In July 1859 Allen was badly assaulted when he detained a deserter. No other detail is known of this arrest or of the immediate injuries caused or what happened to the deserter. Later that year on December 29th Allen died of a ruptured blood vessel in the lungs caused it was thought, following a violent assault by the deserter.

PC Mason was buried in Cobham churchyard on the 7 January 1860; a record of inscriptions legible in 1938 says this: Wooden bed-head "Allan Mason, police constable of the Surrey Constabulary, died 19 (sic) December 1859 aged 30, borne to his grave by his brother constables. Near this spot lies Alice M. his daughter died 11 March 1859 aged 3 years and 11 months."[178]

Surrey Comet 7 January 1860

Cobham

Death of a Policeman[179] – A policeman of the Surrey Constabulary Allan (sic) Mason who had been stationed at Cobham for some years, and greatly respected both by the inhabitants and the members of the force died on December 29th having broken a blood vessel in his lungs some short period before. In July last he was violently assaulted by a deserter, and this is presumed to have brought on the illness. He was interred this day, Saturday, and followed to his grave by a number of his late brother officers whose feelings evidenced they had lost a friend and a brother to whom they were sincerely attached.
No record was found of a report of a coroner's inquest in the newspaper or on the appropriate websites.[180]

Force records for Epiphany Session 1859 - " I regret to have to report the death of Police Constable Allen Mason, an old and efficient officer of this Force, which took place on 29th ultimo. The deceased had a ruptured blood vessel a few weeks ago and attributed his previous reduced state of health to a violent assault committed upon him by a Deserter in July last...."

[178] Dr David Taylor, MA FSA Cobham village historian
[179] Surrey Comet 7 January 1860
[180] Research at Archive centre and email from John Molyneux

Sussex Agricultural Express report on Surrey Quarter Sessions 7 January 1860[181] Surrey Epiphany Sessions Tuesday: The Chief Constable recommended that an allowance should be made to the widow of the late PC Allen Mason who had been a constable for six years but who died in consequences of injuries he had received in the performance of his duty in July last. The Chief Constable recommended the court they had the power to allow any amount they might think proper so as not to exceed two thirds of his annual pay which amount to £35. The Constable had been very steady while in the force and had left a widow and three children un-provided for.

Lord Lovaine thought the matter had better be referred to the Committee as they had not had it brought before them

The Chairman asked whether it was the pleasure of the court that the subject be referred to the committee for the purpose of their consideration and to report upon the same.

Mr Tilson – with permission to give the money if they think fit

The court then gave the committee full power to act in the matter as they thought proper.

Police Minute Book 8 December 1858 – 23 June 1864[182] Meeting of the Committee Thursday 26 January 1860 at Guildford Police Station: In compliance with an order of court made last session the committee proceeds to consider the recommendation contained in the Chief Constable's report to the last session that a Grant should be made under the Act 22&23 Vict cap 32 s20 to the widow of Constable Allen Mason. Resolved that the court be recommended to order the grant of £35 out of the superannuation fund to be made to the said widow such sum not exceeding two thirds of one year's pay of the said Allen Mason

Note: It is not clear if this is a one-off grant or an annual award which is unlikely. There was no absolute right to a pension of any kind – it was at the discretion of the Justices sitting at the Quarter Sessions. Following the Police Act 1890 every policeman gained a legal right to a pension after 25 years' service or on medical grounds after 15 years. No limits were set but the expectation was after 25 years three fifths of his pay whatever his age. Special pensions were provided for officers injured in the course of duty and for widows and children of officers who died during service.

Retired Assistant Chief Constable Chris Atkins QPM Surrey Constabulary: Presentation 14 February: Allen Mason was a Surrey man, born at Chertsey in 1830. He lived in Eastworth Road with his parents, Francis and Sarah, brother Henry and sister Eliza, working as a labourer. He obviously had ambitions for something more and joined the Metropolitan Police in March

[181] Sussex Agricultural Express report on Surrey Quarter Sessions 7 January 1860
[182] Police Minute Book 8 December 1858 – 23 June 1864 SCC Archives QS5/3C/3[182]

1851 but left after only a month. He returned to Chertsey, labouring for the well-known Locke-King family.

Eighteen months later, on 3rd October 1852, he married Ann Turner at St. Paul's church, Addlestone. They were both single, he 22, she 24. Allen then lived at Addlestone Moor and Ann's home was in Addlestone village, although she was in service to the Liberty family who ran the nearby Ham Moor Saw Mills. He had married the girl next door, for the 1841 census shows the Turners and the Masons as neighbours including at that date Allen Mason, then 11, and Ann Turner, 13.

Perhaps spurred on by his new responsibilities he again applied to join the police, this time to the Surrey Constabulary. The force had been formed only in 1851 and offered opportunities for the ambitious, and a way of life for Allen very different from that of a labourer in a country town.

His application was successful, and he was appointed on 21st February 1853, 24 years old, 5'9" tall, and was allocated collar number 65. The collar number was so called because in the days of high "choke collars" that is where officers' numbers were worn, but the term is still used today even though these numbers have long since migrated to the shoulders. Allen was sworn in at the Guildford Bench, just as in modern times recruits stood in Number One Court in the old Quarter Sessions and Assize Courts in Guildford High Street, "under the clock."

He was appointed as a 4th Class constable on sixteen shillings a week and posted to Merstham. All new entrants were enrolled at this level, and there were four grades of constable, no sergeants and with Inspector's rank following that. He gained 3rd Class, but in 1853 (only ten months after appointment) he was disciplined, lost his 3rd class, and fined five shillings (a third of his weekly wage) for failing to make a conference point. This apparently trivial offence was not as innocuous as it might appear. Missing a point immediately aroused fears for the officer's safety and, in addition, he could not be given work or messages, nor be met by his Inspector or Superintendent. Discipline in the force was enforced rigidly and few officers escaped a disciplinary hearing.

In addition to the fine, Allen was moved to Nutfield – of all days on Christmas Day 1853. He now had to restore his reputation and make progress through the grades. His postings were extraordinary, but certainly not unusual. After Merstham and Nutfield he was moved to Wrecclesham, Farnham, Millbridge, Egham and Cobham, sometimes only three or four months between the moves, but on his later postings he stayed two years at Egham and Cobham. It was policy to make these changes and the Chief Constable was keen to ensure officers did not get too close to their communities; that must certainly have been the case.

Throughout this whirlwind of moves Allen's progress was restored. He regained his 3rd Class, went on to 2nd and finally 1st Class Constable in 1856, the highest rank below Inspector, and in November that year he took up his final posting in Cobham, described variously as Church Cobham or Fairmile.

We are able to see something of his family life. Police records show that he had two children when he joined, which we know were Ann and Allen – named after their parents. In addition, they later had Alice, born at Farnham in 1855 (but christened at Chertsey where her grandparents lived) and finally Agnes, born at Cobham in 1858.

Sadly, little Alice died in 1859, not then four. A few months later further tragedy followed when Allen was badly assaulted in July while arresting a deserter. Nothing is known of the arrest, the injuries Allen sustained, nor what happened to the deserter. What is known is that Allen died later that year on 29th December 1859. The cause of death was a ruptured blood vessel in his lungs, the result it was concluded of the violent assault he had suffered.

He was buried in Cobham churchyard in the new year, on 7th January 1860, beside his daughter Alice. An inscription on a headboard, now lost, recorded that:

> "Allan Mason, police constable of the Surrey Constabulary,
> died 19 December 1859, aged 30, borne to his grave by
> his brother constables. Near this spot lies Alice Mason, his
> daughter, died 11 March 1859, aged 3 years and 11 months"

No newspaper records about the attack have been found but the Surrey Comet did report his death in the edition of 7th January 1860: "**Death of a Policeman** – A policeman of the Surrey Constabulary Allan Mason, who had been stationed at Cobham for some years, and was greatly respected both by the inhabitants and the members of the force, died on December 29th, having broken a blood vessel in his lungs some short period before. In July last he was violently assaulted by a deserter, and this is presumed to have brought on the illness. He was interred this day, Saturday, and followed to his grave by a number of his late brother officers whose feelings evidenced they had lost a friend and a brother to whom they were sincerely attached." Allen's death was reported to the next Epiphany sitting of the Quarter Sessions. The Sessions were told that he had died of a ruptured blood vessel a few weeks before, and that his previous reduced state of health was attributed to a violent assault committed upon him by a deserter in July.

The terrible loss, of course, left Ann a widow to care for her three children, Ann, aged 8, Allan 7, and Agnes one year, and Ann needed urgent help. The Quarter Sessions had the power to grant Ann up to two thirds (£35) of Allen's annual pay and the Chief Constable at the Epiphany sitting on 7th January 1860 proposed that they did so. He added that Police constable Mason had six years' service, and "died in consequence of injuries he had received in the performance of his duties in July" (1859). "He had been very steady while in the force and had left a widow and three children unprovided for." On 26th January the Police Committee, with commendable swiftness and less than a month after Allen's funeral, agreed that Ann be given £35 as a grant. It was not a pension because widows' Pensions for officers killed on duty would not to be introduced for another thirty years.

Ann later married a Cobham man, James Johnson. He, too, subsequently joined the police, serving as a constable in both Kent and London until he retired on pension. He and Ann had a further four children, and she died in the early 1900's.

Superintendent Thomas Mears
Surrey Constabulary
Born 1860 Horsham died 1934 Frimley

January 2021 Additional research by Henry and Jean Pelham

Parents: Henry and Ann Mears nee Holland

1861 Census: Living with parents – 1 years old and brother, in Charlwood, Surrey. Father is shown as an 'Ag Lab.'

1871 Census: Living with parents in Nuthurst, now aged 11 years. Occupation shown as an 'Ag Lab' like his father working on a farm.

1881 Census: Living at Butons Farm, Horsham, Sussex. Lodger - 21 years old - Occupation 'Ag Lab'.

Married; 1882 to Ann Brooker in Steyning, Sussex. Eldest daughter Fanny born in 1884 in Horley, son William Henry born 1886 in Chertsey.

1891 Census: Living at Nutfield Cottage, Weybridge, Surrey. Occupation Police Constable, with Ann, his wife and three children.

1895 January 7: Central Criminal Court: Isabella Hutsher (76) feloniously **attempting to murder** Lilian Kirk, Weybridge. Other Counts, for causing Lilian Kirk grievous bodily harm with intent to murder her, and with intent to do her grievous bodily harm

Harriet Kirk: I am the wife of George Kirk, a fly proprietor, of Weybridge. The prisoner was in my service as nursemaid for five weeks prior to December 11th. On that day my daughter Lillian, who will be five next July, was in her charge. I have two other children, of whom she has also had charge at times. On December 11th, in consequence of Lillian crying and a communication she made to me, I asked the prisoner if she had beaten my child. She said, "No," but after a little hesitation she said she had. She promised me faithfully not to do it again.

On the next Monday I noticed the child's left cheek and neck were swollen very much; the cheek was quite discoloured. I thought, perhaps, she had knocked herself. In combing her hair, a very large quantity came out in one place on the left-hand side. I asked the prisoner if she thought Lillian had hit herself against a post or anything. She said she did not know anything about it. I took the child to Dr Graham at once. In the evening the child cried very much and appeared very frightened and begged to be taken into my room.

On Thursday evening, December 13th, I put the child to bed about seven. The prisoner was there at the time. After that I went to the Queen's Head stables to do booking for my husband,

about 8.10. The prisoner was then sitting in the kitchen doing some needlework. I got back about 8.50. The prisoner was then in her room, where she sleeps with the child. I sat in the kitchen for about fifteen minutes writing a letter. During that time, I heard little noises in the prisoner's room like those of opening and shutting a box. I thought she was putting her box tidy. I went up-stairs to her room and found the prisoner inside the door on the step. This box was on the bed on its side. I saw a pink flannel that the child's feet were wrapped in, but I could not see the child, and I said to the prisoner, "Where is my Lily?" she said, "In the box" I flew from the house as hard as I could and ran down the Queen's Road for a neighbour. I called at Mr. Merscher's, and made a communication to him, and then ran on to the Queen's Head as fast as I could for my husband. The Queen's Head is seven minutes' walk from our house.

My husband ran home, and I came back as soon as I could—when I got home, I found Slaymaker, a neighbour, in the kitchen nursing Lillian, who was deathly white, and did not appear to recognise me. The prisoner was in the room; she began to cry when she saw me. I told her to go upstairs. Slaymaker said it was better that she should stop downstairs. After some time, I put Lillian into my own bed. In about half an hour Sergeant Mears came, and then the inspector and the prisoner was given into their custody. I have examined Lillian since; she was quite black from thigh upwards. She is a very tall child for her age, and thin.

George Slaymaker, I live at 13, Railway Terrace, Weybridge, and am a gardener. On 13th December, about 9.10 p.m., Mr. Merscher, a grocer, of Railway Terrace, came and made a communication to me, and in consequence I ran to Kirk's house, about sixty yards from my house. I went upstairs and into Mr. Kirk's bedroom. I came out of that, and saw the prisoner in the passage, and said, "Where is the child?" She said, "In the box". I asked, "Where?" She said, "In the other room". I went in and saw this box on the bed. I tried the lid; it was locked. I asked the prisoner if she had the key. She said, "Yes," and gave it to me. I tried to unlock it but did not give time to do it. I put the box on the floor and burst opens the lid. Lillian was in the box, lying flat on her back, with her legs doubled over her stomach. I took her out of the box and took her downstairs. She was in a very weak state, very ghastly looking. I had to shake her to bring her to her senses. I think she was unconscious when I took her out. She was a very livid colour. I brought her to and sat and nursed her till Mr. Kirk came in, and then he took the child, and I went home.

George Boon (Police Inspector): Shortly after eleven p.m. on the 13th, from information received I went to Kirk's house with Mears. I saw Lillian in her father's arms. She appeared in a very dazed state, and ghastly white. The prisoner was partly reclining on a sofa in a corner of the same room. I found there two handkerchiefs tied round the child's neck, with the knots behind. Both were knotted tightly. They were loose. The neck was not discoloured. I should imagine they had been tied round the child's mouth. They would have been tight round there and would have prevented the child from crying out. I sent for Dr Graham, and on his arrival, I cautioned the prisoner, and charged her with the attempted murder of the child. She began to cry, and in reply said, "I won't do it again" I sent her to Chertsey Police-station, and went upstairs, where I saw this box on the floor. I have measured it. It is 22 3-8 inches long, 12 5-8 inches wide, and 12 inches deep.

Thomas Mears (Sergeant, Surrey Constabulary). I went with Inspector Boon. I found on the child some bruises on the outside of the left thigh and hip and left cheek. I found part of the key in the lock of the box. There were some clothes in the box, filling up about one-third of it. I was present when Inspector Boon cautioned and charged her when she said, "I won't do it again" I took, her to Chertsey. She seemed very sullen and ill tempered. On the way she said, "I hope you will hang me when you get me there. I have only got to die once; I don't care". I had told her where I was going to take her. Afterwards she brightened up and began singing. She had only been in Weybridge five weeks. I did not know her.

Arthur Robert Graham: I am a medical practitioner at Weybridge. On December 13th I was called to Mr. Kirk's house a little before midnight, and I examined Lillian. I found some bruises on the left hip and outside the left thigh. In my opinion they had been there two or three days. Discolouration was setting in. Next morning (14th) I saw her again and saw a bruise on the left side of the face. I should say that was caused on the 13th, probably by a blow or severe pressure. These injuries might have been caused to the face in pressing the child into the box. The child was in a dazed condition when I saw it. I saw no great evidence of nervousness. I should certainly think that if no one had come home for two or three hours, and the child had continued locked up in this box, it would have been suffocated; air would be practically excluded from the box when it was locked. A handkerchief over the mouth would have assisted suffocation, but it would have been suffocated without the handkerchief. If the box had been one-third full of clothes it would help the suffocation by reducing the quantity of air in the box. The child does not seem to be well; it is very restless at night. It has received a nervous shock to the system from which it has not yet recovered. It is a healthy child - she may recover.

The prisoner in her defence said: "I am sorry."

The prisoner was found guilty of causing grievous bodily harm with intent to do bodily harm. The Assistant Superintendent of the Mission Home, which took charge of the prisoner from March 1892, till she went to Mrs Kirk, stated that they had considered her as rather a simple, weak-minded girl. Dr Walker stated that he had examined her upon her arrival at Holloway and formed the opinion that she was of sound mind; eighteen months' hard labour.

1901 Census: Living Station Road, Addlestone, occupation Police Sergeant, with Ann and 4 children.

Caroline Hogg Murder

Camberley News 1981 reproduced in Off Beat, March 1980: (June 11, 1906) Sometime between 4 pm and 4.30 pm on Monday June 11th Miss Caroline Hogg was seen running into the grounds of her home bleeding profusely from the throat and shouting: “I’m murdered, I’m murdered!” Later the body of her half-sister was discovered lying in a pool of blood in the hall of the house. Her throat had been cut with one long stroke extending from just below the left ear to the right; so severe was the cut that the head was half severed from the body. On the back of the head was a wound caused by a terrific blow while her temple bore marks of blows from a dull instrument. The body was still warm and in her hand was a broken bricklayer’s

hammer. Caroline had head wounds in addition to the cut on her throat. An army of police gathered at Heathfield including two officers sent by the Superintendent at Aldershot who joined Sergeant Thomas Mears the officer in charge at Camberley.

Later that evening Superintendent Simmonds arrived from Farnham and took charge, as the chief constable and deputy chief constable came to the scene. The Metropolitan Police were informed, and Detective Chief Inspector Fox was deployed the first time according to the local paper that New Scotland Yard had sent one of its most astute men within twenty-four hours of the discovery of a murder. Two schools of thought emerged. The first was a suspicion that the eccentric half-sisters had a quarrel and that Caroline had killed Mary Anne and then cut her own throat to make it look like an attack by a third party, inflicting similar injuries on herself. Medical evidence refuted this as a possibility, given that the blows to the head were definitely caused by a third party.

The murder may well then, have been committed by an itinerant in the area of which there were plenty. A neighbour saw a man running across the lower croquet lawn and there were indications that the fence had been climbed, however it was not unknown for local people to sue this route as a short cut. The neighbour added that when the man realised, he had been seen he turned up the collar of his coat. Additional mysteries were the claw hammer that fell from the hand of the deceased as the body was moved. The handle was broken – she was grasping the portion with the head still attached wrapped in merino cloth; the remainder of the handle was about six feet away. The hammer seemed to have been brought to the house and the enquiry did not benefit from any form of fingerprint examination. The hammer but not the cloth was eventually identified as having been stolen from a builder on June 7th a few days before the murder. The mystery was not resolved as to how it came to be grasped by a murder victim. The second mystery was what happened to the sharp instrument used to slash the throats of the murder victim and her sister. The hedges and ditches were searched without success. No knife was found in the kitchen that could have been used and a thorough examination of the house revealed no more clues that were of help although a bowl used to wash bloodstained hands was found. The survivor said that she was lying on her bed when she heard her sister scream.

Sgt. Thomas Mears, sergeant in charge of Camberley police station in 1906.

On going downstairs, she saw “a strange man” who immediately struck her with a poleaxe. Knocked unconscious on coming round she found she was bleeding greatly and at once rushed from the house. At the inquest Caroline added that the man looked like a bricklayer and had asked her for money. Caroline gave more information but the medical professor and pathologist from the Home Office when giving evidence and on questioning by the jury said he felt that much of what Caroline had said was unreliable. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder

but added there was not sufficient evidence to say by whom. No one was ever charged with the murder.[183]

Carelessly, negligently and recklessly driven a motor car

1908 September 25: Motor cars and the public: The Worplesdon case: Lord Newborough's motor-car driver Max Dallar was again placed in the dock at Woking police court yesterday morning, charged with having carelessly, negligently and recklessly driven a motor car and caused the death of William Larby aged 13 at Worplesdon on September 10. Witnesses described the road as 22 feet from hedge to hedge along which at a fast pace he went to look to see if anything happened. PC Stokes said at about 4.45 pm on the 10th he was driving on the road between Knaphill and Brookwood with a Mr Shefford when a large, covered motor car driven in the direction of Guildford overtook him. It appeared to be travelling at a very reckless pace.

Evidence was given by two boys playing cricket with Larby, that he ran into the road "To see the motor." The vehicle and driver were traced to Southampton where Dallar was arrested. The car, which bore the identification plates LN2569 and underneath 796-16, was removed to a motor-house. The offside mudguard and lamp were bent. Inspector Mears said that he went with witnesses to Southampton where the car was identified. At the police station the driver was identified picked out from seven other young men, six of them motor drivers and dressed as such. When charged at Woking the driver denied all knowledge of the accident. A complaint had been made that the prisoner had been handcuffed "It was a most outrageous thing for a man who was merely accused." The prisoner was committed for trial and was given bail.[184]

1911 Census: Living at Police Station, 58 Eastworth Road, Chertsey, Surrey, with Ann and 3 children. Occupation Police Superintendent.

Murder of a 10-year-old Amy Reeves

1911 July 18: Murder of a 10-year-old Amy Reeves and placed in a dip hole on Chertsey Common. The initial impressions were that she took off her boots and stockings and left them on the grass beside a shallow pond at Longcross. She was discovered drowned later that afternoon; her head caught in the weeds beneath the water. Superintendent Mears, Inspector Pike and Sergeant Bettison examined the scene. A birch sapling had been chopped down from a bank consisting of very wet fibre and sand of which the inspector took a sample and later visited the shed of an uncle of a suspect and seized a chopper. The blade of the chopper had some pieces of fibre similar to that on the bank. Albert Hampton of Chobham was arrested.[185] The following come from papers in the Surrey History Centre:

[183] Durrant Surrey Constabulary 1851-1951 page 43
[184] The Times (London, England), Friday, Sep 25, 1908
[185] Item ref: CC98/11/1 S. C. C. archives Murder of Amy Reeves

Sergeant 29 Alfred Bettison, Chertsey: Was informed of a body of a girl at Long Cross and immediately told Inspector Pike and they went to the scene where he saw Arthur Reeves the father of the dead child. He had found his daughter dead, lying in the pond on her back. Bettison examined the body and saw a large wound over the right eye. He then left to inform Superintendent Mears and Dr Graham Hodgson and accompanied them to the pond. Bettison saw the girl's boots and stockings on the bank and further discovered four large wounds on her head. Superintendent Mears removed a large stick from the pond and then the body was removed to Chertsey Mortuary where in the presence of Dr Hodgson he removed the clothes which "I now have"; he did not see blood on any of the clothing and was present whilst Dr Hodgson and Dr Viney carried out the PM. On the 20th the sergeant took measurements from the girl's cottage to the pond, and he had "since accompanied a photographer to take photographs of the dead body, the pond and other parts of the common leading to the cottage and the road.

Inspector Charles Pike précis of a report dated 22 July 1911: At 11pm on the 18th following information from Sergeant Bettison he went to the pond at Long Cross and met the father Arthur Reeves who was there with a lantern and showed me the dip hole and the body of a female child Amy aged ten years. With Superintendent Mears the inspector searched the area but failed to find any signs of a struggle, of blood or of a body being dragged. He returned the following day and found a birch sapling had been chopped down. The bark consisted of a very wet fibre and sand of which he took a sample also he recovered a few of the birch chips lying on the ground nearby. A little later the same day Pike visited the shed at the rear of Mr Steven's residence and just inside the shed door saw a chopper which he took possession of. On examining it Inspector Pike found adhering to one side of the blade some pieces of fibre similar to that which the bark consisted of where the birch sapling had been chopped down. At 6.45 pm the same day the inspector was in Chobham Street, Chobham when he saw Albert Hampton of Chobham. He was stopped and the inspector said, "I am a police inspector, and I am going to take you to Chertsey where you will be charged with causing the death of a little girl named Amy Reeves and cautioned him, and he replied, "I am sure it was not me Sir."

Surrey Constabulary officers searching for evidence of the murder of Amy Reeves 1911

Superintendent Mears reported: The pond was nearly round measuring eleven by ten feet with an average depth of nine inches of water and nine inches of mud and weeds. On examining the pond, he found a stick about two inches above the water. It was green birch about two feet long and about six inches in circumference at the widest point. "I have since examined the stick carefully and found there is a quantity of what appears to be human hairs which are fairly long, and the colour appears to be light brown or fair. I assisted in emptying the pond of water, the mud and weeds from the bottom of the pond which I have since carefully examined." Later at the police station the superintendent handed the prisoner fresh clothing and took possession of what he was wearing including boots and examined it carefully. There were no blood marks on any of the prisoner's clothing. There were no marks of a struggle near the pond (or on the common) no blood marks or any appearance of the body having been dragged. Hampton was charged with murder

Surrey County Constabulary from Kelly's Directory of Surrey for 1913

Chertsey Division

Superintendent Thomas Mears

Inspector C. Pyke

Addlestone Sergeant Alfred Daws

Bagshot Sergeant Henry Woodger and two PCs

Chobham Sergeant William G. Galloway, PC John William Vigar, PC John Etheridge and PC John Marshall

Egham Inspector Alfred Stevens

Weybridge Inspector Arthur E. Arney

Suffragettes set fire to Trevethan, Englefield Green

1913 March 19/20: Suffragettes set fire to Trevethan, Englefield Green the property of Lady White. The house, unoccupied for three years was nearly destroyed causing damage of £2000. Two ladies on bicycles were seen close by and were in fact stopped by PC Pickett who stopped one of them. The Metropolitan Police Special Branch, Superintendent Quinn and Detective Inspector Riley handled the London end of the enquiries and Superintendent Thomas Mears of Chertsey dealt with the Surrey end. One of the suspects Elsie Duval was convicted on the 12 April 1913 and sentenced to six weeks for being in possession of inflammable material, cans of paraffin oil, wadding, firelighters etc., on the 4 April at Tooting. [186]

The Scotsman 21 March 1913: From papers found by police searching the grounds during the day there appears to be no doubt that the outbreak was the work of militant suffragettes and this view is to some extent strengthened by the fact that two young women were seen upon bicycles riding at rapid speed from the scene of the fire shortly after it was discovered. ---

[186] Durant Surrey Constabulary 1851-1951 page 40

About twenty minutes past one, the constable in charge of the district was informed that the house was on fire. With promptitude he summoned the Egham Volunteer Fire Brigade. --- The police throughout the day made a close examination of the small part of the house that remained and of the grounds, which included a large lawn surrounded by shrubbery and a kitchen garden. Remembering the recent attack on Mr Lloyd George's house at Walton they looked for evidence of this being a similar act upon the part of the suffragettes. Ample evidence that this was the case was quickly forthcoming. Underneath the rockery at the back of the house were found three pieces of paper upon which were written in a woman's hand, but obviously disguised, "Votes for Women" "Stop torturing our comrades in prison" and "By kind permission of Mr Hobhouse" -- Entry was made through an unlocked door and the central staircase soaked in oil then a match applied. Windows were opened so the draught could fan the fire. Nothing was found that would give a clue to the perpetrators.

Describing the occurrence PC Alexander of the Surrey Constabulary remarked that he passed the house at about midnight when everything was secure. As another constable had inspected the residence a quarter of an hour previously, he did not pay particular attention to it and he continued on his beat. "About ten minutes past one a man came up to me and said the house was on fire. I was then three quarters of a mile away, but I quickly got there on my bicycle, and found the flames were coming through the roof. The fire brigade quickly arrived but there was no pressure of water they could do practically nothing, and the fire burned itself out." Constable Alexander stated that about twenty minutes to one yesterday morning when he was approaching the house, he saw two women coming towards him. They were riding at a rapid speed on their bicycles in the direction of Egham. He did not take much notice of them but thought that one of them wore "a sort of Ulster-like brown coat." Two other constables further down the road also saw the cyclists who appeared to them to be young women of about twenty-five years of age. An endeavour has been made by Inspector Stevens of Egham to trace the two travellers but up to a late hour last night no success had attended his efforts. The damage is estimated to be about £4000, which is covered by insurance.

1914 January 19: The burning of Lady White's mansion: Woman committed for trial: At Chertsey on Saturday morning, Phyllis Brady a young woman was accompanied by two wardresses was charged that during the night of March 19th, 1913 she feloniously and maliciously set fire to a certain house in the possession of Lady White, namely Trevethan at Englefield Green, Surrey. It was stated damage to the extent of £4000 was done.

PC Alexander said that at 11.50 pm on March 19 he passed Trevethan and noticed nothing amiss. An hour later when he was a mile away two lady cyclists passed him riding very fast from the direction of Lady White's house towards Staines. He later went to the scene where he found and envelope inscribed, "Votes for women."[187]

Police Constable Gater said on the 19 March he was on The Causeway Egham at 9 pm when two ladies passed him. He had a good view of them. On April 7th at Holloway Prison thirteen

[187] The Times 19 January 1914

ladies were paraded and at a second attempt he picked out two, one of who was the prisoner, whom he thought he had seen on the Causeway.

A further press report adds to the detail **PC Gater** of Egham said at 9pm on March 19 he saw two ladies wheeling bicycles in the direction of Egham from Staines. They both had baskets. On April 17 he went to Holloway prison and from 13 women that were paraded he picked out the two, one being the accused whom he had seen near Egham. [188]

Police Constable Pickett said he was on duty when two ladies cycled towards him, one he had no doubt was the prisoner. One of the lights on the bike was out and he called "Where is your light?" One lady dismounted and said "Polly my light is out. Have you the matches?" She replied, "Yes." They lit the lamp and rode on. On April 17 PC Pickett picked out the two women from amongst others in the yard at Holloway Prison.

A further press report adds to the detail **PC Pickett of Egham** said he was near Staines Bridge at 12.50 when two lady cyclists passed him at a fairly fast rate. One had no light, so he called out and they both dismounted. He identified the accused as the cyclist whose lamp was burning properly. At Holloway on the 17 April, he picked out two women from amongst 12.[189]

A further press report adds to the detail **PC Ford of Egham** was on Egham Hill at 12.45 am when two lady cyclists passed him riding at a fast rate from the direction of Trevethan to Egham and Staines. He later found in the grounds of Lady White's house a card inscribed "By kind permission of Mr Hobhouse."

Inspector Stevens, Surrey Constabulary, Egham, said that he went to the house at 2.15 am and found it alight. The windows had been opened and he found pieces of paper in the rockery with the words "Stop torturing our comrades in prison."

Superintendent Mears, of Chertsey, Surrey Police (sic) said the house comprised of twenty rooms and was three stories high and had practically been destroyed. He saw the prisoner at Holloway and read the warrant to her and she made no reply but then said, "I will reserve my defence for the trial." The prisoner was committed for trial at Surrey Assizes and said, "I do not expect to appear then. I am almost certain not to appear."[190] Damage to the house was estimated at between £2-3,000. On May 1 he went to 199, Albany Street London. In one of the rooms there he found a considerable quantity of suffragette literature, papers etc., and ladies clothing marked "Phyllis Brady." Later he went to 37, Park Road, New Wandsworth where he found more suffragist literature but not the person for whom he was looking. Brady was committed for trial at the Assizes. [191]

[188] The Times 19 January 1914
[189] The Times 19 January 1914
[190] The Scotsman 19 January 1914
[191] The Times 19 January 1914

1916 November 15 Surrey Advertiser: PC Edward Ernest Rose Surrey Constabulary. Combing out constables – test case at Chobham: The feeling that young unmarried police constables ought not to be liberated for service in the Army found expression at Chobham on Saturday, when the Military Representative (Mr R Manning Driver) applied to the Chertsey Rural District Tribunal for the cancellation of the exemption certificate of PC EE Rose (30) [192]single, of Broomhall on the ground it was no longer in the national interest that he should remain in his present situation.

Together with a large number of members of the Surrey Constabulary of military age whose cases were dealt with by different tribunals in the county, Rose received conditional exemption last spring in pursuance of a certificate issued by Captain Sant, Chief Constable, under the agreement entered into between the War Office and the Home Office.

Superintendent Mears of Chertsey attended before the tribunal accompanied by PC Rose, a tall well-built young officer, apparently in first class physical condition. In reply to the Military Representative application the Superintendent produced Captain Sant's certificate that members of the Surrey Constabulary had reached the point beyond which they must not be further depleted.

The Chairman Mr SWG Tringham asked if the embargo on police constables had yet been removed – the Military Representative: "I have not heard." The Chairman, "We had better make this a test case and see what happens."

Superintendent Mears, "It is evident the existing arrangement has not been altered or the Chief Constable would not have instructed me to present that certificate." The Chairman. "if that is our decision won't affect the position. (sic) This is an appeal by the Military Representative and it is not competent for us to settle whether or not a certain number of the police are required."

The Military Representative, "In view of the fact that this constable is a single man of 30, I should like to make this a test case." The chairman to Superintendent Mears, "If we cancel the certificate, I suppose you will take the case to the Appeal Tribunal." Superintendent Mears, "I will at once report the matter to the Chief Constable. The Tribunal then unanimously decided to withdraw PC Rose's Certificate. [193]

1912 CHERTSEY DIVISION.

Superintendent, Thomas Mears, Chertsey Inspectors, C. Pyke, Chertsey; Alfred Stevens, Egham; Arthur E. Arney, Weybridge Stations. Addlestone, Bagshot, Chertsey, Chobham,

[192] Rose Edward Ernest PC168, age 24 in May 1909 joined Surrey Constabulary 1 September 1909. Grenadier Guards No 33391 on 22 April 1918 age 32 years 11 months when stationed at Headquarters Guildford. Re-joined Surrey Constabulary July 9, 1919

[193] 1916 November 15 Surrey Advertiser from Henry Pelham October 2020

Sergeant Stations: Egham, Englefield Green, Ottershaw, Sunningdale, Thorpe, Virginia Water, Windlesham.

1914: Thomas's son William Henry aged 27 served in World War One in the Army Service Corps, occupation shown as Clerk, on his attestation papers. Thomas shown as next of kin and living at Chertsey Police Station. Service No: 217490, also on the papers is a note that says, 'Home Duty only' which indicates that he was not able to go abroad or fight.

1931 January 10 Old Comrades Association Formed;[194] The inaugural meeting of the Surrey Constabulary Old Comrades Association was held at St Saviour's Hall, Guildford on Monday. Seventy-seven pensioners were present some of whom had not met for twenty years, and there was much enthusiasm for the formation of the association.

Captain ML Sant DL JP the late Chief Constable presided, and the following officers and committee were appointed: President and treasurer Capt. Sant; hon. Secretary Mr AW Daws of Gwenles, Worplesdon Road, Guildford; committee Messrs A Sawyer (headquarters division) JH Tamplin (Dorking), AE Arney (Chertsey), T Mears (Farnham), G Pearce (Godalming), AR Davis, (Oxted), G Harris (Hersham), WT Hardy (Woking).

It was decided to meet for luncheon in April and October of each year the first meeting being in Guildford.

1931 April 18; Old Comrades: Surrey Advertiser*:* Gathering of ex Police Officers: Surrey Association's first reunion: Nearly 100 former members of the Surrey police force from all parts of the county attended a reunion luncheon held by the recently formed Surrey Constabulary Old Comrades Association at St. Saviour's Hall, Guildford on Tuesday. Captain ML Sant, formerly Chief Constable of Surrey and president of the association was in the chair and was supported by his successor Major G Nicholson. Indisposition prevented the Chief Constable of Guildford (Mr W Oliver) attending.

The Royal toast was honoured and it was announced that a telegram expressing loyalty had been sent to HM The King. A reply had since been received as follows: "Please express to the members of the Old Comrades' Association assembled at their first reunion the King's sincere thanks for their message of loyalty and good wishes."

Ex-Supt T Mears of Camberley expressed pleasure at the presence of Captain Sant and welcomed Major Nicholson. The Chairman and Major Nicholson briefly replied
The Association's next reunion will take place at Dorking on October 6.[195]

[194] Surrey Advertiser 10 January 1931 Henry Pelham 20 September 2020
[195] Surrey Advertiser 18 April 1931

(The following is taken from a Family Tree on Ancestry.co.uk)

In 1891 whilst living in Weybridge, where Thomas was a Police Constable, two more sons born, Walter George born 1890, and Horace 1893. In 1897 living in Addlestone, daughter, Alice was born in 1897 and Winifred in 1904.

In 1906 Police Superintendent Mears became a household name when he was tasked with solving the murder of Miss Mary Ann Hogg in Camberley.[196] The murder was never solved and the mystery surrounding her death is something of a legend. Mary Hogg lived with her sister Caroline Hogg in a house called Heathfield, London Road. Thomas and Ann lived at Camberley Police Station until 1908. In 1911 they were living at Chertsey Police Station and lived throughout World War One until about 1919.

In 1932 Thomas and Ann retired to Camberley living at Brithams, Frimley Road and this is where Thomas died in 1934, he is buried in Frimley Parish Church.

[196] Not accurate. Superintendent Simmonds from Farnham supported a DCI from the Metropolitan Police who led the enquiry. It was said he made a mess of the enquiry and the Chief Constable said he would never invite the Metropolitan Police in again and never did.

Howard John Page MBE KPM
Born 1856 Dorking died 1941 Worthing
Joined as a constable and clerk age 15/16 in 1872
Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable
Joined Surrey Constabulary aged 15
1871-1921
Son of John Page an Original[197]

December 2020

Parents: John and Jane Page: Superintendent John Page a highly regarded and long serving member of the Surrey Constabulary was the father of Howard.

Census 1861 Living with parents in Dorking, Surrey – age 5

Census 1871 Living with parents and brother Frank in Dorking – age 15. Father's occupation Superintendent of Police.

Census 1881 – Single - living County Police Station, Stoke, Guildford – lodger

Census 1891 – Single – Occupation Inspector of Police – living Church Road, Stoke, Guildford.

Surrey Constabulary 1880 Chertsey

[197] With help from Jean and Henry Pelham December 2020

Date[198]	From	To
Feb 1 1872	3rd Class Constable and Clerk	Second Class Constable and Clerk
Jan1 1873	Constable 3rd Rate of Pay	Constable 2nd Rate of Pay
Oct 1 1875	Constable 2nd Rate of Pay	Constable 1st Rate of Pay
Sep 1 1881	First Class Constable	Sergeant and Clerk
Dec 1 1888	Sergeant and Clerk	Inspector and Clerk
Jan 1 1890	Inspector and Clerk	Inspector and Chief Clerk
Dec 1 1891	Inspector and Chief Clerk	Superintendent
Jan 13 1892	Superintendent	Deputy Chief Constable.

It may be that Howard Page can claim to the first police cadet in the Surrey Constabulary joining age 15 in 1872 as a 3rd class constable and clerk. He seems to have made his career working in HQ alongside the same chief constable.

1891 December 15: Inspector Howard Page who has been chief clerk of the Surrey Constabulary for a number of years and is well known as a very efficient officer has been promoted to the rank of superintendent and will take charge of the Farnham district. Superintendent Collis will transfer from Farnham to Dorking. [199]

1893 July 22: Strange death of a carter: Guildford Borough Coroner held an inquest into the circumstances surrounding the death of Harvey Bennett. Deputy Chief Constable Page of the Surrey Constabulary watched the proceedings. Evidence was given that the deceased was seen arguing with a man at Thursley Green and a gypsy subsequently thrashed him down. PC Tytherleigh met the deceased as he was being helped home a little past ten o'clock and he appeared to be very drunk. The officer later found the deceased lying by the road near the Vicarage and with assistance conveyed him home and washed and bandaged a wound to the back of his head. The officer has since seen a gypsy named Job Matthews who said the deceased made a very indecent remark about his mother and knocked him down. The deceased was admitted to hospital where he was found to have a wound to the back of his head and he was very delirious. Erysipelas set in (acute infection) and he died a few days later. Death was caused by a fracture to the skull. The inquest was adjourned for the gypsy to attend. (Manslaughter?)

1895 November 24: Bogus Football Club [200] At Surrey Quarter Sessions at Kingston Richard Johnson, assistant schoolmaster at Shalford was indicted for obtaining the sum of 20s from Lord Pirbright by means of false pretences. A letter had been circulated by the defendant seeking funding to amalgamate football clubs and subscriptions were sought. The defendant was interviewed by Mr. H Page deputy (sic) superintendent Surrey County Constabulary. The

[198] Appointment Register Surrey Constabulary, Surrey County Archives (History Centre) Woking
[199] 1891 December 15: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[200] The People 24 November 1895

prisoner was found guilty with a strong recommendation to mercy and was dealt with under First Offenders' Act and bound over in the sum of £200.

1897 Shrove Tuesday football in Dorking: Traders in West and South Streets in Dorking asked the Standing Joint Committee to adopt measures to end the nuisance. Superintendent Page was in charge and reported that he met with Superintendents Alexander and Bryce and with a force of sixty constables did their best to prevent the playing of football. The ball was kicked off by a member of the Town Council and was then seized by the police. More balls were produced all of which were taken into the possession of the police after a severe struggle. By 5 and 6 o'clock the crowd was increased by a great number of people leaving work, joined in and added to the general confusion. There was no riot or damage to property. Later in the year fifty-two defendants were all convicted of the offence of playing football on Shrove Tuesday to the annoyance of passengers. Eventually they were fined five shillings being unable to produce the charter said to give them the right to play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YESTERYEAR

Advertiser, Thursday, April 1 2010 31

Street soccer

FOOTBALL HOOLIGANS: Action from the annual Shrove Tuesday football match that was played in the main streets of Dorking for several centuries. Watched by huge crowds, the first ball was usually started by a well-known townsman. In an attempt to end the custom towards the end of the 19th century, the police made strenuous efforts to obtain possession of the ball yet, when they did, another ball was produced from the crowd at the opposite end of the town. This game of see-saw was relished by onlookers who good-naturedly jeered the police. Towards the end, the proceedings became quite disorderly and the police were roughly treated. In 1893, more than 50 local people were summoned before Dorking magistrates for obstructing the highway during the Shrove Tuesday match. The Bench fined each of them one shilling and costs, saying the practice was an obstruction of the highway and a danger.

SPOT THE BALL: For centuries football was played throughout the streets of Dorking on Shrove Tuesday

1897 September 1: Suicide PC Card: An inquest was held in Bowlhead Green touching the death of Caleb Card a police constable in the Surrey Constabulary who committed suicide on the previous Friday. The widow Mrs Card said that her husband was forty-five and had been in the Surrey Constabulary for twenty years. He was expected home during the previous Thursday evening but did not arrive until two o'clock in the morning when he was wet through and seemed very much worried. Evidence by colleagues including DCC Page showed that he was always a well-conducted man.

On Wednesday afternoon he was on duty at Chiddingfold sports but during the afternoon he was found to have deserted his post without leave, Police Sergeant Jarrett wrote to him requesting that he report to Superintendent Collis the next day. He arrived at the station in a peculiar condition, rambling and behaving as though he was the worst for liquor. He was detained and subsequently sent home being told to report himself again the following day. On Friday morning at 9 o'clock he was found in his bedroom hanging by a piece of rope to the bedstead. It was stated that Card had never been reported for being drunk and the DCC thought

he must have been mentally deranged to act as he did. He was a first-rate constable. The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane. [201]

1898 October 8: Inquests: At the Albion Hotel, Woking yesterday Mr GF Roumieu held an inquest on the body of George Martin 23, a Prudential Assurance agent of the Royal Oak Estate, Woking who met his death on Tuesday night on the railway at Woking. Detective Sergeant Collins represented the railway company and Deputy Chief Constable Page of the Surrey Constabulary was present on behalf of the police authorities. After evidence of drink and rowdiness in a bar close to the scene, and of a man falling under a train the inquest was adjourned.[202]

1899 May 27 Surrey Convalescent Home: A reminder for Clergymen and Ministers: A meeting was held in the Mayor's Parlour of the town hall of a local committee of the Surrey Convalescent Home. A letter was read from the secretary stating it was intended to recommend the appointment of Superintendent HJ Page of the Surrey County Constabulary as a life governor of the home in recognition of his valuable services.[203]

1899 – 1911 – **From Electoral Rolls**: Howard J Page lived County Police Station, 57 & 58 Dapdune Road, Guildford – Freehold Property. Apart from 1904

1900 January 30: Murder of a soldier: The inquest on the body of Private John Adams 43, of the 4th East Surrey Regiment was opened at the Cambridge Military Hospital, Aldershot. Adams was found in a ditch outside the canteen of his regiment in an insensible condition with serious wounds to the head. He was taken to hospital where he died without regaining consciousness. Three soldiers from the same regiment were arrested and taken under escort to the inquest. Superintendent Hawkins of the Hampshire Police asked for an adjournment for further enquiries to be made. **Deputy Chief Constable Page** acted for Surrey Police.[204]

Census 1901 – Single – Occupation Deputy Chief Constable – living County Police Station, Guildford

1902 August 9 Report on cricket match at Loseley Park involving Chief Constable Sant and DCC Page and Surrey Constabulary. The afternoon's proceedings were pleasanter far than, though, perhaps, not as so exciting as motor catching. [205]

1904 – Howard Page lived County Police Station – Haydon Place Falcon Road, Guildford.

[201] The Standard 1 Sept 1897
[202] 1898 October 8 The Standard
[203] West Surrey Times 27 May 1899
[204] 1900 30 January: Morning Post Tuesday
[205] West Surrey Times 09 August 1902

1906 February 24: Death of first Chief Constable of the Surrey Constabulary [206] **London Gazette: Henry Cadogan Hastings** Deceased. NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Henry Cadogan Hastings, of Waterden Crescent, Guildford, in the county of Surrey, late Chief Constable of the county, deceased (who died on the 20th day of February 1906. and whose will and codicil were proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 1st day of March, 1906, by Alfred Gardiner Hastings and Howard John Page, the executors therein named), are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, their claims or demands to me, the undersigned, the Solicitor for the said executors, on or before the 14th day of April next, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice.—Dated this 15th day of March, 1906. R. B. WELLS, Guildford, Solicitor for the said Executors.[207]

Chief Constable Captain Hastings

1909 November: Police medals: The King has been pleased to award the new Police Medal to a large number of members of police forces and fire brigades in the United Kingdom and India. Surrey recipient was Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable Howard T. Page, Surrey Constabulary. [208]

1909 November 13: DCC Honoured. King's Medal for Distinguished Service: Mr Page DCC of Surrey was one of the first recipients of the King's Police Medal instituted by the King for recognising "heroic acts of courage or conspicuous devotion to duty" performed by members of the Constabulary Forces and Fire Brigades in the King's Dominions. Only forty of these medals can be awarded in the United Kingdom in any one year and it is gratifying to learn that one of the twenty-five awarded this year one of them has been bestowed upon DCC Page "for prolonged service, distinguished by very exceptional ability and merit."

[206] Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser *24 February 1906*
[207] https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/27896/page/2005/data.pdf
[208] 1909 November: The Scotsman

Mr Page has been connected with the Surrey Constabulary for 38 years and in one respect his record is probably unique, for he was actually sworn in as a **member of the Force before he was sixteen years of age** when he entered the office of the late Chief Constable at Guildford. His father was for years superintendent at Dorking and Mr Page himself after some years' service at headquarters under the late Captain Hastings, went to Farnham as superintendent for a time, and then returned to Guildford to take up the position of DCC a post he has filled for 18 years.

Mr Page's devotion to duty during his career is well known. He has had charge of many important investigations and on several occasions, he has practical charge of the arrangements on the visit to the county of members of the Royal Family and other important personages. He is, though comparatively young, and as active as ever, the "father" of the Surrey Constabulary. Mr Page received a large number of congratulations upon the honour which has been conferred upon him, congratulations in which all who know him will heartily join. [209]

1910 2 July: Howard Page received the **King's Police Medal** at the hands of His Majesty King George V and was among the first twenty-five to receive it for prolonged service combined with conspicuous ability.

1911: Coronation Police Medal Surrey Constabulary: Chief Constable Captain Mowbray Lees Sant, **Deputy Chief Constable Howard John Page**, Superintendent George Boon, Superintendent Arthur Simmonds, Inspector William Rands, Inspector William Faulkner, Inspector Robert George Barnard, Sergeant William Tytherleigh, Sergeant Edgar Brooks, Sergeant Frederick Percy, Sergeant Albert Philip Dixon, Constable John Slemmings, Constable Henry Boon, Constable Albert Samuel Carter, Constable Stephen Avenall, Constable Thomas Osbourne.

Census 1911 – Single – Occupation Deputy Chief Constable – living County Police Station, Guildford

Surrey County Constabulary Kelly's Directory of Surrey for 1913[210]

Headquarters, Woodbridge Road, Guildford

Chief Constable Captain Mowbray Lees SANT

Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable Howard J PAGE

Inspector and Chief Clerk Robert BARNARD

Inspector William RANDS

[209] Surrey Advertiser 13 November 1909
[210] From John Molyneaux: February 20, 2013

1912 Marriage to Florence Helena Barry – aged 45 – Howard was 56 when he married. The marriage took place on the 3 October 1912, at St Mary Magdalene, St Pancras, Camden. Occupation shown has Deputy Chief Constable. Father John Page, occupation Gentleman.

1912

HEAD QUARTERS, WOODBRIDGE ROAD, GUILDFORD.

Chief Constable, Captain Mowbray Lees Sant.

The force consists of a chief constable, deputy chief constable, 7 superintendents, 12 inspectors, 31 sergeants & 303 cc

HEAD QUARTERS DIVISION.

Superintendent & Deputy Chief Constable, Howard J. Page, Guildford
Inspector & Chief Clerk, Robert Barnard, Guildford
Inspector, William Rands, Guildford
Stations.—*Albury, Artington, Bramley, Blackheath, *Cranleigh, Ewhurst, *Guildford, Holmbury St. Mary, Merrow, Shalford, Shere, East Clandon, West Clandon, West Horsley, Wonersh

DORKING DIVISION.

Superintendent, Henry Coleman, Dorking
Inspectors, T. Hardy, Dorking; Herbert Tudgay, Leatherhead; Edward Bailey, Reigate
Stations.—Abinger, Ashtead, Betchworth, Bookham, Brockham, Capel, Charlwood, Chipstead, *Dorking, Effingham, Great Bookham, Headley, *Holmwood, Kingswood, *Leatherhead, Leigh, Lowfield Heath, Mickleham, Newdigate, Ockley, Walton-on-the-Hill, Westcott

GODALMING DIVISION.

Superintendent, Harry J. Jennings, Godalming
Inspector, Henry Woodger
Stations.—Alfold, Charterhouse, Chiddingfold, Compton, Crownpitts, Dunsfold, *Farncombe, Hambledon, Harcombe, *Haslemere, Meadrow, Milford, Puttenham, Shottermill, Thursley, *Witley

CHERTSEY DIVISION.

Superintendent, Thomas Mears, Chertsey
Inspectors, C. Pyke, Chertsey; Alfred Stevens, Egham; Arthur E. Arney, Weybridge
Stations.—*Addlestone, *Bagshot, *Chertsey, *Chobham, *Egham, Englefield Green, Ottershaw, Sunningdale, Thorpe, Virginia Water, Windlesham

GODSTONE DIVISION.

Superintendent, Edwin West, Oxted
Inspector, Stephen Stringer, Caterham
Stations.—Baldwyn's Hill, Bletchingley, Blindley Burstow, *Caterham, Chaldon, Chelsham, Copthorne hurst, Dormans Land, *Godstone, *Horley, Horn field, *Lingfield, *Merstham, Nutfield, *Oxted, Ta Tatsfield, Woldingham

FARNHAM DIVISION.

Superintendent, Arthur Simmonds, Farnham
Inspector, William Robert Lucas, Farnham
Stations.—*Ash, Badshot Lea, *Camberley, Churt *Farnham, Frensham, Hale, Heathend, Hun *Millbridge, Normandy, The Bourne, Tilford, Wrecclesham, York Town & Cambridge Town,

HERSHAM DIVISION.

Superintendent, William Marshall, Hersham
Stations.—*Cobham, *Esher, *Hersham, Oatlan Oxshott, *Walton-on-Thames, St. George's Hills,

WOKING DIVISION.

Superintendent, William Marks
Inspector, Robert Benstead
Stations.—Brookwood, Byfleet, Horsell, *Knaph bury, Mayford, Ockham, Pirbright, Pyrford, *I John's, Send, Star Hill, *Woking, Worplesdon

* Sergeants' Stations.

1914 – Howard Page lived with Florence – County Police Station, Laurel Cottage, Guildford Road, Knaphill. – Freehold House

1915 – 1921 – Howard Page living with Florence – Alpha Cottage, Epsom Road, Guildford.

London Gazette 30 March 1920 Member Order of the British Empire

> Howard John Page, Esq. Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable, Surrey Constabulary.

In Jan 1921 Mr Page was made a member of the Order of the British Empire for conspicuous services in connection with the war. He served in Guildford and Farnham.

1921 April 30: DCC Page was superannuated. His conduct during his service was exemplary and, on his record, it is written, "His exceptionally long service has been marked with honour, zeal and ability" **Howard Page** served 49 years and 7 months! He joined on 1st September 1871.

From the **1939** Register Howard Page is living with Florence at 5 Abbotts Close, Worthing, occupation shown as Retired.

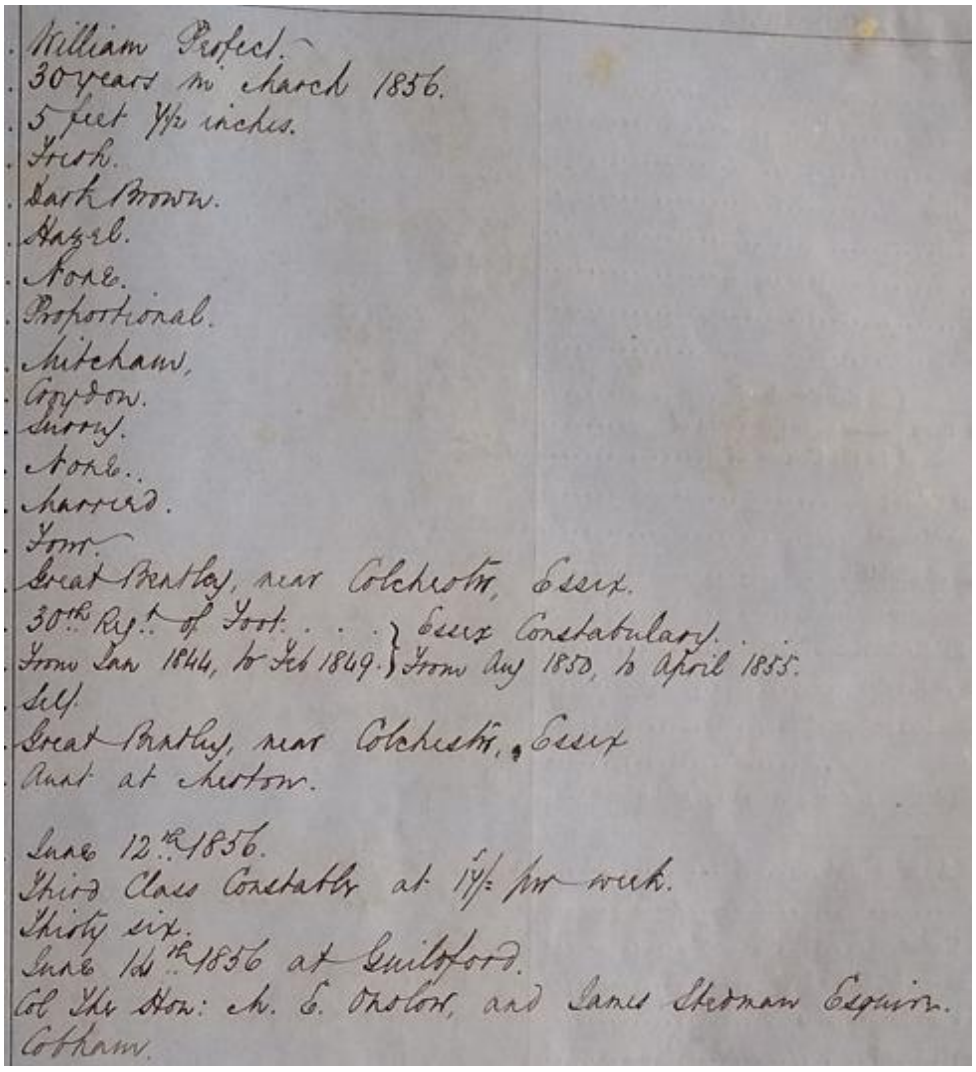
1941 March 5 Page: On March 1st at his home, 5 Abbott's Close, Worthing Howard John Page died after much suffering aged 84.[211]

PROBATE was granted to Florence Helena Page widow and George William Barton, Chemists Manager.

[211] Worthing Gazette 5 March 1941

Inspector John William Perfect
PC 26 Surrey Constabulary 1851
Appointment 263
B 1826 Mitcham 1896 Chertsey

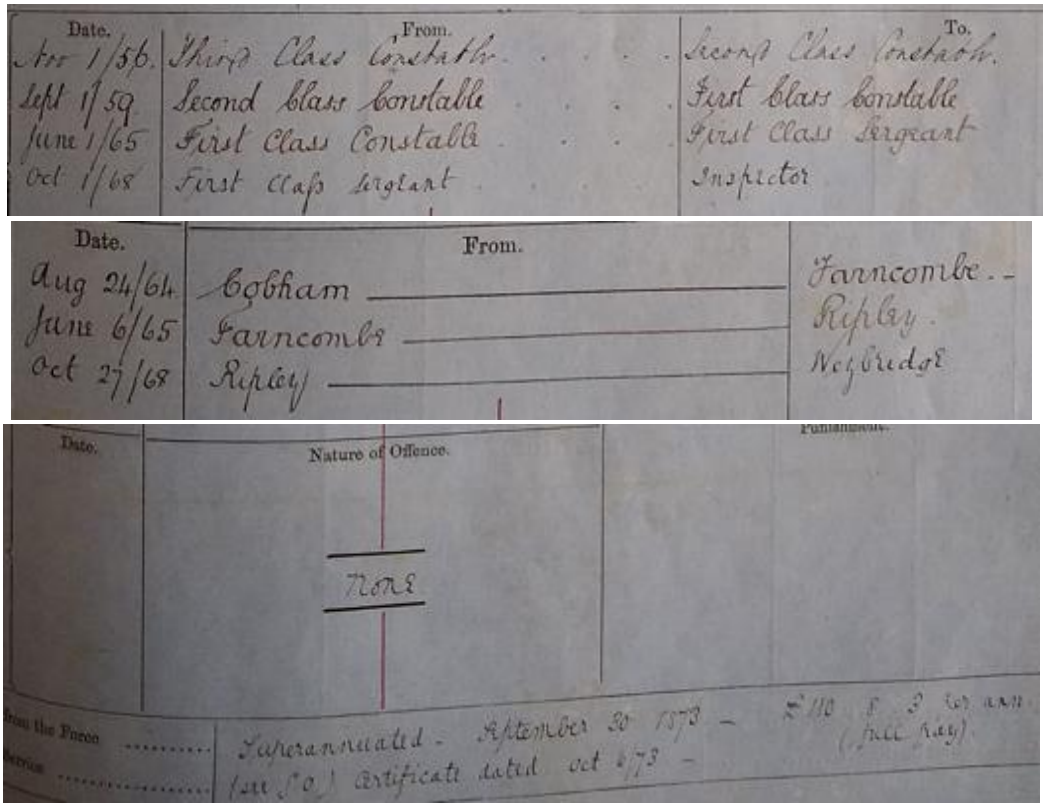
Additional material from Robert Simonson Woking History Centre and Henry Pelham



William Perfect.
30 years in March 1856.
5 feet 7½ inches.
Fresh.
Dark Brown.
Hazel.
None.
Proportional.
Mitcham,
Croydon.
Surrey.
None.
Married.
Farm
Great Bentley, near Colchester, Essex.
30th Regt. of Foot. . . } Essex Constabulary.
From Jan 1844, to Feb 1849. } From Aug 1850, to April 1855.
Self.
Great Bentley, near Colchester, Essex
Inst at Chertsey.

June 12th 1856.
Third Class Constable at 17/- per week.
Thirty six.
June 16th 1856 at Guildford.
Col The Hon: Ch. E. Onslow, and James Stedman Esquire.
Cobham.

Appointment Register entry 263



Date.	From.	To.
Nov 1/56	Third Class Constable	Second Class Constable
Sept 1/59	Second Class Constable	First Class Constable
June 1/65	First Class Constable	First Class Sergeant
Oct 1/68	First Class Sergeant	Inspector

Date.	From.	
Aug 24/64	Cobham	Farncombe
June 6/65	Farncombe	Ripley
Oct 27/68	Ripley	Weybridge

Date.	Nature of Offence.	
	None	
	Superannuated - September 30 1873 - (Sec 50) Certificate dated Oct 6/73 -	£110 8 3 per ann (Full Pay)

1851 Census: Living High Street, Romford, Essex with wife Elizabeth. William was 25 years and Elizabeth 27 years. They had 1 daughter – Catherine aged 7 months. William's occupation is: Police Constable

1858 January 16 PC65 Mason Cobham. PC Perfect [212] William Patrick Flaherty, Franklin and John Knight charged with stealing a purse containing 21s in coins from the person of Mrs Mary Ann Battersbey the landlady of the White Lion at Cobham. On Sunday afternoon about five she heard a knock at the door and the men entered calling for a pot of beer. One of them then pushed her against the bar and after they had left, she found she had been robbed and the police were informed. PC65 Allen Mason [213] with PC 26 Perfect Surrey Constabulary pursued the prisoners and found them in Bookham Lane and on searching Franklin found 6d now produced. Flaherty was found in Bookham by PC Perfect in possession of 2s 6d and a fourpenny piece.

Amelia Woods gave evidence that in consequence of the police calling on her husband to assist them on Sunday she took a lantern and saw Flaherty lying on the ground. The next morning at the spot where Flaherty was lying, she found three coins. These were identified by the landlady as her property as one was a sixpence of William 111and others of the time of George 11. All three committee for trial

[212] Surrey Comet 16 January 1858 sent by Henry Pelham a descendant of Inspector Donaldson. Mason later died of injuries caused whilst making an arrest

[213] To die as a result of being beaten when on duty

1858 July 24 West Middlesex Herald: Edward Gunning was charged by PC Allen Mason with deserting from 18th Hussars and committed to Horsemonger Lane gaol to await an escort. Owen Shordon was charged by PC William Perfect with deserting from the 91st Foot. Committed to Horsemonger Lane Gaol.

1859 January 29 West Surrey Times Sheep stealing at Stoke: George Anderson and William Forster were charged before Kingston Magistrates with sheep stealing. The shepherd between midnight an 1am he went into the sheep fold and found it disturbed and heard people running away. He found a sheep with its legs strapped. James Harley the following morning followed footprints and found a dead sheep. PC Allen Mason No 65 proved the tracing of the footprints from one end of the field to the other and to the fold. A military strap was found on the sheep and knowing Anderson had been a soldier suspicion fell on him and his companion the other prisoner. They both live at Bookham and there under Forster's bed PC Mason found the principal portion of a sheep badly cut up. He took possession of it. The officer then went to Anderson's lodgings where he was found dressed under the bed, dressed. PC Perfect corroborated a portion of the evidence. A butcher compared the carcass with the skin, and he had no doubt they belonged to the same.

Inspector H Stump (County Constabulary) deposed that Forster told him that the strap on the sheep belonged to Anderson and he accompanied him to the sheepfold at Stoke on Saturday night. Anderson strapped up the sheep's legs, but they were disturbed and went to another fold and took another one out. Anderson killed it and Forster assisted Anderson in taking it to his lodgings and put under his bed. Committed for trial.

1860 November 24: Kingston County Sessions: Reminiscences of the 5 November at Cobham: Six men from Cobham were charged with feloniously **setting fire** to a **stack of wood** at **Cobham** on **5th November** the property of Ottaway and valued at £3 10s. The owner said they had a stack of faggot-wood at Cobham on the 5 November and he directed the police constables (Perfect and Hillier) to look to it. The stack was about 100 yards from the highway and to get to it, it was necessary to climb a high fence. It was set on fire and soon burned. PC 74 Hillier Surrey Constabulary said on 5th November he was on duty in Cobham Street when he saw the fire and went towards it, seeing the six defendants about 70 yards away all dressed in disguise. "There was sufficient light from the fire and the moon for me to recognise them as I knew them all before." PC Hillier could not put the fire out, so he went to the King's Arms where he saw the defendants and he accused them of setting fire to the faggot stack, which they did not deny but just laughed. The officer told them he would be obliged to summon them which he did serving on each of the defendants. (**Note:** That reads he gave them something there and then, which does not seem practicable). The officer saw no one else coming from the fire although he heard others running away. There had been about 200 people in Cobham Street that evening, 50 at 12 o'clock. Much of this evidence was corroborate by PC Perfect. The case was dismissed which gave great satisfaction to a crowded court.[214]

[214] 1860 November 24 Surrey Comet

1861 Census: Living High Street, Cobham, Surrey with wife Elizabeth, William is 35 years and Elizabeth is 37. Occupation: **Police Constable.** They had 6 children – Catherine H 10 years, William 8 years, Frederick H 7years, Janet B.H 4 years, Rockford 3 years and George F 1 year.

1861 June 1: Daniel Wright was charged with **stealing timber nails at Cobham** value 2s from a site where he was working. Inspector Perfect of the Surrey Constabulary followed the prisoner to Leatherhead where he found the property in his possession.

1864 November 5 West Surrey Times: Bonfire: Violent Assault on a Policeman: At the county bench on Saturday last, John Moon labourer, Thomas Hold a soldier and Richard alias Christopher Holt labour were charged with assaulting PC Perfect at Farncombe on the evening of Sunday 23 October. PC Perfect who from weakness was obliged to sit whilst giving evidence said that he was on duty on Saturday night in Farncombe when at a little after eleven o'clock he saw several people outside the Tanner's Arms.

Some were drunk and making a noise and creating a disturbance. He spoke with the men and told them to go away. He visited the public house and when he came out and went further up Church Street where he again spoke to the men and told them to go home. Perfect lit the face of Holt with his lantern and an argument started resulting in Moon knocking the policeman to the ground where he was pummelled and kicked. He later found himself in a cottage and was bleeding. A witness heard the disturbance and went with a candle and saw the police constable lying alone, insensible in a pool of blood. He had a dreadful wound to the head as if he had been kicked. The wound was washed, and a plaster put on it.

William Whittock suffered an unprovoked attack from Moon with no provocation and he afterwards saw Moon and other surrounding the police constable. He went into his house and when he came out the crowd had gone, and the constable knocked down. He helped carry the constable to Mr Mitchell's house. The case was remanded until Tuesday for the doctor to attend.

On Tuesday a surgeon John Buck Stedman gave evidence that he was called to attend the police officer on the 24 October. He found both his eyes severely black, his nose very much contused, a wound in his head and he was complaining very much of a pain in his left side. The wound in the head may have come from a blow or fall. He was a good deal shaken and his whole appearance was really pitiable. He will not be fit for duty for another fortnight. The prisoners were committed for trial at Newington Sessions and were remanded on bail. [215]

1864 November 19: West Surrey Times: The Late Murderous Assault on a Policeman at Farncombe: Charged with GBH on PC William Perfect, Moon convicted and sentenced to 12

[215] West Surrey Times 19 November 1864

months hard labour and Holt three months for assaulting a constable in the execution of his duty. Richard Holt was acquitted.

June 1865 promoted First Class Sergeant

October 1868 promoted Inspector

1871 May 20 West Surrey Times: George Smith was charged with stealing at Weybridge on 13 May 1871 one two-pound loaf of wheaten bread of the value of 3¾ d the property of Horace Webb. As the roundsman was delivering to a house the defendant walked to the cart and put a loaf of bread under his coat. He was chased and caught and a man with the Smith took the loaf and put it back on the cart whilst the defendant sought forgiveness. Police were informed and the defendant identified to **Inspector Perfect,** arrested and charged. The prisoner said he took it because he was hungry. He was the worse for drink. A plea of guilty was entered and was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

1871 Census: Living Raily Terrace, Weybridge, with wife Elizabeth. William is 45 years and Elizabeth is 47 years. William's occupation is Police Inspector. Living there are children: William 18 years, Rockford 13 years, George 11 years, Elizabeth 9 years, Charles 7 years, Ada 5 yrs.

1871 April 15 West Surrey Times: Jane Smith, Caroline Taylor and Emma Daws were charged with wilfully and maliciously **damaging some grass and underwood** the property of the River Wey Company at Chertsey on the 9 inst., Inspector Perfect deposed that on Sunday 9th inst., in the afternoon at the Riverbank with two constables he saw Emma Daws and Jane Smith sitting over a fire made of green wood and the banks of the canal. Caroline Taylor was farther up the bank with two men. The manager said in evidence that the pasture had been destroyed and a great deal of underwood had been stolen for the making of pegs. The land and towing path are private, and the prisoners had no authority to be there.

PC Veal in evidence was on the bank with prisoners Daws and Smith sitting in front of the fire in company of two men. The women are common prostitutes and a regular nuisance in the neighbourhood. Taylor was discharged and Smith and Daws one month imprisonment with hard labour.

1871 April 29: Windsor and Eton Express: At the magistrate's clerk's office on Wednesday Walter Mears was charged with **stealing** at Weybridge on the 24 February last one cotton handkerchief containing some victuals of the value of 2s 6d. A workman left his food in a basket against a tree from where it was taken. The prisoner was seen by another workman to take the handkerchief and food and ran after him but did not catch him. William Perfect said the prisoner was brought to him by a Guildford constable. Committed for trial at quarter sessions.

The same prisoner was then charged with **breaking into a tool house** in Weybridge and stealing tools to the value of £2 10s the property of the station master of the London South-Western Railway Company at Weybridge. The stolen tools were taken to a pawnbroker in Kingston. Inspector William Perfect, Surrey Constabulary, said the prisoner was brought to him but denied stealing the tools. On route with the inspector to Chertsey the prisoner admitted taking the tools and that he had been a fool, pawning them in his own name. Committed to the next Sessions for the County.

1872 July 15: Windsor and Eton Express: William Rennie was charged with being drunk at Weybridge on the 3rd inst. The defendant did not appear. Inspector Perfect deposed that the defendant is a waiter at Oatland's Park Hotel. He was seen at about 10pm unable to walk. The inspector served the summons on the defendant personally. Fined 5s, costs 17s 6d or seven days in prison.

1881 Census: Living Church Street, Weybridge, Surrey: age 53 years. With children Janet 25 years, Rockford 23 years, Elizabeth 19 years and Ada 15 years. William's occupation: Late Inspector of Police – Pension.

1891 Census: Living Church Street, Weybridge, Surrey with wife Elizabeth – William is aged 65 years and Elizabeth 67 years. Children still living with them are Charles 27 years and Ada 25 years.

1896: Death: William died when living in Chertsey, Surrey aged 70 years

1896 November 21 Surrey Advertiser: Funeral of Mr W. Perfect: On Friday last week the remains of the late Mr William Perfect were interred in the cemetery. The deceased who expired the previous Monday was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. He had been connected with the county police for many years but had been receiving a pension for a considerable period. The funeral was attended by Superintendent Hackman (Chertsey) Inspector Boon (Weybridge), Sergeant Mears, Addlestone and twelve constables four of whom acted as bearers. Ex Sergeant Chapman of Chertsey was also present as a representative of many of the police who had served either under or with the deceased. Mourners included Fred, George and Charles Perfect (sons) Colin Mitchell, Robert Harrison, and H Baker sons in law, H Perfect nephew.

Superintendent Edward Redford
Surrey Constabulary 1858
Retired Godstone 1891 died 1892 age 56

Robert Bartlett February 2021

1875 July 10: Epsom Petty Sessions: John Prescott was charged on remand with obtaining money under **false pretences** at **Leatherhead** on the 4 June at the Railway Arms. The prisoner came in and asked for change for half a crown, which he was given but did not part with his half a crown. Inspector Redford Surrey Constabulary arrested the prisoner in Leatherhead and he was committed for trial. [216]

1876 September 9: Epsom Petty Sessions: Isaac Marsh on remand having been apprehended on **suspicion of stealing a spud**. (**Note:** Not sure what it is but probably not a potato as the spud was sold for 2s[217]) PC 77 George Filed Surrey Constabulary learnt that the prisoner was selling a spud at the Claremont and went there but it had been sold. Eventually the prisoner was taken into custody and his story once checked was found to be false. Inspector Redford said that no one had reported losing a spud and so the case was dismissed.[218]

1876 October 21: Epsom Petty Sessions: Associated with the following case Charles Eaton (?) was summoned for **being drunk and disorderly** in Leatherhead by Inspector Redford. The defendant was amongst the crowd and was drunk and making use of bad language and inciting people to fight. Fine 9s with 11s costs.[219]

1876 October 21: Epsom Petty Sessions: Two men were charged with being **drunk and fighting** by Inspector Redford, Surrey Constabulary in North Street, **Leatherhead**. A crowd of about 40 people were gathered around the two drunken defendants who were fighting. Fine 9s and 11s costs [220]

1884 April 21: Central Criminal Court; Eli Dumbrell aged twenty-eight and Charles Fairman aged twenty-two for robbery on James Bishop, and **stealing from his person** a watch and chain, his property, and beating and striking and using other **personal violence** to him.

James Bishop. I am a police sergeant in the Surrey Constabulary, and the prosecutor in this case. On the night of 21st February, I was on duty on the high road at Chelsham at 10.30 when I met the two prisoners and a third man on the highway. They had two dogs with them, and one of the dogs had white about his neck. The men were coming in a direction from

[216] 1875 July 10 The Croydon Advertiser and East Surrey Reporter
[217] Among other definitions, a spud is a sharp, narrow spade used to dig up large-rooted plants. Around the mid-19th century—the first documented reference occurs in 1845 in New Zealand—this implement of destruction began lending its name to one of the things it was often used to dig up: potatoes. Eventually, the nickname caught on throughout the English-speaking world.
[218] 1876 September 9 The Croydon Advertiser and East Surrey Reporter
[219] 1876 October 21 The Croydon Advertiser and East Surrey Reporter
[220] 1876 October 21 The Croydon Advertiser and East Surrey Reporter

Ledger's Lodge; and as they were passing me Dumbrell said to me "Can you tell us where this road leads to?" I said "Yes, it leads to Farley, Gilston, and Croydon; if you don't want to go there, turn to the left when you get to the bottom of the town" I turned my light full on their faces thinking it was a curious question to ask me, and I have no doubt that I saw these two prisoners. The third man was close behind them and he came up and struck me on the back of my head and knocked me down. The two prisoners then commenced kicking me about my head and body, one hitting me with a stick, and I became insensible. When I came to myself, they were gone. I searched my pockets and found that my watch and chain were gone. I had laid there over half an hour. I had seen my watch safe about five minutes before I was attacked, I pulled it out and looked at it at 25 minutes past 10. When I turned my light on, I saw that Dumbrell had quite a black moustache and I noticed that Fairman was cross-eyed. I got up and went to a cottage, and a woman washed me and bathed my wounds, and I had to stop there till about 5 a.m. I gave a description of the men, in consequence of which the two prisoners were apprehended.

The witness was then c**ross-examined by Mr. Avery:** I saw the two prisoners eight days after the occurrence at my house, where I was in bed. They were brought to my house. No one else was brought. I did not pick them out from others. I was unable to get out of bed and these two prisoners simply were brought to my bed. Before I turned my lamp on, I saw Fairman's face, because he brushed close to me. There were no lights in the road, and I could not see their faces to swear to them without my lamp. I stood there about two minutes looking at them with my bull's-eye, staring them in the face. As soon as they asked me the question, I turned my bull's-eye on them directly. That was after they asked me the question. I told them the way, and immediately afterwards I was struck by a man on my eye. I mean to say that they stood there looking me in the face for two minutes; they seemed to be waiting for the other man to come up. I say that they walked by asking me the way to go. I also say that the man who I identify as Dumbrell had quite a black moustache and it was heavy. I am quite certain about the time; it was 10.30 within one minute. I am as certain about one prisoner as I am about the other if I am mistaken about one, I am just as likely to be mistaken about the other.

The witness was c**ross-examined by Mr. Lilley:** I had seen the prisoners before that night. The spot where I was attacked was, as far as I can say, about five miles from the Brighton Road at Croydon. I mentioned at Godstone about Fairman being cross-eyed. I have not seen my depositions and I do not think they were read over to me before I signed them. I know that they are read over as a matter of certain practice chiefly, but I have no recollection of it. I was suffering from illness at the time I was examined. I had only been out of bed two days. The name of the woman to whose cottage I went is Richardson. I told her how I had been treated. I did not in the course of my statement to her say that I did not know the men. I have not seen her here today. I remained at the cottage till about 5 o'clock in the morning. The men had dogs with them; a great many people have dogs in the country. I told the Magistrate about Fairman's eyes. My watch was a silver hunter, and it had a steel chain; it cost me over three pounds, but I have had it over twenty years. I have not identified it; I have not seen it since. I know that it is usual to advertise in the Police Gazette, but I have been laid up and unable to do anything. I gave information to the superintendent.

Re-examined*:* I gave information to one of the other constables, and he went and looked for my watch. I am quite sure I mentioned the fact of Fairman being cross-eyed before the Magistrate at Godstone.

George Stephens (Surrey Constabulary 192). I am stationed at Chelsham. On 21 February I was on duty near Ledger's Lodge, Chelsham, and just before I reached the lodge, I met three men with two dogs. It was about 10.25 or 10.30 p.m. One of the dogs appeared to be dark, and the other had white on the side of his neck as I passed on the left. The three men were walking in file one after the other, and as I passed, I said, "Good night," and the front one replied, and as he did so he turned his face towards me, and to the best of my belief it was Dumbrell. When they met me, they were going in the direction of Croydon and in the direction of the place where Sergeant Bishop was assaulted. They were about a quarter of a mile from the Bull, or a little more. I heard of this attack the next morning and went down to the cottage where the sergeant was staying and stayed there with him till I took him home with assistance. He said that he had lost his watch. I went and searched for it, but could not find it, but I found his hat. There was lots of blood about.

William Moss (Metropolitan Police Policeman W 34). On the morning of 22nd February, I received information of this attack on the 21st. The prosecutor gave me a description of three men, in consequence of which I went in search of someone and apprehended the prisoner Fairman at 9.20 p.m. on 22nd February. I took two constables with me, and went to the Purley Arms, where I saw Fairman, and told him I wanted him. He said, "What for, Moss?" I said, "Come along, and I will tell you," and when he came outside, I said, "There has been a highway robbery with violence at Warlingham, and I shall take you on suspicion of being concerned with two other men" He said, "I don't know where Warlingham is; I was at the Bull at Chelsham at 20 minutes to 10" I said, "Well, it was at Chelsham where it occurred. they are adjoining villages." I then took him in custody and went in search of Dumbrell and about an hour and a half afterwards we went to his house and knocked at the door for about a quarter of an hour. His wife answered and said that he was asleep. After knocking for about a quarter of an hour off and on, we burst the door open and found Dumbrell on the top of the landing by the bedroom door dressing. It was then about 12 o'clock at night as near as possible. He said, "I don't know what you want with me." I said, "You will be charged with Fairman with a highway robbery at Chelsham with violence" He was not wearing a moustache.

Henry Redford: I am superintendent of police for the Godstone division. I saw the two prisoners at Croydon in custody on Saturday, February 23, and conveyed them to Godstone. On arriving I read the charge, which was "Unlawfully and feloniously assaulting Police Sergeant James Bishop in the execution of his duty, thereby causing him grievous bodily harm; also stealing from his person a silver watch and a steel chain, value 2 pounds, on the highway at Chelsham, on the 21st of February 1884." They both said, "I know nothing about it" On Friday, the 29th, I spoke to Dumbrell at the cell door, and said "I see, Dumbrell, by the description you were wearing a moustache that night". He replied, "Yes, I had it cut off." When I received him in custody, he was wearing no moustache, his upper lip was clean shaved.

Cross-examined by Mr. Avery: It was on 29th February that I had that conversation; eight days afterwards; it was at the cell door. The door was shut, and I spoke through the trap door; my object in doing so was because the description did not answer. I thought it seemed strange that he should be wearing a moustache that night and the next day it should be off. It was no business of mine; I had no object. I mean to say that I did not do it for the purpose of getting something out of him. As to my discussing his identification with him I simply said, "You had a moustache that night." I knew that by the description, which I had in my pocket. The description I had did not agree with the man at that time. The description I had agreed with the man who was in the cell except the moustache. I did not think I could reconcile the two by a little judicious conversation with him; as I said before, I had no particular object.

Q. Then it was for the mere pleasure of having a little conversation with him? A. I cannot give any other reason. I wanted it cleared up; and I wanted him to clear it up. It is not my practice on the contrary, when I want a thing cleared up, to go to a prisoner and get him to clear it up. I had cautioned the prisoner eight days before. What I said to him was "I see by your description, Dumbrell, that night you were wearing a moustache." He said "Yes, I had it cut off," and I think he said to the other prisoner "I suppose I can't go to a barber without a permission." When I made the observation to him about his moustache he did not say "My moustache would only be about a month's growth"; but he did a day or two afterwards. That was not at the cell. I cannot recollect when it was. I cannot recollect whether it was at the cell, but if I speak rightly, I think it was on the road to Caterham. I cannot swear that he did not make that observation at the cell, but I do not think so. I will not swear now that he did not make it at the cell on the occasion when I first spoke to him. I do not mean to swear before the Jury that when I asked him to reconcile those two things he did not say, "Why my moustaches have only been about a month's growth." I say that his answer was "Yes, I had a small moustache, but I cut it off." I do not recollect anything about the month's growth. It was the prisoner Dumbrell himself who cross-examined me on that subject before the Magistrate, and I said in answer "I think you said, “My moustache would only be about a month's growth." I did not say a word about that observation being made to me till several days afterwards; I was not asked.

Mr. Eadie: I am a surgeon, of Caterham Valley. On 22nd of February I was called to see Sergeant Bishop between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning. I found him in a very weak state from loss of blood. His right eye was black and closed, and his left eye nearly closed, and twenty-four hours after both eyes were completely closed. His cheeks were very much bruised, and one cheek was cut; the blow of a boot might do that. In forty-eight hours, there were several bruises on his body, and he was ill for a week, but he has mended very much in the last two or three weeks. His life has been in danger.

Guilty: The police stated that both prisoners had been several times convicted of offences under the Game Laws and sentenced to 7 years Penal Servitude each.

It was reported on **Thursday 6 August 1908,** in the Cornishman newspaper that a Sergeant Bishop, of the Surrey County **Constabulary**, who was murderously assaulted and robbed by three poachers, has died at his home.

1884 July 19: Godstone Petty Sessions: George Sales a labourer was charged with **trespassing in search of game** on land in possession of William Foster at Chelsham where he was seen **shooting rabbits.** Superintendent Redford produced a long list of previous convictions on the last occasion September 1883 when he was sent to prison for 3 months with hard labour. Fined 40s and costs £1. The money was paid. [221]

1884 July 19: Godstone Petty Sessions: James Faulkner a gardener was summoned for **assaulting his wife** Jane (married 17 years) by beating her about the head and body on 3 July at **Caterham.** The husband constantly came home drunk and treated his wife in the most brutal manner on many occasions and found it necessary for her own protection to take these proceedings. This particular event involved an argument, striking her over the head and knocking her head against the wall until she bled profusely and so Mrs Faulkner went to the police. The defendant said he came home and found his wife intoxicated which caused the quarrel. Superintendent Redford that the **defendant had served twice in the Surrey Constabulary.** The defendant was fined £1 with 16s 6d costs for the assault and ordered him to be bound over in his own recognizances in the sum of £20 to keep the peace for three months.[222]

West Surrey Times 3 January 1885

Division	Rank	Name	Address
Headquarters	Chief Constable	Captain Hastings	Guildford
Headquarters	Deputy Chief Constable	Charles W Barker	Guildford
Headquarters	Inspector	Inspector WH Bryant	Office staff Woodbridge Road
Headquarters	Sergeant	Page	Office staff

Superintendents: Mr AH Bungard, Chertsey, Mr G Lambert, Dorking, Mr F Pike, Farnham, Mr E Redford Godstone

1887 December 24: Surrey Constabulary establishment

Chief Constable Captain HC Hastings
Deputy Chief Constable Superintendent Chas. W. Barker
Office Staff: Inspector WH Bryant and Sergeant Page, Headquarters, Woodbridge Road, Guildford
Superintendent Mr AH Bungyard, Chertsey
Superintendent Mr G Lambert, Dorking

[221] 1884 July 19: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[222] 1884 July 19: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser

Superintendent F Pike, Farnham
Superintendent E Redford, Godstone

1888 March 10: Superintendent's Report on licensing Godstone: Superintendent Redford reported 77 licensed houses including 51 public houses. No licence holder had been proceeded against during the year; 31 persons had been convicted for drunkenness being a decrease of 3 on the previous 12 months. [223]

1889 September 14 Sussex Agricultural Express: Death of an ex-police officer at Reigate: It is with much regret that we announce the death of ex-Inspector Gray of the Surrey Constabulary. He was 59 and had been stationed at Reigate for twelve or thirteen years. He was superannuated some months ago on a medical certificate for unfitness for further duty. His health gradually declined, and he became very feeble. The late Mr Gray was a zealous and efficient officer who was greatly respected. The funeral took place in Reigate cemetery.

In addition to family and friends, colleagues from the county constabulary followed: Superintendent Lambert Dorking, Superintendent Redford Godstone, Inspectors Wood Leatherhead, King Dorking. Hackman Reigate, Sgts Brice Caterham, Smith Horley PC Smith and Marshall Dorking, B Marshall Nutfield, Miles Merstham, Osborne Holmwood, Larby Chipstead, Hibberd Betchworth, Egerton Brockham, Witney Leigh and Molland Charlewood, Eight police officers acted as bearers and four lowered the body into the grave. Ex- Constable Tugwell of Dorking attended as did just one representative of Reigate Borough Police Sergeant Richards.[224]

1891 November 14: The retirement of Superintendent Redford Godstone: At the monthly pay day of the Godstone Division of the Surrey Constabulary Superintendent Redford was presented with an armchair and Mrs Redford with a silk umbrella by the officers and men of the division on the occasion of the former's retirement from the division. Inspector Brice in making the presentation on behalf of the men said, "Brother officers and constables this is the last time we shall all meet Mr Redford our superintendent who has been in the service 35 years, 25 out of that time I have known him, and I always found him to be kind to the men who served under him and all regret his leaving. I hope we shall find in Mr Bryant as good a man, which I believe we shall. I have now Mr Redford on behalf of the officers and men great pleasure in presenting you with this armchair as a mark of their esteem and respect, and we all trust that by kind providence you may live many years to have the pleasure of sitting in it and enjoying your pension." Addressing Mrs Redford Inspector Bryce said, "I have also the pleasure on behalf of the men to present you with this umbrella and I trust you live to use it not just on rainy days but also on many sunshiny days."

Mr Redford spoke in response very feelingly, "Mr Inspector Brice, sergeants and constables of the Godstone Division on behalf of Mrs Redford and myself I most heartily thank you for these

[223] 1888 March 10: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[224] 1889 September 14 Sussex Agricultural Express Does just one officer from Reigate Borough Police indicate a rift of some sort?

nice presents that you have presented us with. I hope God will spare us for many years to come to live amongst you, and that I shall have enjoyable rests in the old armchair. During the nearly 14 long years that I have been your superintendent we have always got on well together. You know as well as I do that a superintendent who is responsible for almost everything has a lot of things to make him off colour (testy) at times, but as I say we always got on well together. I thank you all for your cordial assistance at all times in helping me carry out the law and anyone who was present at the last bench day and listened to the kind remarks of the chairman could hear for themselves how satisfied all the magistrates were in which the duty has been carried out. You might be sure it was most gratifying to me. I ask you for your own sakes to do your duty fairly and you will have the respect of the magistrates as well as the respectable inhabitants in your several detachments. I also ask you to do your duty as well for your present superintendent as you have done for me and I am sure you will get on well together. I hope you all do well and get promotion. I must now say good-bye to the Surrey Constabulary police force." [225]

1892 January 23 Mr Ex-Superintendent Redford: It had been arranged on Monday evening for a **dinner to honour the retirement** of Superintendent Edward Redford from the Surrey Constabulary on what was his 56th birthday. Mr Redford had been unwell for some time and last Sunday he suffered a fit as he was coming downstairs. The idea of a dinner was therefore abandoned. At a small gathering at Ye Olde Whyte Harte Inne, Godstone the framed illuminated address was displayed: This testimonial together with a purse of 90 guineas the result of the contributions of many friends collected by a committee and gentlemen whose names are attached was on the 18 January 1892 at Ye Olde Whyte Harte Inne, Godstone presented on behalf of the subscribers by the Rev JS Hoare rector of the parish to Mr Edward Redford as a mark of esteem in remembrance of many years of faithful service as Superintendent in the Surrey Constabulary from which he retired on the 2 November 1891. (There follows a list of names and their contributions) Comments were made of the esteem in which the retired superintendent was held within the community. A further testimonial had been made a few months ago to Mr Superintendent Redford from the officers and men of the Godstone Division, Surrey Constabulary, amounting to £5 4s 6d the subscribers being Inspector Brice, Sergeants Smith, Walters and Southcott, Police Constables Annells, Arney, Bowyer, Barber, Cole Dixon, Evans, Farr, Goodchild, Matthews Miles, Moore, Marshall, Povey, Richardson, Shakespeare, Shuttleworth, Springhall, Smith, Stanniforth, Sumner, Stevens, Tribe, Wedge, Weston, Risbridger.[226]

1892 February 13: Death of Mr Redford: We regret to hear that Mr Edward Redford our respected ex-superintendent of the Godstone division Surrey Constabulary passed away on Wednesday. Mr Redford was a respected a man who ever wore police clothing, and the deepest sympathy is felt for her.[227]

[225] 1891 November 14: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[226] 1892 January 23: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[227] 1892 February 13: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser

1892 April 9: Standing Joint Committee Surrey Quarter Sessions: Among other matters this committee reported that the Chief Constable having reported the death of Mr Edward Redford late superintendent of the Godstone Division who for more than 34 years was a meritorious officer of the Surrey Constabulary and who was awarded a pension of £107 1s 4d per annum which only took effect from 1 November 1891, the committee had determined to grant to Mrs Redford a gratuity of £180 18s 8d. [228]

1894 February 3: Promotion: Superintendent Bryant of Godstone is leaving the village where he has been located since the resignation of Superintendent Redford. He is to be sent to the Siberia of Surrey, Farnham and leaves on Monday next to take the place of an officer who is seriously ill. Inspector Brice of Caterham is to succeed him, and I do not think I will be far wrong in assuming that his appointment will give general satisfaction. A fresh-looking and active officer, few would guess he had been in the force some 24 years, and it is by strict attention to his duties that he was made a sergeant under his chief, Mr Redford who entertained the best of feelings for Brice who has been associated with Caterham for many years.[229]

[228] 1892 April 9: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[229] Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser 03 February 1894 from Henry Pelham

Chief Constable Mowbray Lee Sant
Surrey Constabulary 1899
Retired 1930 died 1943

Dictionary of National Biography

Sant, Mowbray Lees (1863–1943), police officer, was born in London on 18 December 1863, the second but only surviving son (there were five daughters) of James Sant (1820–1916), portrait and genre painter, and his wife, Eliza, *née* Thomson (1833–1907). Educated at Charterhouse, he was commissioned in the 5th Battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers in 1885 and married in 1889 Annie Marguerite Alicia (1866–1953), third daughter of Chesborough Macdonald of Queensland, Australia, with whom he had twin daughters. He was promoted captain in 1892 and was adjutant of the 3rd Battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers until his retirement in 1898, when he joined the reserve, and gained some police experience through working in the office of the chief constable of Northumberland.

Captain M L Sant, chief constable from 1899-1930.

In September 1899 Sant became chief constable of Surrey, having been selected from fifty-one applicants. He was only the second head of the force of about 230 men, his predecessor Captain Henry Cadogan Hastings having held the position since the establishment of the county constabulary in 1851. At the time of Sant's appointment, the Surrey local authorities were receiving complaints about the ‘undue speed’ and recklessness (‘scorching’) with which motor cars were being driven through the towns and villages of a still predominantly rural county. Traversed by major routes out of London to the south coast, Surrey was particularly exposed to incursions of the capital's wealthy ‘automobilists,’ exploiting the capacities of their

expensive new machines. Sant's response to this novel policing problem earned him a reputation as “motoring's arch-persecutor.”

In October 1899 his consultations with chief constables and police superintendents in neighbouring counties and boroughs produced a practically unanimous response in favour of additional regulation. In June 1900 he issued an order to his superintendents to tackle the problem of reckless drivers, recommending that pairs of constables monitor sections of roads where speeding would be dangerous, and to stop offenders. He urged that motor vehicles should be made identifiable by a number attached to every car (a requirement that was made law in 1903), since the worst offenders often evaded prosecution by failing to stop or giving false names and addresses to his officers.

In 1901 Sant was quoted as saying that he would stop speeding motorists ‘at any cost’ (Daily Mail, 11 July 1901), and elsewhere stated the intention of his force to ‘check’ those motor drivers ‘who are making the highways of the county unsafe for the general body of the public’ (Surrey county council reports, 1902, 725). Between 1904 and 1905 prosecutions in Surrey for reckless or dangerous driving, or breaking speed limits, substantially exceeded those in any other county in the United Kingdom. In November 1905 he told the royal commission on motor cars that owners of cars should be made responsible for the transgressions of their chauffeurs, and that photographs should be attached to driving licences. He defended the existing 20 m.p.h. speed limit, even though he acknowledged that on certain stretches of road 50 m.p.h. might be safe. His own experiences of inconsiderate motorists in the Guildford area—whom he reckoned at a quarter of the drivers on a typical Sunday—were that they failed to slow down when passing or allow room for other road-users (he was reduced to shaking his fist at a driver who nearly forced him and a cycling companion into a ditch) and tooted persistently at anything that hindered their claim to monopolize the middle of the road.

The road dust thrown up by motor vehicles obliged cottagers to keep their front windows shut, and prevented children playing outside; he also feared class antagonism, having witnessed the resentment of a group of working men pedestrians at being enveloped in a ‘pea-soup fog’ by a passing motorist. Critics attacked his ‘crusade against motorists’ (Surrey Times, 8 July 1905), and national newspapers condemned his ‘motorphobia’, but the chief constable was generally supported by the Surrey press.

Sant gained convictions by use of speed controls (or ‘traps’, as they were stigmatized) along measured quarter-mile stretches of road, with a constable at one end signalling the passing of a car, while another at the other end recorded the time on a stopwatch. Since magistrates were reluctant to convict other than on evidence from long stretches of relatively open road, this dictated the position of the speed traps, which were then criticized by motoring organizations for penalizing drivers in places where speeding presented no immediate danger. Some alleged that the heavy fines raised were a form of taxation.

In correspondence with Stenson Cooke, secretary of the Automobile Association (AA), Sant justified the traps as instilling ‘into the minds of drivers of motor-cars the feeling that at any

moment they exceed the limit of speed allowed by law they may be detected and called upon to answer for it' (The Times, 5 March 1908). The practice of AA patrolmen warning their members about the location of speed controls led to a succession of roadside skirmishes between the Surrey police and the scouts. Sant regarded the AA tactics as a deliberate interference with the duties of the police. After some legal setbacks he gained his point in October 1909 when the appeal court upheld (Betts v. Stevens) the conviction for obstruction of an AA patrolman who had signalled to drivers of motor cars bearing the association's badge that they were approaching a police control at the top of Rodborough Hill, on the Portsmouth road near Godalming.

After 1910 Sant's conflict with the automobile subsided, partly because tarred roads reduced the problem of dust. He became concerned, instead, at the demands made by motor traffic on police resources. As early as 1909 he suggested the recruitment of a special staff to regulate and control cars, so that the police could concentrate on their prime duties of keeping the peace, and the prevention and detection of crime. Complaining in the 1920s that over a third of his officers might be on traffic duty at any one time, he advocated a force of road wardens under the Ministry of Transport and won over a conference of chief constables in 1928. He acknowledged that motoring offences brought the normally law-abiding public into conflict with the police and made them less likely to help the police in their crime detection work. This consideration may explain why his earlier battles with motorists were not mentioned in his retirement tributes or obituary; the constabulary's historian in the mid-twentieth century set them out in detail, but depicted Sant's outlook as 'Victorian'

Sant himself regarded the First World War, when large numbers of troops were billeted in Surrey and Canadians awaiting demobilization rioted at Witley in 1919, as the most challenging period of his service. Initially slow to tackle the low pay of his men, he caused resentment by his advice to them not to use the weekly rest day introduced in 1914 improperly.

After the war he encouraged sport within the force, establishing competitions for cricket and marksmanship. A stickler for smartness and drill, he nevertheless trusted his subordinates, bringing in Scotland Yard during a murder case only once, in 1906, to no effect, after which he relied on his own superintendents to investigate serious crimes. He was awarded the King's Police Medal in 1925 and retired in December 1930.

Required as chief constable to live within two miles of the constabulary headquarters at Guildford, Sant settled at Shalford, where he died at his home, the Red House, on 14 June 1943. He was buried in Shalford cemetery.

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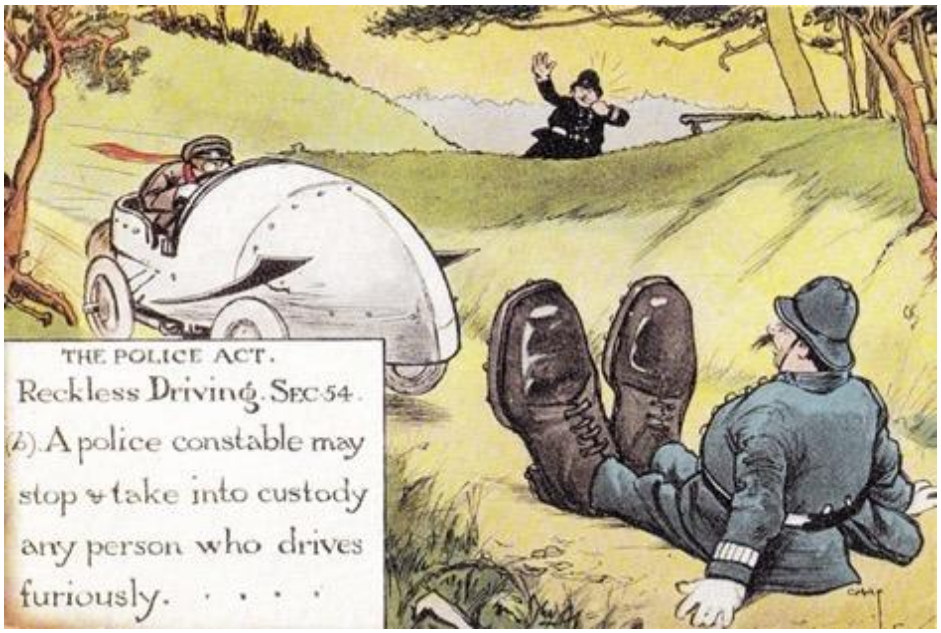
The Beginning of the Modern Age[230]

Robert Bartlett



The early part of the 20th century witnessed the development of the motor car and a running battle between the Chief Constable and motoring organisations about speeding drivers and cyclists along with the need for some form of index plate.[231]

1900 8 June: Captain Sant the Chief Constable (of Surrey) issued General Order 451, "Having given cyclists and motor car drivers due notice, I am now anxious to take such steps as may be practicable to put an end to the nuisance and danger caused by reckless riders and drivers and show them that the warnings were not idle ones. --- I leave it in your hands to take what action you may consider necessary, but I would suggest if possible you place two constables (two together one in uniform and out of sight and one in plain clothes) at intervals so that if any motors are driven too fast or cyclists ride at a dangerous pace one set of constables could signal to the other to stop the offender ---."[232] These men should only be placed on points on the road such as villages, hills etc., where rapid travelling would be dangerous, and where there are many inhabitants.[233]

[230] From RF Bartlett Surrey-Constabulary.com
[231] Picture from John Molyneaux
[232] Off Beat February 1978
[233] Durrant Page 33

1902 15 October: The Scotsman: The Regulation of Automobiles: At the Surrey Quarter Sessions Kingston-on-Thames yesterday the Earl of Onslow proposed the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this Court it is in the interests of the public that the police should in their efforts to secure the observance of the regulations as to light locomotives on the highways, devote their attentions to preventing danger to passengers and traffic from the fast driving of motor cars in villages and populous places and around sharp corners rather than securing any fixed maximum of speed regardless of traffic and other conditions." Lord Onslow in criticising the actions of the Surrey police said they often acted in an underhand way to obtain convictions against motorists. On a show of hands, the resolution was lost by a large majority.

1903 Motor Car Act introduced the mandatory Vehicle registration of all motor cars with the county council or county borough council in which the driver was to reside (RTA 1934 raised to 30). The act followed the Locomotives on Highways Act 1896 which had increased the speed limit for motorcars to 14 mph from previous 4 mph speed limit in rural area and 2 mph in towns. There were some who wished to see the speed limit removed altogether. The influential Automobile Club (soon to become the Royal Automobile Club or RAC) was split on the subject; the chair of the working group on the Bill was Lord Montagu (MP) who took a moderate line supporting speed limits, but was opposed on this by the chairman of the organisation Roger Wallace who were 'strongly against any speed limit' and described Montagu as a 'traitor'. The secretary of the club publicly proposed a 'compromise' of 25 mph without authorisation. Parliamentary debates were described as 'bitter'. [234]

1905 June: Edward Priestly Letter to the editor taken from **The Surrey Herald: "**Sir, Let me make an appeal to the inhabitants of Egham and Englefield Green with regard to their toleration of the most selfish and wicked tyranny that has ever been inflicted on the people of this country by the rich. I mean of course **"the motor curse."** Surely, the owners of motorcars have committed enough murders…. Everywhere I find indignation, but the people have become slaves of a formula "the motor car has come to stay." Twenty miles an hour is a monstrous pace to legalise on our roads, and the people should see to it, that no motorcar capable of going at a greater speed than ten miles per hour is allowed to run. To fix any legal limit without rendering a greater pace impossible is quite futile, for the motor car has revealed an amount of heartless scoundrelism in the country of which we had no previous notion." I am sir etc. George M Minchin

1905 At the beginning of the 20th century motorists were keen to test out their new and increasingly powerful motorcars. A new police chief had been appointed in Surrey, and the AA was formed by motoring enthusiasts to protect the interests of their fellow road users from what they saw as persecution of motorists. Chief Constable Captain H M Sant was overly enthusiastic in enforcing the first speed limit for roads that had been introduced in 1905 and set about establishing regular police speed traps along straight stretches of road to catch speeding motorists. The AA encamped a safe distance ahead of the traps to warn motorists in

[234] Wikipedia

Godalming, Wisley and Cobham, and much of Captain Sant's effort was duly thwarted. As the diary of the Bow-Wows Motorcycle Club reported in 1914 "Motorists proceeded quietly to Godalming where a halt was called to see everyone safely through the trap which was observed to be working with its usual weekend vigour."

1907 November 28 The Scotsman: Motorist fined for **attempting to bribe** a policeman: At Surrey Assizes yesterday William Nelson Barmborough of Prince's Hotel, Jermyn Street, London, an American, was fined £60 for having attempted to bribe Constable Miles, Surrey Constabulary after the constable had stopped the defendant's motor for excessive speed.

1908 June 29: The Times: Lord Russell was summoned at the Guildford County Petty Sessions for having driven a motor car at Thursley at a **greater speed than 20 mph.** Sergeant Stevens stated the defendant's speed was thirty-six miles per hour and he ran over a dog. The driver had previous speeding convictions and was fined £10.

1908 July 29: The Times: Summonsed for **perjury:** PC Thomas Edwards and PC James Butler of the **Surrey Constabulary** were charged with perjury following a case of speeding. The case was defended by the force as this was a part of a campaign by the influential and the motoring organisations against speed enforcement. Both charges were dismissed.

1910: Guildford Watch Committee was receiving complaints about **speeding motor vehicles.**[235]

[235] They Guarded Guildford by Richard Ford Surrey 1969 internal publication Surrey Constabulary

Superintendent Arthur Simmonds KPM
Surrey Constabulary
44 years from 18 November 1878 - October 1921
Appointment 951
Died 1926

King's Police Medal for services rendered during the war and for long and meritorious service including 19 years of his 44 years' service as a superintendent

Robert Bartlett February 2021 with additional material from Jean and Henry Pelham

Farnham Division

Superintendent Simmonds circa 1918 with KPM

Family History

From Jean Pelham February 2021 and John Molyneaux former Surrey Constabulary

Born 1860 Mickleham, Dorking died 1926 – Guildford aged 65

Parents: Father: Thomas Simmonds and Mother Elizabeth Simmonds

1861 Census: Living with Parents, brothers and sisters at Rock House, Farnham. Fathers' occupation: Milker.

1871 Census – Living at Mickleham Hall, Mickleham, Dorking, with parents Thomas and Elizabeth. Thomas is a gardener and Elizabeth Dairy worker. Also 2 sons and a daughter – Arthur and Alfred and Amy.

In the **1881 Census** Arthur Simmonds was recorded as a 22-year-old police constable living at Guildford Police Station in Woodbridge Road, Guildford. By the time of the 1901 Census, he was a police superintendent living with his wife, Julia Ann, and their children at the Police Station in Union Road, Farnham. At the time of taking both the 1901 [31 March] and 1911 [2 April] censuses, there was a prisoner in the cells that could well keep the family awake! [236]

On 3 June 1886, Arthur and Julia married at the church of St. John the Evangelist at Stoke-next-Guildford. He is shown as Police Constable Arthur Simmonds of the County Police Station age 27 living county police station; he married Julia Ann, the daughter of Alfred Warner, of 2 Auckland Villas, Merrow Road.[237]

They had four daughters and one son. Evelyn (Jo) was the youngest of the girls and was more of a tomboy than the others, being the best of friends with her young brother Tom. The registration of birth, date of Christening, and full names of their children are Ella May, March 1888 at Fetcham[238]; Julia Amy 1889; Mary, 16 August 1891[239]; Arthur Thomas, 1893 and Evelyn Emma 27 February 1895[240]. It may have been that Mr. Simmonds was stationed/living at Leatherhead when his first daughter was born although the force records do not indicate this.

1888: Ella May Simmonds born 1888: Farnham, died 1961: Surrey: Parents: Father Arthur Simmonds: Superintendent of Police, and Mother Julia Simmonds (nee Warner). **1891 Census** Living with parents and sisters at Woodbridge Road, County Police Station Stoke. Father's occupation Police Constable.

1891 Census – Living at County Police Station, Woodbridge Road, Stoke, Guildford. Occupation Police Constable. Living with wife Julia, and daughters Ella and Julia.

1893 Arthur Thomas Simmonds born 1893 Guildford died 1932 Aylesford, Kent

1898 Superintendent Simmonds had served in Guildford before transferring to Farnham on January 1st, 1898. On leaving Guildford he was presented with an engraved biscuit barrel and

[236] Family history material from John Molyneux retired officer of the Surrey Constabulary
[237] Surrey History Centre entry 123, on page 62, of the relevant Marriage Register
[238] Q1 1888, c 4
[239] Q3 1891, c
[240] Q1 1895, c 27 February 1895

a bureau/bookcase with an engraved plate on it. When the family moved to the Union Road, Police Station in Farnham there were six cells, five large and one small, and the children would lie in bed at night and listen to the drunks down below who shouted after being locked up.

1901 Census: Living Police Station, Union Road, Farnham. Occupation Police Superintendent, with wife Julia and 4 daughters and one son: Ella, Julia, Mary and Evelyn and Arthur T.

1911 Census: Living Police Station, Farnham (6 rooms not including 5 cells for prisoners). Occupation Superintendent of Police. Living with wife Julia and 3 daughters: Ella, Mary and Evelyn and 1 son Arthur. Aged 18 a clerk. Married 24 years – 5 children all still living.

1914 Arthur Simmonds junior joined the Army Territorial on the 2 September 1914. His Army number was 2920/650893. Address Farnham Police Station. His age 21 years and 6 months – height 5'8" Chest 34 and a half. Vision – normal and physical development Good. Discharged – Kings Regulation – Wounds dated 10 August 1917. He received Gunshot wounds to his face 25th May 1915 and then further wounds to his body 9th October 1916. He was discharged 27th December 1917 awarded Kings Certificate 19 March 1919. Arthur Thomas Simmonds married Catherine Elizabeth Chaney (1904-1977) July 1931 – Wokingham. He died 2 January 1932 at Preston Hall, Aylesford Kent aged 39 years. Probate was granted to Catherine Elizabeth Simmonds, Widow.

1916: Ella May Simmonds married John Onion Slaght on the 3rd June 1916 at the Parish Church, Farnham. John O Slight's occupation is given as a Soldier - Witness's: A Simmonds, Mary Simmonds (sister) Julia Simmonds (sister) and one other whose name is not clear – surname of Haslum? They had one son Arthur Charles Slaght, b) 1917 (circa). September 1926 Ella May Slaght and Arthur Charles Slaght boarded a ship called Ascania in Southampton bound for Quebec/ Montreal. Arthur was 9 years old. They were in Canada for about 3 months returning back to England in December 1926. **1939 Register** shows Ella May Slaght, aged 51 years – widow – incapacitated and Susan E Slaght aged 27 years. This may be her Daughter-in-law. Ella May Slaght died February 1961 in Surrey. **Probate**: Ella May Slaght of Newnham Guest House, West Street, Farnham, and Northern Ireland – Normandie, Firgrove Hill, N.I. Probate was granted to John Theodore Coggins (Solicitor and Evelyn Emma Simmonds (sister).

John Onion Slaght born 1888 Canada, 16 March 1918 killed in action in France aged 30**.** John was a Captain in the 38th Bn Eastern Ontario Regt, Canadian. He is remembered on several War memorials: **Bourne Parish** WW1 (WMR 51809) The Bourne, Surrey. **Farnham** (WMR 23581) Farnham, Surrey. He is buried in **Villers Station Cemetery, Villers-Au-Bois, France.** Son of Mr and Mrs Charles Slaght and husband of Ella May Slaght of Normandie, Firgrove Hill, N.I, and Farnham, Surrey, England.

He was awarded the Military Cross 1914-18 as featured in the group photograph at the end of this biography being held by his son Arthur.

Arthur Charles Slaght born March 1917 – Farnham, Surrey died 2002 – Carlisle, Cumberland, aged 82 years. **Parents**: Father, John Onion Slaght and Mother Ella May Slaght (nee Simmonds) Married: July 1939 to Susan E Scott, Poole, Dorset – one child.

1906 Seriously injured: Superintendent Simmonds was involved in a serious accident whilst investigating a murder in Camberley. (See below). He severely crushed a leg and developed a blood clot on his brain. His doctor ordered that leeches be brought down from London to suck the blood from the clot. Mr. Simmonds had to be kept quiet and so the magistrates ordered that at their expense, straw was strewn in Union Road to deaden the noise of the horse's hooves on the road and all doors and knockers at the police station were muffled so that he was not disturbed. He made a recovery and returned to work.

Superintendent Collis in the white hat, of Godalming Division in about 1906 with his groom PC Saunders. Superintendent Simmonds was to be involved in a nasty accident in a similar vehicle in 1906

1923: Superintendent Simmonds died March 8, 1926 age 65, at a house he had built in Firgrove Hill, Farnham where his daughter Jo lived until the 1980s.[241]

A search has been made in the Surrey Constabulary staff appointment books by the staff of the Surrey History centre at Woking. Unusually the appointment book is called Defaulters Books [242] and the entries for Arthur Simmonds give the following details of his police service. [243]

Defaulters Book Apr 1865 -Dec 1899 [244]

Arthur Simmonds: No of appointment 951

[241] From Rose Murray a retired officer of the Surrey Constabulary 2014 to Robert Bartlett
[242] Ref 9152/1/2/1/-
[243] Our ref: Surrey Heritage/JAP/1376/14 email to Robert Bartlett Surrey History Centre10 April 2014
[244] Surrey History Centre Ref 9152/1/2/1/3

Age 20 years in November 1878 Height 5 feet 8 inches Complexion: Fresh
Hair Brown Eyes Grey Marks None

BORN in the parish of Mickleham in the County of Surrey. Is unmarried

TRADE: Gardener

LAST RESIDENCE: 7 Howard Road, Dorking

BY WHOM LAST EMPLOYED, AND WHERE: Mr. Ivery, Nurseryman at Dorking

WHAT RELATIVES RESIDING IN SURREY, AND WHERE: Mother at Dorking

PREVIOUS PUBLIC SERVICE: None

DATE OF APPOINTMENT: November 18, 1878 NO. ON COLLAR 107

DATE SWORN IN, AND WHERE: November 23, 1878, at Guildford

BEFORE WHAT MAGISTRATES: Mr. A Chandler and Mr. G H Pinckard

WHERE FIRST STATIONED: Guildford

PROMOTIONS

Date	**From**	
Jan 1/80	Constable Third rate of pay	Constable. Second rate of pay
Jan 1/83	Second-class constable	First class constable
Dec 1/88	First-class constable	Sergeant
Jan 13/92	Sergeant	Inspector at £117.0.0 per annum
Nov 1/97	Inspector	Superintendent @ £160.12.0

REMOVALS

Date	**To**	**From**
Nov 1/97	Guildford	Farnham

Continued in 1866-1912 Bk 2 Defaulters book Nov 1866-Jul 1911[245]

1921 Oct 14 Police Act 1890 applied

CAUSE AND DATE OF REMOVAL FROM SERVICE: Superannuated 31 October 1921

[245] Ref 9152/1/2/1/3 Surrey History Centre, Woking

CONDUCT DURING SERVICE: Exemplary
DATE OF PARCHMENT CERTIFICATE: 1st Nov 1921
COMPLETED 42 YEARS, APPROVED SERVICE
AMOUNT OF PAY ON RETIREMENT £460
PENSION @ 2/3rds £306.13.4

Union Road Police Station is now known as The Old Court House, an important Victorian building dating from 1888. In 1963, a new police station was built in Longbridge on the site of Mills and Sons builder's yard also now demolished

In 1899 the force establishment was

Chief Constable	1
Superintendents	7
Inspectors	8
Sergeants	22
1st class Constables	
2nd class Constables	
3rd class Constables	193

Some Press Cuttings

1900 January 6: Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser: Jane Kemp 41, no occupation was indicted for having been **found drunk on the highway** and having within the last twelve months been at least three times summarily convicted of a like offence. Superintendent Simmonds said that the prisoner during the last two years had been convicted for drunkenness before the Farnham Bench no less than 22 time. Six convictions had been registered against her in the last year. The Jury found she was an habitual drunkard and she was sent to an inebriates' home for 18 months.[246]

1900 14 October Illustrated Police News 27 Oct 1900: **Assault on the superintendent in Farnham**: At Farnham three members of a gang of Aldershot lads were summoned for assaulting Superintendent Simmonds of the Surrey Constabulary. In private clothes in South Street at quarter to nine in the evening the superintendent saw the defendants and other making a disturbance and using obscene language. He told them who he was and cautioned them as to their behaviour. They moved off but came back and he took Adams into custody, but he threw the superintendent down and escaped. A member of the public caught the man and helped Superintendent Simmonds take him to the police station. The prisoner continued to be violent, and his friends returned starting to beat the police officer and the member of the public with their canes, Adams striking the police officer in the face. Because of their youth the lads were fined 30s each and costs or one month's hard labour. The member of the public who helped the

[246] 1900 January 6: Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser

police officer was awarded 30s for his expenses and damage to his trousers. Superintendent Simmonds informed the bench that every Sunday night gangs of lads came from Aldershot to Farnham to cause annoyance to the inhabitants.

1901 September 20: The Times: A charge of **furiously driving a motor car:** "An Austrian Nobleman, Count Soilern, residing at Frensham Place, Farnham, was summoned yesterday before the Farnham Bench for furiously driving his motor car on August 3rd and 4th between Farnham and Frensham. The case had been adjourned for a fortnight to allow of the attendance of two witnesses for the Count; but Mr Samuel Fleming, counsel for the defence, stated that one of the witnesses, the Comte du Pre, was in Paris, and the other, Mr Goldschmidt had been summoned that day to the War Office. In these circumstances he was instructed by Count Soilern to say that he would not defend the cases, because he was of the opinion that if he went into the box and gave evidence he would not be believed. The Chairman, Mr. Mangles, said 'I cannot allow a remark of that kind to be made in Court.' Mr. Fleming said he was further instructed by the Count to say that he did not regard himself to be the subject of prosecution but of persecution. Mr. Ernest Crundwell, who prosecuted for the Surrey county police, said such words were absolutely uncalled for. Constable Carter stated that on August 3 the Count's car travelled from Firgrove Bridge to Gravel Hill, between Farnham and Frensham, in 45 seconds. The distance was 700 yards. He believed the speed worked out at over 24 miles per hour. Superintendent estimated that the speed was about 30 miles per hour. The Count was fined £10 and costs in each case and, in the first case the solicitor's fee in connexion with the first hearing. Mr. Fleming intimated that a writ of certiorari would be applied for in the High Court

1902 December 27: Surrey Advertiser: Superintendent Simmonds prosecuted a number of men for a range of offences, driving a pony and cart without a light, stealing 4s worth of manure, committing a nuisance. Superintendent Simmonds commented that he received frequent complaints concerning this type of offence adding there was great need of a public convenience in the centre of the town.

1904 17 April: Wrecclesham, **Farnham:** A **man was beaten and died** his body being found the following morning in River Row. The head of the young male victim had severe wounds and the throat cut. PC Hayland was on the scene twenty minutes after the discovery of the body and immediately undertook a search. He found a cut hazel stick with blood and hair on it. Near the stick was the victim's hat. His pockets had been turned out, but the PC found a letter from a girlfriend in Alton. The victim, from Oakhanger, was sixteen-year-old George White an under-groom on a local estate. A suspect Frank Fry aged eighteen was soon identified and found to have blood stains on his clothes, the hazel stick was similar to those in the yard where Fry worked, and his knife had blood on it although it had been cleaned. He had been seen following the victim and his girlfriend on the night of the murder and it became known that there was jealousy over the girl. It was not blood on his clothing Fry said but paint but gave no account for blood being on his knife or for the scour marks indicating that the knife had recently been vigorously rubbed. On the day of the funeral as the procession reached the church at Oakhanger a group of constables stood to attention and saluted the remains of the young

man.[247] At the inquest the Coroner expressed his extreme frustration that onlookers had destroyed so much evidence at the scene, particularly footprints had been obliterated, which were at that time one of the best means of identification of a suspect. Fry appeared before the court in Farnham Town Hall and was found not guilty. No one else was ever charged with the murder.

Rear of the Union Road Police Station, Farnham about 1901

Murder at Camberley 1906

1906 June 11: One sunny afternoon in June two elderly maiden sisters Miss Mary Anne Hogg aged sixty-eight, and Miss Caroline Gwinnell Hog aged sixty-two, were found by a postman in their house Heathfield, Camberley, where they had lived alone for some years. They had been brutally attacked. Mary was dead and her sister so seriously injured that it was feared she would die. Police were called and PCs Holdaway and Brown arrived and were joined by Dr Rayner and they started a thorough search of the house. They were later joined by Dr Cadell, the local medical officer of health, who considered that the death had occurred about an hour before his arrival, i.e., about 4.10pm. Caroline survived and gave evidence at an inquest a month later. Both had been hit on the head with a hammer wrapped in a piece of merino, and their throats cut with a knife. Even Professor Pepper the Home Office pathologist was unable to give much assistance.

There was a careful search of the house and garden; checks made for missing people from asylums; interviews of scores of residents; investigation of the movement of known criminals who from previous convictions may have been involved. A large reward was offered but there

[247] "Foul Deeds and Suspicious Deaths in Guildford" Caroline Maxton Wharncliffe Books 2005 page 40

was no resolution of this case. On the 25 June at the inquest the Coroner said: "The public must bear in mind that however astute a detective might be, and however anxious the police might be to unravel the mystery, they could not do impossibilities. They might have seen the murderer, or even passed him over and over again, but it must be remembered that he did not show murder in his face, or bear a placard telling the nature of his crime, and it was only by piecing facts together that the police would be able eventually to lay their hands on the murderer." Captain Sant called in Scotland Yard for the first and last time. Scotland Yard deployed Chief Inspector Fox and Superintendent Simmonds from Surrey worked with him.

Camberley News 1981 reproduced in Off Beat, March 1980: Sometime between 4 pm and 4.30 pm on Monday June 11th Miss Caroline Hogg was seen running into the grounds of her home bleeding profusely from the throat and shouting: "I'm murdered, I'm murdered!" Later the body of her half-sister was discovered lying in a pool of blood in the hall of the house. Her throat had been cut with one long stroke extending from just below the left ear to the right; so severe was the cut that the head was half severed from the body. On the back of the head was a wound caused by a terrific blow while her temple bore marks of blows from a dull instrument. The body was still warm and in her hand was a broken bricklayer's hammer. Caroline had head wounds in addition to the cut on her throat.

An army of police gathered at Heathfield including two officers sent by the Superintendent at Aldershot who joined Sergeant Thomas Mears the officer in charge at Camberley. Later that evening Superintendent Simmonds arrived from Farnham and took charge, as the chief constable and deputy chief constable came to the scene. The Metropolitan Police were informed, and Detective Chief Inspector Fox was deployed the first time according to the local paper that New Scotland Yard had sent one of its most astute men within twenty-four hours of the discovery of a murder. Two schools of thought emerged. The first was a suspicion that the eccentric half-sisters had a quarrel and that Caroline had killed Mary Anne and then cut her own throat to make it look like an attack by a third party, inflicting similar injuries on herself. Medical evidence refuted this as a possibility, given that the blows to the head were definitely caused by a third party.

The murder may well then, have been committed by an itinerant in the area of which there were plenty. A neighbour saw a man running across the lower croquet lawn and there were indications that the fence had been climbed, however it was not unknown for local people to sue this route as a short cut. The neighbour added that when the man realised, he had been seen he turned up the collar of his coat.

Additional mysteries were the claw hammer that fell from the hand of the deceased as the body was moved. The handle was broken – she was grasping the portion with the head still attached wrapped in merino cloth; the remainder of the handle was about six feet away. The hammer seemed to have been brought to the house and the enquiry did not benefit from any form of fingerprint examination. The hammer but not the cloth was eventually identified as having been stolen from a builder on June 7th a few days before the murder. The mystery was not resolved as to how it came to be grasped by a murder victim. The second mystery was what happened

to the sharp instrument used to slash the throats of the murder victim and her sister. The hedges and ditches were searched without success. No knife was found in the kitchen that could have been used and a thorough examination of the house revealed no more clues that were of help although a bowl used to wash blood-stained hands was found. The survivor said that she was lying on her bed when she heard her sister scream. On going downstairs, she saw "a strange man" who immediately struck her with a poleaxe. Knocked unconscious on coming round she found she was bleeding greatly and at once rushed from the house. At the inquest Caroline added that the man looked like a bricklayer and had asked her for money. Caroline gave more information but the medical professor and pathologist from the Home Office when giving evidence and on questioning by the jury said he felt that much of what Caroline had said was unreliable. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder but added there was not sufficient evidence to say by whom. No one was ever charged with the murder.[248] [249]

1910 November 17 West Surrey Times: Funeral of MR CW Barker: (The press cutting is difficult to interpret) The funeral of the late Mr Charles Walter Barker who was for many years deputy chief constable of Surrey, took place at Worplesdon on Saturday afternoon. A number of mourners are listed including Superintendent Simmonds, Superintendent Marks Woking both of whom served under the deceased, Police Sergeant Baker (?) and PC Ayton of Knaphill

The room above the central arch of what was once the police station that became the magistrate's court is easily identified

[248] Durrant Surrey Constabulary 1851-1951 page 43
[249] Former Surrey Constabulary member Ken Clarke has researched and written about this murder

1911 Coronation Police Medal was awarded to: Surrey Constabulary Superintendent Arthur Simmonds

1913 December 27, Surrey Advertiser: Wyke and Normandy - What is a Footpath?[250]

At the Farnham Petty Sessions on Wednesday, Eric Gillies of Hillcroft, Wood Street - Joseph Clark of Stoughton, Foster Cowlishaw of Normandy, Henry Kings, Charles Garfood, Charles Willis, all of Guildford and several soldiers, one being a lieutenant stationed at Aldershot were summoned for cycling on the footpath between Youngman's nursery and the post office. P.C. Aysnall gave evidence. It transpired that the road was under repair at the time and Mr Gillies contended that there was absolutely nothing to define any footpath. P.C. Sawyer and Superintendent Simmonds bore out the constable's statement that there was a footpath, and the justices imposed a fine of 7/6d in each case. Mr Gillies appealed to the justices for a definition of a footpath, which they declined to give. Defendant was very persistent and eventually when requested by Superintendent Simmonds to leave the Court he remarked that it seemed extraordinary that a person could not get any information on such a point.

Surrey County Constabulary Kelly's Directory of Surrey for 1913

From John Molyneaux: February 20, 2013:

Headquarters, Woodbridge Road, Guildford

Chief Constable Captain Mowbray Lees SANT

Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable Howard J PAGE

Inspector and Chief Clerk Robert BARNARD

Inspector William RANDS

[250] http://normandyhistorians.co.uk/press4.html

Farnham Division

Superintendent Arthur SIMMONDS

Inspector William Robert LUCAS, 4 Sergeants and 31 PCs

Ash Sergeant Arthur SAWYERS

Camberley Sergeant William KENNARD and 5 PCs

Millbridge

1915 June 7: Superintendent Simmonds has received a **letter from his son** Private Tom Simmonds 21st County of London Regiment to the effect that about Whitsuntide he was wounded in the ear. We understand that he has now been discharged from hospital at Rouen having had a slight portion of his ear removed.[251]

1916 November 13: Mr Tom Simmonds son of Superintendent Simmonds who was wounded recently in four places is making favourable progress. At the Urban Council meeting on Tuesday Mr JW Wright the clerk, was asked to send Mr Simmonds an expression of sympathy and hope for a speedy recovery.[252]

1917 March 11: The Times: Superintendent Arthur Simmonds Surrey Police was awarded the **King's Police Medal** for services rendered during the war and for long and meritorious service.[253] Superintendent Simmonds has seen 38 years' service in the Surrey Constabulary of which 19 have been spent in his present position. The announcement of the award of the medal mentions he has done "particularly meritorious service in Aldershot district."[254]

1918 The following letter was received from the Home Office on February 28, 1918:

I am directed by the Home Secretary to say that Col Kell CB MI5 War Office has expressed to him his appreciation of the good work done by the members of your police force in connection with the numerous inquiries & reports as to aliens and suspected persons [?] persons which have been of the greatest assistance to him in carrying out the duties of his department, & in particular has brought to his notice the names of the following officers as having rendered very useful service

Supt Arthur Simmonds

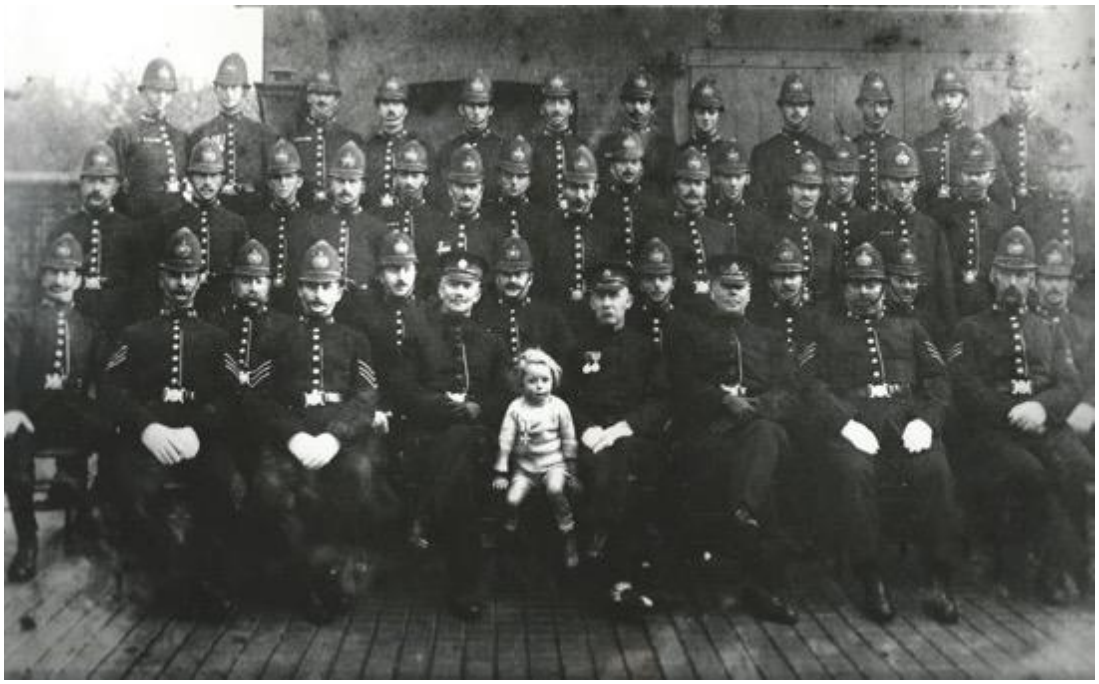
I am to request that you will convey to your officers the Home Secretary's satisfaction in receiving this account of their work & that you will cause a note to be made in the records of the officers who are named by Col Kell as deserving of special commendation

[251] 1915 June 7 Surrey Advertiser
[252] 1916 November 13: Surrey Advertiser
[253] Defaulters book Nov 1866-Jul 1911[253] Arthur Simmonds No of appointment 951
[254] 1917 February 17 Surrey Advertiser

(**Note from author:** Colonel Kell was the head of MI5. The police during both world wars had considerable contact with the Security Service and established departments to undertake security duties.)

Front of Union Road Police Station, Farnham about 1914

Football team, with Supt. Simmonds circa 1920

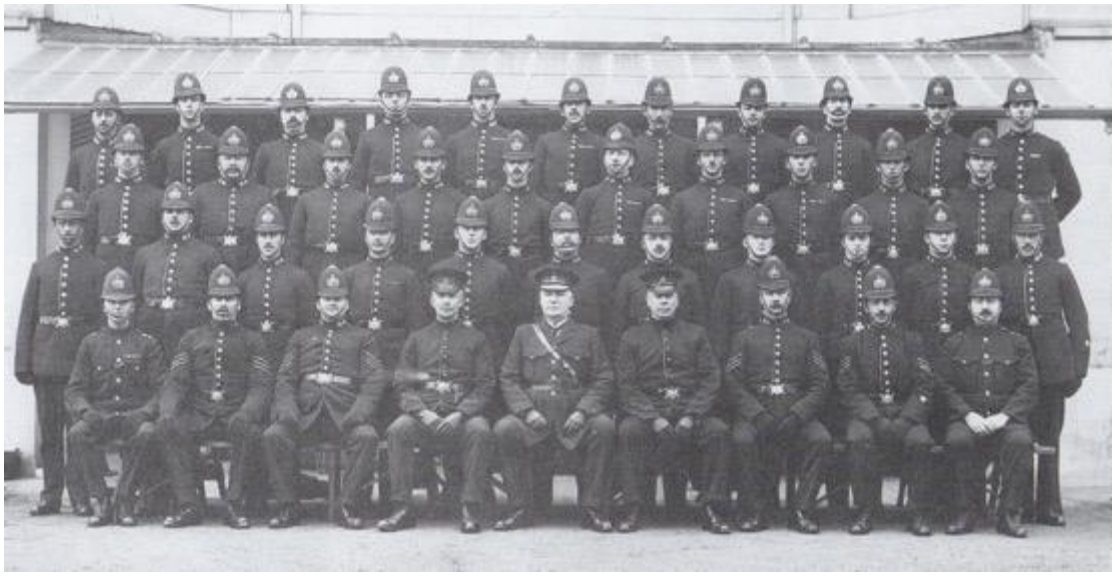


Taken at the rear of Union Road Police Station, Farnham in about 1920. The small boy in the centre is Arthur Slaght, the grandson of Superintendent Simmonds. The boy's father was killed in March 1918 and the child is wearing his father's Military Cross. Captain John Onion Slaght Canadian Forces was awarded the Military Cross for his actions when leading his company at Passchendale he was able to render service to a Colonel who was in difficulties.[255]

Eastern Ontario Regt. Capt. J. O. Slaght, M.C. (killed in action). 17 Mar. 1918.[256] [257] Died 16 March 1918 Age 31 years old Canadian Infantry 38th Bn **Buried or commemorated at** Villers-au-Bois is a village in the Department of the Pas-de-Calais, 11 kilometres north-west of Arras.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Slaght; husband of Ella May Slaght, of Normandie, Firgrove Hill, Farnham, Surrey, England[258]

[255] West Sussex Gazette 17 January 1918
[256] https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/30641/supplement/4796/data.pdf
[257] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1918_New_Year_Honours_(MC)
[258] https://www.cwgc.org/find-records/find-war-dead/casualty-details/60305/JOHN%20ONION%20SLAGHT/



1924 Farnham Superintendent Lucas who took over from Arthur Simmonds. Note the new style uniform of the superintendent with a Sam Browne belt – a military appendage!

1926 March 5: Mr Arthur Simmonds who was superintendent of police in the Farnham Division for 24 years and who retired in 1921 died on Monday of last week aged 66.[259]

[259] 1926 March 5 Surrey Mirror

Inspector/PC 62 Henry Stemp
Surrey Constabulary 1852
Dismissed 1864
B 1831 Cranley (Cranleigh) D 1922 Hambledon, Surrey

Parents: George Stemp and Elizabeth Stemp nee Hampshire; Baptism: 17 April 1831, St Nicolas, Cranleigh

1841 Census: Living in Cranley Common aged 10, with parents, George and Elizabeth, also sister Ann and brother William.

1851 Census: With parents George and Elizabeth, and sister Ann. Henry is 20 years old and occupation – Ag Lab

Married: May 1853 to Mary Hersey at Frensham, Surrey, occupation Policeman

1861 Census: Living Police Station, Leatherhead, Surrey. Aged 30 – with wife Mary, daughter Sarah 7 years, Henry 5 years and Gilbert 9 months. Occupation Inspector of Police, County Police.

Henry Stemp was doing well having moved through the constable classes to be appointed inspector. He was to fall foul of the demon drink being dismissed and moving to New Zealand. On 11th September 1852 Henry Stemp joined the Surrey Constabulary. He only just made the minimum height requirement of 5ft 7 inches. His collar number was 62 and he was first stationed in Merrow, now on the eastern edge of Guildford. The constabulary had only become operational on the 1st of January 1851, twenty-one months earlier. On its establishment it comprised a chief constable, five superintendents and seventy constables. During Henry's time in the constabulary, constables were required to work seven days a week and took only twelve days' leave a year.

In his first year Henry was transferred in October to Byfleet, and then the Egham, in November to Bisley and in March 1853 to Millbridge, a village close to Frensham where the young constable married Mary Hersey on the 21st of May 1853.

Henry was promoted from Constable Fourth Class to Third Class in February 1853, and in April, Constable Second Class.

GO 13 January 1853 PC Henry Stemp 4th to 3rd Class

May 1854, they redeployed to Guildford where Henry was promoted to Constable First Class in May 1855.

GO 118 13 April 1855 HQ Division Second to First Class

1855 August posted to West Horsley until Henry was promoted to the rank of inspector and transferred to Walton-on-Thames.

1857 April 25: Sussex Agriculture Express 25 April 1857: Arson: James Stevens arrested on Monday 13th on a charge of setting fire to a haystack near the Merrow Road was brought up for examination. The farmer discovered his rick on fire and on being given information he overtook the prisoner in East Clandon. He was offered a ride in the farmer's cart and during conversation admitted starting the fire. He produced matches which he said he had used. The prisoner and the matches were handed to the police. PC Stemp gave evidence of the prisoner being given into his custody with the box of matches. The prisoner admitted starting the fire. He said "I did it; it was hunger that caused me to do it; I am very hungry. PC Stemp said, "there was some bread and butter picked up by the haystack."

The prisoner, "I left it there; that is evidence at once I did it; I took it out to eat before the thought struck me to set fire to the rick; I laid it down at the rick and took up some straw that was damp and would not burn; I laid that over it. Just as I struck a match and lit a piece of paper, I looked up and see that man with the white frock, who was there running across the field, and two dogs following him. (Mr Quelch the farmer). He said that he intended to give himself up to the first policeman he saw. He would rather go to gaol than lie about under ricks and places as he had done. (PC Stemp was complimented by the bench on the excellent manner on which he gave his evidence.) The prisoner told the court he was guilty and was committed to the Assizes.

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 July 18: Sussex Agriculture Express: Juvenile depredation: parsons a lad of ten years was charged with stealing peas in West Horsley, seen by PC Henry Stemp. The loser asked that the prisoner should be dealt with lightly and was fined 17s 1d including expenses with two weeks to pay.

1857 August 15: West Surrey Times: James Ede was charged with **stealing a sovereign and a purse** at West Horsley. David Waller a stone sawyer said in evidence that on Sunday morning last he was at West Horsley with a lot of people having a beer at a private house. When he came out he laid down as he was tired and as he lay there the prisoner came up and pulled him about. An hour later he noticed he had lsot a soverign and his purse. The police were told. PC Stemp went after the prisoner and at Ripley discovered the prisoner had a drink and paid with

a sovereign. He was eventually traced and charged with the theft, denying any knowledge. The case was dismissed through lack of evidence.

1857 November 21: Sussex Agricultural Express: Currie v Ede: Action for trespass: A landed proprietor at West Horsley in a civil action for trespass. PC Stemp said he served a copy of the notice on Henry Ede warning him not to trespass on the property of the plaintiff. It was alleged that the defendant had been frequently convicted of poaching on the estate and the court were asked to award damages. His Honour could not take previous poaching into consideration but considered 2s 6d would be sufficient and ordered the defendant to pay that amount with costs at the rate of 4s a month, He was warned if he trespassed again, damages would be heavy.

GO140 May 5 1858 First Class Constable to be Inspector and appointed to Chertsey to be stationed at Walton on Thames vice Wenham transferred to HQ.

1858 July 24: West Surrey Times: C Mercer was charged with **wilfully damaging** a carriage the property of Mr Blackmore, coach builder, at Walton on Thames; also assaulting the complainant. The defendant had been in employ of Mr Blackmore but when discharged he refused to leave the premises. A struggle ensued, the carriage was kicked and police called with Inspector Henry Stemp of the County Constabulary arresting the prisoner. He was taken into custody and taken to the lock-up to which place he had been remanded by Major Terry without having been taken before him, which he did not consider correct. He broke out of the **lock-up the place being in a wretched condition** and he could not bear to remain in it. He went to London where he was recaptured. Convicted and fined £2 0s 6d penalty and £1 19s 6d costs or one month's imprisonment.

1859 February 26: West Surrey Times: Trespassing in search of game: James Warner a labourer was charged with trespassing in pursuit of game. The keeper said he had no right to be there as there was no footpath. Inspector Stemp said there was another charge for stealing a dung fork. The Bench convicted him and fined him £2 19s including costs. He was committed to prison for two months.

1859 March 1 the family were again on the move this time to Leatherhead where Henry spent five years as inspector. The Stemp family lived in the Police Station.

1859 November 29: Sussex Advertiser: Charge of Trespass: William Halfacre, labourer brought up on warrant for on the 4 November at Ashtead committed trespass in the daytime, in search of game. James Warwick gave evidence that he was a "looker out" in the service of Hon. Mrs Howard. He saw the defendant who he knew well with a gun in his hand. He saw the gun fired, went to the defendant, and was struck a violent blow on his face. He ran off but Warwick chased and caught him, and a fight ensued during which the prisoner pulled Warwick's neckerchief and almost choked him. Warwick let the prisoner go. Inspector Stemp said the prisoner was taken into custody on warrant the previous night. The magistrates did not think there was enough evidence the prisoner was there in search of game, with a gun, and the case was dismissed.

1860 June 9: Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser: Edward Reddick of the Five Bells, Great Bookham was summoned with having **kept the house open** other than for the reception of travellers on Sunday morning 27 May. Inspector Stemp visited the house at 11am and found the back door open and four men sitting in the back kitchen, smoking. A number of stories as to why the men were there were given which were untrue. No previous convictions so fined £1 including expenses which was immediately paid.

1861 February 2 Surrey Comet: Burglary: The prisoners Beauchamp and Smith were charged with two young girls who gave their names as Mary Cooper and Caroline King, with committing a burglary in the dwelling house of Charles Charles (sic) at Leatherhead and stealing the half of a side of bacon, two hams and two cheeks valued £3. The prosecutor found his window open in the morning and the food gone. A neighbour had an attempt on his house and the police were informed. Inspector Stemp whilst making enquires recovered property in a box belonging to Mary Cooper in which there was a back with the name Charles on it. Superintendent Page said he went to Richmond and apprehended the female prisoners and told them the charge. Cooper said, "We went to a barn and slept for some time and the two men who were with us went out for a time and returned with something in some bags and then we all came to Richmond." She did not know what was in the bags until they were at Richmond. Some of the bacon had been sold to the landlady where they were lodging. All committed for trial.

1861 April 6: Sussex Agricultural Express: Public Ball Leatherhead: A ball took place at this picturesque village in rh spacious Assembly Room with upward of 200 of the principal families of the neighbourhood. (Many listed) The band of the 216th Lancers gave great satisfaction with their brilliant performance. Considerable credit is due to Inspector Stemp for the admirable manner in which he arranged the carriages for the departure of the guests.

1861 April 27 Sussex Agricultural Express: Inquest: An inquest was held in the Bull Inn touching the death of Ann Lee aged 49, who lodged with a person named Wm Puttock. Mrs Puttock had given Ann Lee warning to leave following some impropriety which she saw between the deceased and a young man who also lodged in the house. Inspector Stemp was called to the house and had the lock on the deceased's door picked. He found her in her night clothes in bed quite dead. There was a bottle on the table marked "Laudanum Poison." This had been bought at the local chemist for four pennies on Sunday evening. The chemist had sold laudanum to the deceased for about two years using 15-20 drops to secure sleep. A post-mortem showed sufficient laudanum in her stomach to cause her death. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from the effects of laudanum, but there was no evidence to show whether it was taken medicinally or for the purpose of destroying life.

1861 December 24: South Eastern Gazette: Inspector Henry Stemp Dorking Division, Leatherhead.

Surrey County Constabulary.

Division.	Rank of Officer.	Name.	Address.	Force.
Head Quarters	Chief Const.	Captain Hastings	Guildford	
"	Superinten.	James W. Parr	Guildford	37 men
"	Inspector	George Newland	Guildford	
"	Inspector	James Crisp	Witley	
Reigate Div.	Superinten.	Charles H. Coward	Reigate	15 men
Dorking Div.	Superinten.	John Page	Dorking	15 men
"	Inspector	Henry Stemp	Leatherhead	
Chertsey Div.	Superinten.	James Murtell	Chertsey	23 men
"	Inspector	William Lambert	Bagshot	
"	Inspector	John Jones	Egham	
Godstone Div.	Superinten.	Alfred H. Bungard	Godstone	11 men
Farnham Div.	Superinten.	Charles Hollington	Farnham	12 men
			Total strength	113 "

N.B. The Superintendents are also Inspectors of Weights and Measures for their respective districts.

1862 March 1 West Surrey Times: **Drunk and incapable**: Joseph Stevens was charged with being drunk and incapable. George Cobden, PC 67 Surrey Constabulary, deposed that he was passing the Castle Inn, Little Bookham, when he saw the defendant being put out of the house. He was drunk. Sometime later he was found lying in the road unable to take care of himself and was taken into custody. There were six convictions for drunkenness in the past two years. Inspector Stem said the prisoner had appeared before the court at Epsom and Dorking with 20 convictions in ten years. Fined 5shillings and five shillings costs and a week to pay.

1862 April 5: West Surrey Times: Uttering counterfeit coin: Special Surrey Sessions at Newington on Friday 28 ult., Elizabeth Smithers of Newington was charged with uttering counterfeit coin in Leatherhead with guilty knowledge. Some beads were bought in a shop with a 5s piece with 4s 6d change. The shop owner soon discovered the coin was bad and threw it in the fire. It partially melted a ran under the grate, but they collected the pieces. That was 14 March and on the 18 the shop assistant again saw the prisoner. Other offences were committed in Epsom and again in Leatherhead where the prisoner was detained and identified, and Inspector Stemp was called and detained the prisoner. Guilty – six months hard labour.

1862 December 6: West Surrey Times: James Baldwin a travelling hawker was charged with committing a felonious assault on a young woman 16 years of age, Emma Forster of Stoke D'Abernon. Emma was walking through a field at Great Bookham when she met the prisoner who asked the way to Leatherhead which she told him. Baldwin began to follow the girl caught her, grabbed her around the waist and asked her to kiss him. He threw her to the ground and had an improper connection with her in spite of her screams and resistance. He endeavoured to stop her moth and so doing, scratched her face. Three men fortunately came up at that time and went to her assistance and she was taken to a local house as she was so giddy, she could not walk by herself. The men took the prisoner to Leatherhead and gave him in custody to Inspector Stemp. The prisoner was committed to the Assizes.

South Eastern Gazette 6 January 1863

Division	Rank	Name	Address	Force
Headquarters	Chief Constable	Captain Hastings	Guildford	
Dorking	Superintendent	Mr John Page	Dorking	15
Dorking	Inspector	**Mr Henry Stemp**	Leatherhead	
			Total strength	113

March 1864 the family moved to Witley where Henry's police career came to an abrupt end when he was demoted on the 1st of July 1864 to Constable Second Class for drunkenness. He resigned from the Constabulary on the 19th of July 1864.

1864 Goods Checker (Great Western Railway)

1871 Railway Clerk; Later Porter

1871 Census: Living Paddington, London, aged 40 with Mary, Sarah 17, Henry 15, Gilbert 10 and Ada 7. Occupation Railway Clerk

Emigration: 12 April 1874, to Bluff, New Zealand on "William Davie" as assisted immigrants, the cost of £72. 10s being met by the New Zealand Government

1876 Railway Worker. [260]

[260] Information about career of Henry STEMP from Peter Haynes compilation entitled "The Stemp family of New Zealand printed 2003

Superintendent Edwin West
Surrey Constabulary
Born 1861 Tonbridge, Kent died 1930 Oxted

January 2021 Robert Bartlett Additional research by Jean and Henry Pelham

Parents: Joseph and Avis West

Married: Edwin was married in October 1855, Holmwood Church, Surrey, to Emily Jane Moore born 1864. Edwin's occupation is shown as Police Constable

1871 Census: Living with parents in Tonbridge, Kent – at school

1881 Census: Age 20 - living in Battersea, as a Boarder – occupation shown as Railway Signalman.

1884 December 14: Desperate fight with a poacher Worplesdon: Guildford County bench a summons against an elderly (aged 48) but stalwart man named Thomas Carne of Worplesdon for unlawfully carrying a gun under the Night Poaching Prevention Act and also assaulting the police in the execution of their duty. Cross summonses were heard against two police constables Tytherleigh and West, young officers of the Surrey Constabulary who were charged with violently assaulting Carne at the same time. The officers on duty heard the report of a gun and in a few minutes came across Carne who had with him a double-barrelled gun who threatened the police **"if you come near me, I will blow your brains out"** whilst pointing the gun at PC West. The officer rushed at him and succeeded in wrestling the weapon from him. Carne violently kicked the officer disabling him for a time. PC Tytherleigh closed with Carne threw him to the ground and succeeded in handcuffing him. Being a powerful man, he succeeded in picking up the gun again and pointing it at PC West who was lying prostrate on the ground. Tytherleigh drew his staff, knocked the gun from his hand and again closed with him, joined by PC West they succeeded in arresting the prisoner. The prisoner had a bag with two dead but warm rabbits and a flask of powder. When on the way to the railway station at Ash West ran on ahead for the purpose of catching a luggage train by which to convey the prisoner to Guildford. Having got out of sight of the prisoner the prisoner refused to be taken and struck Tytherleigh on the head.

A desperate and bloody struggle ensued the prisoner using his hands, teeth and feet and the officer striking with his truncheon. They both fell to the ground three or four times and when the prisoner got uppermost, he threatened to murder the constable who succeeded in getting hold of the chain of the handcuffs and in the darkness striking several blows on the prisoner's head. After waiting in vain some time at the railways station West returned in search of the prisoner and his companion, the latter was found to be almost insensible, and the prisoner had escaped. Tytherleigh was taken to a house and West went in search of the prisoner whom he

saw about six o'clock in the morning still handcuffed with a long file in his hand. The encounter was renewed with the constable warding off blows from the file with his truncheon with which he eventually disabled and secured the prisoner. The prisoner was later taken to Guildford hospital suffering from a fractured arm, five or six scalp wounds, and other injuries which confined him there for two or three weeks. Tytherleigh was unable to work for nineteen days. The magistrate thought the case serious enough for Carne and the two constables to be committed for trial. [261]

1885 January 9: Surrey Sessions: Carne a carpenter was indicted for having **assaulted and beaten** William Tytherleigh and Edwin West, constables of the Surrey Constabulary. There was a cross indictment of the officers that they assaulted and beat Carne. Evidence as set out above was given by the officers and a doctor was called to give evidence of the injuries to Tytherleigh and Carne.[262]

1885 January 10: Saturday: **Carne pleaded not guilty** but after ten minutes adjournment the prisoner was found guilty of actual bodily harm. His defence sought an arrest of judgement because the officers did not have a warrant to make the arrest. The simple point being did the police have reasonable cause to suspect Carne of poaching. This was not allowed, and it was found that the police were perfectly justified in what they had done however the prosecutor insisted on the case against the police continuing and the officers were placed in the dock before the same jury, indicted for assaulting Carne who was brought from the cells to give evidence. Carne said he had rights to shoot on two farms near Ash Common. On the morning of November 1, he was going home about half past one when he saw two men and a dog coming along the road. The dog ran into a field and he stopped to have a look at what the dog was after. He was leaning against the bank with the gun standing by his side when the two prisoners came and made a rush at him. West caught him by the throat with his right hand and threw away the gun with his left. While West held him down Tytherleigh handcuffed him. He told them they had no right to handcuff him as they knew his address upon which West struck him four times with his staff and knocked him down. They then brought him along the road to Ash Station and on the way, West struck him again with his staff on the back of his head.

As they approached the station West went ahead to keep the train for Guildford and the witness said he would go no further and was going home. Upon this Tytherleigh began cutting him about with his staff and the witness defended himself the best he could with his handcuffed hands. In the struggle he got the constable down and held him there until he promised to let him go. The rest of the evidence flatly contradicted that of the police. He admitted two previous convictions for poaching. The case was left to the jury without comment from the bench and they immediately found the constables not guilty and expressed their entire approval of the conduct of the constables. The verdict was received with some applause in the court. On being discharged the constables were told by the judge that the court entirely endorsed the opinion of

[261] Reynolds's Newspaper (London, England), Sunday, December 14, 1884
[262] 1885 January 9: Morning Post

the jury and rightly **commended the constables for the way they had acted**. Taking into account the injuries carne received he was sent to prison for twelve months. [263]

1887 May 23: Edward Clancy (23) **robbery with violence** on Harry Loveland and stealing 2*s* 6*d* from him.

Harry Loveland: I live with my parents at Bisley, Surrey. On Saturday night, 7th May, about 10.30, I was walking towards home with Mrs Gibbons on the road from Knapp Hill to Bisley and coming past the Hen and Chickens I saw two soldiers, one of whom was the prisoner, about six yards from the door. They followed us along the road, and I took Mrs Gibbons into the house of Mrs Chandler, a friend of mine, in consequence of something I thought. The soldiers followed me up as far as the door, and when Mrs Gibbons entered the prisoner pulled me into the highway, caught hold of me by the throat, and said "Give me something to go away from you". Before I could answer him, he hit me on the forehead with his fist and knocked me down. Then while I was on the ground, he knocked me about the head with his fist. I had half-a-crown in my left-hand waistcoat pocket. I am sure it was there when the prisoner caught hold of me. It was gone when he went away. I missed it when I got up. I called out for help. Mrs Gibbons had shut the door on me, leaving me outside with the prisoner. I had this necktie on; it was torn when he caught me by the throat. After I called for help the prisoner ran away towards the Hen and Chickens. I did not see the other man after we came by the Hen and Chickens. Next morning, I went to the camp at Pirbright and gave information to a sergeant. Soldiers were brought out and Gosden identified the prisoner first and I did so afterwards as the man who had assaulted me. The sergeant said they were the two men that were out after 10. The two men said nothing to that. The assault took place about half-past 10. It occurred at about two and a half miles I should think from the camp. I am sure the prisoner is the man who assaulted me.

Henry Gosden: I live at Bisley and am a labourer. On Saturday, May 7th, about half-past 10, I was going home along the high road from the Hen and Chickens when I heard Loveland cry for assistance; it was about half-past 10. I ran down the road in the direction of the cries about 100 yards, and met the prisoner, who took hold of me, coming from the direction of Mrs Chandler's house. Next morning, I went to Pirbright camp, where two men were brought out. The sergeant asked me if I could pick out the man that struck me with his belt, and I picked out the prisoner. I was with Loveland at the time. I identified him before Loveland did. We were introduced into the room in which the men were brought after we got there. The sergeant said they brought those two men in particularly because they had been out after 10 the night before. The prisoner said nothing to that. I am sure he is the man I saw outside the Hen and Chickens.

Cross-examined: I saw you in the Hen and Chickens and drank with you about eight o'clock. I was there about two hours, and as sober as I am now. You were in the public house when I came out. I did not speak to you at all. I heard these cries about half an hour after I came out of the public house. I stopped talking outside to some friends. Another soldier was there. He went home when we came out at 10 o'clock; that was the soldier who was produced at camp

[263] January 11 1885 Reynolds News

next morning. He was drinking in the Hen and Chickens. You did not come out of the public house before 10.

Edward West: (sic) (Surrey Constabulary 89). I am stationed at Knapp Hill. On Monday, 9th May, I went to the camp at Pirbright, where I received the prisoner in custody. He was then in military custody. I charged him and cautioned him. He said, "I know nothing about it" I said "Be very careful what you say" I told him I should take it down and it might be used in evidence against him. I charged him with robbing Henry Loveland of half-a-crown and using violence. He said, "I know nothing about it "I had 1s 9d handed over to me with the prisoner from the military authorities.

Sherrard Godman: I am a lieutenant in the Scots Guards, in which the prisoner is a private. The men have to come into camp at 10 o'clock at night. There is a record kept of men who come in later. I have not that here. I believe the prisoner, and another were the only ones who came in after 10, I don't know.

Guilty of assault with intent to rob; there was another indictment against the prisoner for assaulting Gosden with intent to rob: twelve months' hard labour

1890 September 15: Guildford Petty Sessions: Two privates in the Somerset Light Infantry stationed at Pirbright camp James Smith and Charles Rees were charged with damaging a fence at Knaphill and **assaulting Police Sergeant West** of the Surrey Constabulary. The officer went to take them in custody for damaging the fence when they resisted him. Smith caught hold of him by the throat to prevent him calling for help whilst Rees kicked him and struck him. The chairman Colonel Weston said the men were drunk and a disgrace to their country sentencing Smith to three months hard labour and Rees two months.[264]

1890 October 16: Thursday: The alleged murder of a soldier at Bisley: James Collyer was charged at Chertsey Police Court yesterday morning with causing the death of a private soldier Thomas Talbot alias Townsend by shooting him on September 1. Collyer was remanded on bail for a week still suffering from severe injuries.

Bristol Mercury October 23, 1890: At Chertsey Police Court yesterday James Collyer a gardener at the Brookwood Asylum surrendered to bail on a charge of **killing Thomas Talbot** alias Townsend a private in the Scots Guards in an affray at Bisley on the 31 August. A charge of manslaughter was preferred. Police Sergeant West said he first saw prisoner on the evening in question as he came from behind a hedge saying he had been hiding from some soldiers who had attacked him. He had been out to meet his wife when they had attacked him. He went indoors and fetched a gun and in another scuffle with the soldiers the gun went off the charge entering Talbot's body. The sergeant said that Collyer was in a very distressed condition and that his face and clothes were covered with blood. At the spot where Talbot's body was found there were signs that a struggle had taken place. The magistrates granted a remand for a week.

[264] 1890 September 15: Morning Post

1890 Guildford Petty Sessions: Two privates in the Somerset Light Infantry stationed at Pirbright camp James Smith and Charles Rees were charged with damaging a fence at Knaphill and **assaulting Police Sergeant West** of the Surrey Constabulary. The officer went to take them in custody for damaging the fence when they resisted him. Smith caught hold of him by the throat to prevent him calling for help whilst Rees kicked him and struck him. The chairman Colonel Weston said the men were drunk and a disgrace to their country sentencing Smith to three months hard labour and Rees two months.

1891 Census: Living Knaphill, Woking, Surrey with Emily his wife and Florence his daughter. Occupation shown as a Police Sergeant.

1892 July 9: Guildford County Bench: Harry Brixton of **Woking** was summoned for **furious driving**. Police Sergeant West said that the defendant passed him at 12 or 14 mph. Shortly afterward he heard a crash and on running up he found the carriage overturned and the horse underneath. A fine of £1 [265]

1896 February 28: Walton on Thames: At the Kingston on Thames County Bench yesterday Sir Claude Champion De Crespigny and Charles Augustus Smith landlord of the White Lion Hotel, Cobham were summonsed for **furiously riding a bicycle** to the danger of the public at Walton on February 24. Inspector West of the Surrey County Constabulary was on duty in plain clothes at 1130am when he saw the defendants riding a tandem bicycle down Paynes-hill in the direction of Cobham. It was estimated they were riding at 20 miles an hour. This was considered by the bench to be a bad case and both defendants were fined £1 and 8s 6d. The barrister said there would be an appeal. **[266]**

1897 September 21: Lillian Chapman 22, described as a milliner of 24, Downs Road, Clapton was charged on remand before the Kingston County bench yesterday with **attempting to commit suicide in** the Thames at **Walton** on the 11th inst. Mr S Rosewell a boat proprietor of Walton said he found the young lady lying on the bank of the river near Walton Bridge in an insensible state. Her clothing was saturated with water and she had evidently been in the water but how she got in or how she got out no one could tell. Inspector West Surrey Constabulary said the young lady stubbornly refused to disclose who she was until they found a railway season ticket and a pawn ticket in her possession. The prisoner agreed to go into a Home and was remanded for arrangements to be made.[267]

1901 Census: Living Police Station, Egham, Surrey with Emily his wife and Florence his daughter. Age 39 – occupation shown as Police Inspector.

1907 March 23: Introducing himself to the Bench: Superintendent West on the magistrates taking their seats, addressing the Bench, said he took the liberty of introducing himself as the

[265] 1892 July 9: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[266] The Standard 28 February 1896
[267] 1897 September 21: The Standard

successor to Superintendent Brice. He hoped he would discharge his duties to the satisfaction of the magistrates. [268]

1911 Census: Living at the Police Station, East Hill, Oxted, Surrey. Occupation Police Superintendent.

Oxted believed about 1913 so Superintendent West in the centre

1910 August 5: The Blindley Heath murder: Victim turns up! At the resumed inquest at Blindly Heat on Tuesday last the identification was made by his stepmother an aged woman named Twort who expressed the opinion that the body was that of Pinch in consequence of a heart that was tattoos on the man's side. Yesterday much to the surprise of his relatives Pinch turned up at his residence. He was at once shown the newspapers and laughed heartily when he heard that he had been murdered. It seems that Pinch had been on the tramp in Kent and Sussex for two months and not having found employment returned to Tunbridge Wells. At Oxted police station yesterday Superintendent West stated that Mrs Twort was shown a photograph of the man who was murdered and also some articles of clothing, including a cap. The cap she emphatically stated she had washed for Pinch and she also spoke of a tattoo mark on her stepson's left side. According to the police Pinch does not possess a tattoo mark. [269]

1910 September 15: The Blindley Heath murder: Francis Henry Smith alias Frank Kemp 28, described as a Reservist was charged at a special sitting of the Oxted police court with the wilful murder of an unknown man in a barn at Blindly Heath on July 18. Superintendent West gave formal evidence of the verdict of "Wilful murder" given against the prisoner at the coroner's inquest. Asked if he had any reason why he should not be remanded in custody the prisoner said, "Well sir, I don't see why I should be remanded when I am innocent." At the request of the police the prisoner was remanded in custody for a week.[270]

1910 September 29: The **Horley Murder**: James Dwayne aged 24, labourer of Crawley who was arrested at Portsmouth on a charge of murdering Christopher Odam, a proprietor of

[268] Croydon Chronicle and East Surrey Advertiser *23 March 1907* from Henry Pelham
[269] The Times (London, England), Friday, Aug 05, 1910
[270] The Times (London, England), Thursday, Sep 15, 1910

roundabouts at Horley, who was found strangled in a field off the Balcombe Road on the morning of September 15 appeared for the second time yesterday at the Reigate Police court. At the previous hearing evidence was given that the prisoner was arrested at Portsmouth as the result of enquiries made by Inspector Bailey and Police Sergeant Boshier of the Surrey County Constabulary, and that a button found in the socket of a blood-stained knife at the side of the dead man corresponded with the set upon the waistcoat of the prisoner, one of whose buttons it was stated, was missing. When charged with the murder of Odam the accused denied all knowledge of the matter saying, "Good God! No such thing." Superintendent West said he was instructed by the Director of Public Prosecutions to ask for a remand until October 6. Superintendent West informed the court that the resumed inquest would take place tomorrow and t would probably be adjourned until October 6. The case was accordingly adjourned.[271]

PC Percy Best at Oxted about 1913

Constable Percy Best's granddaughter said that he often rode around the town on a horse, which was stabled at the police station in Oxted. Superintendent West owned the horse (More likely the Surrey Constabulary) and PC Best was the groom. A picture of the mounted PC, which hung in Oxted police station, is now in the archive at Mount Browne. At the outbreak of World War 1, PC Best joined up but was discharged after being wounded and did not return to the Force. [272]

Surrey County Constabulary: Kelly's Directory of Surrey for 1913

Godstone Division

Oxted Superintendent Edwin WEST and 3 PCs

[271] The Times Thursday, Sep 29, 1910
[272] Conversation between the granddaughter and John Molyneux May 2012

Caterham Inspector William MARSHALL and 5 PCs

Godstone Sergeant Francis William GAMLIN

Horley Sergeant Stephen STRINGER

Lingfield

Merstham

Funeral at Oxted

1918 September 13: Newspaper report: That Mr James Brice of Limpsfield, ex–superintendent of the Surrey Constabulary, who died suddenly on the 2 inst., as recorded in our last issue, was universally respected was demonstrated by the representatives gathering at the funeral which took place on Thursday when his remains were laid to rest in the Oxted churchyard. There was a large congregation of old friends, many of whom had been associated with the deceased during his superintendentship, and as they dispersed many pleasant and happy memories were recalled. The blinds of all private houses and business places on route from Mr Brice's residence to the church were drawn, and the cortege slowly wended its way through the village with bowed heads marked their respect in various ways.

The service, which was choral, was conducted by Rev GG Richards Rector of Limpsfield, assisted by the Rev WH Gibbons (rector of Oxted) Mr WT Lawrence being the organist. The hymns were "On the Resurrection Morning" and "Now the labourer's task is o"er." The mourners were Mr AJ Brice, Mr AW Brice, Mr RW Brice (sons), Miss RE Brice, Mrs W Brown (daughters) Mrs AJ Brice, Mrs AW Brice, Mrs RW Brice (daughters in law) Mr W Brown (son in law) Mr S Spencer brother-in-law, Miss Emily Brice niece, and Mr DAJ Martin (cousin)

The youngest daughter Mrs McDonnell of Inverness was unable to be present.

There was a detachment of the Surrey Constabulary consisting of Superintendents West and Coleman, Inspector Stringer, Sergeants Boshier, Gamlin and Butler, and a number of constables.

Tribute from the bench

At the sitting of the Godstone Petty Sessions on Monday at Oxted before the commencement of business the Chairman (Mr AS Daniel) addressing Superintendent E. West said since the last meeting they had heard with great regret of the sudden death of Mr Brice. On behalf of the bench, he desired to express his feelings of respect and to pay tribute to his long service with the police force – first as a constable, then as a sergeant and afterwards as a superintendent. He had the last office for fourteen years and in that position earned the respect of the whole neighbourhood. He addressed these observations to Superintendent West as representing the police, the bench having passed a resolution expressing their sympathy with Mrs Brice and the family.

Superintendent West thanked the Chairman for his kind remarks and said the sentiments to which he had given utterance also represented what the police felt. He himself had known the late Superintendent Brice for a number of years and greatly respected him.[273]

[273] Surrey Mirror 13 September 1918