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

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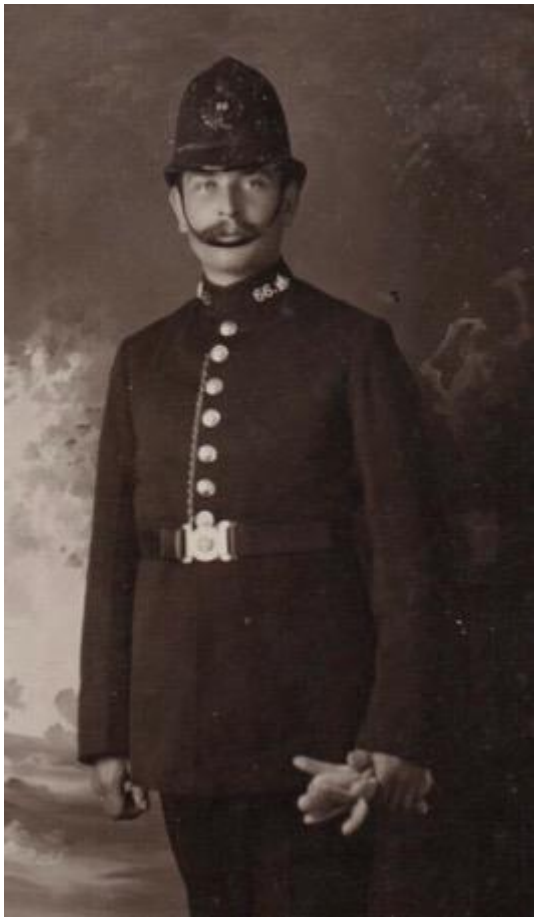
www.surrey-constabulary.com

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

Victorian and Edwardian Biographies
Surrey Constabulary
Volume Four



Believed PC 66 Fremantle one of two brothers killed First World War

The Hand That Holds the Pen Writes History

Contents

Police Sergeant James Bishop
Surrey Constabulary 1856-1884
b1833 Oxfordshire - d1900 Caterham
Badly beaten and had to retire

Family History

Parents: Robert Bishop (Father) and Elizabeth (Mother)

Married: 1859 to Celia Comford in Godstone

1841 Census: Living with parents, aged 7, brother and sisters, Elizabeth aged 3, John aged 2 and Hannah aged 1. Living in Oxford.

1851 Census:

1861 Census: Living Harriet Cottage, Cottage on Common, Chelsham, Godstone, Surrey, with James Comford – Head aged 45, Susan L Comford aged 52, W Comford – Nephew aged 26, James Bishop – Lodger occupation Police Constable, Celia Bishop – Lodger aged 32 wife, James R aged 1 son and Hannah aged O daughter.

1871 Census: Living Prospect Cottage, Capel, Dorking, Surrey with wife Celia, and children – Priscilla, Elizabeth, Francis, Alfred, Lucy E Comford – Sister-in-Law. Occupation Police Sergeant.

1881 Census: Living – Cottage, Caterham, Surrey, With Celia his wife and children. Occupation – Police Sergeant.

1891 Census: Living – Cross Road, Caterham, Surrey with wife Celia and daughter Minnie. Occupation Retired Police Sergeant.

1900: Death recorded James Bishop aged 66 in the December quarter of 1900 registered in the Godstone registration district

1901 Census: Celia is listed as a widow

Surrey History Centre Archive June 2014

A search has been made in the census and death records available on the family history website Ancestry and it appears likely that the sergeant who was attacked in Chelsham in 1884 was not the same man who was reported as dying in 1908.

In the 1881 census there is a James Bishop, police sergeant living in Caterham, born in Oxfordshire, aged 47, living with his wife, Celia, and six children. In the 1891 census he is listed as a retired police sergeant. I am assuming this was the Sergeant James Bishop who was so brutally attacked. In the next census for 1901 Celia is listed as a widow and a subsequent search of the General Register Office index of deaths found an entry for James Bishop aged 66 in the December quarter of 1900 registered in the Godstone registration district, which includes Caterham.

The defaulters (appointment) register does not give dates of death for the police listed; the last entry is when they left the force. The only James Bishop found is listed in the first volume we hold, for 1851-1866 (9152/1/2/1/1) and the place of birth and age tally with the information given in the census, as do the places he served. James joined the force in 1856 aged 23 and was promoted to Sergeant in 1865. His date of removal from the force was on 1 April 1885.

Press cuttings

1866 July 16 Surrey Advertiser: Cattle Plague: Matthew Napper, Holmwood, Dorking farmer, was summoned for de-pasturing a cow and calf in the Holmwood Common without a licence by one of the magistrates for that purpose but did not attend. PC (sic) Sergeant Bishop[1]proved the offence. Ordered to pay a penalty of £5 and 12s 6d.
Edward Tullett, Holmwood, victualler was charged with a like offence which was proved by PC Sergeant Bishop. The defendant tried to excuse himself by saying the cattle got out and were on the common by accident but the constable stated that he saw the defendant turn them out. Fined 2s and costs.

1866 August 11: Surrey Advertiser: This is not the same offence as reported above 16 July 1866. This report has PC Bishop (in the same report Sergeant Bishop) giving evidence that he saw the animals twenty yards from the turnpike road at Holmwood. He spoke to Matthew Napper who was abusive towards him. Superintendent Page said Napper admitted to him that they were his animals. Fined £5 and 12s 6d costs, again.

1866 December 29: Dorking Sessions: John Ansell of Coldharbour a labourer charged with **stealing ten turnips**. He was stopped by PC Bishop Surrey Constabulary and found to be in possession of the turnips. Cautioned because of previous good character and released by the court.[2]

1867 December 3: Reigate County Bench: George Charman of Betchworth a labourer was summoned for being on certain lands at Betchworth **with a gun in pursuit of game** on the 14 November. Police Sergeant 5 Bishop Surrey Constabulary stationed at Holmwood said he was at **Brockenhurst in the parish of Betchworth** about half past ten at night when he

[1] The rank of sergeant was new and this obviously confused the reporter
[2] 1866 December 29 Surrey Advertiser

heard the report of a gun. He waited and Charman and another man came out and when they saw him the two men ran off. The officer ran after Charman and stopped him and on searching him found a gun that had recently been discharged. Policeman Argant stationed at Leigh corroborated the evidence. As it was a first offence a mitigated penalty of 10s would be imposed and 15s costs or 7 days.[3]

1869 August 21 West Surrey Times: William Dowland, of Dorking, a labourer, was charged with being drunk and riotous behaviour at Capel on the 4 July last. PC Potter heard the defendant and four or five others at about half past twelve at night making a terrible noise, singing, swearing and blowing a whistle. He and Sergeant Bishop turned their light upon the men and Potter took hold of the defendant but having at the same time two of the others in custody, the defendant made his escape. Sergeant Bishop corroborated the evidence. The defendant said he could prove he was elsewhere but produced no evidence. The Bench were satisfied that the defendant was one of the party, the others of which had been sentenced to seven days in the House of Correction. The defendant had at the last bench been convicted of furious driving and leniently dealt with and on the following morning he was found with others in a drunken and riotous state, and evidently a desperate row would have occurred if the police had not been on the alert. £5 and 13s 6d costs or two months in default. He was removed as the penalty was not paid.

1870 August 13: Dorking County Bench: Edward Mayheir (?) of Coldharbour was summoned for ill-treating a horse but did not attend the court when Police Sergeant Bishop proved the case and a warrant was issued.[4]

1870 October 8 Surrey Advertiser: James Farebrother, Josh Farebrother, Solomon Farebrother and George Brooker of the Holmwood were charged by Police Sergeant Bishop with being drunk and riotous near the Norfolk Arms at the Holmwood on 21 September. They pleaded guilty and were fined 5s each and 18s 6d costs to be divided between them.

1870 October 8 Surrey Advertiser: William Jenner, Peter Ede and William Finch labourers were charged by Sergeant Bishop with being drunk and riotous in front of the Plough Inn at Blackbrook at one o'clock on Sunday morning the 25 ult. They were drunk and fighting amongst themselves. Fined 5s and costs.

1873 October 4 Surrey Advertiser: Charge of stealing a goose: Thomas Ede of Holmwood was charged on remand with stealing a live goose the property of John Turner of Capel a brewer. The prosecutor bought 22 geese and four of them strayed. Three were subsequently found and on the 20 September, he went to the Fox at Norwood Hill where he identified a goose as his. The landlord bought the goose at the Norfolk Arms, Holmwood for 4s 3d. Sergeant Bishop went after the prisoner who had gone to Kent hop picking. On

[3] 1867 December 3: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[4] 1870 August 13: The Surrey Advertiser and County Gazette

the appearance of the officer at the hop field the defendant ran away but was captured. He pleaded guilty and sentenced to a month's hard labour at Wandsworth.

1875 October 9 Surrey Advertiser: Too much beer again: Clement Gough for on 31 August drunk whilst driving a horse and cart at Newdigate. Case proved by Police Sergeant Bishop and PC BH Knight. Fined £1 and 13s 6d costs. A previous conviction was proved against the defendant.

1878 June 8: Surrey Advertiser: Dorking: Walter Goff a person of independent means possessing considerable property in this parish and residing at Sunnyside, Holmwood appeared at the Magistrates' Clerk's office charged with being drunk and disorderly and threatening bodily harm to Samuel Beagland and others. PC Fuller during the previous evening went with Police Sergeant Bishop to Wimbledon Cottage, Holmwood where he found the prisoner drunk and in an excited state. Mrs and Miss Goff the wife and sister of the defendant complained he had been knocking and kicking them about, and that he had taken his sister to the pump and pumped some water on her. The police were called and they saw that the outer door had been smashed with extreme violence and a large plate glass window was also broken. Mr Goff was arrested and went quietly for about 150 yards when he began to struggle whereupon he was handcuffed he continued to say to the officers they were "dead men." Eventually he was taken to Dorking police station. Police Sergeant Bishop corroborated the evidence. In evidence Mr Beagland said he heard Miss Goff screeching "murder" as she came to the door of his house entreating him to save her. The prisoner rushed after his sister but was thrusted back and closing the door. He returned and with some tremendous blows with an immense sledgehammer broke the door down and came in forcing Beagland and his sister to make a hurried exit and run for their lives into a neighbour's house. He thought that if the prisoner had caught his sister, he would have killed her. The prisoner had acted almost as bad earlier that week during a mad drunken fit. The prisoner declined to ask questions of the witnesses and said he would fix all the damage and that he did not have the slightest recollection of the damage.

He had been drinking cider and was not responsible for his actions. Miss Goff who was most respectably attired said she was not present to support the charge but to qualify some of the allegations against her brother who was much to be pitied having suffered great pain in his head and she asked on behalf of her aged father and herself that he be dealt with lightly. The Chairman reminded Miss Goff that he had only recently looked over some gross conduct of the prisoner in deference to the wishes of the family. Mr Beagland said protection from the prisoner's violence was essential. Miss Goff became excited and interrupted and was warned that she would be removed if she persisted. Sentenced to one month imprisonment with hard labour and at the expiration of that time to find two sureties for £10and further to be bound in his own recognisance of £20 to keep the peace for six months. The prisoner said he would never trouble the police or the magistrates again as he would take the pledge of total abstinence, adding that he bore no animosity against any person who had taken part in the case, he was then removed.

1880 October 30: Surrey Mirror: Marine Store dealing: At Godstone a store dealer was charged with having through his wife, purchased off William Barber a quantity of brass of less weight than 56ilbs. He pleaded guilty. Police Sergeant Bishop was a part of the investigation.

1881 Westcott: Frederick Broomer, a ragged little boy of 12 from Chapel Lane was accused of **stealing** 2½lb butter, 3lb currants, 1lb tea and a box of nightlights from Thomas Wood's van. Mrs Wilmott described how she was in her Summer House and saw him take things out of the van and give them to his sister, aged 5. PC Bishop made the arrest and after an altercation with Mrs Broomer, who struck him on the head with a copper stick, found the prisoner hiding in a bedroom between the mattress and the bed. Frederick was given 5 strokes with a birch rod, his mother was reprimanded and required to ensure that he attends school more regularly. [5]

1882 February 11 Surrey Mirror: A bad boy: Stephen Jones 15, and Rosina Jones 12, were charged with stealing 8ils of beef the property of George Ede at Caterham on the 2 February. The prisoners begged at Mr Ede's door and managed to get into the larder and take the beef whilst the girl watched outside. Police Sergeant Bishop apprehended the two and the girl admitted the boy stole the beef. The parents said the boy had been trouble since he was 9 years old. When he was eleven, he ran away and did not return for three years. He had been with the gipsies. He had now been home twelve months and gone away three times. Police Sergeant Bishop said the children were always begging in the neighbourhood but the father said it was never with his knowledge. He however admitted he ate a part of the beef. The girl was discharged and the boy sentenced to 14 days hard labour and five years confined to a reformatory.

1882 March 11 Surrey Mirror: Dog cases – keeping dogs without a licence. PC Pallen Oxted, Police Sergeant Bishop a case at Caterham, PC Summer, PC Stone and PC Barber.

1882 September 9: At Croydon bench a number of Metropolitan Police and Surrey Constabulary officers were presented with cash awards for their work in the **arrest of a gang** of burglars who committed their crimes at Whyteleafe. The money was a subscription from the residents of Caterham, Coulsdon and Whytleafe. After a trial at the Guildford assizes the gang were sentenced to 12 years penal servitude. There was a series of burglaries and officers of the Surrey Constabulary PC Richardson and Bishop were party to their detection and arrest.[6]

1882 December 23: Surrey Mirror: Licensing Business: An application was made for an extension of the license of the Railway Hotel, Caterham one evening last week. Superintendent Redford stated the house was badly conducted. The landlord had been heard shouting murder and, on the sergeant, enquiring what was the matter he asked the officer to feel his head, stating that the landlady had struck him there with a poker. Police Sergeant

[5] Terry Wooden Westcott Local History Society January 2012
[6] 1882 September 9 The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser

Bishop corroborated the statement. The landlord said he frequently had to seek shelter in the cellar from the violence of the landlady. The application was refused.

1884 February 25: Brutal attack on a Police Sergeant: The Croydon Police apprehended two notorious poachers named Charles Fairman and Eli Gambrell on a charge of murderously assaulting and robbing Police Sergeant Bishop of the Surrey Constabulary about seven miles from Croyden. The constable received two deep wounds in the back of his head, while his eyes were closed up and his cheek lay bare to the bone. He also recived a severe injury to his spine where he was kicked in his back. The unfortunate officer was on his way to visit one of his men when he saw three persons coming towards him. He turned on his bulls-eye towards them and had no sooner done so than one of them felled him to the groundwith a blow from a stick, and all three attacked him. [7]

1884 February 26: The Assault on a Police Sergeant at Godstone: Death of the Injured Man. Sergeant Bishop of the Surrey Constabulary who was murderously assaulted and robbed by three notorious poachers has died at his home at Caterham from the effects of the injuries received in the highway at Godstone. He was terribly knocked about and evidently left for dead. Two men named Gumbrell and Fairman are in custody and will now be charged with the murder, together with a third man when arrested.[8] The above proved to be wrong! (**1908 Sergeant Bishop:** A search has been made in the census and death records available on the family history website Ancestry and it appears likely that the sergeant who was attacked in Chelsham in 1884 was not the same man who was reported as dying in 1908. In the 1881 census there is a James Bishop, police sergeant living in Caterham, born in Oxfordshire, aged 47, living with his wife, Celia, and six children. In the 1891 census he is listed as a retired police sergeant. I am assuming this was the Sergeant James Bishop who was so brutally attacked. In the next census for 1901 Celia is listed as a widow and a subsequent search of the General Register Office index of deaths found an entry for James Bishop aged 66 in the December quarter of 1900 registered in the Godstone registration district, which includes Caterham. The staff appointment books do not give dates of death for the police listed; the last entry is when they left the force. The only James Bishop found is listed in the first volume we hold, for 1851-1866 (9152/1/2/1/1) and the place of birth and age tally with the information given in the census, as do the places he served. James joined the force in 1856 aged 23 and was promoted to Sergeant in 1865. His date of removal from the force was on 1 April 1885. [9])

1884 March 1 Surrey Mirror: Murderous outrage upon a Police Sergeant near Caterham: Last Thursday evening an assault so brutal was committed upon Police Sergeant Bishop of the Surrey County Constabulary at Chelsham-place a small village between Caterham and Godstone. Whilst doing his rounds in an unfrequented lane he saw three persons approaching him. He was suspicious and as they closed, he turned on his lantern. He was immediately struck with a heavy stick and fell to the ground. He endeavoured to rise

[7] 25 Feb 1884 Pall Mall Gazette
[8] 26 Feb 1884 Pall Mall Gazette
[9] Email Surrey History Centre 25 June 2014 to Robert Bartlett

and laid about him with a stick he was carrying. Before he got to his feet he was rushed and heavily kicked on the head and became insensible. He was then badly maltreated by the three men who then robbed the sergeant of his watch before making off towards Croydon. After some time, the sergeant partially recovered consciousness and despite the intense agony he was suffering he succeeded in crawling to a nearby cottage where a lady lived on her own. After getting over the shock of the sight of the sergeant she arranged help with the intention of getting him to his home in Caterham. His tunic and shirt were saturated with blood, which was flowing copiously from two large wounds to the back of his head and a deep cut on his cheek the bone of which was laid bare.

With some difficulty the bleeding was stopped but the injured man was in such a condition it was impossible to move him and he rested for some time stimulated with some brandy. He was eventually taken home where a medical man was soon in attendance who also found injuries to the spine and ribs where he had been violently kicked. His head was swollen to an enormous size and his eyes were totally closed. The injuries were serious and the doctor ordered the officer to be kept quiet. Enquires for the guilty parties were immediately made with suspicion falling on three notorious poachers one of whom was a resident at Croydon. He had previously threatened Surrey Police Bishop who had previously had him convicted of robbery. He is well known to the police. The two men named are Charles Farriman and Eli Gambrell both resident at Croydon who have previous convictions for various offences, poaching in particular. The men had been drinking at the Bull's Head, Chelsham. Superintendent Redford reported the case to Sanderstead police station a part of the Croydon district of the Metropolitan Police. Other evidence was obtained and warrants for arrest of the three men were obtained.

On Saturday morning before daybreak, Police Sergeant Moss 34W Metropolitan Police accompanied by Constables Bock and Whatling went to the Brighton Road where they arrested Farriman. They then went to Gambrell's house and demanded admission which was refused they burst open the door and after a short struggle took their prisoner. On being charged both men admitted being at Chelsham on the night in question but stated they left there at 9.30 which was an hour before the outrage was committed. They were taken to Croydon and searched but as to the watch, an old-fashioned silver hunter with double case and a piece of the dial chipped off and replaced could not be discovered and it is supposed that the third man had it. This man had decamped immediately after the assault. The prisoners were taken to Godstone police station on Saturday afternoon and on Monday appeared before the magistrate and remanded for a week.

The injuries to Sergeant Bishop became known to the public and a great deal of excitement was caused all along the road from Croydon to Redhill when on Tuesday morning it was currently reported that he had succumbed to his injuries. The public felt indignation against the cowardly perpetrators. The rumour was borne out when the London papers reported Bishop had died. This was not the case and it was found he was recovering but the spinal injury probably means he will be permanently lame. Bishop had been in the police for more than 30 years and if he is now compelled to retire from active duty, the force will lose a

valuable officer, for during his career he has always borne an excellent character and has =more than once rendered material assistance in bringing offenders to justice.

Quite recently he took part in the arrest of a gang of burglars at Whyteleaf and the serious nature of that duty is shown by the fact that several of the gang were sentenced to periods of 12-14 years penal servitude.

It is intended, if Bishop is well enough to take his evidence at his house before Monday in the presence of the prisoners, whom he will be called upon to identify as the men who assaulted him and it is possible thereafter that they will at once be sent for trial at the Assizes.

1884 March 1 Sheffield Weekly Telegraph: The report that Sergeant Bishop of the Surrey County Constabulary has **died** of his injuries caused by three men supposed to be poachers at Godstone is **now contradicted**. The officer is slightly better.[10] [11]

1884 March 4 London Daily News: Redhill: Eli Dumbrell and Charles Fairman were charged on remand with assaulting Police Sergeant Bishop of the Surrey County Constabulary with **intent to commit murder** on the night of 21st February and stealing his watch value £3. The prisoners pleaded not guilty.

Mr Superintendent Redford stated on the previous Friday he took the two prisoners before Bishop who identified them as two of the three men who had assaulted him.
A certificate from Dr Eady at Caterham stating Bishop was still in a very critical condition and totally unable to give his evidence was put in and Mr Superintendent Redford asked for a further remand of a week which was granted.

The third man Brooks had not been arrested. He was seen at Croydon on Saturday last and the police have been upon his track for some days.[12]

Surrey Mirror March 22, 1884: The proposal to raise a **pecuniary testimonial** to Sergeant Bishop of the Surrey County Constabulary is one that will commend itself not only to residents in the Caterham and Godstone districts but to the County at large. The officer has suffered severely in pursuit of a duty which he knew to be dangerous and which he might easily have shirked; and he must have necessarily suffered in pocket as well as in person.

The police are not naturally a popular body notwithstanding that when we are in trouble or difficulty, we invariably look to them, and to the law they represent for assistance. Nevertheless, the English people recognise an act of devotion and pluck wherever they might find it, and if there ever was such an act it is that for which it is proposed to reward

[10] Surrey Advertiser 1 March 1884
[11] Weekly Dispatch (London) 2 March 1884
[12] Surrey Mirror 8 March 1884

Sergeant Bishop. A letter from Mr Hall in another column will give the requisite information to those wishing to subscribe.

1884 March 29 Surrey Mirror: Sergeant Bishop: We have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt through Lt. Col. Mackinnon of a cheque for £7 14s 2d on account of the fund being raised for Police Sergeant Bishop of Caterham. The amount has been raised amongst the **Guards stationed at the Depot** in Caterham and reflects greatly on them in every way. (His pay would have been about 25 shillings a week so £7 14s would be well received)

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 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 5a.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 W34). 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.[13]

1900 November 9 Surrey Mirror: Funeral of ex Police Sergeant: On Thursday afternoon the funeral took place in St Mary's churchyard of Mr James Bishop who died on Sunday in his 67th year. He was for many years in the Surrey County Constabulary and held the rank of sergeant. Some time since, he was attacked and seriously injured by some men in the neighbourhood of Chelsham and, being unfit for further duty, retired on pension. A detachment of the county constabulary under Police Sergeant Southcott attended and there was a wreath from the officers and men of the Godstone division

1908 Thursday 6 August: The Cornishman newspaper: reported that a Sergeant Bishop, of the Surrey County Constabulary, who was murderously assaulted and robbed by three poachers, has died at his home. (This is so obviously wrong!)

[13] Illustrated Police News May 3, 1884

PC Percy Howard Best
Surrey Constabulary
Corporal
2nd Manchester Regiment

On the 4 August 1914 at the outbreak of the war PC Percy Best joined up but was discharged after being wounded and did not return to the Surrey Constabulary. PC Best was the groom to Superintendent West at Oxted before being transferred to Tongham when he married in about 1914. A picture of the mounted PC, which hung in Oxted police station, is now in the archive at Mount Browne.[14]

PC Percy Best at Oxted about 1913

Percy Best joined the 2nd Manchester Regiment from the reserve. He had joined the army on the 14 July 1903. When he was recalled to the Colours, he was living at Rose Cottage, New Road, Tongham with his wife Marry Ellen Fuller whom he married on 26 October 1912 at Oxted parish church.

PC Best entered the theatre of war on 28 January 1915. On 20 March 1915 'bullet in back' entered no 8 Casualty Clearing Hospital Ballieul; no major battle was taking place but continuous sniping and harassment by the enemy. He was awarded the Silver War Badge issued 1 March 1917 no 28059, given to wounded men unable to remain in the armed forces. Entitled to 1915 Star, Victory Medal and British War Medal.[15]

[14] Conversation between the granddaughter and John Molyneux May 2012 www.surrey-constabulary.com
[15] From Barry Friend by email 20 August 2019

From a local paper probably the Surrey Mirror about 1911 or 1912

Police removals

PC Percy Best who has been stationed at Oxted for some three years has left this week on transference to Tongham in the Farnham Division. Whilst at Oxted he discharged the duties of groom to Superintendent E. West at the Central Station. Mr Best is shortly to be married and his many friends at Oxted where he has won their respect by his attention to his duties, will wish him every happiness in his future career. His place at Oxted is to be taken by PC Harry Robinson from Tongham.

About 1915 – Surrey Constable wounded:

News has been received that Corporal P Best of the 2nd Manchester Regiment has been severely wounded in action in the recent fighting and is now in hospital in France. It is hoped to be able to remove him to England as soon as possible. Best is a constable in the Surrey County Constabulary and was at the Oxted station for a considerable time. He was called as a reservist.

A Wounded Constable

PC Best of the Surrey Constabulary has been invalided out of the army. He was in the Manchester Regiment and was a reservist when war broke out. He was attached to the Oxted Police Division when he was called up and has been married only a short time. He was sent to the front with his regiment and was wounded in action in Marchand has now been discharged. Considering the serious nature of his wound he was looking pretty well when he visited Oxted on Monday to renew the acquaintance of his comrades, and they hope he may eventually be restored to health.

However he did not have good health again. He was a founder member of the Comrades of the Great War at Oxted. This later became the British Legion and later The Royal British Legion.

He died in September 1951

Oxted about 1913

The officer in the centre of the picture is Superintendent H. West and the P.C. standing at the extreme left, is Percy Howard Best, the Superintendent's groom (or more correctly, his horse's groom).

Police Constable Thomas Bond

Surrey Constabulary 1881 – 1909

Died age 51 Funeral Ash 1909

Thomas Bond had been a policeman in Surrey Constabulary for 28 years when he retired at the end of 1909. He had been stationed at Hersham, Esher, Weybridge, Leatherhead and Godalming.[16]

He died on 29 May 1911 aged 51 years, at his home St Elmo in Ash Vale. His funeral was on 1 June, and with a service led by the Reverend AO Walsh. The first picture shows the funeral procession travelling along the Ash Hill Road towards the Dover Arm

The second picture shows the hearse passing the Dover Arms, escorted by the uniformed policemen who acted as bearers. In the third picture, the hearse is passing across the level crossing at Ash Station. In the fourth picture, the coffin is being carried up the path through the churchyard to St Peter's Church.

Thomas Bond's grave is in Ash Cemetery in section D (D705).

[16] http://homepage.ntlworld.com/sally.jenkinson/ashmuseum/bondthos.htm

Thomas Bond's youngest son, Charles William Bond, Private 20241 5th Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, died in Iraq 20 April 1916, and is remembered on the Ash War Memorial.

Press Cuttings

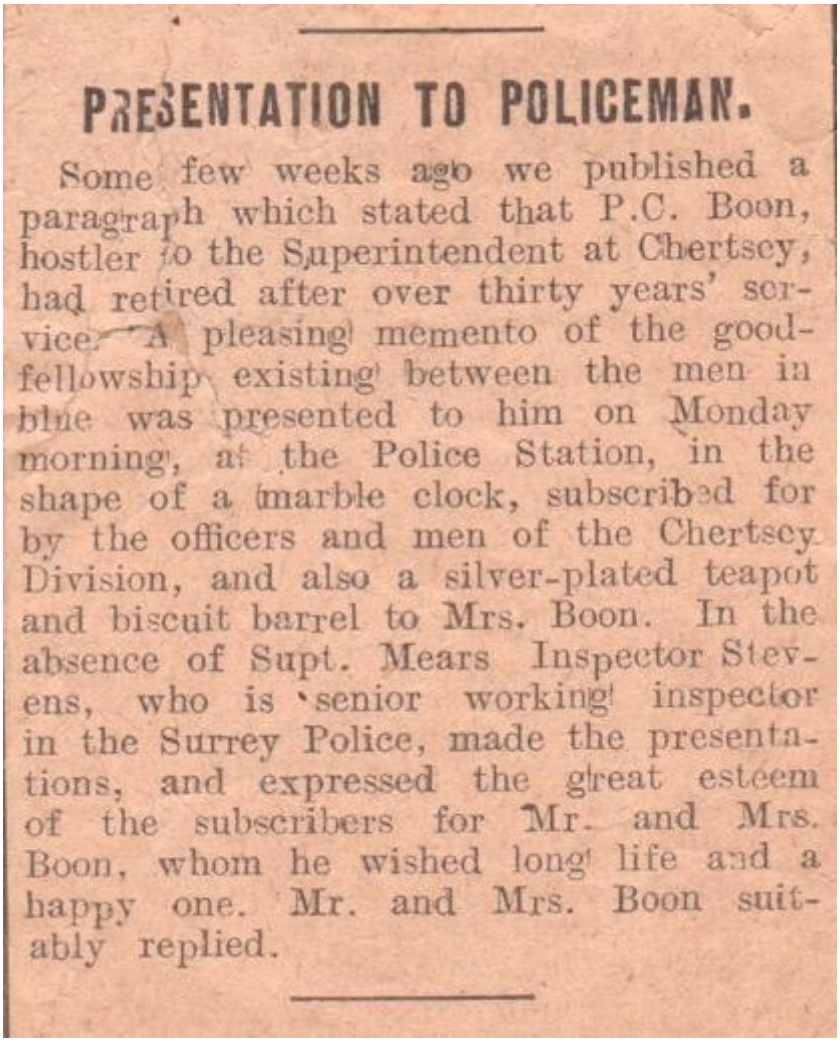
1892 October 29: Dorking Bench: Assault in Wathen Road involving Charles William Wright of the Holmwood Dorking, late master of the Chelsea Union Workhouse, charged on remand. There had been a significant fight and assault in a house in Wathen Road between men who knew each other. PC Bond Surrey Constabulary went to the house on the day of the assault and the victim said he wanted to give the defendant in custody. The injured person Holland was the relieving office in Chelsea. There is a long and very detailed report in the newspaper with lots of witnesses. Committed to the Surrey Sessions.[17] (Cannot be certain this was the sae PC Bond but the force was very small)

1898 July 23: Epsom Justices: Attempted suicide at Leatherhead: Sarah Jane Garman was charged with attempting to commit suicide by throwing herself into the River Mole at Thorncroft, Leatherhead the previous Saturday. A postman found the lady in the river when she pleaded to him to save her, which with some help he did. PC Bond, Surrey Constabulary went to the scene where artificial respiration begun. She was put on the ambulance and taken to hospital, semi-conscious. She had been married 8 months and they "had a few words." The husband was allowed to take her home and bring her back to the court in a week.[18] (Cannot be certain this was the same PC Bond but force numbers were very small)

[17] 1892 October 29: The Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser
[18] 1898 July 23 Croydon Advertiser

Superintendent George Boon
PC45 Surrey Constabulary
22 July 1875

Brother
Police Constable 85 and Special Constable Henry Boon
Joined 2 April 1884
Surrey Constabulary



PRESENTATION TO POLICEMAN.

Some few weeks ago we published a paragraph which stated that P.C. Boon, hostler to the Superintendent at Chertsey, had retired after over thirty years' service. A pleasing memento of the good-fellowship existing between the men in blue was presented to him on Monday morning, at the Police Station, in the shape of a marble clock, subscribed for by the officers and men of the Chertsey Division, and also a silver-plated teapot and biscuit barrel to Mrs. Boon. In the absence of Supt. Mears Inspector Stevens, who is senior working inspector in the Surrey Police, made the presentations, and expressed the great esteem of the subscribers for Mr. and Mrs. Boon, whom he wished long life and a happy one. Mr. and Mrs. Boon suitably replied.

Tony Collman: A newspaper cutting that came with PC Boon's 1911 Coronation County and Borough and Special Constabulary medal. Presumably after he retired from the regulars, he became a special constable. His service record as PC Boon shows that he retired on the 16 April 1914 and so the newspaper cutting is about that time. There is no other information about the origins of the newspaper cutting. Inspector Stevens made the presentation.

The below were all awarded the 1911 Coronation Medal

1911 Tony Collman Coronation Police Medal awarded in 1911 to County and Borough:
Guildford Borough Police
Ex-Sergeant George Clarke
Sergeant James John Turner
Reigate Borough
Chief Constable Mr James Metcalf
Inspector Fred Howlett
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

PC Boon's Service Record.

SURREY CONSTABULARY
APPOINTMENT BOOK

NAME **Henry Boon**

AGE 20 years in Nov 1883 HEIGHT 5ft 9ins. COMPLEXION Dark

HAIR Brown EYES Blue MARKS None

BORN in the parish of Beaminster in the county of Dorset

Married on **with children.**

TRADE **Groom LAST RESIDENCE** **Sydling Court, Dorchester**

BY WHOM LAST EMPLOYED, AND WHERE Mr Gendry, Sydling Court, Dorchester

WHAT RELATIVES RESIDING IN SURREY AND WHERE Brother at Weybridge

PREVIOUS PUBLIC SERVICE None

LENGTH OF SERVICE

NO. ON COLLAR 85

DATE OF APPOINTMENT 2 April 1884

WHEN SWORN IN AND WHERE 5 April 1884, at Guildford

BEFORE WHAT MAGISTRATES Messrs Ricardo, and Eastwood

WHERE FIRST STATIONED Guildford

Promotions

Date	**From**	**To**
Oct 1/85	Third Class Constable	Second Class Constable
July 1/90	Second Class Constable	First Class Constable

Removals

Date	**From**	**To**
Jan 21/86	Guildford	Dorking (Groom)
Aug 28/00	Dorking	Upper Caterham
Nov 21/07	Caterham	Englefield Green
Apl 8/09	Englefield Green	Chertsey (Groom)

CAUSE AND DATE OF REMOVAL FROM THE FORCE Resigned Superannuated 16th April **1914**

CONDUCT DURING SERVICE Exemplary

DATE OF CERTIFICATE 18th April 1914

COMPLETED 30 Years, Approved Service.

1887 Arthur Chitty was charged with **selling adulterated pepper.** PC Henry Boon deposed that on 9th February I called at the defendant's shop at Westcott and I purchased two ounces of pepper, for which I paid 2½d. On analysis this was found to contain liginious tissue resembling ground olive stones and known as poivette or pepperine to the extent of 15%. Chitty was fined £1 and 14s 6d costs. Edward Tyler and William Henry Overton were charged with similar offences but in these cases the pepper purchased from their shop was found to be adulterated only 5% and the cases were dismissed.

1890 February 4: Dorking Magistrates Bench: Frank Hickman allowed his dog to **stray unmuzzled at** Dorking on 24 January when PC Boon found the dog in South Street without a muzzle. It was the first case under the order and as the defendant had not wilfully disobeyed this order the case would be dismissed. It must not be taken as a precedent to other cases coming before them, each case being treated on its merits

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. [19]

[19] 1891 January 23: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser

1892 July 9: Dorking Bench: Harriett Wilger was summoned for **being drunk** in Dene Street a case proved by PC Boon. Fined 13s in default 14 days

Superintendent George Boon brother of Henry

SURREY CONSTABULARY
APPOINTMENT BOOK

NAME **George Boon**

AGE 21 **years in** Aug 1875 **HEIGHT** 5 **ft** 11 **ins COMPLEXION** Fair

HAIR **Brown** **EYES** **Grey** **MARKS** **None**

BORN in the parish of Beaminster **in the county of** Dorset

TRADE **servant** **LAST RESIDENCE** Combe Court, Chiddingfold

BY WHOM LAST EMPLOYED, AND WHERE Mr Puickard Combe Court, Chiddingfold

WHAT RELATIVES RESIDING IN SURREY AND WHERE **None**

PREVIOUS PUBLIC SERVICE **None**

NO. ON COLLAR **45**

DATE OF APPOINTMENT **22nd February 1875**

WHEN SWORN IN AND WHERE **27th February 1875, at Guildford**

BEFORE WHAT MAGISTRATES **Mr A Chandler, and Col. Ross**

WHERE FIRST STATIONED **West Clandon**

Promotions

Date	From	To
Apr 1/76	Constable 3rd Rate of Pay	Constable 2nd rate of Pay
June 1/79	Constable 2nd rate of Pay	Constable 1st rate of Pay
Dec 1/83	Constable 1st rate of Pay	Sergeant
Oct 1/91	Sergeant	Inspector
Jan 1/99	Inspector	Superintendent

Removals

Date	From	To
Feb 15/81	West Clandon	Woking Station
Oct 6/83	Woking Station	Weybridge
Oct 14/97	Weybridge	Reigate
Jan 4/99	Reigate	Hersham
Aug 1/03	Hersham	Dorking

CAUSE AND DATE OF REMOVAL FROM THE FORCE Superannuated 31 January 1912

CONDUCT DURING SERVICE Exemplary

DATE OF CERTIFICATE 20th July 1912

COMPLETED 36 Years, Approved Service.

Press Cuttings

George Boon: Central Criminal Court: I am a sergeant of the Surrey Constabulary, stationed at Weybridge. On the 8th of October 1887, I received a communication from the manager of the Oatlands Park Hotel, Walton-on-Thames, that a burglary had been committed. I ascertained that the prisoner had been in the employment of the company. I knew him as being in the employ of the company in 1886. On the 22nd of October 1887, the prisoner was on remand at Holloway, and I went there to see him. I saw him with other prisoners there and picked him out as the person who was in the employ of the Oatlands Park Hotel Company in the year 1886. A knife was shown to me at Brixton, and the stamp of the Oatlands Park Hotel was on the blade. It was alleged to have been in the possession of the prisoner. I saw it on October 22nd, 1887; the prisoner was then at Holloway Prison, on remand, charged with a burglary at Brixton.

1895 Central Criminal Court: 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.

1896: **George Boon** (Inspector, Surrey Constabulary). On this Tuesday I was in charge of the Chertsey Police-station, when the prisoner was detained there. About 3.30 p.m. he said to another prisoner in an adjoining cell, "I have been working for old Leonard, Shepperton Green, and got the push*;* I wanted him to pay me another day's pay; he would not; I thought I would make him pay for it, so I set light to his stacks, but no one saw me do it."

Guilty eighteen months' hard labour

Surrey County Constabulary

From

Kelly's Directory of Surrey for 1913

From John Molyneaux: February 20113: It is likely that those listed were those who lived at the police station

Headquarters, Woodbridge Road, Guildford Chief Constable Captain Mowbray Lees SANT

Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable Howard J PAGE

Inspector and Chief Clerk Robert BARNARD Inspector William RANDS

Dorking Division

Superintendent George BOON, Inspector T HARDY, Sergeant and 10 PCs

Leatherhead Inspector William FALKNER

Sergeant Cornelius Bundy
Surrey Constabulary
B 1833- Died 1899

1833 Cornelius was born in Bramshaw Hants

1841 census, he was 8 years old and living with his father, Henry Bundy b.1796, his mother, Sarah Bundy b.1798, and his 6 siblings - Charles b.1822, Elizabeth b.1821, William b. 1825, Sarah b.1830, Lavinia b.1836 and Henry b.1839. Their address appears to be Place Callid, Prinkhill, Minstead, Hants

1851 he is living with his parents at Brook, Bramshaw, Hants and both he and his father are shown as brick makers.

1852 married Jane Marshall in Bramshaw but she died in 1853

1858 married his second wife Esther Searle in Guildford

In 1861 living in Elstead Village with his wife, Esther b.1833 Worplesdon, and their daughter, Ann Lavinia b.1860 Elstead. Cornelius is shown as a "Police Constable for Surrey".

1865 23 December: Biddlecombe gave evidence at an **inquest on boy** who was run over in Chertsey. The nine-year-old named Hawkins should have been at school but was hit by a fly with a grey horse that did not stop at the scene. Enquiries were made by Sergeant Cornelius Bundy but no offender was caught.

1871 Census Lassams Hill, Witley, a police officer living with Sarah, his wife, b.1886, and their 3 children, Annie b.1860 Elstead, Henry W. b.1867 Chertsey, and Alfred Edward b. 1870 Witley. (Note: is this a third wife?)

1881 Census: At the time of the 1881 census, except for Annie, they were living in Witley Street, Witley. Cornelius Bundy was a Police Sergeant.

In 1891 he appears to be at the same address, living with his wife and son, Alfred Edward Bundy, who gives his occupation as clerk. Cornelius was a Police Sergeant.

1899 December Cornelius Bundy dies, but his widow, Sarah, is shown as a widow living on her own means at Witley Street, Witley, Godalming in both the 1901 and 1911 censuses.

PC 112 Caleb Card
Born 1852 Lewes
Surrey Constabulary 1877
Kingswood for 17 years
Committed suicide 1897 Hambledon aged 45

Kingswood Police House about 1900 so unlikely to be PC Card but his successor most likely PC Francis

Family History

Jean and Henry Pelham

Parents: George Card – Father - Emily Card nee Stepney – Mother

1861 Census: Living Barleymow Lane, Horsell, with parents, brothers and sister. Aged 9.

1871 Census: Living Knaphill, Woking, Surrey, with Mother Emily and brother Henry. Aged 20, occupation – Labourer

1881 Census: Living Reigate Turnpike, Kingswood, Surrey, with wife Elizabeth. Caleb is 29 years; Elizabeth is 35 also living at this address is daughter Emily aged 3 years and son George aged 1year. Occupation Police Constable.

1891 Census: Living County Police Station, Kingswood, Surrey, with wife Elizabeth. Caleb is 39 years and Elizabeth is 45 years. Also living at this address is children: Emily 13 years – George 11 years – May 9 years – Norman 7 years – Wilfred 4 years – Charles 4 months. Occupation Police Constable – County.

From Electoral Rolls: years 1885-1887-1889-1891-1893 and 1894 Caleb is shown living County Police Station, London Road, Kingswood, Surrey.

Married: In 1876 – Guildford, Surrey to Elizabeth Brain, occupation on marriage certificate shown as Police Constable.

Died: 1897 Hambledon, Surrey. Caleb Card sadly committed suicide aged 45 years.

1880 January 17 Surrey Mirror: **Charlwood cattle straying adjourned case:** James Alldiss of Charlwood appeared on an adjourned summons for allowing a horse to stray on the highway at Kingswood on 2 November. PC Caleb Card gave evidence but the case was dismissed as the defendant was not the owner of the horse and therefore not responsible. **1880 February 21 Surrey Mirror. A Troublesome straying case**: Alfred Alldiss was summoned for being the owner of a horse which was found straying on the highway on 2nd November last. The father of the present defendant was previously summoned and he proved that he was not the owner. The son did not attend court as according to his father he was visiting his brother at Windsor and an adjournment was sought. Inspector Gray proved service of the summons and the Bench considered the case should proceed as it had been brough before them on two previous occasions. PC Caleb Card repeated the evidence he had given on the first occasion of finding the horse straying on the highway at Kingswood about ten o'clock at night. He took it to the pound and left it there the defendant taking t out the following morning. Fined 2s 6d and 14s costs in default, 14 days with hard labour.

1880 May 15: Surrey Mirror: A drove of sheep straying: John Seaman a farmer of Kingswood summoned for allowing 35 sheep to stray on the highway at Kingswood on the 8 April. Inspector Gray said he was going along the road leading from the old turnpike road to the Mine in Kingswood when he saw a drove of 35 sheep on the highway. PC Card corroborated. He watched the sheep with the inspector for 20 minutes and there was no one with them. The Bench fined the defendant 3d for each animal and costs altogether 24s 9d.

1882 March 18: West Surrey Times: Neglecting to take out dog licenses: The Reverend Frederick Taunton the vicar of Kingswood was prevented from attending court through illness, was summoned for keeping a dog without a license. PC Card gave evidence that he went to the vicarage and asked the defendant if he had a license for his dog and he replied he did not but he was going to Reigate the next day and would take one out. The vicar though the license lasted longer than it did. Fined 10s and cost. (A nightmare for the village PC as part of the triumvirate of vicar, doctor and police was placed at risk!)

1884 August 9: Surrey Mirror: Reigate Magistrates Clerk's office: John Williams was charged with carrying a revolver at Kingswood on Bank Holiday. Charles Pates a butcher who was employed by the landlord of the red Lion, Kingswood to walk around his premises for the purpose of protecting them. He saw the defendant at about four in the afternoon standing outside the front door and saw him take a pistol out of his pocket. He showed it to a fiend and put it back in his pocket. PC Card was informed and when he arrived the prisoner ran off throwing the pistol into a hedge. PC Card recovered the pistol, a six chambered revolver, five of the chambers loaded. When asked what he intended doing with it the prisoner made no reply. He came from Chelsea with a party for the day. The prisoner was discharged.

1882 December 23 Surrey Mirror: Samuel Harrodean, George Simmons and Thomas Hatfield were summoned for poaching on land in the occupation of Sir John Hartopp. A gamekeeper was on Banstead Heath and found nine men all in a group who ran away when they saw him. He caught Harrodean and found three rabbits in his possession. PC Caleb Card proved apprehending the other prisoners and Harrodean was the only one who appeared and was fined 10s., and the other twos 13s each.

1888 June 16: Surrey Mirror: Hydrophobia at Brockham: The Clerk read a letter addressed by Mr DL Hatch of Brockham Court to PC Coleman in which the former reported the prevalence of hydrophobia in the parish. On the previous evening his collie bit his fox terrier and also the terrier of the Rev CE Sanders and also Mr Batchelor's greyhound. He had his own dogs destroyed because his collie had been bitten by a dog which had since been found affected with hydrophobia and killed. A report embodying these facts from PC Coleman stationed at Brockham was read. PC Card stationed at Kingswood reported that Mr Murray's dog supposed to be mad had bitten two dogs and all three had been killed. After some consideration the Bench instructed Inspector Gray Surrey Constabulary, to keep a careful look out and in the event of any further spread of the disease to report at once to the Clerk who would if necessary, convene a special bench.

1889 January 9: The murder of a Gamekeeper: James Stephens alias Love suspected of being concerned in the murder of William Groombridge at Wooton on November 25 was arrested at Fenny Stratford on Sunday. Yesterday PC Card, Surrey Constabulary, identified him and conveyed him to Dorking where he was charged and remanded until Saturday.[20]

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

[20] 1889 January 9: The Exeter Daily Gazette

saw the prisoner and at once recognised him. Burt since the murder his personal appearance 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.

1889 January 17: Yesterday James Stephens alias Love, Ticker, Parker and Finisher was **charged on remand with the murder** of William Groombridge, gamekeeper on 25 November last. The principal witness was James Edwards who was brought from custody. He said he went to the Surrey Yeoman Dorking about 9.30pm on the 24 November and from there to the model lodging house where the prisoner got his gun and bag. They went to Leith Hill to a cover belonging to Mr Lee Steere where they had three shots and then the keepers came. Prisoner was ahead of him. He saw one of the keepers run by and just after he heard the report of a gun. He was certain he saw the prisoner load the gun after he had the last shot. The prisoner denied knowing Edwards who liked like a man who drank in the Surrey Yeoman. A doctor attended the scene and recorded the death of Groombridge who had been shot in the heart. Police Constable Card said he read the charge to the prisoner at Fenny Stratford when he made no reply. The prisoner in his defence said he was not guilty and had never done a cowardly action to a man in his life. The prisoner was committed to the Central Criminal Court to take his trial[21]

1890 August 14 West Sussex Gazette: Bank Holiday folk in trouble: William King and John Hancock were charged on remand with being drunk and assaulting PC Caleb Card, Surrey Constabulary at Kingswood. The constable said he was called to quell a disturbance at the Red Lion Inn, Kingswood. He was in plain clothes and directly he announced he was a policeman the defendants rushed him. He was struck on the face and still had two black eyes. Arthur Aylin corroborated the policeman's evidence and was positive as to the identity of the defendants. He added that the constable was knocked down and three or four men fell on him. Witness and

[21] 1889 17 January: The Times

others pulled him out. Charles Lafford also spoke of the unprovoked attack on the constable and said he had a narrow escape pf losing his eye himself. He added that they drove from Box Hill and saw a fight at the Red Lion with the constable "in it." He heard someone say they had hit the constable and made off down the hill. The bench disbelieved the evidence of the defence and fined the defendants 40s each including costs with an alternative of 14 days. Time for payment was refused.

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 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. [22] [23]

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

[22] 1891 January 23: The Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser
[23] Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser 30 May 1891

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-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 oaks 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 January 20 Surrey Mirror: A Dangerous Poacher: William Curtis a rough looking fellow with an ex-pugilist air was charged with poaching on land owned by Mr Bonsor at Chipstead. Pleaded not guilty. On 23 December PC West and PC Card saw the defendant in a field owned by Mr Bonsor. On seeing police, he ran away but was chased and caught and was found in possession of two rabbits and a hare. Curtis cross examined PC Card with a great deal of animosity and the Bench interposed and told not to bully the policeman. Fined 21s with costs or14 days hard labour. The prisoner said, “he had not the slightest objection to paying a visit to Her Majesty’s mansion.”

1895 October 11 Surrey Mirror: Presentation to PC Card: A large number of the inhabitants of Kingswood and district assembled at the Infants’ Schoolroom on Saturday evening to witness the presentation to PC Card of an illuminated address and a purse of money in appreciation of the manner in which he had carried out his duties during his 17 years residence in the neighbourhood. The address was beautifully inscribed on vellum in old English letters and was a work of art. It bore testimony to the satisfactory way in which Mr Card had fulfilled his duties during his lengthened residence at Kingswood and following the text was a list of about 100 subscribers to the fund. In addition to the purse containing £7 Mr Card was also the recipient of a clock bearing a suitable inscription. There were speeches and a response by PC Card which included the comment that the purse would be handed over to Mrs Card!

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. [24]

1897 October 23: Surrey Advertiser (original nearly unreadable) headed:

Police Matter

The Standard Joint Committee reported the resignation of Supt W. H Bryant of Farnham after 31 years' service. The committee had awarded him £110.9s per annum pension to take effect as from 31st instant.

The widow and children of P.C. Caleb Card, who committed suicide by hanging August last had been granted a gratuity of £120.8s.

Wilfred Card PC Norfolk

While searching for Caleb Card, a few records for his son Wilfred Card born 1887, Kingswood, Surrey were found. He was also to become a police officer but in Norfolk. He married in 1915 to Blanch Attew in Norfolk, his occupation is shown as a Police Officer.

1911 Census: Shows Wilfred living with his mother Elizabeth in Walsingham, Norfolk, aged 24 years – and occupation Police Constable, Norfolk Constabulary.

1939 Register: Living Mitford, Norfolk with wife Blanch. Occupation Acting Sergeant Norfolk Constabulary (retired) – 1st Police Reserve, Norfolk

[24] The Standard 1 Sept 1897

Inspector James Crisp
Surrey Constabulary
Served 1855 - 1885

Joined Surrey Constabulary 1855

1857 September 19 West Surrey Times: PC **James Crisp** deposed that while on Sunday 6th ins, in Woking town he saw a number of persons at about half past twelve o'clock in the morning, standing near the White Hart Inn and quarrelling about something in the house; witness attempted to go into the house but Wynn would not let him; witness pushed him away, and Wynne shook his fist in his face; the landlord asked witness to clear his house and in doing so both Wheeler and Hale interfered. Defendants admitted they were **drunk** and were fined 20s each including expenses.

1858 June 1 Sussex Advertiser: Charlotte Chapman on remand was charged with **stealing** a print dress and shawl to the value of 2s the property of her father. John Chapman gave evidence that he lived with his 17-year-old daughter in Woking from where he missed some items of clothing later shown to him by the police. He hoped the magistrates would deal with her as lightly as possible. PC James Crisp said he was acting on information when he apprehended the prisoner at Horsell when she said, "The property is as much mine as it is my father's." The prisoner now pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six weeks imprisonment with hard labour under the Criminal Justice Act.[25]

1861 December 24 South Eastern Gazette:

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	

1866 December 29: Farnham: Stealing hop poles: John Attfield was charged with stealing hop poles. James Crisp of the Surrey Constabulary deposed that on the 6th he detected the prisoner taking two hop poles the property of the Bishop of Winchester. Pleaded guilty to taking one and sentenced to seven days imprisonment.[26]

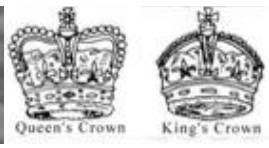
1943 April 2 Sevenoaks Chronicle and Kentish Advertiser: Death of Miss Crisp: Was buried in the churchyard at Limpsfield the daughter of James Crisp a retired Surrey

[25] 1858 June 1 Sussex Advertiser
[26] 1866 December 29 Surrey Advertiser

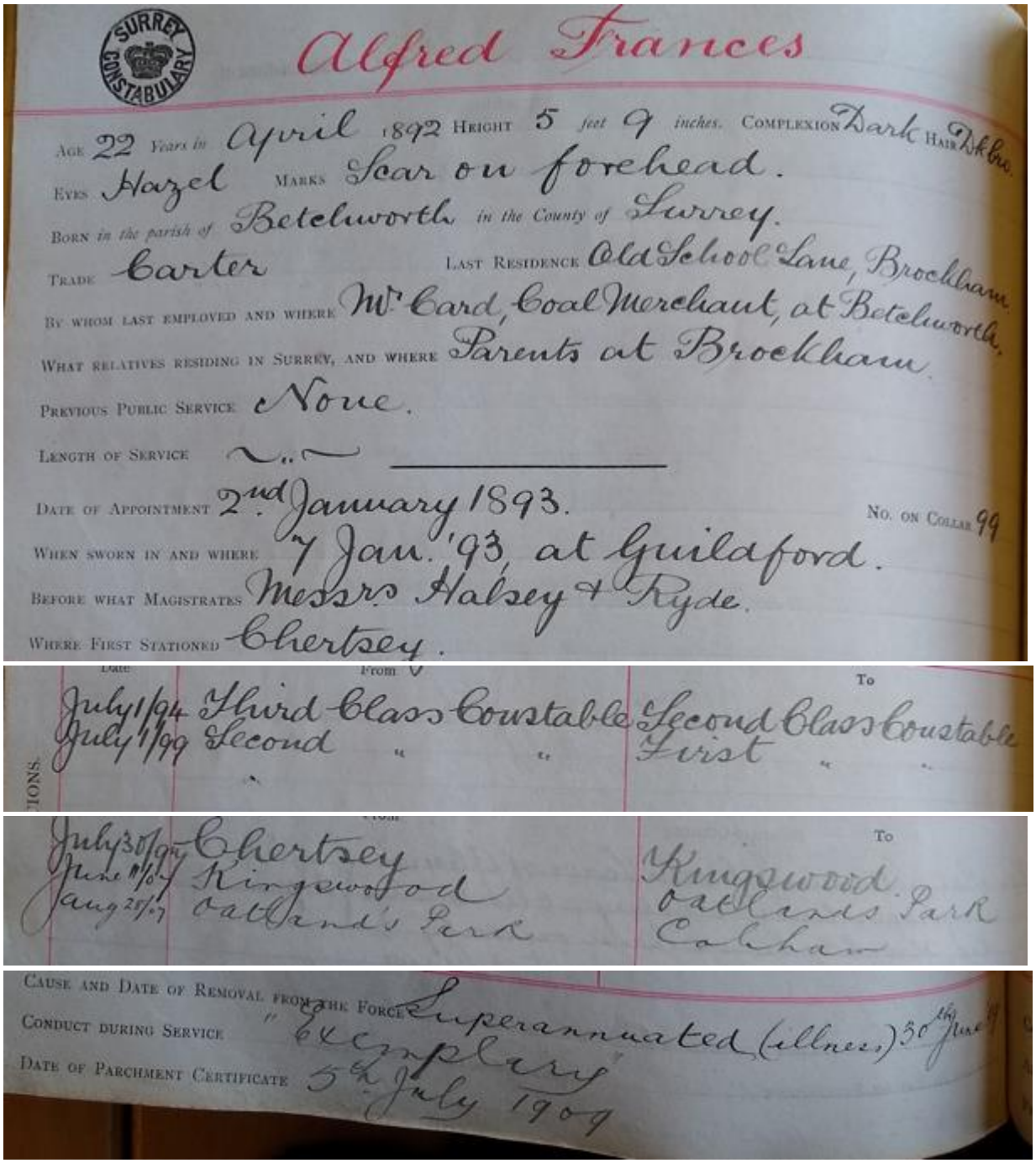
Constabulary officer who served from the 1850s. Miss Georgiana Crisp was aged ninety and had moved to the village 73 years ago when her father was appointed the first village policeman. He served 30 years in the Surrey Constabulary retiring in 1885. His brother-in-law Mr Charles Barker reached the rank of Deputy Chief Constable Surrey Constabulary.

PC99 Alfred Francis
Surrey Constabulary 1893-1909
Left on sick pension
Stationed at Kingswood about 1895

Kingswood Police House about 1900 so most likely PC Francis



Queen Victoria reigned until 1901 though the signs were probably there during reign of King Edward V11


SURREY CONSTABULARY

Alfred Frances

Age 22 Years in April 1892 Height 5 feet 9 inches. Complexion Dark Hair Dk Bro.
Eyes Hazel Marks Scar on forehead.
Born in the parish of Betchworth in the County of Surrey.
Trade Carter Last Residence Old School Lane, Brockham.
By whom last employed and where Mr Card, Coal Merchant, at Betchworth.
What relatives residing in Surrey, and where Parents at Brockham.
Previous Public Service None.
Length of Service ~..~
Date of Appointment 2nd January 1893. No. on Collar 99
When sworn in and where 7 Jan. '93 at Guildford.
Before what Magistrates Messrs Halsey & Ryde.
Where First Stationed Chertsey.

Date	From	To
July 1/94	Third Class Constable	Second Class Constable
July 1/99	Second " "	First " "

July 30/94	Chertsey	Kingswood.
June 1/97	Kingswood	Oatlands Park
Jany 25/1	Oatlands Park	Cobham

Cause and Date of Removal from the Force Superannuated (illness) 30th June 09
Conduct during Service "Exemplary"
Date of Parchment Certificate 5th July 1909

1900 April 17: Surrey Mirror: Suicide at Kingswood: On Saturday at the Mint Arms, Kingswood an inquest was held on the body of a young coachman in the employ of Cosmo Bonsor MP, found on Thursday morning in a pond at the rear of Kingswood Warren.

He was last seen by the head coachman and all seemed normal though he had given notice to leave a week Saturday. He seemed a little depressed but nothing to

suppose he would do this kind of thing. Not exactly cheerful but an honest good working man. PC Francis stationed at Kingswood was called to the pond at the rear of the stables at The Warren and with assistance recovered the body, which was taken to the stables, washed and laid out. He searched what clothes the deceased was wearing but could not find anything. He later searched the deceased's bedroom. On the chest of drawers, he found a note produced, which read: "I am sorry I have not been true. All my goods for my father." He also found a purse containing £3.10s in gold, 1s 6d in silver and 14 pence. There was also a silver watch and chain and a pipe and tobacco pouch. He had known the **deceased for about two years and a half** as a quiet, sober and respectable man. He was rather reserved but there had been nothing strange in his manner.

Summing up the Deputy Coroner said the only reasonable conclusion was suicide but the evidence did not disclose any reason. The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane.

The fees of the jurymen were handed to the deputy coroner to be given to the local war relief fund.

1903 March 21: Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser: Conflicting evidence: Charles Skilton a man of respectable appearance was summoned for disorderly behaviour in Kingswood on the 21st ult. (April) PC Francis said a few minutes after 10pm he went to the Mint Arms and reminded the men in the bar it was after time. The men came out of the house and Skilton commenced to abuse him and use obscene language. The Inspector subsequently came up and the defendant walked away. Inspector Collins also heard profane language. It was submitted for the defence that defendant persuaded another man who was arguing with PC Francis with regard to the time to go away, remarking, "Don't talk to that thing." Whereupon the constable turned to the defendant and challenged him to fight, stating he had heard about his affairs at home and telling him, "not to hit a woman but hit a man" (alluding to himself). Defendant went into the box and denied the accusations and two other witnesses corroborated. A fine of 5s and costs imposed

1903 August 8 Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser: Drunk in charge of a horse and cart: Reigate Police Court on Wednesday John Carter of North Albert Road, Reigate was summoned for having been drunk whilst in charge of a horse and cart on Saturday on Reigate Hill. Henry King of 14, South Albert Road, Reigate was further charged with a similar offence whilst in charge of a horse to the same time and place.

PC Francis of the County Police stationed at Kingswood in evidence, at about 3.30 pm he saw a cart heavily laden with coal galloping furiously down the hill with Carter seated on top of the load, incapable of controlling the horse, and twice swerving right onto the bank. The horse was eventually stopped and PC France

arrested Carter. King was leading the trace horse of the same vehicle down the hill but was drunk and staggering, leaning against the animal for support. Both prisoners taken to Reigate Borough Police as offence took place in their district. Fined a £1 each and costs.

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

1904 August 23 Surrey Mirror: Theft of ducks: Reigate County Police Court two Walworth men Henry Drew and Charles George brough up in custody charged with stealing two ducks from a farm owned by Mr Cosmo Bonsor of Kingswood on Monday afternoon. The prisoners were followed by the farm bailiff and taken into custody by PC Francis at Tadworth and taken to Reigate Police Station. They were remanded until Saturday.

1906 June 29: Surrey Mirror: Fatal lift in a motor: Inquest at Kingswood: The death last Sunday of Mr Alfred Page who was thrown out of a motor car at Kingswood on May 23rd was the subject of an inquest at The Reading Room, Lower Kingswood. Alfred Nicholas Page, son of the deceased said he knew nothing of the accident but his 75-year-old father was "breaking up."

PC Francis, Surrey Constabulary, was coming from Reigate railway station and had been given a lift until halfway up the hill when he saw the deceased sitting on the bank looking very ill. A doctor was called and soon there at attended the deceased. The car in which Mr Page was a passenger had left the road and rolled over. The cause of death was heart failure accelerated by the injuries.
For one of the passengers in the car this was the first time he had been in one! Jury verdict accidental death no blame being attributed to anyone.

1907 October 18 Surrey Mirror: Presentation: On Saturday Mr G Martin on behalf of a number of residents presented PC Francis who was the constable at Kingswood for a number of years, with a purse of gold and a handsome timepiece with a silver cruet for Mrs Francis.

Inspector Turner Edgeler
Surrey Constabulary 1868 then 1871-1899
Acting Superintendent Godalming

1899 January 10: Inspector Turner Edgeler who has been a member of the Surrey Constabulary for 29 years five of which have been spent at Caterham has sent in his resignation. He recently lost his wife after a long and painful illness and for some time past he has not been in the best of health. We understand that if he had continued in the force, he would have been promoted superintendent, but he considers a rest, and a change are necessary and that is the reason he is retiring.

Mr Edgeler joined the Surrey Constabulary in 1868 but retired shortly afterwards but joined again in 1871. He was successively stationed at Charlwood, Shalford, Cranleigh and Hersham, and having been promoted to the position of sergeant, and then to that of inspector he was sent in 1894 to Godalming as acting superintendent of that division and continued as such until a superintendent who had been ill recovered his health and was reinstated. Upon this Mr Edgeler resumed his old rank of inspector and came to Caterham where he has since been stationed.

In each of the places mentioned Mr Edgeler performed his duties in a manner that won for him the commendation of the magistrates and inhabitants generally, his clever capture of the Shalford burglar, and the way he broke up some notorious gangs of fowl stealers being specifically mentioned.

Among others who publicly acknowledged his services and spoke very highly of him as a police officer may be mentioned Lord Middleton the present Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Late Mr H Yool, who was chairman of the Surrey Sessions, the Mayor of Godalming. For some time, Mr Edgeler was specially told off to assist in conjunction with a detective from Scotland Yard in guarding the late Mr **Gladstone** during the Fenian scare whenever that gentleman came into the county of Surrey.

It is not generally known that a short time since, when two daring burglaries were committed at Caterham Mr Edgeler got close on the track of the burglars, who however were apprehended by the London police for another offence and sentenced to long terms of penal servitude. During the time Mr Edgeler had been in the force he has received many marks of esteem and respect in which he has been held, in the form of testimonials, consisting of purses of money, watches etc., which have in some instances been accompanied by illuminated addresses and on one occasion was awarded £5 by the Chief Constable for meritorious services. Amongst the letters of thanks, he received one from Major Henniker a former commandant of the Guard's Depot in recognition of the assistance he had rendered the military police. For a long time he was regarded as the best all-rounder cricketer in the force and in addition to distinguishing himself as a bowler and wicket keeper has on several occasions made scores approaching 100.[27]

[27] 1899 January 10: The Surrey Mirror

Inspector William Thomas Hardy[28]
Surrey Constabulary 1882 -1919
Son George Police Sergeant
Surrey Constabulary 1909-1934

From Henry Pelham

The Biggest Man in the Surrey Constabulary

1919 September 12: Retirement of Inspector Hardy[29]: Many of our readers will interested to learn that Police Inspector Hardy of the Surrey Constabulary stationed at Woking, and who for several years was sergeant in charge at Merstham, has retired on a well-earned pension after twenty-seven and a half years' service.

It was whist he was at Merstham that he enabled the authorities to break up the gang of thieves responsible for bringing about the famous breakdown in the telephone service. It will be recalled that miles of telephone wire were continually disappearing, an expert gang being at work, nipping the wires and stopping the service nightly.

The Merstham area was a favourite haunt of this gang. One night he saw a man busy at work. When the thief found he was discovered he gave a signal to the other members of the gang and endeavoured to escape. Sergeant Hardy as he then was at once closed with him and after a rough and tumble fight the sergeant's superior weight told and he had his man under lock and key. Sergeant Hardy visited the railway station and there found several packages which appeared to be motor tyres. One being unwrapped however, over a thousand yards of telephone wire coiled so as to represent a tyre was discovered. Sergeant Hardy was specially commended for his capture.

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, Supt 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.[30]

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[28] Surrey Mirror 21 September 1934

[29] Surrey Mirror 12 September 1919

[30] Surrey Mirror 19 September 1919

The Chairman in making the presentation said he did so on behalf of all traders and residents in addition to the taxi drivers (hear, hear). Inspector Hardy was retiring after 27 ½ years' service, and he had served the force honestly, conscientiously and faithfully. He trusted he would live for many more years to enjoy the rest he had earned.

In handing him the address, a cheque for £70 and a 10s piece, the Chairman expressed the hope that he would get a house in which to place the address (laughter). Inspector Hardy in briefly returning thanks said he had always tried to do his duty and he would always prize that address that would be handed down to his son.

Surrey Mirror 21 September 1934: We record with regret the death of ex-inspector William Thomas Hardy, which occurred on Wednesday of last week after an illness of eight months. Ex-Insp Hardy who since his retirement from the Surrey Constabulary in August 1919 had lived in Portugal Road, Woking, was Inspector at Dorking from 1910-1914 during which time he made a host of friends in the town and district. He was 67 years of age and leaves a widow. His son is Sergeant Hardy who until recently was stationed at Dorking, while his daughter, the wife of ex Inspector Pharo still lives in the town.

Described as the biggest man in the Surrey Constabulary, Mr Hardy was a splendid policeman and made himself tremendously popular wherever he went. He commenced his career in the Headquarters Division at Guildford, and served as a constable successively at Woking, Pirbright, Stoke Hill and Stoughton. He left Stoughton when the Guildford Borough Police extended its boundary and was transferred to Albury. He was then promoted sergeant at Merstham at about the time of the famous Merstham Tunnel murder was committed. It was during Mr Hardy's period at Merstham that the first London to Brighton motor-car run took place – an event he was never likely to forget as he was knocked down and injured while controlling the traffic.

He left Merstham in 1910 on his being promoted to the rank of Inspector at Dorking and a public presentation was made to him from the people of the village. The general public of Dorking also subscribed to make him a presentation when Mr Hardy was transferred to Woking in 1914, where he completed the remainder five years of his 28 years' service.

It is particularly interesting to mention that Mr Hardy was made an Inspector the day his son, Sergeant Hardy, joined the Surrey Constabulary on May 10th, 1910.

Son Police Sergeant Hardy 34 years on Pension

1934 June 7 PS George Hardy to retire: [31] PS Hardy who was transferred from Dorking to Godstone in April 1934 is retiring on pension from the Surrey Constabulary on June 22 after

[31] Surrey Mirror 07 June 1934

25 years' service. On joining the force, he was stationed at Egham Hythe. He was then transferred to Farncombe and being in the Army Reserve was mobilised at the outbreak of war.

Returning to duty he was stationed at Hookwood in 1919 and was transferred to Leatherhead four years later. In 1926 he was promoted sergeant and moved to Chipstead. He later served at Brookwood and went to Dorking before making his final move to Godstone last year.

Mr Hardy's father who died last year, was an Inspector in the Surrey Constabulary and during his service was the biggest man in the Force.

Hardy William George Surrey Constabulary born Godalming 1889 joined May 10, 1910 - retired June 7 1934	RAMC believed became sick/wounded discharged but re-joined.	Newspaper Army Reserve so recalled - 4 Aug 1914. Served Egham, Hookwood, Leatherhead, PS at Chipstead, Brookwood Dorking and Godstone.	Sick – re-joined Surrey Constabulary 1919. Died 1968 Dorking[32]

[32] In Blue Serge or Khaki Robert Bartlett

Superintendent Joseph Hibberd
B 1826
Hampshire Rural Constabulary1849 - 1852
Surrey Constabulary 8 October 1852- 31 December 1881
1869 Inspector Reigate
1873 Inspector Farnham

Father of PC Joseph Hilliard Hibberd
Cousin of PC Charles Hibbard Surrey Constabulary

Main research Jenny Tuffs with family history additional research Julie Turner

Family History with links to other Surrey Constabulary officers

John Hibberd

Born: 17.4.1745 Wilton, Wilts
Died: 27.2. 1805 Edmondsham, Dorset
Married: 20.10.1766 Southbroom, Wilts

Mary Shepherd

Born: 1745 Wilton
Died:

John and Mary had 4 children:

1. John Hibberd b. 24.4.1768 Dorset & d. 2q 1844 Edmondsham, Dorset
2. Ann b. 1773 Edmondsham
3. Joel b. 1773 do.
4. **James Hibberd** b. about 1774. Bapt. 8.4.1776 Edmondsham and buried 9.10.1857 Edmondsham

Married: 7.3.1802 Christ Church, Southwark, England to Rebecca Sorrell 1775-1864

James & Rebecca had 14 children:

1. **James Hibberd** b. 29.6.1800 Cranborne, Dorset & Bapt. 25.12.1801 St Mary, Lambeth and d. 3.11.1876 Blandford, Dorset.

Married: 18.9.1825 Edmondsham to Mary Lockyear 1801-1860

James & Mary had 8 children:

Joseph, then Diana 1829-1850, Mary 1832-1870, Benjamin 1833-1870, Mark 1835-1902, Dinah 1838-1918, Silas 1841-1903, Edward 1844-1895

Joseph Hibberd b. 1826 Fordingbridge, Hants & d. 23.3.1909 Farnham.
Left £1756 equivalent to £210,395 in 2021
Married: 1q 1853 Andover to Mary Ann Green 1831-1878

They had 4 children:

Anne b. 1855, Joseph Hillier Hibberd 1859-1934 became a Police Constable, Diana 1863-1892, and Mary 1868-1947

1861 census Joseph Hibberd 34 Police Constable is living with his wife and 2 children at Oatlands Park Lodge, Walton on Thames.

1871 Census: Joseph Hibberd 44 Police Inspector, his wife and children are living at London Road County Police Station, Reigate.

1881 Census Joseph Hibberd 54 Police Superintendent and widower is living at the Police Station, Park Lane, Farnham with his 3 children.

1891 Census Joseph Hibberd 64 a Police Pensioner and his wife Charlotte 57 b. Farnham are living at Burleigh Cottage, Hale, Farnham.

John 1801-1802
Mary 1803-1864

William Hibberd b. 19.11.1804. Baptised 20.1.1805 Edmondsham & d. 2q 1865 Ringwood, Hants. Dairyman

Married: 13.4.1829 Cranborne, Dorset to Susannah Bastable (known as Susan) 1816-1891.**William and Susan had 6 children**: Charles, then William b. 1839, James 1841-1916, Ellen b. 1852, Harriett b. 1854 and Eliza b. 1855

Charles Hibberd b. 1830. Bapt. 11.7.1830 Cranborne & d. 16.10.1899 Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

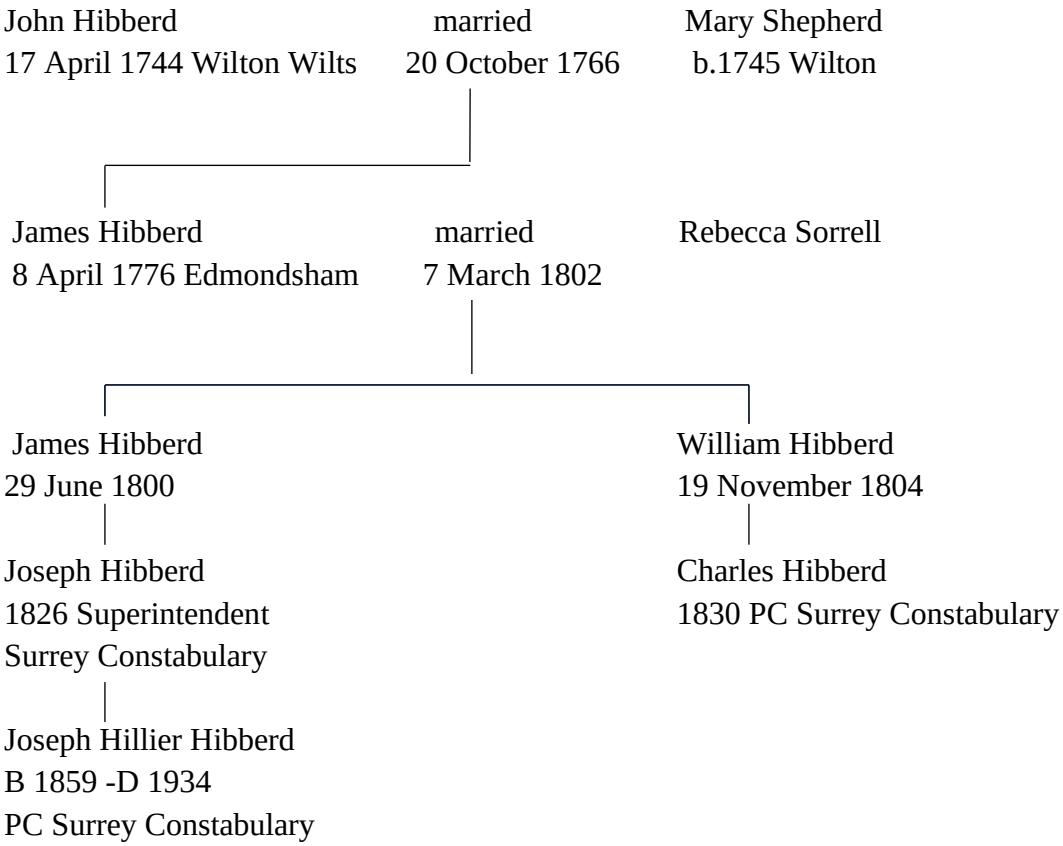
Married: 1.3.1853 Ringwood, Hants to Eleanor Maxwell Ings 1830-1897. They had 6 children:

Charles Maxwell 1854-1931, George Henry 1855-1920, Jane b. 1860, William John 1862-1887, Walter 1865-1892 & Martha Sarah 1867-1938.

1861 Census Charles Hibberd 30 Police Constable b. Edmondsham, his wife and 3 children are living at South Street, Dorking.

1871 Census Charles Hibberd 40 a Soda Stream Manufacturer, his wife and 5 children are living at 10 North Street, Ventnor. In 1881 & 1891 same address and same job

HIBBERD FAMILY TREE

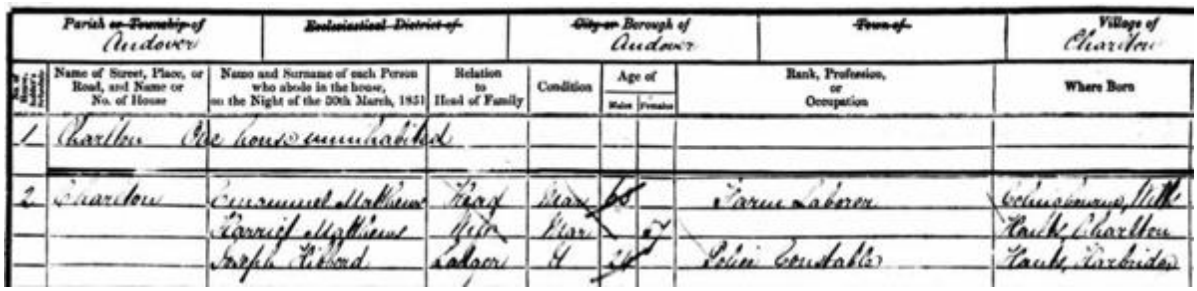


Research former Surrey Constabulary police officer Jenny Tuffs.

1826 3rd September Joseph Hibbard (sic) was baptized at Fordingbridge Hampshire his parents were James and Mary Hibbard

1849 4th August Hampshire Chronicle: Andover Petty Session: Charles Annetts, Charles Brown, and Samuel Guy alias Pragnall, were charged with assaulting Police Constables Hibberd and Gooby at Vernham Dean Feast, fined £5 with 5s costs, and in default committed to Winchester Bridewell for six weeks each to hard labour.

1851 Census Charlton, Andover lists Joseph Hibberd, unmarried, aged 24years born Harbridge Hampshire, a Police Constable as a lodger with Emmanuel Matthews and his wife.



Parish or Township of Andover	Ecclesiastical District of	City or Borough of Andover	Town of	Village of Charlton

No. of Houses inhabited	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of Males	Age of Females	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born
1	Charlton	The house uninhabited						
2	Charlton	Emanuel Mathews	Head	Mar	66		Farm Labourer	Colmonsmoor Mills
		Harriet Mathews	Wife	Mar		57		Parish Charlton
		Joseph Hibbard	Lodger	U	27		Police Constable	Parish Twyford

1851 12th April: Hampshire Advertiser: Andover Borough Petty Sessions: Charles Peepall of Enham for **obstructing and assaulting** Police Constable Hibberd in the execution of his duty was fined 9s 6d including costs.

1852 3rd July: **Hampshire Advertiser:** Andover County Petty Sessions: James Miller of Wallop was charged with **assaulting** Police Constable Hibberd and was fined £6 including costs. In default he was committed to Winchester goal for two months with hard labour.

1852 8th October Joseph Hibberd **joins Surrey Constabulary**

1853 9th January at Hurstbourne Tarrant Hampshire, Joseph Hibberd **married** Mary Ann Green, her parents were John Hillier Green and Priscilla Green.

1855 3rd December Anne Hibberd was **born** at Chertsey, she was baptized 13th January 1856 at St Peter's Chertsey, her parents were Joseph, a Police Officer and Mary Ann Hibberd of Chertsey.

1856 9th August West Surrey Times: Chertsey Bench: Thomas Gunn and Thomas Barnes were charged by PC's Lambert and Hibberd with **deserting** from the 41st Regiment of Foot. Committed to Horsemonger Lane Gaol.

1856 30th August Windsor and Eton Express: Chertsey Petty Sessions: Patrick Hynes was charged with **begging** in the town of Chertsey. Police Constable J Hibberd took the prisoner into custody after watching him for some time, upon being searched at the police station 18p was found in his pockets. The prisoner was committed to hard labour for 14 days.

1857 21st February West Surrey Times: Chertsey Magistrates Office: 16th February: William Desmond of Clerkenwell was brought up by the police, charged with having **stolen a coat** on Saturday evening from the shop door of Mr Peat of Windsor Street Chertsey. The prisoner was seen by a shopman to take the property and run away, but on being pursued he dropped the coat in his flight, several persons joined the chase and after a run of upwards of a mile he was captured by PC Hibberd. Both parties appeared to have run enough and came back much winded. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions, and the next day sentenced to ten months hard labour at Wandsworth.

1857 25th April West Surrey Times: Chertsey: On Tuesday last a woman who gave the name of, although 65 years of age, stood but three feet high, paraded the town ostensibly as a vendor of stay laces etc, but in reality, to solicit charity, managed somehow to provoke the ire of some of the roughs. A crowd from two to three hundred persons speedily got together and commenced pelting the woman and her husband with brickbats and other missiles and would most probably have done them some serious injury had not **PC Hibberd gone to the rescue**, and conveyed them to the Police Station, where they were safely housed for the night, and escorted out of the town early the next morning.

1857 16th May West Middlesex Herald: Chertsey Magistrates Office 11th May- James Swanwick, a native of Preston, Lancashire was charged by PC Hibberd, no 48, with being a **deserter** from 66th Regiment now at Aldershot. The prisoner admitted the offence and said he left the camp on Saturday morning in the clothes of a comrade who was an officer's servant. He was committed to the County police station at Guildford to await an escort.

1858 23rd January West Surrey Times: Chertsey Petty Sessions: Thomas Manchester, a native of Hungerford was brought up in the custody of PC Hibberd charged with **vagrancy** and for sleeping in a shed at Chertsey on the 10th.He was discharged.

1858 13th February West Surrey Times: Chertsey Petty Sessions: Frederick Lee was charged with **taking some greens** value 6d, the property of J Cathron esq. PC Hibberd said he took the prisoner into custody on another charge of robbery, at the time he was selling greens in the town. The Bench decided to hear that case first. The prisoner was then charged with having stolen a picture from the shop of Mr F Duffy, photographic artist. Elizabeth Gradedd said the prisoner came into Mr Duffy's shop in Guildford Street on 4th and after he left, she missed a portrait, now produced, she immediately suspected who had taken it and gave information to the police. PC Hibberd said from information he had received from the last witness and the description of the man, he saw the prisoner in London Street some time before, he immediately followed and overtook him near Vine House. On putting his hand in the prisoner's coat pocket witness found the portrait now produced. The prisoner made no defence and was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

1858 13th February West Middlesex Herald: Chertsey Petty Sessions 11th February: Eliza Lilley of Kinston was charged by Miss Tucker of Woodham with **assaulting her** at Chertsey. It appears the complainant who is a highly respectable young lady was passing along Guildford Street when the defendant who was worse for liquour commenced pulling her hat about, and on being desired to desist, she replied by several blows and the most scurrilous language. The affair was witnessed by PC Hibberd who at once took the prisoner into custody, when she became so violent as to make it no easy task for two officers to convey her to the police station. The Magistrates convicted her in a penalty of £2 and costs, and in default of payment committed her to Wandsworth House of Correction for two months**.**

1858 20th March West Middlesex Herald: Chertsey Magistrates Office 12th March: Robert Freeman, an old offender was brought up for being **drunk and disorderly** in Guildford Street-

The case was proved by PC Hibberd, who apprehended the prisoner. He was fined 5s and the costs of maintenance.

1858 10th April: West Middlesex Herald: Chertsey Petty Sessions 7th April: John Field of Chertsey, shoemaker was brought up in custody of PC Hibberd charged with **drunkenness and disorderly conduct** in Guildford Street, on the previous day. He was dismissed on paying the expenses.

1858 3rd July West Surrey Times: Trial of prisoners: **Stealing from the person** at Chertsey: Frederick Lee and William Snelling were indicted for stealing at Chertsey, from the person of John Dawson, a tobacco box, a pair of boots, a leather purse and the sum of £1, his property and money. The prosecutor deposed as follows – I am a labourer and live at Odiham. Last Saturday night I slept in a shed belonging to Mr Jennings of Chertsey. I had about £1 in silver money in a leather purse, which I placed in my fob. There were two half crowns and the rest in smaller coins. I also had about me a tobacco box. I went to sleep and was awoke by a policeman, when I found my money, box and shoes were gone.

PC Fowler exhibited articles which the prosecutor identified as his property. PC Hibberd, stationed at Chertsey said "I was on duty on Sunday night last in Chertsey. I saw the two prisoners whom I noticed join each other at the Bell Inn, they conversed together for a few moments and then left and went up Thorpe Road. From information I received I followed them in company with PC Fowler for about half a mile, when we heard them go into the shed of Mr Jennings, we listened for about ten minutes and heard voices from the shed. When the prisoners came out of the shed, I seized Snelling and directed PC Fowler to take Lee, which he did. I handcuffed them both together, and upon searching Lee found a tobacco box and 6s 4 and a half pence upon him, among which were two half crowns. I then went into the shed and found the prosecutor lying on his back insensible. His dress disordered and no shoes upon his feet. We aroused him but it was a long time before we could make him understand what had occurred to him."

Cross examined by Snelling "I cannot swear you took the boots off the prosecutor's feet. I did not say anything of your taking money out of the man's pocket. PC Fowler, Surrey Constabulary confirmed the evidence of the last witness and in addition to which stated that he heard someone in the shed say "Let's have his jacket too", and another person replied No, we have enough for the night" Soon after the prisoners came out of the shed and were apprehended, saw Lee drop the boots produced from his left hand, searching Snelling he found on him a purse, tobacco box an 19s in money which he produced.

By the Chairman – No other person could have entered the shed between the time the prisoners came out and our entering the shed. Hibberd found the purse on the ground, which had fallen from the boots, where I had placed it.

In his defence Snelling stated the money found on him by the police was his own property, which he had received for selling some fowls. The Chairman having summed up, the jury

returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners- a previous conviction of felony was proved against Snelling and he pleaded guilty to a summary conviction before the magistrates.

PC Hibberd entered the witness box and stated that the prisoner Snelling had been in custody sixteen or seventeen different times, and the other prisoner was a very bad character. The Chairman, in passing sentence said, on account of the very incorrigible character of the prisoner Snelling the court would sentence him to three years penal servitude, and Lee whose career of crime had been of a shorter duration to 12months imprisonment.

1859 20th April Joseph Hillier Hibberd was born at Chertsey, he was **baptized** at St Peter's Chertsey 12th June 1859, his parents were Joseph, a Police Constable and Mary Ann Hibberd of Guildford Street Chertsey.

1859 30th April Windsor and Eton Express: Chertsey: John Patfield of the Queen's Head was summoned for **keeping his house open on Good Friday** for the sale of beer. Joseph Hibberd, PC said, "On Good Friday last, at a quarter past 10am, I went to the Queen's Head public house which is kept by the defendant. I found two men in the tap room, sitting down, one had a glass of beer and the other a pint of beer before him." Defendant said he did not think he was obliged to close on that day before church time. He was fined 1s with 16s costs.

1859 3rd December Windsor and Eton Express: Chertsey Petty Sessions: John Roberts was charged with being **drunk and incapable** of taking care of himself. Police Constable Hibberd stated he found the prisoner lying helplessly drunk in Guildford Road by the side of a wagon and horses, of which he was in charge. With assistance he lifted the defendant into the wagon and drove him into the town. The defendant was accommodated at the police station, and the wagon and horses put up at the coffee house. The defendant was the owner of the wagon and horses. This was his second offence hence he was bound over in his own recognizance ad two sureties to be of good behaviour for three months and also to pay expenses.

1860 28 January West Surrey Times: Chertsey Petty Sessions 25th January: George Cavey was charged with **firing off a gun on the highway** on the 19th inst., PC Joseph Hibberd proved the offence and the defendant was ordered to pay the costs.

1860 1st September Windsor and Eton Express Chertsey Petty Sessions 22nd August: Frederick Leverett was summoned for being **drunk and incapable.** PC Hibberd stated that he found the defendant in charge of a van drawn by horses, he was lying drunk in the van, with the reins tied to the latter and the horses going on. The witness found him so incapable he took him into custody. Fined 4s including costs.

1861 Census Oatlands Park Lodge Walton on Thames lists Joseph Hibberd, a Police Constable with his wife Mary A and children Anne and Joseph.

1863 15th February Diana Hibberd was **baptized** at St Mary's Walton on Thames her parents were Joseph, a Police Officer and Mary Ann Hibberd of Walton.

1868 26th April Mary the daughter of Joseph Hibberd, a Police Officer and his wife Mary Ann was **baptized** at St Mary Magdalene Reigate.

1869 20th November Surrey Advertiser Reigate: County Police 16th November: A Town Councillor charged with **stealing geese**: Henry Westly senior and Henry Westly junior, his son were charged with stealing two geese the property of William Lanaway of Pettride Wood, Horley on the night of the 13th. From the respectability of all parties concerned the case excited immense interest both at Reigate and Redhill and the precincts of the office were largely crowded. The elder prisoner being a builder formerly occupied a very respectable position and his name at present stands as one of the council for the borough. Through domestic differences he has been living part from his wife and has found a home with his sister, Mrs Byfield in Station Road Redhill. After hearing details of the theft.

The court heard from Inspector Hibberd of the County Police stationed at Reigate. He stated – In virtue of a warrant he received on Monday, he searched the residences of both prisoners and at the lodgings of the elder prisoner he found portions of two geese (which he produced). They consisted of two gizzards, two necks, and other portions of giblets, which he found in a saucepan over the fire. It was the house of Mr Henry Byfield and he asked him if the elder prisoner Henry Westly lived there, and he replied that he did. He told him he was in search of some geese and asked him how he accounted for what had been found. He replied, Westly brought them home from London with him on Saturday. In a woodhouse in the yard, he found a bag containing goose feathers and in another out-house spots of blood and portions of goose on a bench. He then went into the house to see Mrs Byfield and asked if she did the cooking and she replied she did. He asked how she accounted for the geese and she said Westly had brought them home on Saturday.

Shortly after this the elder prisoner came into the house and was told about the charge against him. The prisoner was about to say something but was given the usual caution not to do so. A cushion belonging to cart was found with a spot of blood on it and the cart had been washed but there were several spots of blood on the tail board. Later that evening the younger prisoner was handed into custody.

Cross examined Inspector Hibberd said he could not say the cart was the one used the previous day, neither did he know that the giblets referred to came from those geese. He found some feathers but could not say they belonged to the geese as it was not unusual for people to have geese. He also searched the younger prisoner's home but did not find anything. Mrs Byfield said the elder prisoner was her brother and she had received a goose to cook on Monday, but

did not know who brought it home, her brother told her to cook it and he frequently brought geese home from his yard so it did not seem unusual to her. Her brother had never told her they had shot some geese at Horley. Mr Burt then made a speech on behalf of the prisoners and during it asked the magistrates to discharge them as there was not the slightest evidence of identification to convict them. No attempt had been made to convict the younger prisoner and no jury on earth would convict under the evidence given. The elder man being universally respected as a builder and member of the Town Council. The room was cleared for a while before the public were readmitted. After careful consideration the Bench decided to discharge the younger prisoner but the elder prisoner would be committed for trial, but bail would be accepted- himself in £50 and two sureties of £25 each.

1870 12th February Surrey Advertiser: County Bench Reigate: **A Constable charged with assault:** Policeman Steptoe of the county force was summoned for assaulting James Cox of Kingswood in the public highway. Mr Inspector Hibberd said the defendant could not attend as he was bound over to appear at the Surrey Sessions at Newington to give evidence in another case. Under the circumstances he asked for an adjournment of the summons. Mr W C Burt for the complainant asked that an order be made for the payment of his fee, as the police had not given the complainant notice that the defendant could not attend as if they had done so it would have saved him the trouble and expense of attending. Inspector Hibberd said it was not good policy always to let it be known where the police would be on any particular day. The Bench thought notice should have been given to the complainant and this might have been done without interfering with police duties. There was however no precedent for allowing the attorney's fees in such a matter, therefore they could make no order.

1870 4th June Surrey Advertiser Betchworth: **Mysterious Suicide:** A shocking case of what is supposed to be suicide has just been discovered in the neighbourhood. On Friday afternoon, some boys were bird's nesting in a by-road about twenty yards from the highway at the bottom of Pebble Hill, when they were horrified at finding the dead body of a man, lying between the road and hedgerow. The spectacle was a sickening one, for the throat of the man had been cut across in two or three places. A razor was lying close to his left arm and a necktie was found in the hedge close by. The boys at once gave the alarm and the police were communicated with. Inspector Hibberd of the County Police, stationed at Reigate soon arrived and by his direction the deceased was removed to the Beeches In near Betchworth Railway Station. His clothing was searched, but nothing was found on him and there was nothing whatsoever to indicate who the man was. He appears to have been about 40 years of age, with light complexion, and a very little hair under the chin, height 5ft 7in and rather stout. He had the appearance of a "traveller" on the road. The deceased was dressed in dark coat and trousers and coloured flannel shirt. There was no waistcoat. The hat was composed of cork and black alpaca. At present there is not the slightest clue to his identification. The police are making enquiries and the body now awaits an inquest at the Beeches Inn. The man appeared to have been dead some time.

An open verdict of found dead was recorded at the inquest and the man was later identified as Alfred Claydon of Newington Green Road London whose son identified the clothing as that of

which his father was wearing when he went to Derby Day and did not return (Surrey Advertiser 18th June).

1871 Census County Police Station London Road Reigate lists Joseph Hibberd, Police Inspector with his wife May Ann and children Joseph, Diana and Mary.

1873 1ST March Aldershot Military Gazette: Farnham Petty Sessions: **Caution to Begging** Vagrants- Charles Smith, 27, was charged with obtaining several sums of money under false pretences. From the evidence it appeared the prisoner had been carrying on a systematic career of fraud for some considerable time. Mr Thomas Paine said the prisoner called on him at Frensham on the 12th and produced a petition purporting to be signed by the Rev Charlesworth and others stating the prisoner had lost several cows and heifers. He, believing the signatures were genuine gave the prisoner 10s.

The Rev Utterton said the prisoner handed him a petition to the effect that his mother was a widow and had lost three cows and three heifers, the loss being £60.The petition was purported to be signed by Captain Mangles and Rev Coombes and others. He believing the signatures were genuine gave him 5s and signed his name to the document. Mrs Moultree, Mr Bidwell, Martha Wood and Rev Charlesworth all gave a similar testimony.

Inspector Hibberd took the prisoner into custody at Alresford from the constables stationed there. He had a quantity of tinted notepaper on him, also a local directory of the gentry of the neighbourhood, and a Chertsey directory. The prisoner was sentenced to six months hard labour.

1874 29th August West Surrey Times: County Bench Farnham: **Illtreating a donkey**: George Beasley was charged by Inspector Hibberd with cruelty to his donkey. The inspector stated that about 11pm on 22nd he saw the defendant beating his donkey in West Street Farnham, in an unmerciful manner. He was fined 10s and costs or in default a fortnight's imprisonment.

1875 2nd January Hampshire Advertiser: Alton Petty Sessions: Stealing Hop Poles: Sarah Wilkinson, of Binsted, a widow was charged with **stealing on the 18th some hop pole wood** value 6d, the property of a Mr Whiting of Farnham. Joseph Hibberd deposed- I am an inspector of police, stationed at Farnham. At about 9 o'clock in the evening on 18th December I had occasion to search the prisoner's house for some stolen property, and in the back kitchen found a bundle of hop poles, produced. I told her I could not allow her to retain possession of the

wood, and she then put on her bonnet and took the poles to Mr Whiting's hop ground near, and there I saw the place from which they had apparently been removed. Tracks in the snow, corresponding to the prisoner's boots led to her house. Mr Robert Whiting said – I live at Farnham and occupy some hop ground in the parish of Binsted. I cannot swear it but believe the hop poles produced are mine. They are of the same size and kind, and are tied in a bundle of 25, and mine are the only poles in the parish tied this way. I have lost about 40 bundles since September. I sell them for 6da bundle. On 19th December I was going towards Binsted when I met Mrs Wilkinson, who said she was sorry she had taken my pole wood, it was the first lot she had taken and she hoped I should not prosecute her. I replied that I had been robbed so that I should let the matter take its course. Later the same day Inspector Hibberd informed me of his discovery. The prisoner pleaded guilty and electing to be dealt with summarily was sentenced to 14 days imprisonment.

1875 4Tth December Surrey Advertiser: Churt: **Another strange death at the Devil's Jumps**: We recently noticed the death of the wife of Mr Carrington F.R.S., a gentleman residing at the Observatory Churt, from suffocation under somewhat peculiar circumstances. On Tuesday morning last Mr Carrington was himself discovered dead. It appears that he deceased returned to his residence on Saturday evening after an absence of a few days and was not seen again by any of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Suspicions were entertained that something had gone wrong and the police authorities at Farnham were communicated with. Inspector Hibberd and PC Finch were dispatched to the residence. Having made repeated efforts to make themselves heard, but ineffectually, an entrance to the house was forcibly effected through one of the windows. The doors of several rooms were forced open and the body of Mr Carrington was found quite dead lying on a mattress on the floor in one of them. On Wednesday Inspector Hibberd, accompanied by Mr R Oke Clark, again went to the house and a postmortem examination was made. An inquest will be held later and I the meantime the house is in charge of the police.

Other newspapers including Hampshire Telegraph of 4th December add more to this story. On Saturday week Mr Carrington was censured by a coroner's jury for not providing a proper person to look after his wife, who died suddenly whilst in an unsound state of mind. An inquest on Mr Carrington later gave a verdict of death by natural causes.

1875 December: A Romance and Its Sequel: Several newspapers carried the following article with regards the above case. A sad story has just been fittingly terminated by the death of the three persons who were its heroes. One of these actors was a man of high scientific attainments, as astronomer and Fellow of the Royal Society; the second was a pretty but illiterate woman; the third a miscreant who has died in prison.

The learned man was Mr Carrington who lived for many years in a lovely and romantic spot at which he had constructed a conservatory at Churt near Farnham. One day Mr Carrington met in regent Street a good looking and attractive young woman from Bristol, but of much lower station than he was. Unfortunately for the happiness of all three she had bad relations with a man named Rodway but although Mr Carrington knew partly her previous history, he married

the fair and frail one who however, deceived her husband to this extent, that she represented Rodway as her brother. Mrs Carrington in abject fear of him and by working on her fears he continually received money from the frightened woman by threatening to reveal her deception to her husband.

At length, desperate at losing his sweetheart and at being refused more money and failing to induce Mrs Carrington to run off with him he visited the lonely house at Church and so savagely assaulted her that she narrowly escaped death at his hands. He was apprehended sentenced to 20 years penal servitude for attempted murder and shortly afterwards died in gaol. About a fortnight ago Mr Carrington was found dead in bed by her husband when he woke in the morning and a few days after the inquest in this case was concluded, the police noticing an unusual quietness about the house broke open the door and found Mr Carrington lying dead upon the mattress.

This ends a singular romance the elements of which if they had formed the foundation of a novel would be regarded as impossible.

1876 16th December Aldershot Military Gazette: Farnham Police Court: **A Police Constable charged with drunkenness.** John Veal of the Surrey Constabulary was brought on remand with being drunk and unfit for duty on the night of Saturday 2nd. Mr Eve, solicitor, Aldershot, appeared for the defence. Evidence was given to the effect the defendant was drunk at the White Horse Inn at 7.15pm on the night in question. Superintendent Hibberd later saw him in the "Jolly Sailor" and called him out, he was then very drunk.

After evidence on behalf of the prosecutor, Mr Eve called evidence to show the defendant was not drunk and had been seen by several persons quite sober. Mr Eve in a long and able speech for the defence reviewed the evidence called by Superintendent Hibberd and strongly contended that the defendant had not been drunk. The magistrates, after consultation decided to fine the defendant 7s 6d but would not inflict costs. They also expressed their intention to use their influence with the Chief Constable to get Veal taken into the force again on account of his previous good conduct.

1877 23rd May Hampshire Telegraph: Melancholy **Death of a Chief Petty Officer**: An inquest was held at the 'Jolly Farmer' Inn, Farnham on the body of Charles Wilkinson, a young man who had been found drowned in the river near the Old Bridge. It appeared that late on Sunday evening the deceased was seen by Superintendent Hibberd going up Bear Lane. He returned in a few minutes and asked the Superintendent to advance him money to take him back to Portsmouth. Superintendent Hibberd asked him who and what he was. He replied he was Chief Petty Officer on board the 'Wellington' and had been robbed up in London and had had to wander about for two or three nights with no means of getting a bed.

The deceased also said he had been wandering between Guildford and Farnham in search of a man named Jones who he had known in the service. The Superintendent replied the only relief he could give would be the Union, but it was too late that night to go there. The deceased then

said, ‘Good Night’ and walked away towards the Town Hall, the deceased seemed perfectly sober but Superintendent Hibberd asked the constables to keep an eye on him. Later the same evening the deceased was seen by PC Norton on the Old Bridge and was spoken to twice by the officer. Still later a hat was found on the bridge by PC Stanley, who in company with PC Norton and Superintendent Hibberd found the body on Monday and conveyed it to the ‘Jolly Farmer.’

Two pawnbroker’s duplicates were found on the deceased and one gave the address of 22 Broad Street, Southsea, it being probable without this clue the body would not have been identified. Superintendent Hibberd communicated with Portsmouth Police and it was found the address was the residence of the deceased’s mother. The brother of the deceased stated that he had been in the habit of drinking heavily for the past twelve months and he had last seen him on 1st May when he said he had been appointed to the Steam Reserve at Sheerness, which he later found to be untrue. After hearing from the police officers involved the Coroner said the thought the jury had no need of more evidence as they had heard that of the deceased’s brother as to his drinking habits, and it is known a man might be on the verge of recovering from an attack of ‘delirium tremons’ which would affect his mind without showing any outward signs. The jury returned a verdict of drowned.

1878 16th February Surrey Advertiser: Farnham Petty Sessions: **Proceedings under the Adulteration Act:** Frederick Brockhurst, publican of Hungary Hill was charged with selling a pint of gin which was not pure on 18th January to PC George Tolfree. The constable stated that he went to the defendant’s house and asked for a pint of gin, for which he paid 2s. Whilst he was in the house, Superintendent Hibberd came in, and the witness handed him the bottle of gin, which he saw the Superintendent seal. He also labelled the bottle- Superintendent Hibberd gave corroborative evidence. The defendant’s wife said they could not afford to sell gin at 2s a bottle and pay rates and taxes.

The gin was sent for analysis and a certificate from Dr Stevenson showed it was 45 per cent under proof. The Bench then proceeded to hear similar cases and then the Chairman said the magistrates sat to adjudicate on a case not to say to what percentage the article should be sold.

After consulting the clerk, the Chairman was told the Act certainly placed the magistrates and the defendants in an anomalous position, and it would be good if the Legislature had laid down a standard, the law evidently looking upon it as a serious offence with persons offending liable to a fine of £20.The Bench were disposed to look leniently upon the present cases as they were the first they had had to adjudicate on and they hoped they may be the last. Mr Brockhurst was fined 40s and costs.

1878 22nd March Mary Ann **Hibberd aged 47 years was buried** at St Andrew’s Farnham. She was of Bear Lane.

1878 20th July Aldershot Military Gazette: **Fire at Farnham**: About twenty minutes past three on Tuesday morning, the Ship Inn, Borough Farnham was found to be on fire by a servant

of the gas company who happened to be passing at the time putting out the streetlamps. The alarm was immediately given and Mr W Croft, the landlord and his family were aroused from their sleep. The flames spread with surprising rapidity and the inmates without being allowed sufficient time to dress themselves had to fly for their lives. It was not long before Mr Superintendent Hibberd was on the spot, with all the available constables he could muster. The Farnham fire engine also came but some delay was occasioned before the hose could be applied to the water main, which was about 40 yards from the fire, the plug of the latter being difficult to get out. After a few minutes the pump and hose were working and a large number of persons had arrived at the scene to offer their services.

Mr Superintendent Hibberd, with assistance of some men with saws, hammers and picks set to work disconnecting some sheds at the back of the burning premises, and this they succeeded in doing. The fire, notwithstanding that the hose played upon it with all the force the engine could bear appeared to increase in intensity and much anxiety was felt for the adjoining houses. Fortunately, the roof of the burning building was arched and a few feet lower than the boundary walls of the adjoining houses which prevented the fire spreading. After some time, the fire was under control but not before the house was completely burnt to the ground, the damage being between £300 and £400, the house was insured.

1878 3rd August: Numerous newspapers: Shocking child murder at Farnham: The man, Obed Usher, who killed his little daughter, Ellen aged 12 years by striking her on the head with a hammer because she refused to fetch him more beer, has been sentenced to death. The case peculiarly painful in itself, is rendered doubly interesting on account of the defence set up, which was that of insanity. It was shown Usher who was an old soldier, and had served both in the Crimea and India, had since 1871 been subject to various hallucinations and had made two attempts upon his life. In 1874, having apparently recovered his senses, he was discharged with a pension and since then appears to have led a quiet respectable working at a lime kiln and exhibiting great affection for his motherless children. Immediately after committing the murder, he gave himself up to the police. The prisoner saying to Superintendent Hibberd "I done the deed and I'll suffer like a man, hang me at once. I asked her to get me some beer from the Duke of Cambridge Public House, but she would not. I flew into a passion and struck her with a large hammer head. I am very sorry for it. God rest her soul." Mr Justice Mellor explained the meaning of insanity – viz, that it could only be admitted in a case of a person who at the moment of committing a crime was incapable of judging whether the action was right or wrong, and perfectly indifferent as to its consequences. The jury could not think Usher was in such a mental condition as this, but they appended their verdict to 'guilty' with a recommendation to mercy, which was hoped would be acted on by the Home Secretary. Obed Usher was respited on the grounds of insanity and removed to Parkhurst Prison, where he was considered sane.

1879 11 January Aldershot Military Gazette: Farnham Police Court: Johanna Mahoney was charged with **breaking a window,** value 5s at Heath End Farnham, and also with being **drunk.** Police Constable Bowyer and Superintendent Hibberd gave evidence, and she was fined 5s and

5s damages or 14 days for the first offence and 10s or in default to be sent to gaol for 14 days for the second offence.

1879 17 May Surrey Advertiser: Frimley: **Alleged Adulteration**: Important Point: John Goodwin, publican at Frimley was charged at Farnham with selling adulterated gin to Annie Hibberd on 19th April. Mr Child, of London, defended. Annie Hibberd deposed to purchasing the gin, and aid she saw no notice that the spirits sold there were diluted. The defence was that a notice that all spirits sold at the house were diluted was hanging in the bar at the time of purchase, and a card with words to that effect was produced. The analyst's certificate showed the gin was 6 per cent below the standard allowed. It was proved that Superintendent Hibberd, who instigated the proceedings, did not inform the defendant that he should send the gin to the public analyst, and the Bench, holding that this omission was fatal, dismissed the summons.

1879 28 June Surrey Advertiser: Found straying on 22nd June, two horses, one a dark grey gelding, star on forehead and white fetlocks, about 14 hands, the other a dark bay horse Pony with a dark line running along the back, 12 hands. Apply to Superintendent Hibberd, Farnham, Surrey.

1879 26 July Surrey Advertiser: Surrey Summer Assizes: The **Sacrilege at Hale**: George Franklin alias White, 40, bootmaker and Kames Matthews,50, bootmaker were indicted for feloniously entering the church of St John the Evangelist at Hale, Farnham and stealing therein a silver plated patten, a metal alms plate and a scrubbing brush, the property of Rev David Rowe and others on 12th June. The prisoners who pleaded not guilty were undefended.

The church was closed as usual on 12th June but on 13th it was found to have been broken into and on the same day the stolen property was offered for sale by the prisoner Matthews in Aldershot at the shop of a marine store dealer, the other prisoner remaining outside. Rose Brewer, wife of the marine store dealer told Matthews she could not buy the metal article, which had been beaten up and asked how he obtained it. He said it belonged to the man outside, she asked him to fetch the man and when asked where it got the item, he answered "What is it to do with you." She sent for a policeman but the prisoners walked out of the shop, she followed them and informed the police. William Young, a detective sergeant from Aldershot found the men and took them into custody.

Joseph Hibberd, Superintendent of Police corroborated some of the evidence given by Detective Sergeant Young and stated on 16th June he went to Aldershot and saw the two prisoners. He asked Franklin where he slept the night before his apprehension, and he said in a shed, adding he had picked up the patten about a mile and half outside Aldershot. After hearing further evidence, the jury returned a verdict of 'guilty' against Franklin and 'not guilty' with regard to Matthews who was discharged with a warning from the judge not to allow himself to Three previous convictions, the first of four, the second of two and the third of ten years penal servitude were proved against Franklin who was sentenced to fourteen years penal servitude.

1879 27 September Aldershot Military Gazette: Farnham Petty: Sessions: **A Queer License**: Matthew Lucas was charged with hawking without a license at Farnham on 23d inst. Superintendent Hibberd did not think the prisoner was quite right in the head. He carried a few articles under the pretext of begging. The prisoner produced a 'document' with a few scarcely intelligible words written on it, which he said was his license, (It resembled a piece of pig's bladder) – The prisoner was discharged on the understanding he left town instantly.

1879 29 November Aldershot Military Gazette: Farnham Monthly Sessions: A Caution: Mr Superintendent Hibberd applied to their worships for summons against one or two tradesmen in Yorktown under the **Adulteration Act,** for **selling drugs.**

The magistrates took some considerable time in discussing the question and came to the conclusion that as no one had been proceeded against under this particular item, Mr Superintendent Hibberd was to warn the tradesmen, but if any similar case comes before their notice, they would be dealt with according to the law.

1879 13 December Aldershot Military Gazette: Farnham Police Court 4th December- Larceny- Charles Finnagan, a soldier was charged in custody with **stealing a work box and a silver tea scoop**, value 7s 6d the property of Eliza Dorling at Farnham on 28th November. It was at first thought to have preferred a charge of burglary against the prisoner, but in consequence of the prosecutrix being too infirm, and from other cause, it not be substantiated, hence the present charge. The prosecutrix, who is a very old lady, deposed having seen the sewing box and scoop safe the night previous to them being missed in the morning.
Patrick Ryan, provost sergeant, 16th Regiment, said the prisoner was absent from barracks on the night of 28th November. The following morning, in consequence of what came to his knowledge, he searched the prisoner and found the tea scoop, produced, in his pocket, which he handed over to the police. The prisoner bore a very bad character and had only been in the regiment about 4months, it was thought he was of sound intellect.

Mr Superintendent Hibberd said he examined the prosecutrix's premises and found they had been broken into, and he went to Aldershot to arrest the prisoner. I charged him and cautioned him as to anything h might say in reply, when he said "I did the mischief, I broke into to take some clothes to bolt with but could not find any. I took the box into afield and smashed it, and found the spoon inside, which I kept to eat my victuals with, and threw the box into a field". The box was later found by Charles Hall, an inmate of Farnham workhouse. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months hard labour.

1880 28 February Surrey Advertiser: Frimley: An **Unjust Scale:** John Bryan of Yorktown was charged with having in his possession on 17th a scale which was half announce against the purchaser. Mr Superintendent Hibberd and PC Discombe gave evidence but Mrs Bryan stated the shop belonged to her, not her husband and that the superintendent had knocked her scales about and injured them. This was contradicted. The Bench fined the defendant 10s and 12s costs which was paid.

1880 28 August Aldershot Military Gazette: Farnham: A **Negligent Cow keeper**: Emmanuel Harrington of Lawday Farm, Farnham was summoned under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order 1879 for neglecting to keep his cow house in a cleanly state - Mr Superintendent Hibberd proved the case- The defendant contending the cows were not allowed to stay in the sheds, and only went there to be milked. The magistrates inflicted a fine of 2s 6d and costs which was paid.

1880 4 September Surrey Advertiser: Farnham: Hannah Tubbs was charged with being **drunk and disorderly** on 31st inst. She was committed for 21 days, PC Smeeth proving the charge. Mr Superintendent Hibberd said he saw the prisoner drunk at 10 o'clock in the morning of the above day and warned her to keep out of the way but this was the result. This was the fourth hop picking in succession she had similarly been charged, and she was very troublesome: The prisoner begged to be 'let off' but the Bench thought, under the circumstances, the best thing would be to send the prisoner to goal.

1880, 18 October: Central Criminal Court: Henry Meredith aged thirty-nine, **breaking and entering the dwelling-house** of Joseph Kitching, and stealing four coats and a hat, his goods. Joseph Kitching: I am agent to the London and South-Western Railway at Farnham. I reside close by Farnham Railway Station. On Monday, 6th September, I closed the house and went to bed about 10.30 pm, and left hanging up in the passage a new overcoat, a felt hat, a child's jacket, and a child's Ulster. This property is mine. I did not notice the scullery window, but I believe it was closed; the fastening had been broken a day or two before. At 7 am the next morning the servant told me the house had been robbed and I then saw the scullery window; it was open. I gave information to the police.

Joseph Hibbert: I am Superintendent of the Surrey Constabulary stationed at Farnham. In consequence of Mr. Kitching's statement to me on 7th September I went to his house near the railway station. I examined his house and garden and I found the coat and hat (*produced*) in the garden, also some footprints leading across the garden. I covered them up. On 8th September the prisoner was brought in, in the evening. He was shown the coat and hat (*produced*) He said that they were his. His boots were taken off, and I accompanied the constable on the next morning to compare the footmarks with his boots. They resembled the prints in every particular, especially one of the soles, which shows the packing or strips of leather.

Andrew Cook: I am a police constable stationed at Farnham, Surrey - from information I received I went to some hop-gardens at Red Hill, Farnham. I charged the prisoner with being in Mr. Kitching's house and he made no answer. I searched the barracks and I found these articles (produced), a boy's pilot jacket, mackintosh, and hat. The prisoner said they belonged to him.

On the way to the station, he said he did not go there for those things, he went for money, but he could not get the b— safe open. I said, "There is another coat missing" He said "Yes, I sold that to a man at the Prince of Wales, in Farnham, on the 7th, for 6s.;" and he said "The little

Ulster I have laid on the shelf in the barracks" I went there and found it concealed in a copper in the barracks.

The following morning, I went to the Prince of Wales, where I received the coat produced from the landlady. It was left there by another man. I went with the last witness to compare the footprints. I got the boots for comparison off the prisoner's feet, he was wearing them when I apprehended him and they corresponded exactly with the prints. He asked me if I had found the Ulster, and I said "Yes." Guilty - twelve months' imprisonment.

1880 18 October Police Gazette: **Stolen by means of burglary**, during the night of 12th instant, from the dwelling house of Colonel Craig Osborne, Camberley, Frimley- a silver snuff box with a long inscription including 'Presented to the Honourable Charles Osborne by the Corporation of Dublin', also several Indian ivory ornaments including a wagon drawn by bullocks. Information to Mr Superintendent Hibberd, Farnham.

1880 18 December Aldershot Military Gazette: Farnham Petty Sessions: Fond of Fowls: James Novell and Edward Newman were charged with **stealing two fowls** the property of Mr Carmichael of Till Hill, Farnham. The evidence of PC Phillips and Superintendent Hibberd having been read the magistrates dismissed the case against Novell, the evidence not sufficiently clear to convict him, and sentenced Newman, who pleaded guilty to six weeks hard labour.

1880 29 December Police Gazette: **Stolen by means of burglary** at Rock House near Farnham during the night of 21st inst- a pair of sugar tongs and four old teaspoons, silver, two jam spoons, four fish knives and forks marked 'W.B.', a fish slice and fork, a cake basket, and a small silver salver, plated. Information to Mr Superintendent Hibberd, Surrey Constabulary, Farnham.

1881 Census Police Station Park Lane Farnham lists Joseph Hibberd, a widower, Police Superintendent with his children Annie, Diana and Mary, along with Frederick Coller, a prisoner.

1881 2 April Aldershot Military Gazette: Farnham Petty Sessions: A Bad Tempered Horse: Thomas Stretton was charged with being **drunk whilst in charge of a horse and cart** at Farnham on 17th March. Mr Superintendent Hibberd Mr C Roumieu gave evidence as to seeing the defendant in a drunken and helpless state, quite incapable of taking care of the horse he was

driving. The defendant denied he was drunk and said the horse was a bad tempered and 'obstroppolos' one. The magistrates inflicted a fine of £1 and 12s costs, which he paid.

1881 30th April Aldershot Military Gazette: Farnham Petty Sessions: **Drunk and Disorderly:** Joseph Gritt for being drunk and disorderly in the Borough Farnham on 23rd Inst was fined 5s and 7s costs. PC Ettridge proved the case. The prisoner's wife paid the fine and in doing so remarked it was a 'jolly dear drink' (laughter) and Mr Supt Hibbard said, 'You must dock him beer money this month' (renewed laughter).

1881 18th June Surrey Advertiser: Haslemere: **Explosive Benzoline**: At the Farnham Bench on Thursday week, Mr William Madgwick, grocer of Shottermill was charged with having two gallons of benzoline on his premises, such premises not being licensed for selling the same, on 23rd May – Mr Superintendent Hibberd said he went to the defendant's shop for some paraffin, and the defendant served him benzoline. He brought it home, and whilst testing it the benzoline exploded, and it was with great difficulty that the flames were extinguished, his hands being very much burnt. The defendant said he purchased the article for private use and put it in the wrong can by mistake. He was fined 2s6d and costs. The Bench thought there was no intention of evading the law.

1881 December 10: Surrey Advertiser: Farnham Petty Sessions: **Unlawful Measures:** James Cox, publican, was charged with having in is possession several measures which were no stamped as required by the Act, on 29th November- Mr Superintendent Hibberd said the defendant kept the White Lion at Farnham and he had cautioned him only a few days previously- fined 10s and 10s costs. Henry Ralph was charged with a similar offence on the same day- Mr Superintendent Hibberd said he kept the Lion and Unicorn. Fined 10s and10s costs.

1881 31 December Aldershot Military Gazette: Farnham Board of Guardians: Resignation: A letter was read from Superintendent Hibberd of Farnham resigning his appointment as assistant relieving officer, as he was **about to relinquish his duties as superintendent of police.**

1882 7 January Surrey Advertiser: Farnham: Mr Superintendent Hibberd has, **through increasing age resigned the office of Superintendent** of Police of the Farnham Petty Sessional Division much to the regret of most persons in the neighbourhood. Mr Hibberd, who retires with a pension, had served for over 29 years in the Surrey Constabulary, and for three years previously belonged to the Hampshire Rural Police. He had been stationed at Farnham for ten
years being made superintendent about five years ago.

1882 7th January West Surrey Times: Farnham: The New Superintendent: The public are aware that Mr Hibberd is about to resign the position he has so long held as Superintendent of Police for this Division and it is understood he will be succeeded by **Mr Pike** who has more than twenty years' experience of police duties.

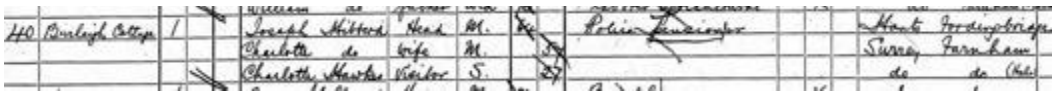
1882 8th April Surrey Mirror: County Constabulary Committee: We have had under consideration the recommendation of the Chief Constable that a pension be granted to Superintendent Joseph Hibberd, who has **resigned in consequence of the state of his health.** Hibberd served in the force from October 8th, 1852 to 31st December last, a period of 29 years and nearly three months. The Statutory Certificate of his incapacity to perform the duties of his office has been laid before us. We recommend the Court to grant, out of the Constabulary Superannuation Fund a pension of £80 6s per annum, being one half of his pay to take effect from 1st January last. We also recommend the Court to direct that the sum of £20 1s 6d be paid to Mr Hibberd for one quarter's pension now due.

1886 7th May Diana Hibberd aged 23years was admitted to Brookwood Asylum, Woking with dementia. She was a pupil teacher from Walton on Thames but chargeable to Chertsey. On 29th May 1886 her charges were accepted by Farnham Union. The cause of her dementia was not known but it was moderate. She died at Brookwood 25th April 1892.

Farnham Poor law Union 27th May 1886, Chertsey Union were informed her settlement was with Farnham and on 10th June 1886 her father, Joseph Hibberd agreed to contribute 5s 9d weekly towards her maintenance in the asylum.

1886 26th October St Mark, Dalston Joseph Hibberd, widower, gentleman, aged 60 years **married Charlotte Knight** nee Corps a widow aged 53 years. (Charlotte was born in Farnham Surrey in 1833)

1891 Census Burleigh Cottage, Upper Hale Farnham lists Joseph Hibberd, Police Pensioner with his wife Charlotte and a visitor, Charlotte Hawkes.

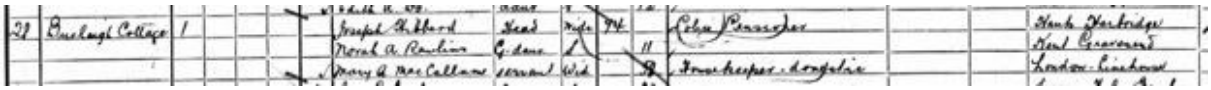


1892 3rd January Charlotte Hibberd, wife of Joseph Hibberd of Farnham Surrey **died,** probate was on 18th February in London to the said Joseph Hibberd, gentleman, James Corps, saddler and John Robert Nash, gentleman, Effects £ 959 15s 3d.

1892 9th January Surrey Advertiser: Hale : Death of Mrs Hibbberd : We regret to announce the death of Mrs Hibberd, wife of Mr J Hibberd, formerly Superintendent of Police at Farnham, which took place at her residence, Burleigh Cottage Upper Hale on Sunday morning. The deceased had been ailing a short time and on Saturday was pronounced by her medical attendant to be improved. The following morning, however, after partaking of breakfast, she breathed her last. Mrs Hibberd who was 59years of age was well known and highly respected. As widow of the late Mr Knight, she formerly carried on successfully a business as boot and shoemaker in the Boro' Farnham which she relinquished about five years ago when she married Mr Hibberd.

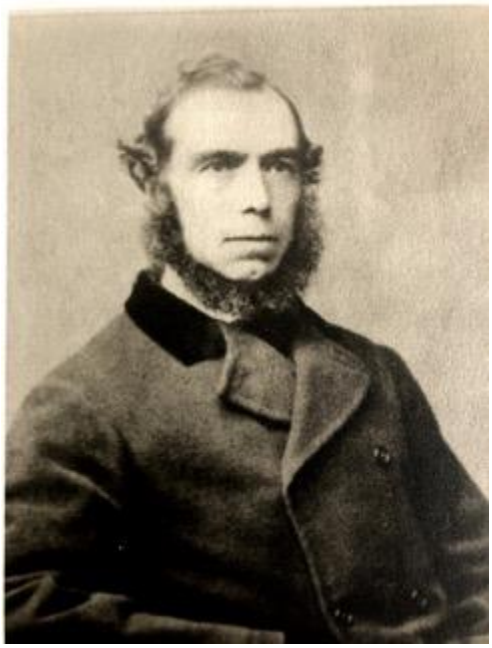
1892 18th April at St John the Evangelist Hale Mary Hibberd **married** Alfred Longhurst, her father was Joseph Hibberd, retired Superintendent of Police.

1901 Census Burleigh Cottage Hale Farnham lists Joseph Hibberd aged 74years, widower, Police Pensioner living with Norah Rawlins, his granddaughter aged 11years (Annie Hibberd married Alfred James Rawlins at St John the Evangelist Hale on 18th May 1889) and a housekeeper.



1909 23rd March Joseph Hibberd died at Farnham Surrey, probate was on 21st April in London to Joseph Hillier Hibberd, Police Constable and Robert Nash, gentleman. Effects £1848 12s 1d, re-sworn as £1756 12s 1d.

Charles Hibberd born 1830
Surrey Constabulary about 1855-1862
Dorking Division
Cousin of Superintendent Joseph Hibberd and uncle to Joseph Hilliard Hibberd Surrey Constabulary xxx



Main research Jenny Tuffs with family history additional research Julie Turner

Family History with links to other Surrey Constabulary officers

John Hibberd
Born: 17.4.1745 Wilton, Wilts
Died: 27.2. 1805 Edmondsham, Dorset
Married: 20.10.1766 Southbroom, Wilts
Mary Shepherd
Born: 1745 Wilton
Died:
John & Mary had 4 children:
1. John Hibberd b. 24.4.1768 Dorset & d. 2q 1844 Edmondsham, Dorset
2. Ann b. 1773 Edmondsham
3. Joel b. 1773 do.
and
4. **James Hibberd** b. abt 1774. Bapt. 8.4.1776 Edmondsham & buried 9.10.1857 Edmondsham
Married: 7.3.1802 Christ Church, Southwark, England to
Rebecca Sorrell 1775-1864

James & Rebecca had 14 children:
1. **James Hibberd** b. 29.6.1800 Cranborne, Dorset & Bapt. 25.12.1801 St Mary, Lambeth & d. 3.11.1876 Blandford, Dorset.
Married: 18.9.1825 Edmondsham to Mary Lockyear 1801-1860
James & Mary had 8 children:
Joseph, then Diana 1829-1850, Mary 1832-1870, Benjamin 1833-1870, Mark 1835-1902, Dinah 1838-1918, Silas 1841-1903, Edward 1844-1895

Joseph Hibberd b. 1826 Fordingbridge, Hants & d. 23.3.1909 Farnham.
Left £1756 equivalent to £210,395 in 2021
Married: 1q 1853 Andover to Mary Ann Green 1831-1878
They had 4 children:
Anne b. 1855, Joseph Hillier Hibberd 1859-1934 became a Police Constable, Diana 1863-1892,
& Mary 1868-1947
In 1861 census Joseph Hibberd 34 Police Constable is living with his wife and 2 children at Oatlands Park Lodge, Walton on Thames.
In 1871 Joseph Hibberd 44 Police Inspector, his wife and children are living at London Road County Police Station, Reigate.
In 1881 Joseph Hibberd 54 Police Superintendent & Widower is living at the Police Station, Park Lane, Farnham with his 3 children.
in 1891 Joseph Hibberd 64 a Police Pensioner and his wife Charlotte 57 b. Farnham are living at Burleigh Cottage, Hale, Farnham.

2. John 1801-1802
3. Mary 1803-1864

4. **William Hibberd** b. 19.11.1804. Bapt 20.1.1805 Edmondsham & d. 2q 1865 Ringwood, Hants. Dairyman
Married: 13.4.1829 Cranborne, Dorset to Susannah Bastable (known as Susan) 1816-1891
William & Susan had 6 children:
Charles, then William b. 1839, James 1841-1916, Ellen b. 1852, Harriett b. 1854 & Eliza b. 1855

Charles Hibberd b. 1830. Bapt. 11.7.1830 Cranborne & d. 16.10.1899 Ventnor, Isle of Wight.
Married: 1.3.1853 Ringwood, Hants to Eleanor Maxwell Ings 1830-1897.
They had 6 children:
Charles Maxwell 1854-1931, George Henry 1855-1920, Jane b. 1860, William John 1862-1887, Walter 1865-1892 & Martha Sarah 1867-1938.
In 1861 census Charles Hibberd 30 Police Constable b. Edmondsham, his wife and 3 children are living at South Street, Dorking.

In 1871 Charles Hibberd 40 a Soda Stream Manufacturer, his wife and 5 children are living at 10 North Street, Ventnor. In 1881 & 1891 same address and same job

5. Thomas 1806-1884
6. Joel 1810-1893
7. George 1811-1896
8. Henry 1813-1880
9. Sarah b. 1814
10. Elizabeth 1817-1886
11. Moses Joshua 1818-1907
12. Aaron 1820-1904
13. Rebecca b. 1821
14. Ann 1822-1899

HIBBERD FAMILY TREE

John Hibberd — married — Mary Shepherd
17 April 1744 Wilton Wilts — 20 October 1766 — b.1745 Wilton

James Hibberd — married — Rebecca Sorrell
8 April 1776 Edmondsham — 7 March 1802

James Hibberd
29 June 1800

Joseph Hibberd
1826 Superintendent
Surrey Constabulary

Joseph Hillier Hibberd
B 1859 -D 1934
PC Surrey Constabulary

William Hibberd
19 November 1804

Charles Hibberd
1830 PC Surrey Constabulary

Former Surrey Constabulary officer Jenny Tuffs April 2021

Photo originally shared on Ancestry.co.uk by Nancy Marina Hibberd McCoy

1830 11th July Charles Hibberd was baptized at Cranborne, Dorset his parents were William, a labourer and Jane Hibberd (nee Brewer) of Ensham.

1841 Census Cranborne Dorset lists Charles aged 10years living with his parents and siblings.

1845 January/March quarter Ringwood Registration District Jane Hibberd died aged 37years.

1850 July/September quarter Shaftsbury Registration District, William Hibberd married Susan Bastable.

1851 Census Harbridge Fordingbridge Hampshire lists Charles Hibberd living with his father, stepmother Susan and two brothers. He is employed at home, his father being a dairyman.

1853 January/ March quarter Ringwood District Hampshire Charles Hibberd marries Eleanor Maxwell Ings.

1853 October/ December Quarter Wareham Registration District Dorset Charles Maxwell Hibberd is born his mother's maiden name is Ings.

1855 October/December quarter Dorking Registration District – George Henry Hibberd is born his mother's maiden name is Ings.

1857 30th May Sussex Agricultural Express: Dorking Petty Sessions: Assaulting a Constable-Stephen Stanford, a tall, dirty looking fellow was brought up in custody charged with assaulting PC John Sleigh, in Dorking. PC Sleigh deposed, "At about seven o'clock last night I saw the prisoner walk down the town and could see he had something hidden under his coat which on

being asked, he refused to show me. I then stopped him, and he struck me a blow with his fist on the chest. I closed with him and he tried to hit me with a stick, but PC Chas Hibberd stopped him. All three of us then had a struggle and fell down and we secured him. PC Charles Hibberd corroborated his fellow constable. The prisoner said he thought it hard and unreasonable that he should be stopped and searched not having robbed anyone. He was merely walking through the town and carried the coffee pot to hide it as it was old and not worth two pence." The magistrates told him it was a serious offence to strike the police and fined him £1, in default of payment committed him to the House of Correction for 21days hard labour.

1859 12th February West Surrey Times: Dorking County Bench 5th February: Peter Kempshall, in the employ of Mr Alfred Wells, miller was summoned for driving his master's horse and cart on 29th January so as to endanger the life of any passenger, in West Street Dorking. PC Charles Hibberd deposed" About half past six o'clock in the evening he saw ahorse going full gallop through the town to West Street, he followed but the cart soon got out of sight. He did not know who was driving.

Mr John Fuller said he was in his cart in West Street and saw a horse and cart coming towards him at a furious rate, he called out and just as the horse came up to him it stopped short and he then saw the defendant siting in the bottom of the cart, with his back against the tailboard. The defendant was going at a dangerous speed and as soon as he passed the witness, he went off into a gallop again. The defendant said he had the horse well in hand and stopped when he heard Mr Fuller call out. The foxhounds had upset the horse in the morning and to that cause he attributed its galloping home -Fined 1s and 12s 6d costs.

1859 5th March Sussex Agricultural Express Dorking: Vagrancy: Three men named John Ansell, James Randell and Richard May, the latter two residents in Dorking and the former a navy ion tramp were charged by PC John Sleigh with being rogues and vagabonds. He said about midnight on Sunday, he and PC Charles Hibberd found the three men in the Chalk Pit, Randell asleep in the Ash Hole of the Lime Kiln, May in a wheelbarrow opposite the fire and Ansell on the ground under a shed near the fire. None of them gave a satisfactory account of themselves and were locked up – Ansell said he was looking for work and had no money to pay for lodgings- he was discharged and cautioned to leave the town – Randell had run away from home the previous day and May said he was locked out of his lodgings. They were both committed to the of Correction for a fortnight.

1859 5th March Sussex Agricultural Express: Felony: John Smith a boy of only 16 years of age, the son of an itinerant scissor grinder was charged with stealing two cast iron cartwheels, value 10s from a scarifier the property of Mrs Cubitt. Edward Fuller said he left the scarifier in a lane nearly opposite the vicarage about six weeks since and the two wheels now produced were then on it. He did not miss them until Wednesday last when he informed the police.

PC Charles Hibberd said last night he went to the back of the Surrey Yeoman public house, where the prisoner's parents live, in a covered cart. He found the two wheels fitted to a truck

close to the covered cart. The prisoner was not at home but was found with the vagrants in the chalk pits asleep. The prisoner was remanded to the Petty Sessions.

1859 5th April Sussex Agricultural Express: Dorking: Ann Croucher, landlady of the Rose and Crown public house was summoned for having persona in her house drinking beer before half past 12 on Sunday 13th March. PC Hibberd proved seeing two persons there with ale in glasses- Mrs Croucher said one man was in her employ and a relation and the other was a painter who was at work and she gave them the ale. The defence did not avail and she was fined 2s 6d with 12s 6d costs.

1859 3rd May Sussex Advertiser- Dorking Magistrates' Clerk's Office 26th April: David Gibson who had been apprehended on Monday was charged with assaulting PC John Sleigh, on the 23rd, whilst in the execution of his duty. The constable said about 12o'clock on Saturday night, he saw Gibson dragging a man at the "Old Hose at Home" public house, west Street, and saw Gibson strike him when out. He tried to part them when Gibson struck him in the chest and resisted him. The other man ran away and Gibson followed him and a crowd collected Gibson getting more and more violent and declaring that a dozen policemen could not take him. As the crowd hustled the constables Sleigh and Charles Hibberd, they were prevented from apprehending Gibson that night. PC Charles Hibberd corroborated constable Sleigh's evidence. Several previous convictions having been proved against Gibson he was fined £10 penalty and costs, and in default of payment committed for two months.

1859 27th September Sussex Agricultural Express: Dorking: Mrs Martha Pimm, married woman was charged with stealing four half crowns, two florins, three shillings, three sixpences and a purse from James Corson, a gardener. James Corson, the prosecutor said a little past eight on Friday night he was accosted by Mrs Pimm in the West Street and asked to treat her. He went with her to the Old House at Home public house in West Street and treated her to a glass of spirits, he did not know what sort and himself to a glass of ale. After remaining there five minutes they left and went towards Milton Heath but turned up a private road opposite the Vicarage and went about 200yards into the field for an immoral purpose. After fumbling about his pockets, Mrs Pimm went off, saying she would go and see if anyone was watching them but she did not return. He suspected he had been robbed, felt in his pocket and missed his purse and the money. He went after her but did not find her and went to the police station to give information of his loss. He admitted he was about half drunk at the time. PC Charles Hibberd said he received orders to apprehend Mrs Pimm and went to her house in the Barracks but she was not at home. A little later he met her in West Street and took her into custody. She denied the charge and neither money nor purse was found on her, only 6d in silver and a few coppers. Mrs Pimm denied the charge saying she left Corson in the public house and saw no more of him. The Bench consulted and the Chairman told Mrs Pimm the magistrates had given great attention to the hearing of the charge against her, which was clear and substantial and she deserved to be sent for trial, but as there was a doubt about it, in consequence of Corson being drunk at the time and he having no business to be in her company, although the magistrates had a very strong feeling upon the matter, yet as there was a doubt, they would give her the benefit of it and thereupon discharged her.

1859 October/ December quarter Dorking Registration District Jane Hibberd is born her mother's maiden name is Ings.

1859 8th November Sussex Advertiser: Dorking: Thomas Fuller, shoemaker, appeared to a charge of drunkenness preferred against him by PC Charles Hibberd, who said he found Fuller on the previous evening in West Street, drunk and with a crowd of boys round him. He refused to go away and was then put into the station. Fuller owned to the fact and received a reprimand and his liberty.

1860 18th February West Surrey Times: Dorking: Frederick Launder, aged 24 a private in the Royal Rifle Brigade, was charged with having deserted from Dorking, where he was stationed on recruiting service. From the evidence of PC Charles Hibberd, it appeared he heard of the prisoner having started off towards Horsham in a very dilapidated and unmilitary dress and suspecting him to have deserted from the fact of several of his things being left behind at the Surrey Yeoman where he was billeted, he followed and found him in a barn at Warnham, into which he must have crept through a hole as the door was locked. He said nothing to the constable at first, but afterwards was more communicative and told him to whom he had sold part of his regimental suit, also who supplied him with the tattered dress he then wore to escape in and lamented his folly in attempting to desert. He was conveyed back to Dorking and locked up. He was ordered to be sent to Horsemonger Lane Gaol to await the orders of the Horse Guards.

1860 25Th February West Surrey Times: Dorking: A dirty looking Irishman named Luke Doyle was charged with vagrancy. PC Hibberd said he had seen the prisoner about the town the previous day begging and at night watched him from house to house and suspecting him followed him into the Wheatsheaf Inn where he was going through dumb motions for something to eat. On his refusal to leave he was taken into custody. The prisoner said he was destitute with no home and that he went about singing comic songs and he was about to do so when taken into custody. The magistrates sent him to the House of Correction for 21days observing that a good washing would do him a great deal of good.

1860 10th March West Surrey Times: Dorking: Js Carpenter appeared to a summons for having his beer shop in Ram Alley open for the sale of beer in the church time of Sunday morning, 5th February. PC Hibberd said he saw a boy come out of the defendant's house with a can of beer about 11o'clock in the morning. He went to the defendant who first denied serving it, but afterwards said he was sending it to his daughter and supposed he might do so. The case was dismissed.

1860 28th April West Surrey Times: Dorking Petty Sessions 21st April: Felony: David Gibson who had been remanded on the charge of stealing 28 rabbit skins from William Brown, a dealer in marine stores on 8TH March was brought up in custody. From the evidence of William Brown, it appeared he had hung up a lot of skins to dry near his door and saw them about 5 o'clock in the afternoon but missed them about eight o' clock. He then went to Peters and to Randall, marine store dealers to make enquiries about them, at Randall's he was told that one

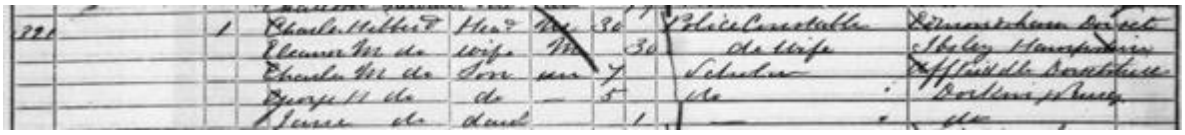
had been bought that day. He also gave information about the loss to the police. Randall the next morning went to Brown and asked him to look at 9 skins he had purchased from Gibson, as from the description he concluded they were some of the lost skins. He did and identified two amongst them, one in consequence of it having a piece of yellow fat on it and the other because it was the skin of a tame rabbit. He met Gibson later and told him he had taken the skins and sold them to Randall.

Gibson said they were not Brown's skins he had sold but his own. On Brown insisting they were his skins Gibson said "Hold hard then, don't halloa and I will bring them back to which Brown answered it was in the hands of the police. Gibson soon afterwards returned 7 skins and then 19 skins, among them being two which Brown could swear to. E Randall proved buying 9 skins of Gibson, including the two marked as described which he afterwards returned to Gibson, he gave 1s 1and a half penny for them.

PC Charles Hibberd said he apprehended Gibson at Petworth and told him the charge against him to which Gibson replied he owned up he took the skins but thought it was all settled before he left Dorking. In reply to the usual query by the Chairman Gibson replied he preferred being tried by the magistrate at present instead of being sent to Quarter Sessions, he also pleaded guilty to the offence. The Bench convicted Gibson and told him in consequence of his being unfavourably known to them he would receive the full amount of punishment they could inflict, namely three months hard labour.

1860 6th October West Surrey Times: Dorking: Alexander Young, aged 21 was charged with deserting from the army. It appeared that the prisoner and another man applied at the station for a ticket for a night's lodging in the union, when PC Hibberd suspecting he was a deserter asked him in, and on examining him he saw he wore military socks and boots. He was locked up and, in the morning, confessed he deserted eight months ago from the East India Light Bengal Cavalry, since which time he had been three times taken up on suspicion but discharged as there was no proof against him. He was on his way to London when apprehended, having come from Horsham. He was committed to jail to be delivered to his regiment.

1861 Census South Street Dorking lists Charles Hibberd a police constable living with his wife Eleanor M, and children Charles M, George and Jane.



1861 17th August West Surrey Times: Dorking: George Rutter, a sturdy looking young man was charged by PC Charles Hibberd with begging in South Street. The constable said that the prisoner was asking alms at a gentleman's house opposite the Queen's Head Inn and some bread and meat were given to him. He made use of a begging letter, which stated that the prisoner was a sailor and had been fighting for his country in the Naval Brigade in India during the late mutiny, etc and he was going to Brighton to get work there. He was accompanied by

his wife who assisted him in his work of begging. The defendant having promised to leave the neighbourhood was discharged.

1861 1st October Sussex Agricultural Express: Dorking: Robbing Employer: Charles Holden, aged 25years in the employment of Mr Thomas Wood, grocer as a porter was charged with stealing a small quantity of tobacco value 2d the property of his master. It that the prisoner's conduct had excited some suspicion against him and last Tuesday one of the shopmen was directed to keep watch in the wine cellar while the prisoner put away some baskets. In a short time, Holden went down and was observed to take some tobacco out of the tobacco tub and go upstairs and away out of the house. Mr Wood was away at that moment but immediately on his return he gave information to Superintendent Page who went in search of the prisoner and directed his men to look for him. He was caught by PC Charles Hibberd who took him to the station and searched him but no tobacco was found om him. The prisoner said he expected there was something a matter so threw the tobacco into the mill pond. The following morning upwards of 2lbs of tobacco was found secreted in the hayloft. The Bench consulted and sentenced the prisoner to one month's hard labour.

1862 January/ March quarter Dorking registration district William John Hibberd was born, his mother's maiden name was Ings. Charles and family must have left Dorking soon after this as in 1863 Charles established 'Charles Hibberd and Co', mineral Water manufacturers of North Street, Ventnor Isle of Wight (Wightpedia.org.uk).

Charles Hibberd & Co, mineral water manufacturers

Charles Hibberd & Co 19th century bottle

Charles Hibberd & Co were mineral water manufacturers of Ventnor established in 1863 by Charles Hibberd.

It is shown in both a 1898 and a 1911 street directory, as having works at 10 North street, Ventnor.

By 1911, Charles's grandson, George Stephen Hibberd, is shown as living at 10 North Street as 'Mineral Water Manufacturer and Firewood Merchant'.

In 1921, the firm amalgamated with John Gould & Co. of Newport - the following year they would amalgamate with Randell & Co. of Ryde to form Gould, Hibberd & Randall Ltd.

1864 Winchester Registration District Arthur Hibberd was born, his mother's maiden name was Ings. Arthur died January/March quarter 1865 Winchester Registration District.
1871 Census for Ventnor Isle of wight shows Charles, a soda Water Manufacturer living with his wife Eleanor Maxwell and five children.

Charles remained a soda water manufacturer for the remainder of his life.

1899 Charles died 16th October at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, he was an aerated soda water manufacturer. Probate was in London 22nd November to Charles Maxwell Hibberd, assistant surveyor to the General Post Office and Ernest George Henry Wetherick, auctioneer and Estate Agent. Effects £1050 3s 8d

1899 21st October Isle of Wight County Press: Death of a Townsman: Mr Charles Hibberd, aerated water manufacturer of North Street passed away somewhat suddenly on Monday evening last. The deceased was a Dorsetshire man who came to Ventnor about 40 years ago after a severe attack of rheumatic fever. Finding the air of Ventnor suited him so well he shortly after came and settled here. For the past 20y ears he has evinced an interest in town affairs, but it was not till 10years ago that he succeeded in getting a seat on the Local Board, when he was elected to fill a vacancy. From that day to this the ratepayers showed their confidence in him by reappointing him at the various elections, hence his death has created a vacancy on the District Council. He was also an overseer of the town. Mr Hibberd was in everything a most diligent and painstaking worker, and as far as his indifferent health permitted devoted his time and energy to the service of the town. He was also a man of most kindly disposition and was much respected and esteemed by all who knew him. For some time past he had been in failing health, but last week he was apparently better. There came a relapse and on Monday evening he quietly passed away from failure of the heart's action. Much sympathy is expressed for the widow and family in their bereavement.

1899 24th October Mid Sussex Times: Balcombe: Much sympathy will be extended to the venerable centenarian, Mt Thomas Turner of Brett, in the loss he has just sustained by the death of his son in law, Mr Charles Hibberd of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, from failure of the heart's action. A local paper says the sad event will be sincerely regretted by all who knew the deceased, either intimately or in a business capacity. For the last generation he had been one of the bulwarks of the town, not one, indeed of the showy ornamentations but the real., solid, reliable 'city father.' The deceased had been a member of the Local Board and Urban Council for the past decade and had carried on business as a mineral water manufacturer for over thirty years. He had been twice married (his first wife Eleanor died in 1897) and leaves a widow and four married children to mourn their loss. There was a very large attendance at the funeral, the

first part of the service at which was read at the Congregational Church and the internment taking place at Ventnor Cemetery.

Charles Maxwell Hibberd, the son of Charles Hibberd became the postmaster of Natal and Hiberdene a small coastal town in Natal South Africa was named after him.

Joseph Hillier Hibberd
Surrey Constabulary About 1880
1911 Police pensioner
1901 Chobham to Windlesham PC
B1859 - D1934

Son of Superintendent Joseph Hibberd, nephew of PC Charles Hibbard Surrey Constabulary

Main research Jenny Tuffs with family history additional research Julie Turner

Family History with links to other Surrey Constabulary officers

John Hibberd
Born: 17.4.1745 Wilton, Wilts
Died: 27.2. 1805 Edmondsham, Dorset
Married: 20.10.1766 Southbroom, Wilts

Mary Shepherd
Born: 1745 Wilton
Died:
John & Mary had 4 children:

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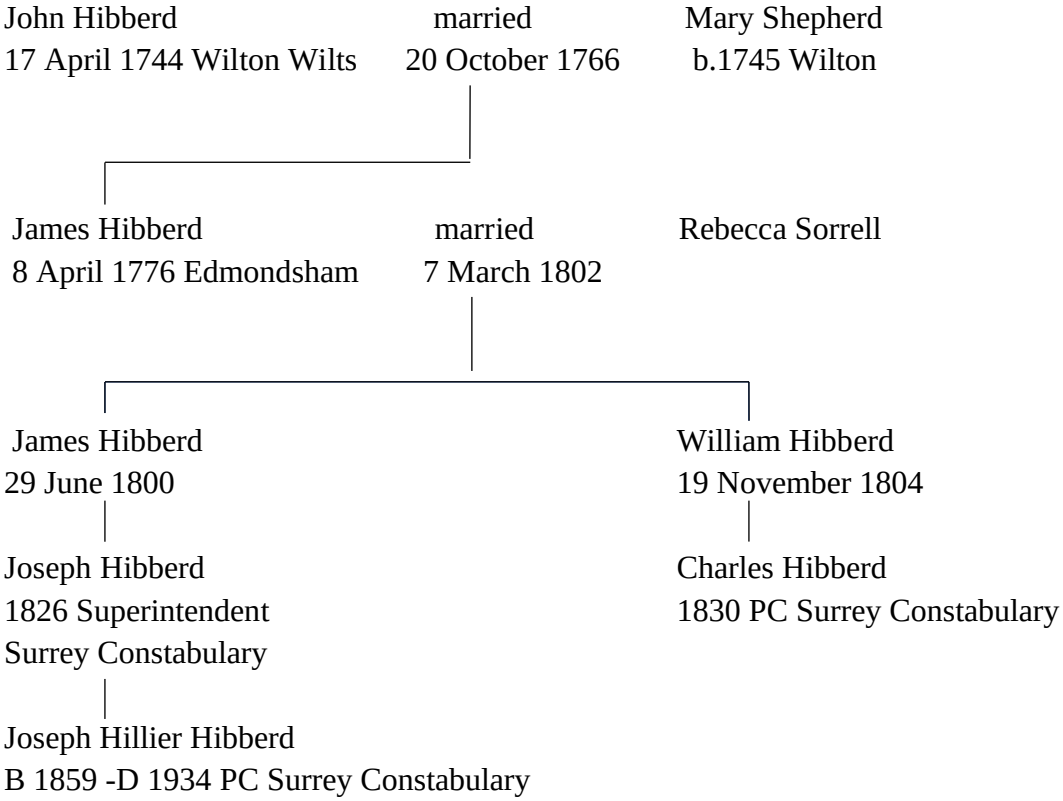
HIBBERD FAMILY TREE

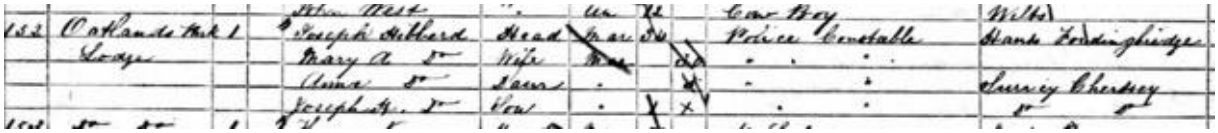


Former Surrey Constabulary officer Jenny Tuffs April 2021

Joseph Hillier Hibberd was the **only son of Joseph Hibberd and his wife Mary Ann**. Joseph was a police officer in Surrey from 1852 and when he retired with a pension in 1881, he was Superintendent at Farnham.

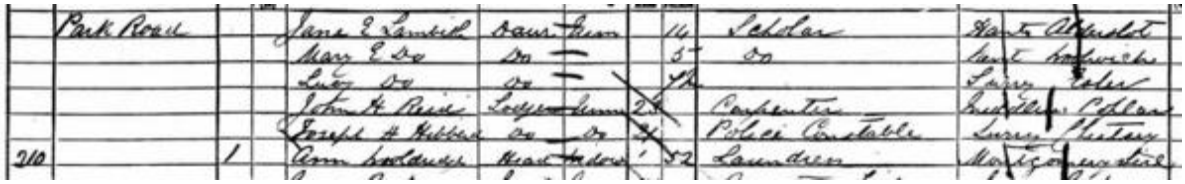
1859 20th April Joseph Hillier Hibberd was born, **baptized** at St Peter's Chertsey, on 12th June 1859. His parents were Joseph, a police Constable and Mary Ann of Guildford Street.

1861 Census Oatlands Park Lodge Walton on Thames Joseph Hillier was living with his parents and elder sister.



1871 Census County Police Station London Road Reigate Joseph Hillier was living with his parents and two younger sisters.

1881 Census Park Road Esher, Joseph Hibberd, a police constable was a lodger at the home of William Lambeth and his family.



1881 11th June Surrey Comet: County Bench: The Constable and the Bicyclist: Frederick Baulsh, 45 of Cleaveland Road Surbiton was summoned for riding a bicycle on the highway at Esher on the night of 30th May and not carrying a light. PC Hibberd said that at 10.30pm on the night in question he was on duty in London Road Esher near the Albion House when he saw the defendant riding a bicycle without a light. He was standing on the footpath, he called for him to stop and stepped into the road and turned his light on. As he did not attempt to stop, he continued calling to him to get off. At last, he said "Will you get off?". The defendant said he was going to and at that moment he fell off. The witness asked him why he hadn't a light and he said he didn't know that the light was out. In reply to the learned gentleman for the defence, the witness said he was about a dozen yards from the defendant when he called out to him. The pace at which he was travelling was about the rate of seven miles an hour. He felt the

lamp after the defendant had said he did not know the light was out and found it to be quite cold.

Before deciding the case, the Bench resolved to hear two summonses against Constable Hibberd, one for assaulting Baulsh and the other for damaging his bicycle. The circumstances were briefly related before Baulsh was called, he said that on Monday 30th he went to Hitchford before he came back to Kingston at night. He lit his lamp and carried a bell. At the top of Esher Hill, he noticed his lamp was still alight. About a quarter of a mile down the hill he saw someone rush off the pathway into the road. This person was about two or three yards ahead of him. He sang out "Hi "or "Ho" and put out his leg and arm in front of him, and before the witness could see who he was, he came into collision with him and was thrown off his machine. When he got up, he saw it was a policeman and said, "Why didn't you ask me to get off, and I'd have done so without you are throwing me off like that." The policeman wanted to know what other way he could have stopped him, and the witness said that if he had given him any warning, he could have brought the bicycle to a standstill in a few yards. He said the reason why he had stopped him was that the witness hadn't a light. Witness told him he was not aware the light was out, and he felt the lamp which was then quite warm. The policeman also felt it and he said, "It's not very warm". The front wheel of his machine was broken, and the handle bent, he had obtained an estimate from a bicycle maker as to the cost of its repair. The estimate amounted to £3 5s.

The night was very light, and he could see any obstacle a hundred yards ahead. He went back to Esher police station to make a complaint, but he found no one there. Frederick Crowther, The Chestnuts, Thames Ditton said on the night of 30th he was in Esher, in company with a brother of his, walking towards Kingston when he saw a policeman jump suddenly off the footpath into the road in front of a bicycle ridden by Baulsh.

The rider was thrown heavily onto the ground, and it was a wonder that he did not break his neck, before he saw the policeman jump into the road, he did not hear him call to Baulsh to stop. Had he called out he must have heard him for he was only five or six yards off at the time. Harry Crowther, brother of the last witness, said that as the bicycle approached him and his brother, he heard the bell ring. After the bicycle passed him, he saw the policeman get in front of it and he fancied that he put his leg out and the front wheel came against it. He did not hear the policeman tell the rider to get off, but he did hear Baulsh say that he had alight two minutes before and that if it was out when the policeman saw him, it had gone out unbeknown to him. No witnesses were called for the defendant, but Sergeant Heighes urged on behalf of the constable that he had acted with the greatest discretion, all he had done being simply to put up his hand to stop the complainant. He denied altogether that he did anything to cause the accident or even contribute to it.

The Magistrates retired to consider their decision and after a long consultation returned to court. They had decided to fine Baulsh 5s and costs, amounting to £1 4s. With regard to the summonses against the policeman, they did not adjudge him to pay any costs, because they thought he had acted with too much zeal, through ignorance, he being a young constable but

they fined him 1s in each case. And ordered him to pay the damage, £3 5s and £1 1s solicitor's fees- in all £4 8s.

1882 13th September at St George's Church (later Christchurch) Esher Joseph Hillier Hibberd, a police constable **married** Rose Anna Pattingale. They were both from Esher.

1883 2nd June West Surrey Times: Hersham: Sleeping out: On Wednesday at the occasional court, Alfred Faulkner, Mark Matthews and James Baker were charged **with sleeping in an enclosed yard** in Oxshott Village. Constables Bond and Hibberd deposed to finding defendants sleeping under a quantity of straw on the morning of 28th inst. Defendants each sent to prison **for seven days.**

1886 December 11: Walton: Cruelty to Animals: At the County Bench Kinston, Edward Sullivan and John Wigman of Walton, were summoned for **illtreating and torturing a horse** by working it in an unfit state and overloading it on 29th November. There was a second summons against Wigman for illtreating a mule by working it in an unfit state on 30th November. Sullivan, who did not appear was seen by PC Hibberd in charge of a horse drawing a cartload of coals, in High Street. The animal which belonged to Wigman, was in such an emaciated state and weak condition as to be quite unfit for work. Sullivan told the officer that Wigman was aware of the condition of the horse.

The following morning Hibberd and Inspector Hollis, RSPCA visited Wigman's premises and found him working a mule which had wounds on the withers and shoulders and had been covered with some black substance. Wigman told them he was not aware the horse was out the previous day, and that Sullivan had no right to take it out. In Wigman's presence this was denied by Sullivan. Wigman also said he had since sold the animal to a gypsy, whom he did not know for a sovereign. Wigman's defence was that Sullivan had no right to take the horse out as he knew it was unfit for work. He pleaded guilty with respect to the mule. The Magistrates fined Wigman £2 10s including costs or fourteen days imprisonment. The case against Sullivan was dismissed.

1887 7th May West Surrey Times Walton on Thames: A Sham Traveller: James Donovan of Hersham, was summoned at Kingston Petty Sessions for being **found on licensed premises** at Walton during prohibited hours on Sunday afternoon, having falsely represented himself as a bona fide traveller. PC Hibberd said he saw the defendant enter the Angler's Inn on Sunday afternoon and on following him into the house he found he was drinking ginger ale. The landlady stated that the defendant represented that he was a traveller from Hersham, which he said was over three miles distant, and as she was a stranger to the district, she served him with ginger ale. The defendant did not appear and was fined 10s.

1887 15th October Kingston Petty Sessions: A Publican's madness: Sidney Linfield, landlord of the Angler's Inn, Walton was charged with **feloniously and maliciously cutting and wounding Mary Jane Linfield, his wife**. He was further charged with attempting to commit suicide, both charges having been committed on 10th October. Mrs Linfield who was a very

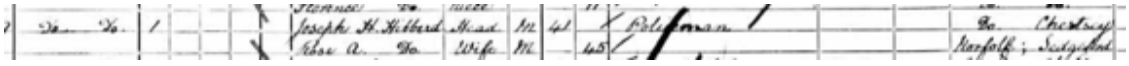
unwilling witness said her husband was mad drunk on the night in question. They had a quarrel during which she struck him in the face. He drew a knife out of his pocket and opened it, and in attempting to take it from him they fell together, and the witness was wounded in the left hand. She went to the White Hart and slept with her maidservant as she was afraid to stay in the house. The prisoner did not stab her and he wound was accidentally inflicted. PC Hibberd said he was called shortly after 11 o'clock on the night in question, and met the prisoner coming out of his house in a drunken and excited state. He tried to induce him to go to bed, but he would not do so, and was exceedingly obstinate.

The witness was informed that the prisoner endeavoured to commit suicide, and he accordingly sent for Dr Hemstead who said the prisoner was not in a fit state to be left and directed the witness to remain with him. Dr Hemstead deposed that he was called up from bed by Mrs Linfield, who complained of a wound in her hand, and said her husband was mad drunk again, and asked him to go and quieten him. He went down to the house and remained with the prisoner for some time. The witness had been called several times to quieten the prisoner after his heavy drinking. The magistrates discharged the prisoner but the Chairman warned him that if he continued his evil habit of excessive drinking, he would probably find himself in serios trouble. Mrs Linfield stated that they were leaving the Anglers shortly and were going to reside in a private house at Feltham.

1891 Census for Windlesham Joseph H Hibberd, a police constable was living with his wife Rose A Hibberd.

1897 21st February Reynolds Newspaper: C**yclomania**: At Chertsey Bench Miss Dorothy Paget,19, daughter of Mrs Lucy Paget of Luddington House Egham was summoned for riding a bicycle upon the footpath at Virginia Water. Policeman Hibberd of the Surrey County Constabulary at Thorpe stated that he was on duty on the main road leading from Egham to Virginia Water on 1st February and saw the defendant riding a safety bicycle on the footpath. When stopped the young lady admitted the offence and told the policeman that she had done it hundreds of times before. (laughter). The Bench imposed a penalty of 10s and the costs.

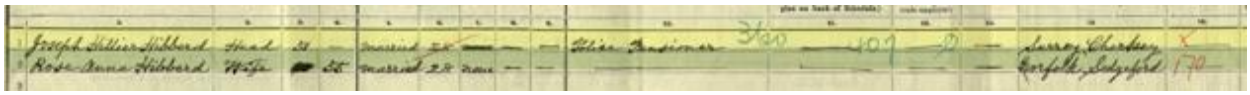
1901 Census Burrow Hill Chobham Joseph H Hibberd, a policeman was living with his wife Rose A Hibberd.



1901 13th April West Surrey Times: Chertsey Petty Sessions: Drunk in charge: John Leary, labourer, Chobham was summoned for being **drunk whilst in charge of a horse and cart** at Chobham on 30th March. PC Hibberd gave evidence, and Leary was fined 10s.

1901 7th June West Surrey Times: Changes in the Police Force includes that PC Hibberd **leaves Chobham for Windlesham.**

1911 Census Braywood Avenue Egham Joseph Hillier Hibberd, a police pensioner is living with his wife Rose Anna Hibberd (they had no children throughout their marriage).



1934 Electoral Register for 1 Braywood Avenue Egham lists Joseph Hillier Hibberd.

1934 April 6: Rose Anna Hibberd (wife of Joseph Hillier Hibberd) of 1 Braywood Avenue Egham **died,** Administration was in London on 8th May to Joseph Hillier Hibberd, retired police constable. Effects £125 11s 7d.

1934 November 23: Joseph Hillier Hibberd aged 75years of 1 Braywood Avenue Egham was **buried** at St John's Church Egham.

1934 27th December probate was granted in London for Joseph Hillier Hibberd of 1 Braywood Avenue Egham who died 19th November 1934 to Allen Leslie Pound, solicitor and Fred Hibberd Songhurst retired major H.M. Army. Effects £1200 9s 5d.

Inspector Edwin King
Surrey Constabulary
Served 1858- 1895

With support and research by Henry Pelham

A limited number of references have been found referring to Edwin King. The name King turns up in the policing record a number of times in different locations and it cannot always be certain it is Edwin.

Lightwater Murder 1884

1884 January 7: Alice Ellen North aged twenty-two appeared at the Central **Criminal Court** indicted for murder, 7th January 1884 and charged on the Coroner's Inquisition with, the **wilful murder** of Elizabeth Emily North. Lightwater Bridge – not guilty

Elizabeth Collier. I live at College Ride, Bagshot, and am the wife of Matthew Collier. I have known the prisoner about eight years; she has been a domestic servant. She came to stay at my house on 25th October last and she had an infant with her nearly three weeks old. She told me that she had come from Chertsey Union and she stayed with me till 2nd November with the baby. While she was staying with me, she would sometimes say to the baby "You shan't trouble me or anyone else long." That was when she used to sit and worry herself about different things and having no home. I knew that she was in trouble. I can't exactly say how many times she has said that, but several different times she used the same words. On 2nd November she took the baby away from my house to her sister's, as she told me. She said she was going there and she left about 3.30 in the afternoon. She said she was going to her sister's at Knaphill; that is about eight miles from Bagshot. I noticed how the child was dressed when she took it away. It had on a nightgown, a flannel pinch (that is a back flannel, a square of flannel which is put on the body), a little hood of flannel round its shoulders, a bandage round its body, and two little shirts. I cannot say whether they were both on or not; I gave her one of the shirts. I cannot say whether she put one in her pocket or whether she put both on the baby. One was on the baby when she brought it to my house; I think that was all that the child had on. I think that it had on its shoulders some cerise ribbons, and it had a shawl. The prisoner returned to my house the same afternoon and she had not the baby with her then. She brought the shawl back with her, which the baby had had on, and I said to her "Alice, that looks bad to bring the shawl back." That was the first thing I said to her. She said, "My sister would not allow me to leave the shawl, as she has two old ones of mother's, and if she wanted to take the baby out she could wrap her in one of them." I asked her what arrangement she had made with her sister about the baby. She told me that her sister was going to keep it at her own expense, and all she had to do was to find it in clothes. That was all that was said about the baby. I cannot recollect her saying anything else to me about it. She stayed with me till the 9th November when she went away;

she said she was going to Aldershot. She did go to Aldershot; I went with her, to get her a situation. She got one at 40, Union Street, at a cook's shop; it was called Archer's Dining Room. She went to live there on 9th November and I next saw her on 11th December at my house; that is about 10 miles from Aldershot. I said, "Well, Alice, have you heard from the baby?" She said, "Yes." I said, "Is it all right?" She said, "Yes." Nothing else was said. She left my house on 11th December saying she was going back to Chertsey. She said she was with this man again that she had the baby by.

I had a little girl of hers keeping for her during the time she was at Aldershot, and she came to see this child and took it down to the village, and she said she was with him again, and she took the child down to him in the village and came back again to me in the afternoon. I had seen some man with her that day; she was going to Chertsey to live with him again. He came to my house with her in the afternoon. I knew him by being about where I live. He goes by the name of Bob Brown. He came with her to my house about half-past 2 o'clock that afternoon. The prisoner said nothing about the child or about this man in his presence. Nothing was said that day about him. I had the little girl with me for some time. The prisoner brought her to me before she went into the Union to have another one. I had her some time during October; it was nearly four years old. I think it must have been in September when she brought the little girl to me, it must have been in the early part of September. She was very likely then to have this baby, and the man had left her. She came and asked me if I would take to the little girl. I had half-a-crown a week while it was with me, and I kept it with that money until she took it away. She said that child belonged to a man named Holder living at Balham. I next saw her on 26th December when she came to my house again and took the little girl away with her; she said she was going to take it to Chertsey. That was all the conversation I had with her on 26th December. On 28th December, in consequence of something I heard, I went to the police station at Bagshot. I there saw Police Constable Player. He showed me some clothing; these things (produced) are the things he showed me. They are a nightgown, two little hoods, a bandage, two little shirts, two napkins, a little flannel hood, and a flannel patch. I identify all these things as being the things that it was taken away in. On the 30th I saw the dead body of a child at the King's Arms at Bagshot, and I identified it as the body of the prisoner's baby.

John Humphrey. I am a farmer, living at Windlesham. On Saturday, 29th December, I was in Lightwater grounds, about 400 yards from the bridge. Some of the ground is common ground, and some of it is cultivated. My brother was with me; he called my attention to the body of a child in a small pool of water where some turf had been dug out. There were some trees round it. We could not see the face of the child, only the back of the head and the back; it was lying on its face. The water was about three or four inches deep; it was water and mud. The water was very shallow; there was more mud than water. There was no clothing on the body. I gave information to Police Constable Player and he came back with me to the place, and he took the child out and took it away. I did not see any marks about the place, only one footmark, when the policeman took the child out of the water that was at the side of the water where the child lay. I should think that footmark would be about four yards from the body of the child; that was the only footmark that I saw. It was boggy ground and I didn't see any other footmarks; it was rather a small footmark.

George Player (Surrey Constabulary 100). I am stationed at Bagshot. On 25th December, about 2.30 in the afternoon, I went to Lightwater Bridge and found the baby clothing that is now produced. It was lying on the grass by the side of the road. They were then loose, not tied in a bundle. I took them to the police station. On 28th December I saw Elizabeth Collier at the police station—I then showed her these baby-clothes. On 29th December I received some information from Humphreys about 10.30 in the morning, in consequence of which I went with him to the Lightwater Grounds, and there saw the body of a child; it was about a quarter of a mile from the bridge. It was lying face downwards in water, the body was nearly submerged in water and mud, except just the back part of the head, and the hips and shoulders were out of the water. I took it out of the water, and it was taken to the King's Arms, Bagshot. Mrs Collier saw it there on the following day, the 30th. There was nothing on the child when I found it. Lightwater Bridge is in Windlesham parish; the village is a little way off the road; Bagshot and Windlesham is all one parish. The boy Martin's description is correct.

Edwin John King (Police Sergeant). I am stationed at Chobham. I first received a communication in this matter from Police Constable Player on 28th December last—in consequence of that I first of all went to Knaphill to make inquiries, and on the following morning, the 29th, I went to Chertsey. I there saw the prisoner. She was not in custody. She was at Fircroft, Chertsey, where she was then living. I was in uniform and I said to her "I have come to speak to you respecting your youngest child." She said, "That is in London with a friend of mine." I said can you give me the address of that friend?" she said "No, I don't want anyone to know that, as the man Brown that I am living with is the father of it, but never would own it, and I don't want him to know where it is." I then cautioned her; I said "I am about to put some questions to you about the child, and you must be very careful how you answer them, as I may have to give them in evidence against you at some other time." I had not taken her into custody at that time; I had not made up my mind to do so. I said "There has been some child's clothing found near Lightwater Bridge, and they have been identified as belonging to your child; can you account for their being there?" she said "Yes, I can" She began to cry, and said "I have done wrong, and I must suffer for it." I then said, "You must go with me to the station and be detained there while I make further inquiries." I took her to the station.

By **Mr Geoghegan:** I did not consider her then in my custody; I mean I had not charged her. I said, "You must go to the station" She was in my custody. **By the court:** She said she had not seen the child since November? I had said to her "Don't put yourself out, if the child is all right there is no need of it." That was all I said. On arriving at the station, she was put in a cell and searched. I went back to the cell and I heard her ask to see me again. I was in the passage, a few doors away from the cell. She asked the female who was searching her, Constable Granger's wife; she is not here, she is at Chertsey. I heard the prisoner say to her "Where is Mr. King? Can I see him again?" The constable who was standing in the passage turned around and said, "She wants to speak to you." I went back to the cell where she was then crying very much. Mrs Granger had been in the cell with her about five minutes. I could hear what was said. All I heard Mrs Granger ask her was what she had in her pockets and so on. I did not hear Mrs Granger say to her that it would be better to tell me everything. I believe I heard all she said. I never heard those words used. The first thing she said was "What have you about you?

“I heard nothing said about speaking the truth. I have never spoken to Mrs Granger since, or seen her. Constable Granger heard the conversation, he was standing in the passage; he is not here. I did not hear Mrs Granger say it would be better for her to tell all about it, or words to that effect. Those words might have been spoken without my hearing them if they had been spoken in a very low tone. Constable Granger could hear better than me, he was standing at the cell door. A quarter of an hour might have elapsed between her saying she had never seen the child since November and her sending for me to the cell. I don't remember that in that quarter of an hour she said anything to contradict the fact that she had seen the child last in November; I don't think she did, if she had it would have struck me as a contradiction. I am almost positive she did not; I should not like to swear it. I made a note of this conversation; I have it here (producing it). I did not enter the last. I took down her reply to the charge. I have no other notes than these. This was written in pencil about an hour after it took place. This was her reply to the charge (producing another paper) this was written at the same time as the other. I did not write it all on the same paper because I had not sufficient room. When I went to the cell she was crying very much. I have no note of what she said then. Constable Granger was standing in the passage at the time; I believe he could hear it. Mrs Granger was gone then; she came out as I went in.

When questioned by Mr Avory: When I went into the cell the prisoner said, "Oh, Mr. King, do you think I shall be hung?" I said, "I hope not; is the child dead?" She said, "Yes, it is dead." I said, "Does Brown know it?" She said, "He knows it is dead, but I never would tell him anything about it." I said, "I shall have to search for the child; if you can say at all where it is, it will save me a great deal of trouble in searching for it." I would not say whether I said, "save me," or "save us," I believe I said "me;" I won't swear it. She said "can't tell you, only that I would sooner go with you and show you where it is" I said "I should not like to take you anywhere in the state you are now in." She then sat crying for a few moments and said, "It is in a bog among some fir-trees, about a quarter of a mile from where the clothes were." I then said, "You have been cautioned before, and I now caution you again, and whatever you say will be taken down and used in evidence against you. You must now consider yourself in custody on a charge of killing your child." In reply to that she said "I was drove to do what I have done through that man Brown, and he ought to suffer as well as me; he left me in July when I had my trouble before me, and came back when he thought it was over. I came out of the Union when I had only been confined three weeks; I tried hard to get a day's work but could not, as everyone turned their backs on me; I thought I would sooner do that than go back to the Union, and I went to Aldershot and got a place at Archer's dining-rooms" That was all; after that I went to Bagshot where I saw Player on the following day and I saw the dead body of a female child in a shed at the back of the White Hart beer house.

By the court: It was about 12.45 on the 29th when I left the prisoner. I was with her a little over half an hour at the house and the station, and about five minutes in the cell. This note was written on the same day about 2 o'clock, not in any one's presence. I wrote it while I was at the railway station waiting for the train.

Cross-examined: I have never been in the Metropolitan Police force; I am not subject to Scotland Yard. I reduced the conversation into writing for my own information, to refer to if I wanted to; it was not because I was in doubt as to what was said. What I wrote down there is correct. I did not refer to it at the police court. I did not hand it in, or say that I had taken it. I did not mention it at all; this is the first time I have produced it in Court. I have given evidence before, at the Assizes, not in a murder case. This is not the only instance in which I have put into writing what a prisoner has said. I have not always taken down the conversation, I trusted to my memory. I could have trusted to my memory for the whole of this. I did not take every word down that took place in the cell; I could have done so. She said, "I had only been confined three weeks." I am not sure that it was not “the child was only three weeks old". That was in reply to the charge in the cell. I charged her in the cell. I told her she must consider herself in custody; the superintendent entered the charge afterwards. He was out in the town while this was going on in the cell; he had just gone out in his cart and it was uncertain when he would return. I made a mistake, when I said that she said, "I had only been confined three weeks." Her expression was "My child was three weeks old." What I wrote down is a mistake. I had this in my possession when I gave evidence at the police court but I did not refer to it there, or before the Coroner. The expression she made use of was "I went to Aldershot and got 'place' at Archer's dining-rooms." I may have said before the Coroner that she said, "I got a 'situation.'" I could not say which it was. What I wrote down there is correct. If I said "situation" that is another word for place. When I asked her to say where the child was, she said, "I cannot tell anyone that." I formally considered her in custody when I told her she must consider herself in custody on a charge of killing her child that was just before she made the statement in reply to the charge, when she was being detained. I had heard then from Player that some clothes had been found. I went to Chertsey with that knowledge. I simply went to ascertain if the child was safe; I had no information whatever.

Re-examined: At the time she made this statement I did not know that the body of the child had been found.

By the court: I made no other memorandum than those I have produced. I have generally a very good memory. I have seen these memorandums several times since I made them. I have not read them over this morning; I did yesterday, simply to refresh my memory. I read them over before going before the Coroner. I was never asked anything there about the notes, and I did not speak of them. I did not show them to Constable Granger; I have not seen him since; I believe he is still at Chertsey. I could not say whether he heard the conversation in the cell; I think he must have heard it. I have never had the opportunity of seeing him since. I am six miles from him. I could have made an opportunity to see him; he was living at Chertsey at the time. I did not know him before; he had only been there a fortnight. The prisoner has a sister at Knaphill, I went there and saw her, and made inquiries of her, on the evening of 28th December. I did not see any other relations of the prisoner at Knaphill; that was the only relation she had living there. I saw no friend of hers there; I did not make inquiry for any. I did not know that she had any other friend there except the sister. I was present when Harriet Holmes was examined before the Magistrate. I could not say that I heard her evidence clearly. I did not read what she said. She told me before she was examined that the prisoner had told her that she

had taken the child to a woman at Knaphill. I did not see any woman friend of the prisoner's there. I did not make that inquiry. I made no endeavour to find out whether there was such a woman; I had no reason to think there was.

John Francis Stafford. I am a registered medical practitioner, at Windlesham. On 29th December, about 6 o'clock in the evening, I was fetched by Sergeant King to the White Hart and was there shown the dead body of a female child, which appeared to be between three and four months old at that time. I formed a judgment by its general appearance that it had been dead between one and two months. The child appeared to me to be older than it turns out to be. It was a well-nourished child and on examining the body I found the skin on the legs, feet, arms, and hands bleached; the abdomen was blue; the face and head was reddish; the skin was peeling off the feet and toes, also off the pubis, and slightly off the head. I noticed some marks on the body, one on the back part of the head, a little to the left side, somewhat slightly larger than half a-crown, circular, of a' punched-out appearance, removing the skin and muscle down to the bone. There was a similar mark on the side of the left buttock of the same size, and a similar one on the right. I believe those marks to be simply the result of decomposition. I found no marks on the body, which in my judgment were not the result of decomposition. I found no marks of violence. There were two other marks. I must explain that I cannot swear positively in some of these instances, because the body was so far decomposed; putrefaction had set in considerably. On 1st January I made a post-mortem examination. The lungs were congested, but they were not gorged; the right side of the heart contained some blood; the left side was empty; the stomach was distended; it contained an ash-coloured fluid, which might have been milk mixed with dirty water; that is merely suggestion. There was nothing in the post-mortem examination, which enabled me to assign the cause of death. There was nothing in the condition of any of the organs to account for death. The only inference I might possibly draw from the state of the lungs was that the child might have died from exposure.

Question: Supposing the child to have been placed face downwards in a pool of muddy water, such as has been described, was there any appearance wanting which you did not find? **Answer:** Yes; had if it had been placed in the water recently there were appearances wanting. I mean by recently, before decomposition had set in; say a few days. There were indications wanting of a death by drowning. I cannot, say that it was not alive when it was placed there. I cannot form an opinion upon that point one way or the other, owing to the decomposition. That is the opinion I must give from the non-appearance of positive evidence.

Cross-examined: The skin was bleached. I cannot say that that is an appearance often found in death from exposure. I have not had enough experience to enable me to speak of it. Decomposition had set in about the head, not about the face; I think it had in the throat, I am not sure. I think it had in the stomach; I am not sure. The lips were not compressed; they were slightly open. From being sometime in the water the flesh would come easily off with the touch, that is one of the signs which enabled me to determine the length of time the body was there. I saw the body before it was removed to the station and to the King's Arms. I went first with Sergeant King to the White Hart. I cannot say whether the child was alive or dead when in was placed in the water.

Re-examined*:* I did not upon the post-mortem examination alter the opinion I had formed about the age of the child. That was an opinion I formed on the view of the body, and that is the opinion I form now. From my examination of the body if I had been asked how old the child was, I should have said between three and four months.

By the court: My opinion on that subject was free from doubt, still children vary so much. It would be an exceptional thing for a child three weeks old to appear like one of three or four months. I would not say it is very exceptional; I think I have known such a case. I cannot give such an instance. I have seen fine children born; the hair of a young child comes off after a time. There was hair on this child. There are indications of drowning, which I say were wanting. There was no water in the lungs, a very common indication of drowning is excoriation on the fingers and nails; there were no traces of that, I looked for them. The hands and fingers were in a condition to enable me to form an opinion as to whether excoriation had ever existed. There was no dirt about the hands; the tongue looked dirty, discoloured by external dirt, but no mud. Mud in the mouth is a very common thing, I found none here. I should have expected to do so if a living body was placed on its face in a muddy pond. There was no other wanting indication. An inference might be drawn from the state of the heart and lungs that the child had died from drowning. To some extent indications of drowning were wanting, the lungs were congested, not gorged; that might happen during life, from cold, and a variety of causes. There was nothing that I observed in the body, which was inconsistent with the fact that the child might have died a natural death, nor anything inconsistent with the fact of its being placed in the water after death. I should say it had been in the water between one and two months, more than one and decidedly less than two; that I can swear to positively. I do not think that all the appearances I saw could have been presented by its having been in the water a full month, I incline to the belief that it was nearly two months, it is impossible to say to a day. The body of a young child would become decomposed somewhat quicker than that of an adult. I have had no personal experience of the condition of the bodies of children that have been in the water for so long a period as a month. There were indications here which enable me to say with certainty that the child had been there as long as a month; the skin was peeling off—after a month it begins to peel off; that would be so in the case of an adult.

1886 January 30: Horsham Petty Sessions: Saturday: Desperate attack by poachers 16 January: (Believed Inspector Edwin King responsible for the investigation) Solomon Fairbrother, Charles Aldridge, John Davy and Benjamin Ironmonger appeared on remand for night poaching, assault and wounding John Burberry, John Chennel and William Lipscombe game-keepers and night watchers in the service of Mr HF Broadwood of Lyne (Capel). The court was crowded. Chennel was so injured he could not attend the court and a further remand would be asked for. Thomas John Lee Jardine surgeon at Capel had been attending Chennell and he would probably be able to attend in about a week. Exploded cartridges had been found in Tickford Gill and Stone Farm Gill where several shots were heard on the Friday night. Inspector King, Surrey Constabulary, stationed at Holmwood where the prisoners lived had searched the homes of Fairbrother and Aldridge and in a clothes box, he found six loaded cartridges. He was handed two broken gunstocks and half of a gun barrel that had been found where the skirmish took place. Charles Taylor the landlord of the Norfolk Arms, Holmwood

spoke to all four of the prisoners who had been in his house and sometimes they were all together on the 15th. The prisoners were again remanded.[33] The area is in 2015 is right on the border path between Sussex and Surrey close to Ockley and Kingsfold.

1895 April 12 Surrey Mirror Resignation Inspector Edwin King: The chief constable had reported the resignation of Inspector Edwin J King. This officer joined the force in March 1858 and resigned in May 1864 to join the Government Convict Service, in which he remained until March 1870, when he re-joined the Surrey Constabulary. He had served continuously in the force for 25 years, but if his previous service of six years was added, he had completed 31 years of service. His age was 56 years. The Committee were of the opinion that as the inspector joined the force before the Police Act 1890 which deals with previous service, came into force, the whole period of 31 years should be taken into consideration in fixing the pension. Under these circumstances the committee had awarded to Inspector King, who had been a meritorious officer, a pension of £78 per annum, such sum being equal to two thirds of his pay of £117 per annum to take effect from 31 March1895.

It should be borne in mind that in future a constable who had now left, or hereafter left the force, would be allowed to re-join it and count for pension his previous service in the force. The committee had directed the chief constable to issue a memorandum to this effect.

The chief constable reported as follows respecting Inspector King. Inspector King had been an excellent officer and has never had a single report of misconduct against him during the whole period of his service and I therefore venture to hope, although he only served continuously for 25 years, he may be allowed to count his previous service in this force in order to entitle him to a pension oof two thirds of his pay viz., £78. The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

1895 April 6: Inspector King of the Surrey Constabulary retired from the force on Monday after 37 (sic) years' service. It was through his exertions that a dangerous gang of poachers on the estate of Mr Broadwood were arrested and sentenced to 7 years penal servitude each at Lewes assizes, and he also worked out a clue that led to the apprehension of the Wootton murderer who was sentenced to 20 years penal servitude. [34]

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)

[33] 1886 January 30: Surrey Mirror and General County Advertiser

[34] 1895 April 6: Sussex Express, Surrey Standard Weald of Kent Mail, Hants and County Advertiser