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

Victorian and Edwardian Biographies
Surrey Constabulary
Volume Five

Superintendent John Henry Law
Metropolitan Police
City of London
PC 56 Surrey Constabulary February 1852
Guildford Borough Police 1863 Chief Officer
Three times promoted Inspector in Surrey Constabulary!

John Henry Law

Police Superintendent John Henry Law armed his men with cutlasses. This helped to put an end to the rioting in Guildford [1]

Record of Service John Henry Law [2] Mr Law was born in 1818 in Northampton serving in the Metropolitan Police from May 1835 to May 1837 and the City of London Police between December 1838 and April 1841. He joined the Surrey Constabulary on the 11 February 1852 as a fourth-class constable number 56 at sixteen shillings a week. He was sworn in at Hersham in the Chertsey Division.

[1] Picture published in 'The Guildford Guy Riots' by Gavin Morgan
[2] Guildford public library SP 351.74 Collection of Mr and Mrs A J B Green

On joining the Surrey Constabulary, he was described as being 5 feet 9 ½ inches, fair complexion, brown hair with hazel eyes.

June 1, 1852 4th Class constable to 3rd Class

November 1, 1852 3rd Class to 2nd Class

May 1853 from Hersham to Egham

August 1, 1853 2nd Class constable to 1st Class – there were no sergeants at this time

October 1855 Egham to Leatherhead

October 1855 1st Class constable to inspector

March 1859 Leatherhead to Walton on Thames

October 1859 for allowing a prisoner to escape reduced from Inspector to 1st Class constable and removed at his own expense from the Chertsey to the Reigate Division

October 1859 Walton on Thames to Merstham

January 1861 1st Class constable to Inspector

February 1861 Merstham to Cranley (sic)

March 1861 Cranley to Shamley Green

October 1861 Shamley Green to Cranley (sic)

December 1861 apprehending a man for assault without having a warrant reduced from the rank of inspector to first class constable

January 1862 1st Llass constable to inspector

June 1862 Cranley (sic) to Witley

Resigned November 30, 1863 to go as Head Constable of the Guildford Borough Police with conduct during service recorded as "Very Good". Certificate given and dated December 1st, 1863

Service in the Guildford Borough Police will be addressed in a future document

Inspector James Miller
Essex 1844-1856
Surrey Constabulary PC 40
1856 to 1868

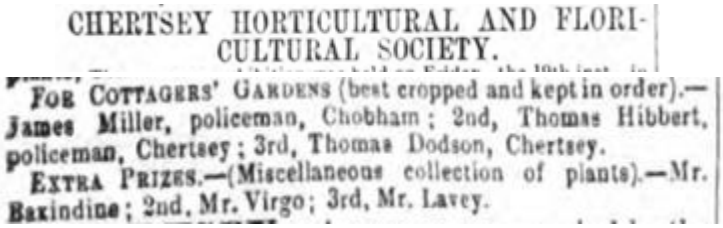
Additional newspaper research by Henry Pelham January 2021

Inspector Miller obtained notoriety for being dismissed over a dispute with Chief Constable Hastings around the circulation and reading of the Police Service Advertiser. It became something of a cause celeb after the 50-year-old was dismissed after service in the Army and 24 years as a successful police officer. There is evidence mostly associated with dismissals and discipline that Hastings was something of a martinet. He was to complete 49 years as chief constable and it may be said, he was his own man after all those years.

Some references have been found of Miller's career.

1856 March 29: Isaac Gosden and Stephen Gorden summoned on the information of PC J Miller No 40 Surrey Constabulary stationed at Chobham with being **drunk and disorderly** in Chobham Street on the 8th inst. The defendants expressed sorrow for their behaviour and were fined 5s each. [3]

1857 June 27: Chertsey Horticultural and Floricultural Society: For Cottager's Garden (best cropped and kept in order) **James Miller,** Policeman Chobham; 2nd **Thomas Hibbert,** policeman Chertsey [4]



CHERTSEY HORTICULTURAL AND FLORI-CULTURAL SOCIETY.

FOR COTTAGERS' GARDENS (best cropped and kept in order).—James Miller, policeman, Chobham; 2nd, Thomas Hibbert, policeman, Chertsey; 3rd, Thomas Dodson, Chertsey.

EXTRA PRIZES.—(Miscellaneous collection of plants).—Mr. Baxindine; 2nd, Mr. Virgo; 3rd, Mr. Lavey.

Biddlecombe, Number 1 of the Surrey Constabulary took early retirement and PC Miller made the presentation on behalf of his colleagues. It is not recorded why Biddlecombe retired but he dealt with a series of dreadful murders, one involving six children at Esher and others where mothers could not cope with their circumstances. It may be that he was posted away from

[3] 1856 March 29: West Middlesex Herald:
[4] 1857 June 27: Sussex Agriculture Express:

Chertsey where he was well established. There is plenty of evidence o superintendents having a number of postings at senior rank. We may never know.

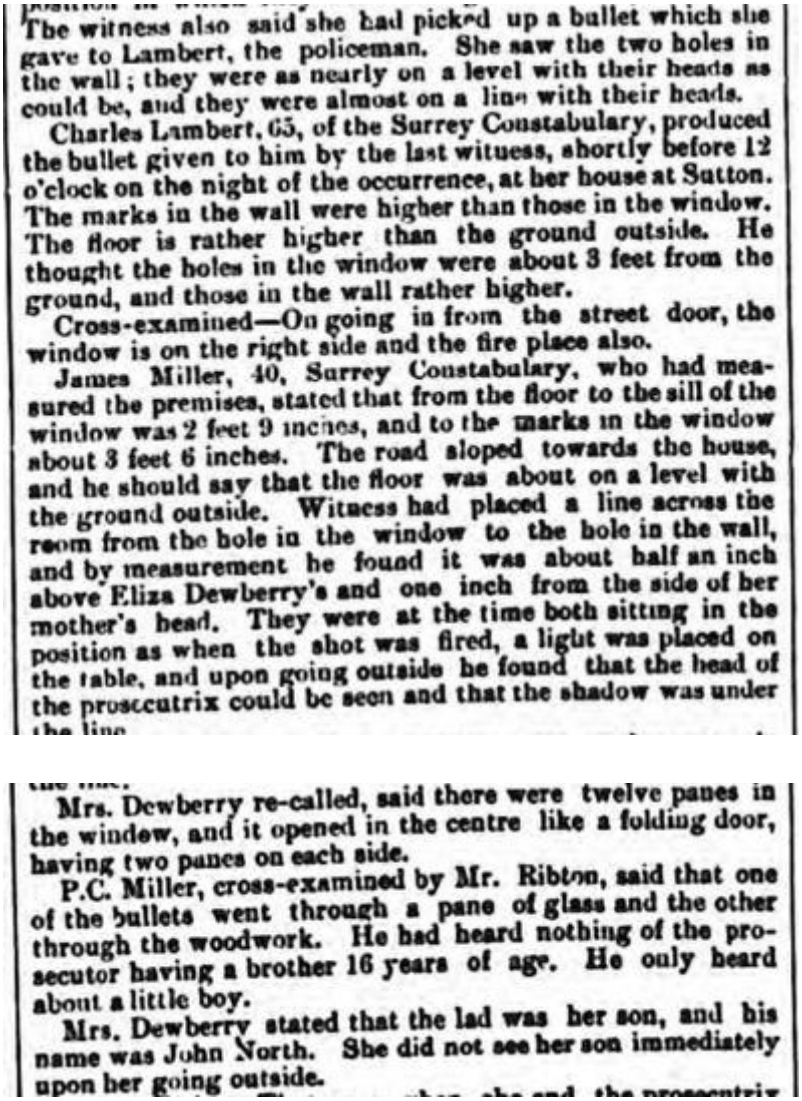
1858 June 8: Testimonial Biddlecombe: On Thursday last the police officers of the Chertsey Division of Surrey assembled at the Swan Inn for the purpose of presenting a silver snuff box as a testimonial to their late Superintendent, Mr W.H. Biddlecombe who has now become the landlord of The Swan Inn, in this town. At four o'clock the men walked into the bowling green and having invited Mr Biddlecombe to accompany them they formed a circle and **PC Miller** on behalf of his comrades presented the box. He dwelt on the deep feelings of attachment with which the force regarded their late superintendent, on account of his uniform kindness and in the manner in which he had instructed them in the performance of their duties. He believed they performed those duties in a manner satisfactorily to the chief constable. Many men in this force, but not in this division, would have contributed to the object had they an opportunity of doing so. He could assure Mr B that much regret had been felt at his leaving the force. After further expressing their good wishes of the force the officer presented the box which bore the following inscription: "Presented to W.H. Biddlecombe, June 3 1858 by the Chertsey Division of the Surrey Constabulary as a token of their respect to him, their late superintendent." [5]

1862 April 2: Attempted murder: At the Kingston Assizes on Friday a respectable looking youth Alfred Edward Stevans was indicted for feloniously shooting at Eliza Dewbury at Woking, with a loaded gun, with intent to murder her or do her some grievous bodily harm. The prisoner lived with his father at Chobham whilst Eliza Dewberry lived with her mother at Sutton (village of Sutton not town) a few miles off. The prisoner had courted the girl but had been rejected by her and had not seen him for two months before the attempt on her life. He went to the girl's home on the 9 February but her mother would not allow them to meet. On the following Thursday the prisoner was seen close to the girl's house in Sutton with a gun. A shot was heard and the prisoner was seen running away still carrying a gun. A shot had gone through the window into the wall of the sitting room where the girl and her mother were. PC Lambert Surrey Constabulary was handed the bullet by the girl's stepmother. He examined the window and discovered two bullet holes and corresponding marks on the wall, but slightly higher. The following day the prisoner was arrested at his father's house and put into what would now be called an ID parade where a witness who saw him run off with the gun identified him. He was charged with shooting with intent to kill and he eventually admitted he was trying to shoot the girl. Inspector Charles Barker Surrey Constabulary said he took the prisoner by train from Guildford to Horsemonger Lane Gaol. When the train had gone a short distance from Guildford as they were crossing a road the prisoner asked him if it was a road to Sutton. He was told it did and he responded "it's a bad job; but if the mother of the girl had let me see her on the Sunday it would have been alright. Whatever made me do such a thing I cannot think. When I fired, I nearly shot the mother, but I did not intend to shoot her, only the girl. This was written

[5] 1858 June 8: Windsor and Eton Express, Berk, Bucks and Middlesex Journal and West Surrey Gazette

down by the policeman who got the prisoner to sign it after they arrived at the prison. He was sentenced to 15 years in prison.[6] [7] [8] [9]

The following cutting is of interest at it establishes the way crime was investigated with PC 65 Lambert giving details of the scene as did PC 40 James Miller. [10]



The witness also said she had picked up a bullet which she gave to Lambert, the policeman. She saw the two holes in the wall; they were as nearly on a level with their heads as could be, and they were almost on a line with their heads.

Charles Lambert, 65, of the Surrey Constabulary, produced the bullet given to him by the last witness, shortly before 12 o'clock on the night of the occurrence, at her house at Sutton. The marks in the wall were higher than those in the window. The floor is rather higher than the ground outside. He thought the holes in the window were about 3 feet from the ground, and those in the wall rather higher.

Cross-examined—On going in from the street door, the window is on the right side and the fire place also.

James Miller, 40, Surrey Constabulary, who had measured the premises, stated that from the floor to the sill of the window was 2 feet 9 inches, and to the marks in the window about 3 feet 6 inches. The road sloped towards the house, and he should say that the floor was about on a level with the ground outside. Witness had placed a line across the room from the hole in the window to the hole in the wall, and by measurement he found it was about half an inch above Eliza Dewberry's and one inch from the side of her mother's head. They were at the time both sitting in the position as when the shot was fired, a light was placed on the table, and upon going outside he found that the head of the prosecutrix could be seen and that the shadow was under

Mrs. Dewberry re-called, said there were twelve panes in the window, and it opened in the centre like a folding door, having two panes on each side.

P.C. Miller, cross-examined by Mr. Ribton, said that one of the bullets went through a pane of glass and the other through the woodwork. He had heard nothing of the prosecutor having a brother 16 years of age. He only heard about a little boy.

Mrs. Dewberry stated that the lad was her son, and his name was John North. She did not see her son immediately upon her going outside.

1866 April 3: Surrey Assizes Kingston: Before the Chief Baron Sir Frederick Pollock: **The charge of murdering a gamekeeper near Dorking:** George Flint 25, John Skeet 22, Francis Skelton 32. George Thornton 25 and Stephen Jordan 21 were indicted for the **murder** of Henry Hayler on 22 November at **Norwood**. Jordan was also charged on an inquisition with the murder of the said Humphrey (sic) Hayler. Humphrey Hayler lived on Rickett's Farm, Norwood in the parish of Charlwood. On the night of 22 November with two other men named

[6] Liverpool Mercury etc. (Liverpool, England), Saturday, April 5, 1862
[7] Morning Post 3 April PC Lambert attended and received the bullet from the mother of Jane
[8] Evening Standard April 3
[9] 1862 April 8: Surrey Gazette
[10] 1862 April 8: Surrey Spring Assizes Surrey Gazette

Johns and Hookey were in a cottage where they lived about 100 to 200 yards from the spot where this occurred when they heard a shot fired. Later there was a second shot so they got sticks and went out with Hayler in front the others a few minutes behind. They were to find Hayler quite dead, shot though the left side from close range. The prisoners had bene together in the Fox at 7pm. The boot marks of the prisoners' matched exactly those found near the body. Flint made a statement to Superintendent Page at Dorking after he had been remanded.

(**The judge said that it was very improper for police to take down statements; if anything of this sort was to be done, the magistrates should do it**).

The statement said that the men were walking through a wood in line when one man shot the deceased. At his committal Skeet said he had the gun in his hand when the keeper rushed him, seized the gun and it went off. They may have been out for a common purpose but that common purpose may not have been to cause the death of the keeper. A very long report of the trial follows. Superintendent Page from Dorking went to the scene as soon as he was informed in the morning and went to the spot. He then went to examine the body and from information received he went to Flint's house but he was not there. He found there a pair of leather leggings covered in clay and saturated with wet; also, a pair of corduroy trousers, which were wet; a gun loaded and capped, a powder flask and a heavy cap. He went and apprehended Flint at the Black Horse, Hookwood Common. I took him in a cart to find out if he had been at The Fox when he said to Page, "I know I was up there yesterday; I went to see a farmer about some shooting."

Page left Flint at the Fox in company of a police officer. I took his boots off and tracked footprints through the wood and briars to a stream into which someone had slipped. There were other tracks including where someone had fallen on one knee and there was also the mark of the butt end of a gun. The mark showed the impression of corduroy breeches. I inspected the other mark with the butt end of the gun found at Flint's house and they agreed. The leggings had on them stiff clay of the same sort as was in the field adjoin the wood. The superintendent followed the marks for some distance and they remained distinct. Flint's boots were unusually large and wide. One had three nails out and the other five new ones put in. The boots exactly corresponded with the mark. Other footmarks were compared with the boots of the prisoners and their route could be traced to the edge but not into the wood. After Flint was remanded Page was told by Flint that he wanted to tell all about it. He was reminded that he had been cautioned by the magistrate and said, "If you get pens and ink and paper and put it down, I will sign it." This was read to the court with the names omitted.

PC George Cobden of Horley arrested Skeet on Reigate Heath. PC William How's was at Norwood Hill on the 22 November at about 20 minutes before six when he saw Skeet coming from his father's house. **Inspector Miller** later met him and at a few minutes before eight they heard the report of a gun in the direction of Rickett's copse. Several more shots were heard. He went to The Fox to light his lamp where he saw Peters and from what he was told went to the copse where he saw the deceased. This officer assisted Superintendent Page with comparing the tracks and the boots and confirms what the last witness said. He later recovered a double-

barrelled gun from Skeet's father's house and found one of the barrels had been discharged and the other was still loaded.

The jury were told that an indictment for murder always included one for manslaughter and it was for the jury to decide if any or all were guilty of murder or manslaughter. If the keeper was killed by design it was murder if by accident it was, in his opinion, manslaughter. If committing a joint felony, they were all guilty. There was no evidence against the prisoners other than Skeet and he directed to return a verdict of not guilty. Skeet was engaged in a wrongful act and he thought the jury would bring in a verdict of manslaughter but it was for them to decide which they did in a few minutes bring in a verdict of manslaughter and not guilty against all the others. There were sentences of three months hard labour against Flint and Skelton for poaching with Thornton and Jordan being discharged. On Thursday Skeet was brought up and sentenced to 18 months hard labour. [11]

1868 March 12: Inspector Miller: The Police and the Press: A case, which appears to be one of great hardship is at present receiving publicity in the columns of the Police Service Advertiser, a paper which almost exclusively circulates amongst the member of the police force throughout the country, and which professedly devotes itself to the expression of their aims and aspirations. A long letter published from a late inspector of the Surrey Constabulary named James Millar in which after describing his service without blemish in the Royal Artillery for nine years, in the Essex constabulary for 12, and in the Surrey force for fully twelve he states he lately received his discharge, seemingly at the insistence of the Chief Constable – names are withheld – simply because he was a subscriber to the newspaper above mentioned and had copies in his possession to give to other men. He is now without employment and, appealing against the justice of such a punishment, is seeking to attract public attention to his case. [1]

1868 March 12: Hansard House of Commons: Mr. Onslow said, he would beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether his attention has been called to the case of **Inspector Miller,** of the Surrey County Constabulary, lately stationed at Reigate, who has been dismissed the Force, after a long and meritorious service, for subscribing to a newspaper termed the Police Service Advertiser. And whether, in his opinion, the alleged ground of dismissal is justifiable; if not justifiable, whether he will recommend the reinstatement of Inspector Miller? Mr. Gathorne Hardy said, in reply, that he had no authority whatever over the county constabulary, which was placed under the magistrates of the county. It appeared, from inquiries made in consequence of the question of the Hon. Gentleman, that a man named Miller was dismissed by the chief constable of the Surrey Constabulary, who had absolute power to dismiss him, under, of course, the lawful authority of the magistrates. The justices, however, he understood, were about to investigate the case. [2]

1868 March 13 Sheffield Daily Telegraph Inspector Miller, of the Surrey County Constabulary, is no longer an Inspector. He has been broken, dismissed, ejected, for a new crime. He has done that which no considerations of character or service can mitigate and is cast

[11] 1866 April 3: The Sussex Advertiser

adrift upon the world in consequence. Such a thing as **Miller** has done was never before heard of in the annals of offences, and since it is too dreadful to be named without warning, we will not name it until our readers have had time to prepare themselves to sustain the shock. He has sinned, and his punishment has been prompt, and his judge inexorable.

After nine years of service certified as "exemplary" in the Royal Artillery, after twelve years of satisfactory service in the Essex Constabulary, and after more than twelve years of service "without complaint" in the Surrey Constabulary, **Miller** has at last done a deed which has undone him entirely.

What is it? Well, we must break it gently and with becoming consideration for readers of weak nerves. Has he spoken disrespectfully of her Majesty the Queen, her crown, and dignity? Worse than that. Has he failed to salaam with befitting reverence to those august personages, the squires, the clergy, and the doctors of the district? Worse than that. Has he cast languishing glances at uncovenanted larders, or fired a haystack or a river, or paid court to six cooks, six kitchen maids, and a small army of nurse girls all at the same time? Worse than that. His depravity is of a kind that none of our readers could conjecture, but it has been brought to light. Murder will out, and so will stranger crimes. Shall we tell what it was that lost this inspector his place and his pension? Painful as is the task we must tell. Hush, then, and receive the information with such solemnity as the occasion demands**.**

Miller has – yes, it's true, he has – by his own confession, been guilty of reading the Police Service Advertiser, has committed the unpardonable, and is officially decapitated. What is the "Police Service Advertiser?" A mildly written and very harmless-looking sheet it seems to us as we glance over its contents, but then it is not for us to say so, or who knows but we may next receive a missive of extinction from the great personage who treated **Miller** such as a mouse is treated when it is put under an exhauster. If we see nothing objectionable in the class journal of the force, the fact is no doubt due to our opacity. The chief constable who sent **Miller** about his business calls the sheet a "seditious" publication, and that he, a personage of uncommon powers of perception, is plainly proved by his ability to see sedition where no one else would see cause to suspect it.

It deals with questions of superannuation and life assurance, and the power given to chiefs to dismiss men without assigning any reason, and without any power of appeal, Its contributors and correspondents appear to doubt whether it is fair to give a man who enters the force late in life quite as much pension as another who enters it early, they also seem to consider it questionable whether a chief ought to have the power to break an officer after long and exemplary service without condescending to assign the slightest reason. Its editor shares, we believe, the doubts of his correspondents, and has misgivings as to whether it is in all respects right and proper to break any superintendent, sergeant, or common constable of advanced age and fair character without conceding to the wondering ex-officer either the least glimmering of an explanation or the slightest chance of an appeal, To ordinary minds these doubts will not look unreasonable, but the mind of **Miller's** late chief is not an ordinary mind, and this is the reason why it has exercised the extraordinary powers of the censor. Would it not be well,

however, if the great man would be at the trouble to furnish his subordinates with a list of such books and newspapers as he may in the plenitude of his graciousness think fit for them to read. They are not all gifted as he is to sniff sedition afar off, and he ought to take pity on their duller senses.

His Index Expurgatorious would be read with interest and received with gratitude. As for the publishers of the Police Service Advertiser, let them have a care of what they are about. If **Miller** at 50 is deprived of his living for having read their journal they, as his tempters, ought, as least, to be clad in brimstone-coloured garments, adorned with sketches of lively imps, and then committed to the flames. The chief who marked his abhorrence of the class organ of the force by ordering an Inspector of 50 to resign "at once", and to bring in his clothes at once, for reading what he deemed to be a heresy, should, in the full majesty of his wrath, be caution to the press, if he could have an auto-da-fe of editors to come off with due ceremony somewhere in the neighbourhood of Printing House Square.

1869 April 11: Bury Free Press The dismissal of Inspector Miller: A subscription headed by Mr Smith mayor of the borough of Reigate and Messrs Farquhar and Saunders, borough magistrates has been made on behalf of Mr Inspector Miller who was dismissed from the Surrey Constabulary for, as alleged, simply taking in the Police Service Advertiser. I addition to this the police and constabulary forces throughout the kingdom are almost unanimously making subscriptions in his aid.

On Tuesday the easter general Quarter Sessions was held at Reigate. Lord Hylton presided and there was a large attendance of magistrates. The chief constable (Captain Hastings) in presenting his report referred to the dismissal of Inspector Miller for taking and distributing copies of the Police Service Advertiser. He said that a large amount of public obloquy had been cast upon him for dismissing this officer, and consequently he had placed the whole of the facts before the Constabulary Committee. The report of the committee was brought up and it stated that the chief constable had full power to dismiss any man from the force; and that after enquiry it had been ascertained that contrary to the express injunction of the chief constable, the officer in question had not only subscribed to but had distributed to his men, the Police Service Advertiser. As the chief constable deemed this an objectionable newspaper, the committee were of the opinion that he had acted rightly in dismissing the officer who had improperly after caution, persisted in reading it.

Mr Charles Buxton MP denounced the dismissal as an arbitrary act and regretted that the law gave no power to the magistrates to intervene. Lord Monson justified the course pursued by the chief constable as did other magistrates and the subject dropped.[12]

[12] 1869 April 11: Bury Free Press The dismissal of Inspector Miller

PC 51 Richard George Miller
Royal Horse Artillery 1906-1909
Surrey Constabulary 1909 -1911
Appointment 1525
Metropolitan Police 1911-1937
1914 Recalled to the Colours
1st War Reserve 1939

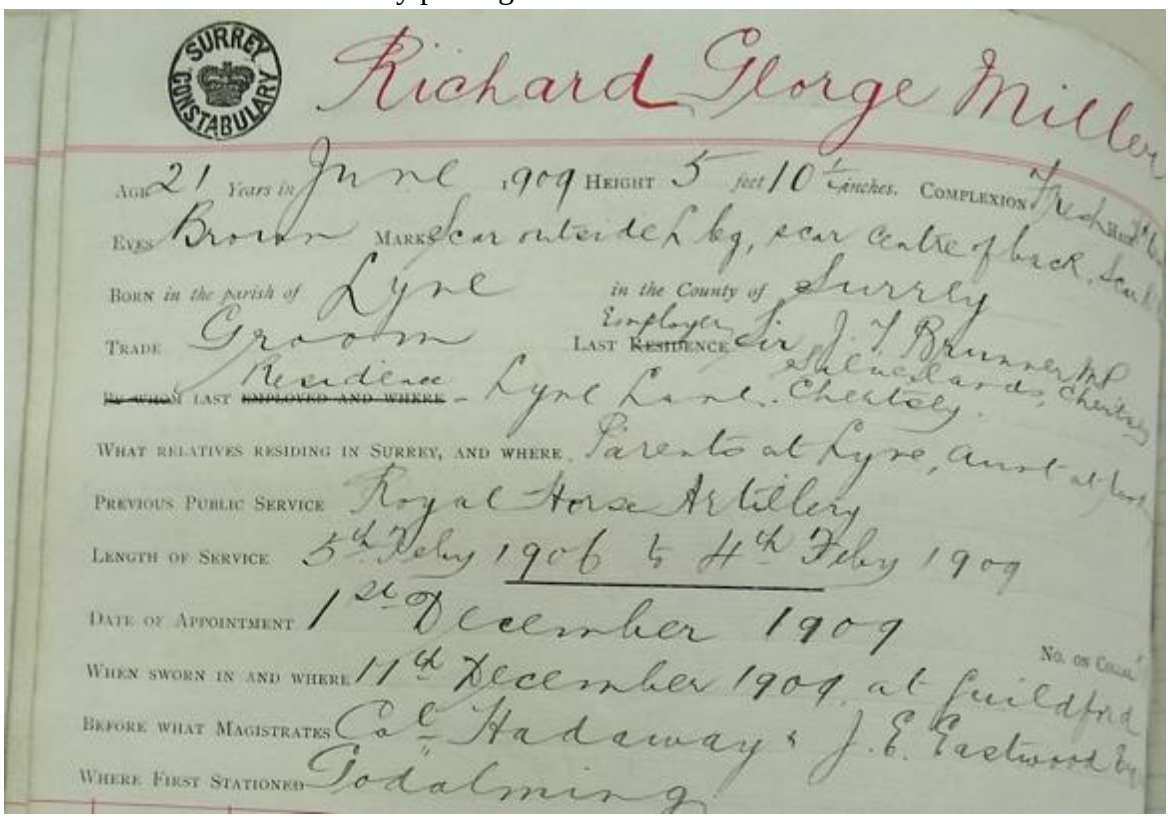
Richard George Millar PC 51 Surrey Constabulary

Email from Dusty Miller 2021: I am researching my family tree and find that my paternal Grandfather was a Metropolitan Police Officer. His name is George Richard Miller. Although his Army documents have him as Richard George Miller Born 1 June 1888 in Chertsey, Surrey therefore aged 21 when he joined the police. He had served in the Royal Horse Artillery 1906-1909.

George Richard Miller was born on 1st June 1888 in Chertsey. His family lived in Lyne Lane, Chertsey and father George Peter Miller and was employed as a farm labourer on Hersham

Farm, Longcross Road, Chertsey part of the estate of Sir Edward Stern. At aged 17 years he joined the Army, serving between 5 February1906 – 04 February 1909 in the Royal Horse Artillery. On leaving the Army he returned home and gained employment as a Groom on the estate of Sir John Brunner of Silverlands, Chertsey, Surrey.

However, after a few months he joined the Surrey Constabulary on 1st December 1909 and was stationed at Godalming. Census September 1911: Millar was lodging in Bridge Road, Godalming and the census shows he was living with the Frederick Sanders and indicate they were both County Police as Police Constables, "Police Constable – County Police". His record shows this was his first and only posting.


SURREY CONSTABULARY

Richard George Miller

AGE 21 Years in June 1909 HEIGHT 5 feet 10½ inches. COMPLEXION Fresh

EYES Brown MARKS Scar outside left leg, scar centre of back, scar

BORN in the parish of Lyne in the County of Surrey

TRADE Groom LAST RESIDENCE Employer Sir J. T. Brunner MP Silverlands, Chertsey

~~In which~~ LAST ~~EMPLOYED AND WHERE~~ Residence - Lyne Lane. Chertsey.

WHAT RELATIVES RESIDING IN SURREY, AND WHERE Parents at Lyne, Aunt at Lyne

PREVIOUS PUBLIC SERVICE Royal Horse Artillery

LENGTH OF SERVICE 5th Feby 1906 to 4th Feby 1909

DATE OF APPOINTMENT 1st December 1909

No. on Count

WHEN SWORN IN AND WHERE 11th December 1909 at Guildford

BEFORE WHAT MAGISTRATES Col. Hadaway & J. E. Eastwood Esq

WHERE FIRST STATIONED Godalming

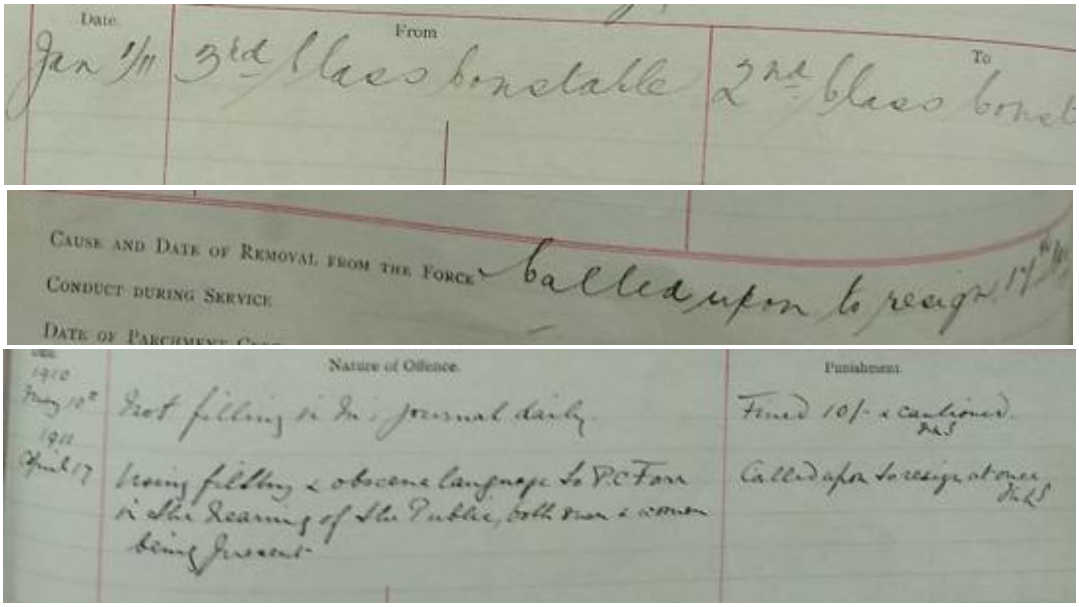
On April 17, 1911 PC Richard George Millar was called upon to resign for using filthy and obscene language to PC Farr in the hearing of the public both men and women being present. Later that year he joined the Metropolitan Police.

On the 14 March 1914 he married May Martha Bennett Born in Norton, Suffolk when she was aged 24 years, he was aged 26 years. The witnesses to this wedding were Horace Creswell Clarke a Butler and his wife Eliza Ann Clarke nee Bennett who originated from Stow in Suffolk. It is understood that George met May when she was a servant – linen maid – at a large house in Surrey.

Most likely recalled to the Colours as he was on the Reserve, Miller left the Metropolitan Police at the outbreak of World War One and re-joined the Royal Horse Artillery. His army pension record states he arrived in France at the rank of Bombardier on 6 October that year but was blown up by shellfire at the end of the same month, killing his whole team of horses. He began

feeling unwell after that but soldiered on until mid-October 1916, when he was sent back to hospitals in the UK with "neurasthenia" (broadly what we would call shellshock or PTSD). He was invalided out of the Army and after a while re-joined the Metropolitan Police retiring after 26 years' service in September 1937 from Holloway Police Station.

Richard also served as a member of the War Reserve during World War Two as a PC in London.



April 17, 1911 Called upon to resign for using filthy and obscene language to PC Farr in the hearing of the public both men and women being present.

Richard George Miller in retirement wearing an old tunic

PC 131 William Muggeridge
Surrey Constabulary Appointment 1595
Joined 1911-1924
First World War soldier 1915-1919
Dismissed for drinking on duty
Died 1930

1910: William was 25 in October 1910. Height 5 feet 10 inches tall with dark brown hair and hazel eyes he had three operation scars on each leg. He was born in Warnham in Sussex and had been a farm labourer at Rowhook, Horsham when he joined on 28 August 1911 on being posted to Egham.

1912 16 July Missing two conference points fined 1 day's pay

1913 1 January 3rd Class Constable to 2nd Class

1913 12 May Drinking on duty and being the worst for drink fined 1 week's pay and severely cautioned

1913 25 August Silly conduct when on leave - cautioned

1914 5 March moved Egham to Caterham

1915 19 March missing two conference points through over-sleeping - cautioned

1915 August 1 Called to the Army until March 1919

1917 1 January 2nd Class to First Class Constable (Still treated as a part of the Surrey Constabulary)

1919 March moved Caterham to Caterham Valley

1919 23 March re-joined after army service

1920 April 1going to sleep when on duty at police station and missing one conference point and fined 3 days' pay and severely cautioned

1920 27 September moved Caterham Valley to Chertsey

1921 13 October Police Act 1890 applies

1924 16 November - 1) Entering licensed premises while on duty (the rest is not legible)
2) Acting in a manner likely to bring discredit on the reputation of the force- called upon to resign – 13 years' service.

Muggeridge William PC131 Caterham 1920-25 wife died in childbirth he died 1930. 25 in October 1910 Joined 28 August 1911entry 1595	Military Police 	30 August 1915 Re-joined Surrey Constabulary March 23 1919	Called on to resign 16 Nov 1924 on licensed premises likely to bring discredit on the force

Letter sent to former Surrey Constabulary Traffic Officer Tony Collman

Dear Mr Collman,

Having read of your interest in the old time "Bobbies", I wondered if the enclosed photograph and information might be of some use to you.

This was William Muggeridge - P.C. 131. who lodged with us at the above address for much of my childhood.

He was born in Sussex - as was my father - and they were school pals.

Having joined the Surrey force - he was posted to Caterham, and while looking for lodgings he met my father- who promptly brought him home.

Living in a two bedroomed house - with two young boys - my mother was very reluctant to accept him as a lodger - but agreed to allow him to stay until he found somewhere else - which of course he never did.

So he became Uncle Bill - not only to us - but to all the kids in the road.

The Force here then was very small, but he served under Inspectors Pullen - Stringer - and Butler , in that order. His sergeant was Handcock, who had a brother also a sergeant - serving at Godstone.

Of his colleagues - there were three that I can call to mind who were regular visitors to our house. P.Cs Tommy Osborne. Punter, and Golding. Golding later became the landlord of the Harrow Inn in Stanstead road.

Tommy Osborne can be remembered for assisting at the first Speed trap to catch wayward motorists when they first began to disturb the silence of our village - as it then was.

The trap was a simple one, usually held on a Sunday morning.

Tommy Osborne - dressed as a navvy - complete with wheelbarrow and a shovel took up position at the bottom of the hill leading down from White-Knobs.

An Inspector and a uniformed constable - sometimes a sergeant as well-, were concealed at the side of the Drill Hall - now the Leisure Centre.

If Tommy thought that a vehicle was speeding down the hill - up would go his hand - the concealed party would start their stop-watches - and after a quick check - they would emerge from their hiding place - and that was another one in the bag.

This method was eventually stopped - but not because it was inaffective, but because of the small crowds of locals who assembled to watch the trap being sprung.

P.C. Punter I can remember - as telling us that he had once knocked a boy from one side of Croydon road to the other with a clout round the ear for misbehaving.

These were the days when a hefty wallop with a policemans rolled up cape- did much towards keeping law and order - especially where the yobs were concerned.

Crime I think consisted mainly of poaching- drunkeness- and sometimes a domestic brawl.

A memory I have - is of a Saturday night - when our only ambulance- a wheel litter , was used - with a "Drunk and incapable" firmly strapped to it - being wheeled to the "Nick" by a weary looking constable with a sergeant as escort.

Another Saturday night memory is of our horse-drawn fire engine, belting through the Valley at full gallop - with a policeman on a push-bike chasing after it and struggling to button up his uniform at the same time.

All our Bobbies walked the beat - or rode push bikes in those days, and their meeting points where they contacted officers from other areas, were- at the top of Godstone hill to meet an officer from Godstone.

Cripples corner- at the top of Weald way- to meet the officer from Bletchingley. Chaldon cross roads to meet the Mersthram Bobby, and Wapses Lodge to meet up with the Met:

How often they made these rendevous I do not know , but 8.pm was as regular as clockwork.

One always knew where to find a Bobby in those days. Their beats were so regular.

As youngsters- one of our favourite pieces of mischief - was to shin up a lamp post and put out the gas lamp as soon as the lamp lighter had passed on his way. This was never carried out until we were certain that the Bobby had passed. They never looked back- or came back - and once they had gone we felt we could enjoy ourselves.

We could recognise the approach of the Bobby - by his heavy tread- the gleam from his bulls-eye lantern attached to his belt - and the smell of hot paraffin or carbide coming from it.

As a small boy - sitting on Uncle Bills lap - I loved the mixture of smells - tobacco- stale beer- and paraffin- that came off his uniform.

They all appeared to be heavy drinkers - as most men were in those days - and it was not unusual to see a pint of wallop placed on the window sill of the Commonwealth or Old Surry - thoughtfully provided by the landlord after the pub was shut - to quench the thirst of the late night Bobby.

Bill Muggeridge had served in the first world war in the same unit as one of my school teachers - Mr Pursuord, and at times both of them threatened to tell the other if I misbehaved.

I can claim to have had the handcuffs on- twice- before I was ten years of age. For refusing to apologise to my Mother - one cuff secured both my arms - while the other was locked firmly to the fence outside, while Uncle Bill finished his dinner. This caused a crowd of my school mates to gather who were quite convinced that I had committed some serious crime.

Another time my arms were secured in the same manner , and the other cuff was locked round Uncle Bills wrist while he marched me along to be "locked up". Protesting loudly I sat down and howled- but this did not stop the Law, and I was dragged along on the seat of my pants.

When I was eventually set free, another punishment awaited me when Mother saw the state of my trousers.

There was also the day when a boy on our road set the field alight near us - and our Policeman was sent for in the middle of his dinner to deal with it.

In shirt sleeve order - but remembering to put on his helmet, he set off in pursuit, and later we saw him marching the boy towards his home by the scruff of his neck.

When he returned- Mother asked what was going to happen to the boy, and he replied, "Nothing . It's already happened" Having told the boys

Father what had happened - he then asked , "Will you give him a hiding - or shall I?". The Father replied that he would- so Uncle Bill stayed to watch. "That boy won't set any more fields alight" he said.

A good strapping with the buckle end of a leather belt solved quite a few problems in those days.

Bill Muggeridge eventually married Lottie, a maid from Venlo - in Tupwood lane, and shortly afterwards he was posted to Chertsey.

Lottie died in childbirth - and he returned to Caterham and once more took up residence with us.

Some time later he again married- this time to a Miss Webb who lived in Farningham road - and he was posted to Woking. They had one son.

While serving at Woking he was caught drinking in uniform in a night-club during a police raid, and was dismissed from the force. He claimed that he was set-up by his superiors because he was unpopular.

He always kept in touch with us - and his last employment was as a night watchman at Brooklands motor racing circuit at Weybridge.

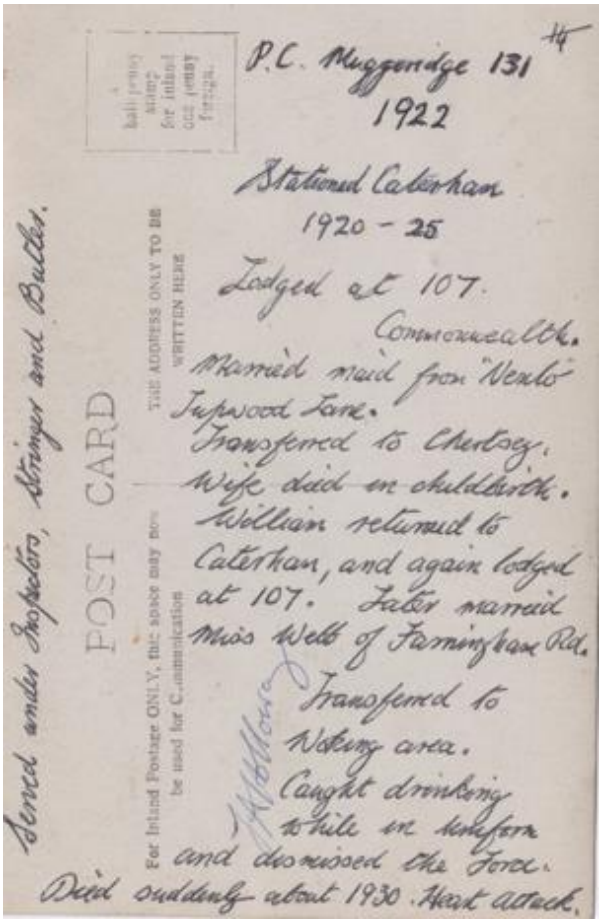
He eventually died in about 1930 of a heart attack. They don't come like that anymore.

Now - nearly seventy-five years of age - and still living in the house in which I was born - I can look back on the days of the old time Bobby, when the Law was respected - unless you were on the wrong side of it.

Yours sincerely,

F A Holloway

F.A. Holloway. (Mr).



PC 43 Lewis George Renshaw
Surrey Constabulary 1904-1931

PC 43 Lewis George Renshaw was born in 1884 and served with the Surrey Constabulary from October 1904 to October 1931 when he retired on pension with an exemplary character.

In 1899 the strength of the Surrey Constabulary was 231 and by 1930 had increased to 356. The Woking Division was formed in 1907 because of the increase in population. It must be remembered that in addition to the Surrey Constabulary, there were the Reigate Borough Police, Guildford Borough Police and Metropolitan Police all policing Surrey.

PC Renshaw worked Chertsey and dealt frequently with house burglaries, chance thefts and theft by servants at a time of course when most families earning a reasonable living employed someone to keep the housework at bay! The Bench at Cobham commended Renshaw for his smart capture and the way he gave his evidence following the arrest of a burglar at Claremont Lodge.

Police Sergeant Jonathan David Risbridger
1850-1933 age 82
Surrey Constabulary 1874-1900
Holmwood Common Keeper for 23 years

Family History Jean Pelham

1850 born Betchworth

1851 Census: Living Chalk Pit House, Brockham with parents, brothers and Sister. James 8, Hannah 5 and George 2, Jonathon 10 months.

1861 Census: Living Chalk Pit Cottages with parents, James 18, George 12, Allen 8, and Hannah 15, Jonathon 10.

1871 Census: Living Mill Farm Cottage, Betchworth with parents, age 20, occupation Gardener. Also living there is brother Allen aged 18

1874 Married: Emma Arnold – 1850-1917

1875 first child Ernest Edward Risbridger

1881 Census: Living Cart Bridge, Send & Ripley, age 30, occupation: Police Constable. Wife Emma and children Ernest 4, Mary 3, and Jane 1 living in Betchworth with Emma's parents. Occupation Police Constables wife.

1891 Census: The Common, Cranleigh with wife Emma, Ernest 15, Jane M.A. 11, Arthur 8, Grace 6, Albert 4. Occupation: Police Sergeant.

1894 Electoral Roll living 1 South View Cottages, Frensham

1898 Electoral Roll 5 South View Cottages, Frensham

1901 Census: 2 Heath Cottages, Frensham age 50 gardener (jobbing) wife Emma with two children at home Albert 14, Edith 9

1911 Census: Elmwood, Buckingham Road, Holmwood a five-room dwelling age 60 police pensioner and common keeper married Emma 36 years 5 living children and two deceased.

Electoral Rolls: 1919-1933 living at Elmwood, Buckingham Road, South Holmwood.

Died January 1933, Holmwood, Dorking, aged 82. Buried St Mary Magdalene, South Holmwood.

Details of Electoral Rolls found on www.ancestry.co.uk Year Address

1890 The Common Cranleigh
1891 The Common
1894 1 South View Cottages Frensham
1895 1 South View Cottages
1896 1 South View Cottages
1898 5 South View Cottages
1899 5 South View Cottages
1900 5 South View Cottages
1901 5 South View Cottages
1902 Heath Cottages (moved in 1901)
1904 – 1932 when records not available Elmwood, Buckingham Road, South Holmwood

1877 July 31: Sussex Agriculture Express: Alleged Arson Thursley: William Bailey a tramp set fire to a wood stack. There was a large stock of wood chips by the roadside which the owner Charles Pannell found on fire from which only two bundles were saved. Damage cost £5. PC Risbridger met the prisoner on the Portsmouth Road in Guildford when he admitted to the constable that he had set fire to a faggott stack between Haslemere and Guildford. He was taken in custody and seen by Deputy Chief Constable Barker and was told that the tramp had thrown a lighted paper near the stack after lighting his pipe but did not intend to set the stack on fire. Committed for trial.

1878 December 28 Surrey Advertiser: Assaulting a Constable: At the County Bench on Saturday Eli Steer was charged with assaulting PC Risbridger. The officer met the defendant at Stoke in company of a young woman who was drunk and disorderly. He took hold of the woman who had fallen into a ditch when the defendant pushed him down. The defendant denied being with the woman or striking the constable. But admitted he might have shoved against him for interfering. (laughter) Fined £1

1880 May 24: Arson at Send: Algar aged seventeen, Henry Trench aged twenty and William Bishop aged eighteen, feloniously set fire to a stack of straw, the property of Ernest Alfred Hilder.

Ann Bennett I am the wife of William Bennett, living at New Barnes, in the parish of Send, Surrey, on the Guildford and London road, about opposite to where this stack of straw of Mr. Hilder's was standing. On 19th May, about 12.40, I saw that the stack was on fire; it was a small flare. I went towards it in a minute and saw the three prisoners at the end of the stack although they were not all three together. Algar came as if he had come in from behind me, which way he came I could not tell, it was so very quick. The other two were close against the burning stack and they each had a bit of stick in their hand. The fire had caught the straw and they were trying to put it out as it lay under their feet, but the fire came round so quick that we all had to get out of the way. That was the first thing I saw. They were not stamping on the

straw; they were hitting it with the pieces of wood. I had looked at the stack about five minutes before and it was all right then.

There was not a soul near it; I could not see anyone, if there was, they were behind me or between the hedge and the rick. I saw no one but the three prisoners when I first went across. I told them to be off, they had no business there. There is no path there; the stack was on the other side of the hedge, about 100 yards from my door. The road is between it and my house; the stack might be about halfway, about 50 yards from the road. The prisoners had no business there but they did not go away when I told them to be off. I did not see them go. The foreman of the farm and some men came soon after. The fire burnt right out, as there was no means of putting it out. I should think it had been on fire two or three minutes when I first saw it. Neither of the prisoners made any observation to me when I spoke to them.

Henry Collis. (Police Sergeant Surrey Constabulary). About 1.45 on 19th May I received information and went to this stack while it was on fire. In consequence of what I heard I went and apprehended the prisoners at Ripley. I found them there together about 3 o'clock that afternoon. I charged them with setting fire to this straw stack of Mr. Hilder's and they all replied together that they were not near the place at the time when the fire broke out; that a gentleman on a bicycle first told them of the fire and asked them to go back and help put it out, and they went. That was all they said.

Jonathan Daniel Risbridger (Surrey Constabulary). I assisted the last witness in taking the prisoners to the police station and on the way to the station Algar said he should not plead guilty; he would let them find it out. I searched Bishop at the station and found a Lucifer on him and I have it here; it has not been used; it lights anywhere.

James Golding (Surrey Constabulary). On 21st May I was in the garden attached to the police station, when the prisoners were in custody there. They were in separate cells. The cell windows are close together. Trench was in No. 5 cell and I heard him talking to a prisoner in the adjoining cell; it was not one of these prisoners. I heard him say "He has cop it hot, we shall be cop a five or a seven year, but it would be hard to cop five years for nothing; it was my mate was the one that struck a match and lit his pipe and then threw the match in the stack and it blazed up and we went away."

Jonathan Daniel Risbridger. (Re-examined) I did not find any pipe on Bishop. Not guilty

1883 September 22 Surrey Advertiser: **The County Police: Cricket:** The police of the headquarters division (Guildford) had a little diversion on Monday from their usual occupations. Thirty-two of them with Superintendent Denning (Albury) and Sergeants Alexander (Ripley) Bundy (Witley) Edgeler (Cranleigh) Moore (Guildford) tried their practice hand in the cricket field. Before reporting thither, a preliminary meeting took place at the Prince of Wales where after a repast worthy of their appetite the health of the Chief Constable (Captain Hastings) and the Deputy Chief Constable (Mr Barker) were drunk with a cordiality worthy of the esteemed names that were honoured. Assembling on the cricket field sides were formed

and a combined score of 167 will of itself sufficiently indicate the alacrity of "our guardians of the peace." PC Risbridger's side pulled together 104 and the side chosen by Sergeant Alexander 63. Sergeant Edgeler was the top score of the day 28. And there were some dead heats at the bottom!

1884 July 26 West Surrey Times: Frederick Slyfield and James Chapman were charged with **purchasing and receiving regimental clothes** from some soldiers at Wokingon 28 June. PC Risbridger apprehended two soldiers in plain clothes at Ripley and they told him where they changed their uniforms. The following day with Sergeant Keys they went to Woking and found the clothes in possession of the prisoners. Colour Sergeant Harrison of the Scottish Rifle regiment identified the clothes. Both sentenced to 14 days imprisonment with hard labour.

1886 December 11: West Surrey Times: Brutal attack on gamekeeper at Sutton (Worplesdon): On Monday at Surrey Sessions at Newington the Grand Jury found a true bill against George Lives 62 and John Lives, father and son, indicted for being found at night upon enclosed land with a gun for the purpose of taking and destroying game, and also for assaulting and beating George Cox and Osbert Jackman who had lawful authority to seize and apprehend them. At the trial on Tuesday George Cox the gamekeeper to Mr Wright gave evidence that at about 7 in the evening when he heard and saw the flash of a gun and went towards Eleven Acre gate and saw the two prisoners cross the drive into the highway. He searched the younger man and found the barrel of a gun in one pocket and stock in another. This young man then shouted at his father to run and the gamekeeper chased an overtook him then taking hold of him. A passer-by Jackman came to the gamekeeper's assistance and a cock pheasant was recovered.

The prisoner took hold of the gamekeeper's coat and head butted him and also struck him with his fist several times holding him all the time. The young man ran to his home which was close by and returned with his mother and a lodger and immediately Jackman was threatened and struck by young Lives with a big staff. He then struck the gamekeeper with the staff which broke in two pieces by the force of the blow. A general and disputed fight then occurred. He was also struck on the back of the head and he became insensible and knew nothing after. When he recovered consciousness, he went to the police. (The man's head was much bandaged and his collar stained with blood and was produced to the court.)

PC Risbridger had seen Cox near Worplesdon station with his head bandaged up he went to Lives cottage. He waited to eleven o'clock when young Lives came home and arrested him and charged him. The constable then returned to the cottage where Lives senior was, in the charge of another constable, but he refused to come out so witness went into his bedroom and brought him out. The constable then charged the prisoners together and they made no reply. PC Risbridger found a flask of powder in the front room of the cottage and a double-barrelled gun loaded in one barrel.

Deputy Chief Constable Barker said he received the prisoners in custody and charged them in the presence of Cox and Jackman with night-poaching and assault. They made no reply. Robert Hall, surgeon of Woking attended the complainants and said the keeper had a contused wound

on the back of his head which must have been caused by a violent blow. He examined the big truncheon now produced and found drops of blood on it. Jackman had a contused wound on his face. The keeper complained of a headache since and Jackman that his teeth were loose from being knocked about. The prisoners were found guilty the younger one of both charges and the elder the charge of assault only. Sentence Lives senior to six months and his on to two years.

1887 November 26 West Surrey Times: John Smith and Richard Rossier labourers were charged **with stealing two dogs** the property of Nicholas Hoskins, Send Barn. The dogs were let out into the rick-yard but disappeared. The following day he went with PC Risbridger to Mitcham where the dogs were recovered from under the stairs at Smith's house. He said he had not stolen the dogs they followed him home. Rossier was cautioned and discharged and Smith sentenced to a month's hard labour.

1888 September 15 Surrey Advertiser: Cranleigh. A respectably dressed man went into the Onslow Arms where he sat for about two hours. One of the barmaids left the room but heard the till move and caught the man with his hand in the till. He bolted down Knole Lane pursued and subsequently caught by Police Sergeant Risbridger. Taken before the court as James King of Bermondsey and was remanded

1891 December 27: Sussex Agriculture Express

Chief Constable Captain Henry Cadogan Hastings Guildford
Deputy Chief Constable Superintendent CW Barker Guildford
Inspector and Chief Clerk WH Bryant, Guildford

Superintendents

Chertsey A H Bungard: Dorking G Lambert: Farnham Frederick Pike: Godstone Edwin Redford.

Inspectors

Egham Henry Collis: Leatherhead W. Wood: Reigate Edwin Hackman: Farnham H Baker: Guildford Howard H Page: Godstone Station James H Dennett: Holmwood, Dorking Edwin J King:

Sergeants

Albury, William Hatton: Caterham James Brice: Chobham Alfred Biddlecombe: **Cranleigh JD Risbridger:** Esher WT Skinner: Farncombe Henry Melmoth: Frimley James Heighes: Haslemere Thomas F Chapman: Hersham Turner Edgler: Horley Thomas Smith: Ripley Charles A Keys: Witley Cornelius Bundy: Weybridge George Boon: Woking William

Alexander: Guildford Arthur Simmonds: Dorking Frank Scarterfield: Chertsey Edward Campbell: Knap Hill Edwin West: Elstead Thomas Fletcher: Godalming William J Marks.

The Superintendents are also Inspectors of Weights and Measures for their respective districts excepting at Croydon at which town MR AJ Lane holds the post

Superintendent of Reigate Borough Police Mr Pearson, Guildford Borough Police Mr W Berry

1893 January 7: West Surrey Times: Surrey County Constabulary HQ Guildford strength 203

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

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

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

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

1893 January 28: Sussex Agriculture Express: Damaging a common: Mr Reginald Bray of Shere sued William Brazil and Elias Gairey for £5 damages committed at Holbury Hill on Hurtwood Common. Men were caught chopping sticks and a considerable amount of damage had been done. The witness could not identify the defendants in any way as they did not appear and in their absence the judge could not give damages. Case adjourned for further evidence. In a similar case with other defendant's PC Holdsworth Surrey Constabulary and Police Sergeant Risbridger of Cranleigh gave evidence. Defendants were ordered to pay 10s damages and costs each payment to be made within 14 days.

1893 September 16 West Middlesex Herald: Assault at Farnham: Harry Harding, labourer was charged with assaulting Thomas White a labourer at Frensham on August 30th. They met by chance in the Mariner's Inn where a dispute arose over poaching which deteriorated into a fight. Thomas White was again assaulted by Harding whilst on his way home. Police Sergeant Risbridger said the complainant came to him on the 1st of September and showed him "marks of ill-usage." White's eyes were badly blackened. The defendant said White came to the Mariners' the worse for drink and threatened him and he struck White in self-defence. The

defendant was a stronger and younger man than the complainant and was fined 10s with 2s 6d costs.

1895 July 25: Dorking and Leatherhead Advertiser: Dorking Police v Farnham Police: Cricket:

DORKING POLICE v. FARNHAM POLICE.

Played on Tuesday, July 23rd, at Farnham. Dorking won by 44 runs. Scores :—

DORKING.

Inspr. Marks, c Pyke, b Freeman	0	b Freeman	10
P.C. Stedman, c Green, b Freeman	1	c Rose, b Risbridger	4
P.C. Hiscock, b Risbridger	0	b Freeman	54
P.C. Bond, b Freeman	2	c Green, b Freeman	20
P.C. Erricker, c Freeman, b Risbridger	11	b Freeman	2
P.C. Osborne, b Freeman	4	b Freeman	0
P.C. Medcalf, b Risbridger	17	c Noakes, b Freeman	2
Sergt. Skinner, c Lovejoy, b Risbridger	0	c Lovejoy, b Risbridger	1
P.C. Lansdowne, b Freeman	1	c Noakes, b Risbridger	3
P.C. Hardy, not out	0	b Freeman	10
Gwilliam, b Risbridger	0	not out	6
Extras	2	Extras	4
Total	38	Total	116

FARNHAM.

Sergt. Wright, b Erricker	1	b Hiscock	0
P.C. Green, run out	20	b Hiscock	0
P.C. Freeman, b Medcalf	29	b Erricker	2
Sergt. Risbridger, c Erricker b Medcalf	2	b Erricker	5
P.C. Pyke, b Erricker	4	b Hiscock	0
P.C. Noakes, c & b Hiscock	0	b Hiscock	7
P.C. Collins, b Hiscock	16	b Erricker	0
P.C. Lovejoy, b Hiscock	0	b Hiscock	1
Sergt. Upfold, c Hiscock b Medcalf	2	run out	4
P.C. Shepherd, b Hiscock	2		4
P.C. Rose, not out	2		6
Extras	1	Extras	2
Total	79	Total	31

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

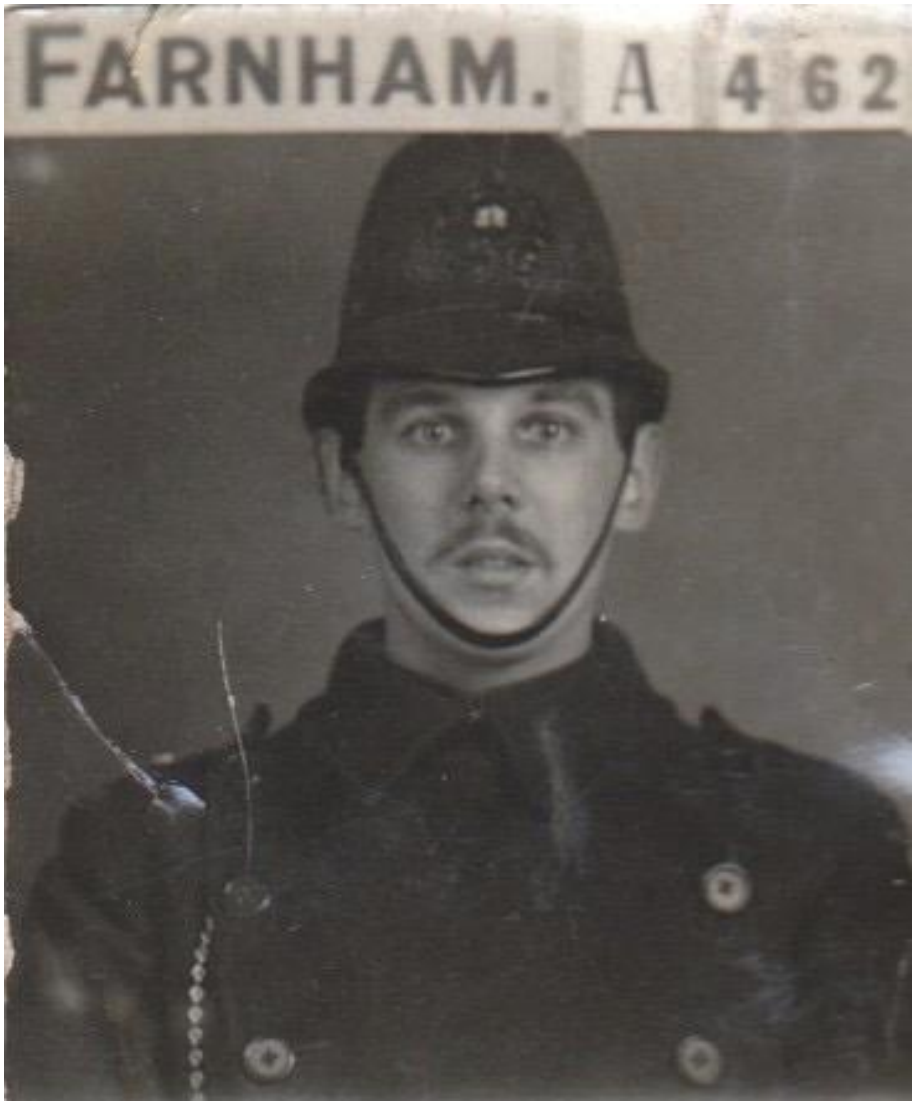
1917 February 6 Surrey Mirror: Damage to Holly Tree: Thomas Dewdney was summoned for damaging a holly tree on Holmwood Common. He was seen by Police Sergeant Johnson cutting down a small holly tree about 14 feet long. Jonathan Risbridger the common keeper gave evidence as to the damage. The defendant had been cautioned before for the same thing. Fined 10s

1917 August 24 wife Emma died aged 67

1933 January 12: died aged age 82 and buried St Mary Magdalene Churchyard, South Holmwood, Dorking, Surrey and is buried in the same churchyard as her husband and in the same grave as their son, Albert George and daughter Edith Maud, died 31 December 1969. It is possible that the whole family are in this one grave as it seems the same memorial from the images (source: www.findagrave.com).

1933 January 26: West Sussex Gazette: Surrey's oldest police pensioner Mr Johnathan Risbridger 82, died last week at South Holmwood. He retired from the constabulary in August 1900 after 26 years' service. After leaving the constabulary he acted as common keeper at Holmwood for 23 years.

PC 38 Albert Edward Tanner[13]
Surrey Constabulary



Farnham 1912

[13] All the papers in this document except the First World War photo and list are from retired Surrey Constabulary member Tony Collman

SURREY CONSTABULARY
APPOINTMENT BOOK
Appointment Number 1585

Name Albert Edward Tanner

Age 21 years in November 1910 Height 5 ft. 10.5ins Complexion Pale

Hair Black Eyes Grey Marks Scar on bridge of nose

Born in the parish of Hersham in the county of Surrey

Married on at

Trade Game Keeper Last Residence Keeper Cottage, St Georges Hill, Weybridge

By Whom Last Employed, and Where W F Egerton Esq. JP, Byfleet

What Relatives Residing In Surrey and Where Parents at Hersham, Sister at West Byfleet

Previous Public Service None
Length of Service N/A

No. on Collar 38

Date of Appointment 10th April 1911

When Sworn in, and where 21st April 1911 at Guildford

Before what Magistrates A Chandler Esq and Sir G F Bonham

Where first stationed Farnham

Date	
19 March 1923	Sat for Examination for increment of pay and failed.
5 May 1923	Sat for Examination for increment of pay and promotion Passed.
31 May 1924	Sat for Examination to Inspector Failed.
No date listed	Passed 3rd Examination St John's Ambulance Association.
3 Sept 1925	Commended by the Aldershot Bench for smart capture of T J Conoly and A Fordham for bicycle stealing.
30 March 1939	Commended by the Woking Bench for his Conduct in the case of Mary Ann Jones who severely assaulted him and caused bodily harm.
May 1929	Sat for Examination to Inspector and Failed.
May 1930	Sat for Examination to Inspector and Passed.
1 June 1934	Commended by C.C. in 2ND Class for observation displayed in case against Colin Grant in Larceny C.C's ref 42.187.2/34.
6 May 1935	Awarded the Kings Silver Jubilee Medal.
12 May 1937	Awarded the King and Queen's Coronation Medal.
10 Oct 1936	Passed Official Anti Gas Course.
13 Oct 1921	Police Act 1890 Applies.

Promotions

Date	From	To
July 1/1912	3rd Class Constable	2nd Class Constable
July 1/1916	2nd Class Constable	1st Class Constable
Oct 30/1927	Constable	Sergeant

Removals

Date	From	To
Jan 1/1920	Farnham	Newdigate
July 11/1921	Newdigate	Bagshot
Apr 23/1926	Bagshot	Tatsfield
Sep 24/1926	Tatsfield	Bramley
Nov 20/1927	Bramley	Albury
Feb 15/1932	Albury	Bagshot
Apr 29/1935	Bagshot	Addlestone

Commendations and Special Remarks

Cause and Date of Removal from the Force: Pensioned on Completion of Service 15th of October 1938

Conduct During Service: Exemplary

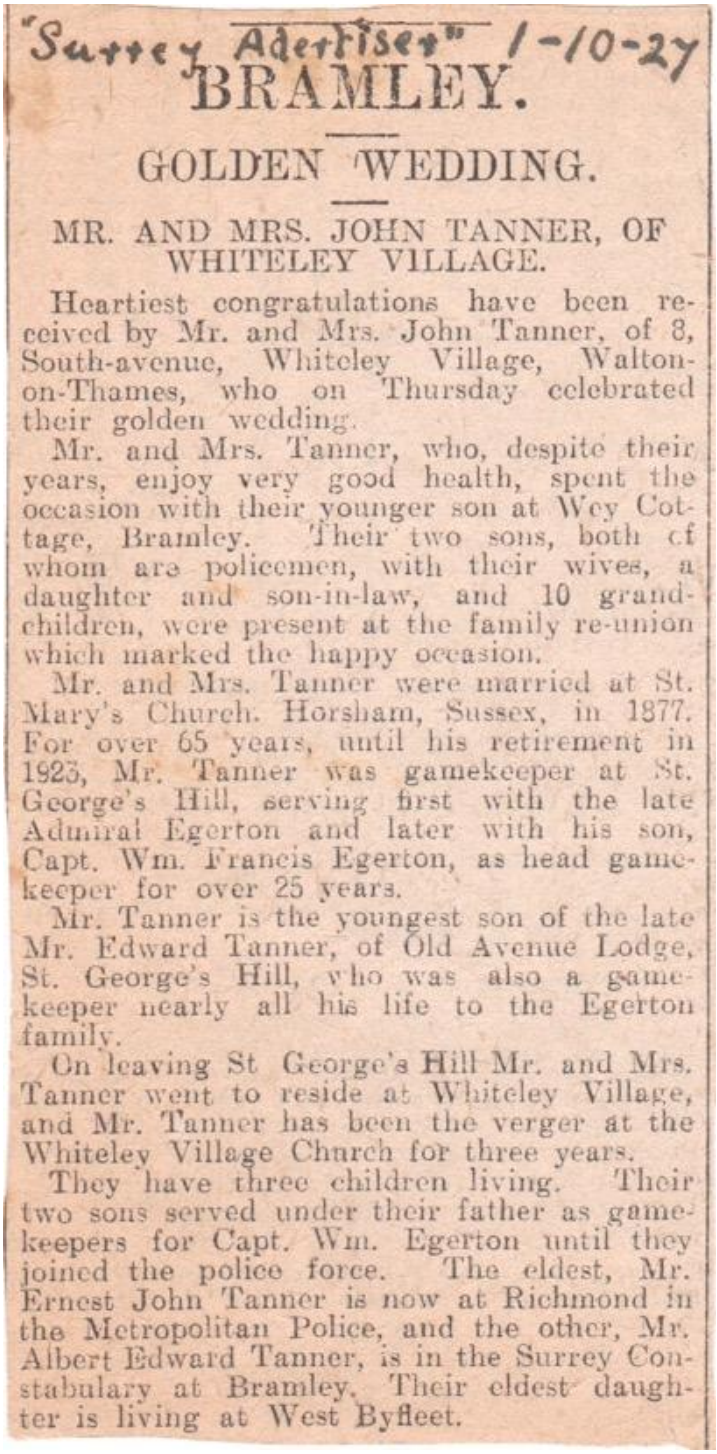
Date of Parchment Certificate: 21st of November 1938

Completed 27 years approved service.

Amount of pay on retirement £ 293.6.1 Average for the last three years £ -

Pension @ 2/3 £ 195.10.8 or Gratuity granted.

PC Tanner in South Street Farnham



"Surrey Advertiser" 1-10-27

BRAMLEY.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN TANNER, OF WHITELEY VILLAGE.

Heartiest congratulations have been received by Mr. and Mrs. John Tanner, of 8, South-avenue, Whiteley Village, Walton-on-Thames, who on Thursday celebrated their golden wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Tanner, who, despite their years, enjoy very good health, spent the occasion with their younger son at Wey Cottage, Bramley. Their two sons, both of whom are policemen, with their wives, a daughter and son-in-law, and 10 grandchildren, were present at the family re-union which marked the happy occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Tanner were married at St. Mary's Church, Horsham, Sussex, in 1877. For over 65 years, until his retirement in 1923, Mr. Tanner was gamekeeper at St. George's Hill, serving first with the late Admiral Egerton and later with his son, Capt. Wm. Francis Egerton, as head gamekeeper for over 25 years.

Mr. Tanner is the youngest son of the late Mr. Edward Tanner, of Old Avenue Lodge, St. George's Hill, who was also a gamekeeper nearly all his life to the Egerton family.

On leaving St George's Hill Mr. and Mrs. Tanner went to reside at Whiteley Village, and Mr. Tanner has been the verger at the Whiteley Village Church for three years.

They have three children living. Their two sons served under their father as gamekeepers for Capt. Wm. Egerton until they joined the police force. The eldest, Mr. Ernest John Tanner is now at Richmond in the Metropolitan Police, and the other, Mr. Albert Edward Tanner, is in the Surrey Constabulary at Bramley. Their eldest daughter is living at West Byfleet.

Golden wedding of Police Sergeant Tanner's parents in 1927 Albert was at Bramley and his brother Ernest John in the Metropolitan Police at Richmond having served in the Surrey Constabulary

Believed PC Tanner with an aircraft that force landed

Police Sergeant Tanner 15 June 1930

Police Sergeant AE Tanner

1935 Jubilee and 1937 Coronation Medals awarded to Police Sergeant Albert Tanner

SURREY CONSTABULARY.

This is to Certify that Albert Edward Tanner joined the Surrey Constabulary as Constable on the tenth day of April 19 11 (Nineteen hund and eleven) and left the Force as Sergeant on the fifteenth day of October 19 38 (Nineteen hund & thirty eight) under the following conditions:—

Pensioned on completion of service

His conduct was Exemplary.

G Nicholson Major
Chief Constable of Surrey.

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.

Age 48

Height: 5 ft. 11 ins.

Hair Black-turning grey.

Eyes Blue

Marks or Scars: Scar on left cheek bone

SURREY CONSTABULARY

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Surrey Constabulary, this 21st day of Novr. 19 38, at Guildford, in the County of Surrey.

C738. 40. 8/11/37.

Retirement October 1938

Brother Ernest, Surrey Constabulary, served Military Mounted Police First World War then after returning to Surrey Constabulary transferred to the Metropolitan Police.

Tanner Ernest PC37 Surrey Constabulary age 20 in August 1910 joined 20 March 1911entry 1584	Military Mounted Police P1834 Lance Corp 	28 June 1915 to 14 July 1919 Police say called up August 18, 1919 re-join Surrey Constabulary	Group photo Sept 1915 Medaille d'Honneur with bronze swords (France)

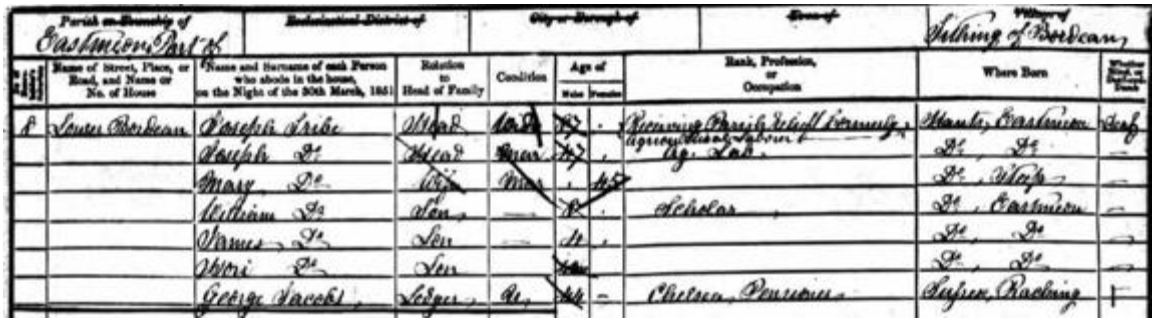
Police Constable 62 William Tribe,
Hampshire Constabulary
Isle of Wight 1868-1873
Surrey Constabulary 1873-1893 Horley

Father of Seven Sons and two daughters
Son Charles killed First World War

Research by John Molyneaux and Jenny Tuffs both former Surrey Constabulary

1842 26 June: William Tribe was **baptised** at East Meon Hampshire his parents were Joseph and Mary Tribe.

1851 Census Lower Bordean East Meon lists William living with his grandfather, Joseph who is deaf and receiving parish relief, his parents Joseph and Mary and two brothers James and Hori.



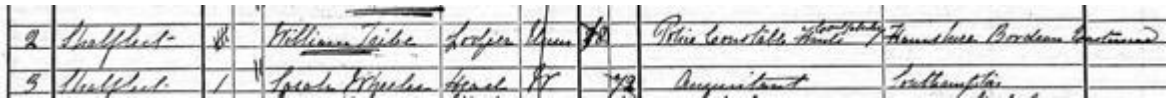
1861 Census Cottage Berleigh East Meon lists William still living at home with his parents Joseph and Mary and siblings Hori and Alice (his brother James died 28th October 1852). William is an agricultural labourer.

1868 November William Tribe **joined Hampshire Constabulary** and served on the Isle of Wight until leaving in August 1873 to join Surrey Constabulary.

1869 29 September Hampshire Telegraph: Ventnor: petty sessions: Elizabeth Burne was charged with **begging** at Sea View on Saturday last. The case was proved by PC Tribe. Discharged promising not to repeat the offence.

1870 21 December: Hampshire Advertiser: Isle of Wight County Bench: Adam Heudy charged by policeman Tribe with suffering his **horse to stray** on a narrow road at Newtown was fined 5s and costs.

1871 Census Shalfleet Isle of Wight William Tribe is a lodger with the Jacobs family and a police constable in the Hants Constabulary.



1871 29 March Hampshire Telegraph- Isle of Wight Petty Sessions- Charles Abbott, Newbridge was charged with **riding without reins** which he admitted. PC Tribe sated the case. The defendant was riding on the shaft, the horse ran away and came into contact with a wall, the shaft of the vehicle removing the coping stone. Defendant had no means of guiding the horse. Defendant fined 1s and 7s 6d costs.

1871 26 April Hampshire Telegraph: Isle of Wight Petty Sessions. Alfred Levy, Enos Fry, George Chandler, John Gibbs, Barton Reynolds, Edward Chambers and Ephraim Morris were summoned for a **breach of the beer act**. Police Constable Tribe said "I went to the Sun Inn, at Wellow, parish of Shalfleet at half past twelve on the morning of Saturday the 8th inst where I

found all the defendants in the back kitchen. They had before them a quart cup and a glass each partly full of ale. All the defendants had been drinking and Reynolds was very drunk. Reynolds was fined 5s and 7s 6d costs and the other defendants were each fined 2s6d and 7s 6d costs.

1872 13 March: Hampshire Advertiser: Isle of Wight Petty Sessions. Poaching on Lord Monson's Estate: James Milligan of Ventnor was charged with being **found in search of game**, close by St Lawrence on 29th ult. Police Constable Tribe was on duty there and saw a small dog up under the cliff. Witness stepped aside and saw the defendant doing something at a rabbit hole. He saw the witness and ran away saying in answer to a question, he was doing nothing. Witness went to the rabbit hole and found in it a bag, produced, containing a rabbit and in another hole, he found the bag, produced containing two nets -Mr Eli Russell, occupier of the said land in the parish of Whitwell said he had not given the e defendant leave to go there. Defendant fined 1s and 7s 6d costs.

1872 25 December: Isle of Wight Petty Sessions: **Hawking without a license**: William Woodford of Newport was summoned for hawking without a license. PC Tribe deposed that on Friday 18th (?) December about one o'clock he was at Pear Tree Farm Newchurch. He stood in a shed and saw the defendant go to the door of the house with a basket of oranges and other articles. He heard the defendant ask if anything was wanted but could not hear what was said but the defendant said' Take it now and put it inside' but she did not take the article and he took it back. Defendant went to the next house with a basket of oranges and PC Case who was with the witness went up to him and asked if he had a certificate and he said 'No.' They searched the van and found a quantity of crockery ware, soap, candles and matches which the defendant said were all ordered. PC Case gave corroborative evidence. The defendant said he only took things that were ordered a fortnight before, but the Bench did not believe this and the defendant who was very impudent in court was fined £2 10s and 7s 6d costs. Mr Superintendent Horan said there was a second charge against the defendant but he would not press it.

1873 18 June: Hampshire Advertiser. Isle of Wight County Bench: **Selling bread otherwise than by weight**. George Thomas of Ventnor, grocer and baker was fined 5s and 7s 6d costs for selling a loaf of bread otherwise than by weight on 9th inst. Police Constable Tribe purchased the loaf which was new and the next day Mr Superintendent Horan found it weighed 2 and a half oz short of 2lbs and since that time had become 1oz lighter – Robert William Frampton of Ventnor was fined 5s and costs for selling a loaf in the same way to Police Constable Tribe on 9th inst. The next day Mr Horan found it 2oz short of 2lbs.- Charles Davis of Ventnor, miller and baker was fined 5s and costs for selling Police Constable Tribe a new loaf which was found next day to be 1 and a half oz short of 2lbs.

1873 21 August: William Tribe joined Surrey Constabulary, he was appointment number 829 and given the collar number 62. He was 5ft 8in tall with a fair complexion, brown hair and blue eyes. Born in East Meon Hampshire. He moved from Bordean (Borden?) after serving in the Hampshire Constabulary on the Isle of Wight.

1873 23 August – Sworn into the Surrey Constabulary and posted to Lee Street Horley.

Possibly why he left Hampshire for Surrey

1873 24 December Hampshire Telegraph- Isle of Wight County Bench – Affiliation Order- Wm Tribe of Horley Surrey, formerly in the Hants Constabulary was summoned to show cause why he should not contribute towards the support of the illegitimate female child of Ellen Roach of Whitwell- The case was fully proved and an order was made for the payment of 2s 6d per week until the child was 16 years of age and all expenses.

This child was Ada Roach and in 1881 Census Whitwell Isle of Wight Ada Roach was living with her mother now married to George Morris and sister Emma (Ella) Roach also an illegitimate child of Ellen's born 1869 in London. Ada Roach married James Sidney Rayner at Shanklin on 16th June 1897.

1874 1 January he moved from constable on third rate of pay to constable on second rate of pay.

1874 3 January Surrey Advertiser: Reigate: **Stealing wood and potatoes**: Robert Hetherington, labourer of Horley was charged with stealing a faggot of wood and some potatoes from the premises of Dr James Farwell at Horley. PC Tribe watched the premises on Sunday night and he saw the prisoner enter them. On coming out he had a faggot of wood and some potatoes in his pockets- The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 21days imprisonment with hard labour.

1874 17 January West Surrey Times: County Bench Reigate: Over officiousness: Walter Miles, beer housekeeper of Copthorne was charged with **keeping his house open within prohibited hours on Christmas Day**. PC Tribe, stationed at Horley said at a quarter to eleven o'clock on the morning of Christmas day he visited the Effingham Arms beer house. He was in private clothes. On the premises he saw John Walton, George Mitchell, a lodger and another man he did not know. On going around the back he saw the wife of Mitchell and he then went into the stable where he found four men, Nathaniel Minnit, James Creasy, George Creasy and Thomas Bradford. The landlord came up and said all the men were his lodgers. PC Goodfellow joined the witness and they both went into the house. In the taproom were the two Creasys and the landlord again said they were his lodgers. He added "They lodged here last night." The witness in reply to the clerk said he saw no drinking whatever- The Chairman then said they were unanimous in dismissing the summons. The men who were found on the premises had also been summoned by the police but the summons wee instantly dismissed – The Chairman said it was the opinion of the Bench that the police could be better employed than in bringing such cases before them.

1874 13 June at Calbourne Isle of Wight, William Tribe **married** Jane Elderfield. His father was Joseph Tribe.

1875 30 May William James Tribe who was **born** 17th March 1875 was baptised at St Bartholomew's Church Horley, his parents were William, a constable and Jane Tribe of Horley.

1876 25 June Joseph Henry Tribe who was **born** 11th April 1876 was baptised at St Bartholomew's Church Horley, his parents were William, a constable and Jane Tribe of Horley.

1877 16 January: Sussex Agricultural Express. Reigate County Bench. Wm Turner of Horley pleaded guilty 'under extenuating circumstances' to a charge of **drunkenness** on Sunday the 7th, when PC Tribe pulled him out of a ditch. The 'extenuating circumstances' related to the bad weather, but it was the defendant's second offence within twelve months and he was fined 20s and 14s costs which was paid.

1877 1 April he moved from constable on second rate of pay to constable on **first rate** of pay.

1877 26 August Mary Jane Tribe who was **born** 12th July 1877 was baptised art St Bartholomew's Church Horley, her parents were William, a constable and Jane Tribe of Horley.

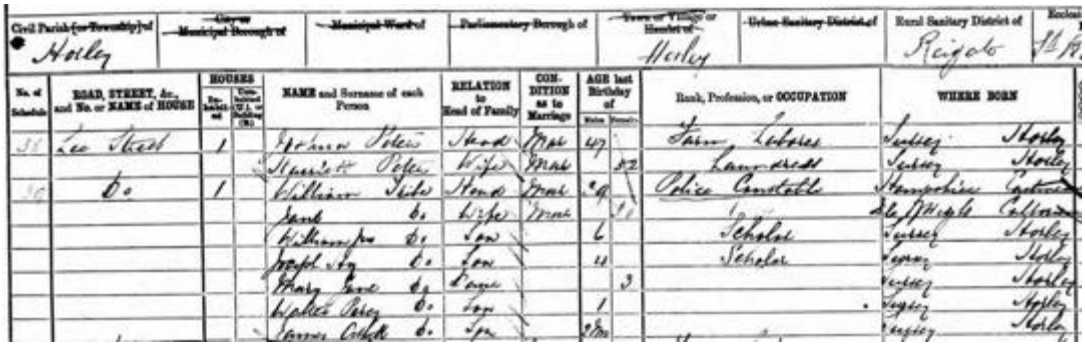
1879 3May West Sussex County Times: Horsham: Barrington Smith was charged with **stealing** goods from Horsham Railway Station. One witness was PC Tribe, stationed at Horley who said on Saturday April 19th about 5pm from information received about a man hawking silks and other things, I went and found the prisoner in a public house in Horley. I also found some items, produced, on the settle in the tap room. I asked the prisoner if they belonged to him and he said 'yes.' I asked him if he had a license for hawking and he said 'no.' I took him into custody for hawking without a license and on searching him found a white silk handkerchief in his pocket. I took him to Reigate and brought him before the magistrates who remanded him and on Friday April 25TH from information received, I took him to Horsham and handed him over. After hearing all the witnesses, the Bench committed the prisoner for trial at the Sessions on 3rd July at Horsham and all the witnesses were bound over to appear and give their evidence.

1879 28 December Walter Percy Tribe who was **born** 1st October 1879 was baptised at St Bartholomew's Church Horley, his parents were William, a police constable and Jane Tribe of Horley.

1880 17 April Surrey Mirror Reigate County Bench 10th April – Drunkenness – John Privett was summoned for **drunkenness** at Horley on 27th March. He pleaded guilty and PC Tribe having given evidence, he was fined 2s 6d and 9s 6d costs.

1881 27 March James Atholl Tribe who was **born** 24th January 1881 was baptised at St Bartholomew's Church Horley, his parents were William, a constable and Jane Tribe of Horley.

1881 Census Lee Street Horley lists William Tribe, a police constable with his wife Jane and five children.



Civil Parish ~~(or Township)~~ of Horley | ~~Municipal Borough of~~ | ~~Municipal Ward of~~ | ~~Parliamentary Borough of~~ | ~~Town or Village or Hamlet of~~ Horley | ~~Urban Sanitary District of~~ | Rural Sanitary District of Reigate

No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES: No. inhabited	HOUSES: Uninhabited (U.) or Building (B.)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CONDITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of: Males	AGE last Birthday of: Females	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN
35	Lee Street	1		Stephen Tolles	Head	Mar	47		Farm Labourer	Surrey Horley
				Harriett Tolles	Wife	Mar		52	Laundress	Surrey Horley
36	Do	1		William Tribe	Head	Mar	48		Police Constable	Hampshire Catherington
				Sarah Do	Wife	Mar		41		Middlesex Edmonton
				William Do	Son		6		Scholar	Surrey Horley
				Joseph Do	Son		4		Scholar	Surrey Horley
				Mary Jane Do	Dau			3		Surrey Horley
				Walter Percy Do	Son		1			Surrey Horley
				James Cobb Do	Son		3/12			Surrey Horley

1881 20 August Surrey Mirror: Reigate County Bench: A lad's forgetfulness: Albert Carpenter of Horley, in the employ of James Jennnings, baker was summoned for **delivering bread from a cart, without being provided with beam and scales**. PC Tribe stated that on 30th ult he saw the defendant delivering bread from a cart and asked him if he had got his weights and scales with him, and he replied no. The circumstance was reported to Inspector Grey. The defendant pleaded guilty and had nothing to say in answer to the charge. He said in answer to the Chairman that he had forgotten the scales on this occasion but usually carried them. His master did not know anything about it. Inspector Grey said he had received many complaints as to the light weight of bread delivered by bakers in the country districts. The Bench were of the opinion that this was not wilful but rather an accidental act of forgetfulness. The master ought always to see the weights and scales were in the cart. Being only a boy in his service they imposed the lightest penalty possible, 1s and 12s costs.

Not certain this is PC Tribe but the beard!

1882 22 April West Surrey Times: Reigate Petty Sessions: **Horse straying**: Mr William Short, a gentleman from Horley was summoned for permitting a horse to stray on the highway on 4th April. PC Tribe said that he saw the horse on the road between the Chequers and the Thorne and watched it for about an hour. He then saw the defendant's coachman and he told him to take the horse into the stable and that he would report the matter. The defendant said the horse

was lame and thinking it wanted fresh air the coachman left it on a piece of waste ground which adjoined a field he occupied. The horse had not been put there since; fined 2s 6d and costs.

1882 22 April West Surrey Times: Reigate Petty Sessions: Keeping a **dog without a license** – Stephen Talputt, a farmer residing at Horley was summoned for keeping two dogs without a license on 3rd March. On that day PC Tribe stated that he went to the defendant's residence where he saw two dogs. He asked the defendant's wife to show him the dog licenses and she said she was unable to do so, as, unfortunately Mr Talputt had them in his pocket- a license for one dog and an exemption paper for another. He had visited the house since and seen a license dated 11th Marchand the defendant showed him a letter which he said contained an application for an exemption order. The defendant now stated he had neglected to take out a license through an oversight- he was fined 5s and costs.

1882 15 July West Surrey Times: Reigate Petty Sessions: **Waggons without a name on them**: John Maple of Horley was summoned for allowing two of his waggons to be used on the highway on 21st June without having his name painted on them. PC Tribe proved the case and the defendant was fined 10s and costs.

1882 29 October Lily Tribe who was **born** 10th September 1882 was baptised at St Bartholomew's Church Horley, her parents were William, a police constable and Jane Tribe of Horley.

1884 30 March Charles Frederick Tribe who was **born** 30th March 1884 was baptised at St Bartholomew's Church Horley, his parents were William, a police constable and Jane Tribe of Horley.

1885 16 May Surrey Mirror Reigate County Bench (Saturday)A Sleepy Driver: William Holman, labourer of Shipley Bridge was summoned for **being asleep whilst in charge** of a donkey and cart on 18th April. PC Tribe said about 11.15pm on the night in question he met a donkey and cart on the road leading from Shipley Bridge to Horley. As he saw no one in it he stopped it and turned his light on. He found the defendant lying fast asleep in the bottom of the cart with his head hanging over the tailboard. The Chairman said that the defendant by being in such a position might have inflicted an injury on someone as the cart would be all over the road, they would inflict a light fine viz 1s and 5s

1885 30 August Fanny Tribe who was **born** 6th June was baptised at ST Bartholomew's Church Horley her parents were William, a police constable and Jane Tribe of Horley.

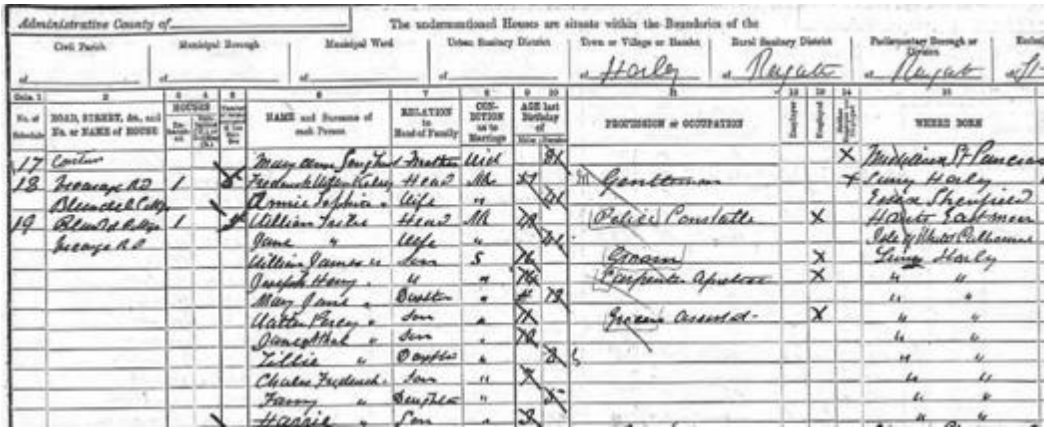
1887 27 November Harrie Tribe who was **born** 5th October 1887 was baptised at St Bartholomew's Church Horley, his parents were William, a police constable and Jane Tribe of Horley.

PC 63 William Tribe and his family outside their police house in Horley

1888 15 September Surrey Mirror: Reigate County Bench: William Sargeant, labourer of Copthorne and Philippa Akers a married woman of Outwood were summoned for being **drunk and incapable** at Horley. PC Tribe proved the defendants were lying side by side on the grass strip beside the highway drunk and fast asleep, whilst several children were looking on. The Bench fined the man, who had been convicted before 10s and costs and the woman 5s and costs or seven days with time being allowed for payment.

1889 12 March Surrey Gazette: Reigate County Bench: Col Ernest Marryat of Oakfield, Horley was summoned for keeping a **dog without having a license**. PC Tribe proved the case. Col Marryat said he had always taken out a license hitherto but on this occasion the matter had escaped his attention. The Magistrates Clerk explained that it was the custom of the Excise that if a license was not taken out by January to send the police a list of those who in the previous year had taken out a dog license. A fine of 2s 6d and costs was inflicted.

1891 Census Horley lists William Tribe, a police constable with his wife Jane and nine children.



1891 15 August Sussex Agricultural Express: **Fatal Haying accident at Horley**: Mr Coroner Morrison held an enquiry at the workhouse of Redhill Union on Tuesday on the death of William Ashby who met with an accident on the 5th in an outlying portion of the parish of Horley which resulted fatally. The deceased who was 67years of age was haying at Loansome Farm for Mr Smith. He was on a waggon loading and while so employed fell off in consequence of the hay slipping at the sides, which was caused it was supposed through the middle not being sufficiently filed up. He was removed to the workhouse and attended by Mr Kelsy, the medical officer. He had sustained a fracture to the spine and nothing could be done for him, death taking place on Sunday morning. In the course of the enquiry, it transpired that PC Tribe, who conveyed the deceased to the workhouse, first took him into Horley and got an order for his admission into the Union, and the Coroner wished it to be understood that in such a case, the deceased being a poor man, besides having previously been an inmate of the workhouse such a step was not necessary. No blame was attached to anybody for the unfortunate occurrence and the jury returned a verdict of 'Accidental death.'

1892 28 May Surrey Mirror - **An unknown killed on the line**: William Tribe stationed at Horley was a witness at the inquest of a male person who body was found on the railway line at Horley. After receiving a message from the next signal box towards London the signalman from the north signal box by the level crossing at Horley went up the line and found the deceased lying on his back at right angles to the metals. His forehead was cut open and his brain exposed. William Tribe deposed he was called to assist in removing the deceased. He was wearing a black diagonal coat, striped cloth trousers, tweed waistcoat and military boots(cavalry). There was no mark on the body, but a jagged cut on the left of the head extending to the forehead. A description of the deceased had been circulated and he was of the opinion that the deceased had been a soldier. After all the witnesses had been heard the jury returned a verdict of 'Found dead.'

1893 1 July Surrey Mirror- Earlswood: **Theft from a hawker**: Charles Brown, rough looking man was charged with stealing four pairs of boots, two brushes, four brooches, a bracelet, a pair of stockings, a pair of braces, some jubilee medals and coins and a woman's cloth jacket, value £1 the property of Charles Stenning, hawker of Earlswood Road Earlswood. The prisoner was originally arrested in Horley and brought before the magistrates charged on suspicion of

stealing four pairs of children's boots. After his arrest it transpired that these with the other articles were stolen in the borough and he was handed over to the Borough Police.

PC Tribe of Horley stated that on Friday morning, 23rd June at twenty minutes to five he was on the road leading from Salfords to Horley when he saw the prisoner come over a gate from Mr Maple's field about 400yards in front of him. The prisoner looked up and appeared to see the witness. He then started towards Horley as fast as he could walk and kept looking round. This aroused the witness's suspicions and ongoing into the field he saw about 20 yards from the gate a mark, where apparently someone had been lying. Close by was an old pair of trousers and four pairs of new boots (produced). He took up the boots and followed in pursuit of the prisoner. He overtook him near Hookwood about three miles from where he first saw him. Witness questioned him and the prisoner said he went into the field to do a 'doss.' Witness told him he had found the boots and the prisoner replied he did not know anything about them. As to the trousers the prisoner said he left his old ones and put on a pair had been given to him.

On searching him at Reigate, he found in his jacket pocket four brooches, a bracelet, three coins or medals and a pair of new braces. In his bundle he found two brushes, a pair of stockings and a woman's cloth jacket (all produced). PC Howlett stated that he arrested the prisoner on Saturday morning after he was discharged by the county justices. In reply to the charge the prisoner said 'I shouldn't have taken them, but I was drunk and had lost my wife. After hearing evidence from Mr. Stenning, the Bench was told that the prisoner had not been charged before and he was a stranger to the place but occasionally visited the borough with flowers. The Bench said they could not accept the plea of drunkenness as an excuse for the theft and sentenced him to one month's hard labour.

1893 19 August Surrey Mirror: **Drunk and Disorderly**: Reigate County Bench: John Jode of Horley, carman was summoned for being drunk and disorderly there. Defendant said he was 'quite guilty' and very sorry. PC Tribe stated he saw him committing a nuisance in the street and upon remonstrating with him he abused the witness in beastly language. Asked whether he had anything to say the defendant replied 'Nothing.' He added that if he survived four days more, he should have lived 60 years and he was ashamed of himself, this being the first time he had been before any court. Sergeant Jarrett said the defendant had not been in Horley very long and nothing was known against him. The Chairman said, "We shall let you off very leniently this time but don't you ever come here again." Fined 2s 6d and 2s 6d costs. The defendant said 'Thank you gentleman, I return you many thanks. May you live long and die happy' (laughter, in which the Bench joined heartily).

1893 19 August: Surrey Mirror: Reigate County Bench. **Police and Publican;** Horley- An interesting case- William Luff landlord of the Station Brewery beer-house, Horley was summoned for permitting drunkenness to take place on his premises. This charge arose out of a case against Earl. Mr Dennis of Croydon, defended. Sergeant Jarrett sated that about 10 minutes past 8 pm on July 29th he passed the defendant's house. The bar door was open and he could see in. He saw Samuel Earl with a number of others in the bar. Witness passed there again just after nine. Earl and others were still there.

At ten o'clock the witness was standing about 25 yards from the house and he saw the men turn out. He saw Earl come from the house. He came straight across, and when about halfway or three quarters of the way across he fell down in the manner already described. About a quarter past eleven the same night witness visited the defendant's house and was kept waiting outside 25 minutes. On being ultimately admitted he asked the defendant why he had kept him waiting so long, and the defendant replied he did not know it was him. Witness could hear them inside. He then asked the defendant if those two glass bottles of beer belonged to him that one man had there that night, defendant said no; he had not served anyone with two glass bottles of beer. Witness told him the man had been there. At first the defendant said he did not know the man. Witness then drew his attention to the men he was with, whereupon the defendant said, "Oh yes, I remember now." Cross examined by Mr Dennis. Will you pledge your oath that you saw the man come out of the house at 10 o'clock?

Witness I saw him when about a yard from the premises coming straight across the road. Did you see him come out? I did not see him come through the door but directly from it. He was not standing 80 yards from the house, nor 50, it might be between 25 yards and 30. I do not want to mention names; it will be sufficient hint if I say one of your own force who is about to retire- did you ask him whether he had seen this? I did not, he was looking one way and I the other. Directly the man came out and fell own I said to him (witness's fellow officer) 'Did you see that?' Defendant had been there about four years. And he has kept his license a clean sheet? Yes, as far as any summons is concerned. In the course of further cross examination Mr Dennis suggested to the witness that he did not like public houses – Witness: I don't mind them if they are properly conducted. You're a teetotaller? Certainly, I am very proud of it. Mr Dennis asked the witness whether he had ascertained where Earl obtained the beer in the bottles? The Clerk. That is not material, Mr Dennis, it is no part of the offence. Mr Dennis, however repeated the question in this form - have you ascertained where he purchased this beer subsequent to leaving our house? Witness: I have not. In reply to the Clerk, witness repeated he did not actually see the man come out of the door of the house but added that he had not the slightest doubt that he did.

Sir George Giffard (member of the Bench): He could not have come from any other place, could he? Witness: No. Sergeant Jarrett proposed to call Earl, but Mr Dennis objected, contending that the man was an incompetent witness because of his condition on the night in question. He was a temporary madman, exclaimed Mr Dennis, as every drunken man is, you know (laughter). Sgt Jarrett. He had not lost the use of his tongue.

Mr Dennis: But he had lost his mental reason. The Bench allowed the objection **PC Tribe was then called**. He deposed to being in company with the sergeant at 'turn out' time and to seeing Earl fall in the road. Witness did not see him come from the house as he did not look soon enough. Earl was in a helpless state, in fact they had to carry him. Sir George Gittard: He was not in a condition that he could walk 20 or 30 yards? Witness: No, he could not walk at all. Mr Dennis then addressed the Bench, which he said he did with considerable confidence, stating that he should place the defendant in the witness box, who would pledge

on oath that Earl left the house about five minutes past nine perfectly sober and did not enter I again that night. Defendant came from Cranleigh College with the best of characters and there had never been a stain upon him, neither had the police ever complained of him. As to Sergeant Jarrett, he (Mr Dennis) did not object to a man being a teetotaller, a person had a right to be a teetotaller, a vegetarian, a socialist or anything he liked but a teetotaller's mind was absolutely abroad with regard to a licensed victualler and quite incompetent to grapple with difficulties and responsibilities attached to it.

Defendant on being sworn stated that Earl and two others, strangers, entered his house about eight o'clock. He was in charge of the bar at the time. Earl asked for a pint of four ale. At which he supplied and the three partook of it. Shortly after one of the strangers asked for a pint. It was served and the three drank that between them also. They were all perfectly sober when they entered and likewise when they left, which was between five and ten minutes past nine. Neither of them entered the house again after that. He supplied neither of them with any beer in a bottle. When the sergeant called after eleven, he did not give the proper and usual challenge, he gave no name and shook the door. Mr Dennis – And without that, you know he is only an ordinary person.

In answer to Sergeant Jarrett defendant repeated that he had no complaint about his house. Do you remember my visiting your house on 10th May about a quarter to eleven – I could not say I do. Did I come there and find two gentlemen there? Mr Dennis objected and asked if the sergeant made a complaint about the matter at the time? The Clerk thought the evidence was admissible as testing the credibility of the defendant. Defendant said he could not remember as long ago as May 10th.

Sergeant Jarrett – Did you represent those gentlemen as lodgers? Surely you can remember that you thought of it before you came into court. No, I don't recollect anything about it. Do you remember we called to see you on May 11th? After considerable hesitation, No I do not. Witness remembered him visiting the house last Saturday night. What state were you in? A perfect state. A perfect state of what? Mr Dennis protested and the question was not pressed.

In answer further to the sergeant, defendant said as far as his knowledge was concerned, he would swear Earl did not purchase the two bottles of beer at his house, he (defendant) knew nothing about the bottles. If Earl comes and swears, he bought this beer here, will it be true or false? Not true that I am aware of. Do you remember your niece telling me distinctly that she served a man with two bottles of beer during that evening? – I remember she did not say anything of the kind, she is here, you can call her.

George Bourne, labourer stated he went into the defendant's house about nine. He met Earl coming out, and the latter was perfectly sober. Witness stayed till closing time and he did not see Earl there then. He should think 20 or 30 left the premises at ten o'clock. The Clerk suggested to the witness that Earl might have been there and the witness not seen him- Witness – He could not have been inside the bar. Examined by sergeant Jarrett, witness denied working for the defendant, the only thing he ever did for him was to clean windows on one occasion.

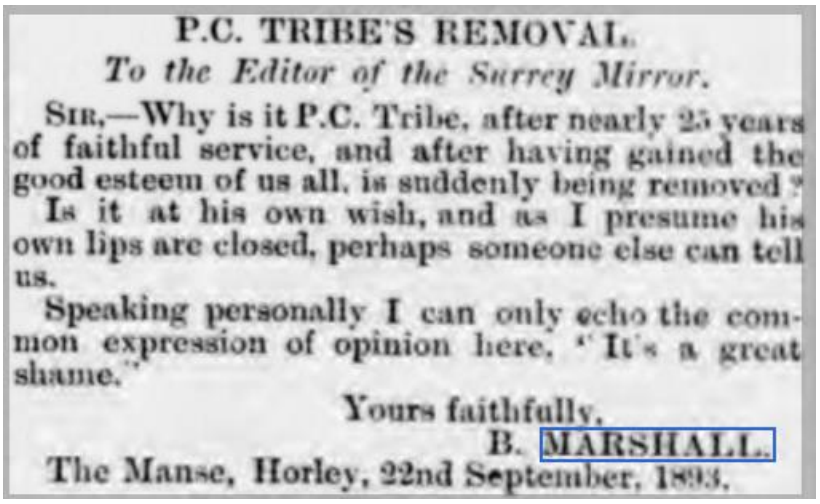
Asked by the officer whether he was not a constant visitor at the house, witness admitted he was very often there as a customer. Defendant spoke to him about giving evidence but did not tell him what to say.

Did you see anyone pick up two bottles? No. The police were not there at ten o'clock. Can you swear that? I did not see them. By the Clerk. They were not there to his knowledge. Replying to further questions by the sergeant, witness said he did not go straight home, he went by way of Mr Pike's. Sergeant Jarrett, "that is in the opposite direction."

The Magistrates having consulted the Chairman said there was no evidence that Earl was in the house after about nine o'clock. On the contrary all the evidence proved the other way-namely he was not there and thy must give the defendant the benefit of the doubt. The summons was accordingly dismissed.

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

The following letter also appeared in this newspaper.



P.C. TRIBE'S REMOVAL.

To the Editor of the Surrey Mirror.

SIR,—Why is it P.C. Tribe, after nearly 25 years of faithful service, and after having gained the good esteem of us all, is suddenly being removed? Is it at his own wish, and as I presume his own lips are closed, perhaps someone else can tell us.

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

Yours faithfully,

B. MARSHALL.

The Manse, Horley, 22nd September, 1893.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Now comes the most serious part of the case. For what reason did Tribe receive marching orders. There are not many rumours on this question in the village, but one prevailing opinion, namely he failed to obtain a conviction against a licensed victualler a short time ago and his superior officer is an ardent teetotaller, whereas Tribe is not. Now if this is true and it is only opinion heard in the village, then we maintain that a gross injustice has been done.

To remove a man from a village where he is highly esteemed and spoken of by all as a most capable and efficient officer and when he has only to serve a few months before completing his term of 25 years' service is to say the very least a slur on his character.

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

* The Ardlamont Mystery caused interest in Horley as Mr Monsoon who had been arrested by the police on suspicion of murder lived four years previously in Horley. He came to Horley in

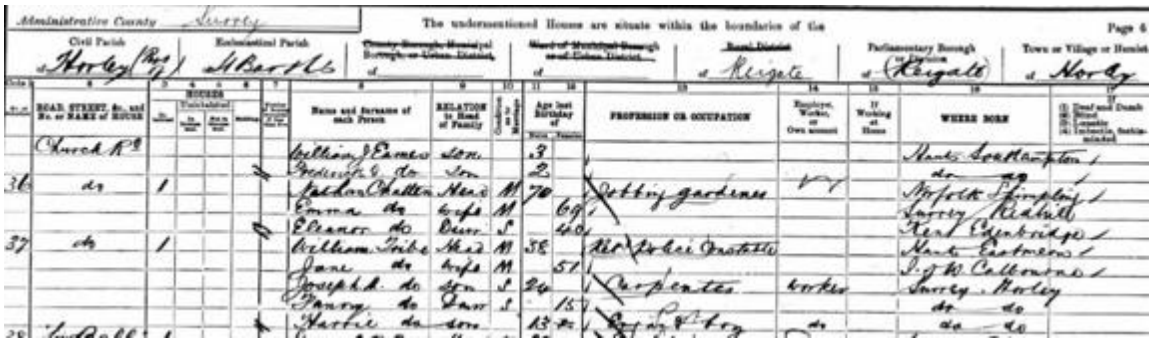
1889 and entered into negotiations to buy a farm, Harold's Lea, because of his credentials and references he was allowed to take over the farm whist a lease was prepared but Mr Monsoon was never ready to sign the lease or pay any money so after 6 months the owner decided either to obtain a settlement or evict him but Monsoon retaliated by bringing a case against him and when the case came to court Monson lost and was evicted. Monsoon was not often seen in Horley but still managed to run up debts with several of the tradesman.

This case in Scotland featured two esteemed Edinburgh doctors as prosecution witnesses, Joseph Bell and Henry Littlejohn. These men were Arthur Conan Doyle's tutors in Scotland and inspired him to create Sherlock Holmes. It was in December 1893 that Conan Doyle killed off the fictional the detective Sherlock Holmes just as the real-life murder trial was taking place. This event is fully explored in the book 'The Ardlamont Mystery: The Real-life Story behind the creation of Sherlock Holmes' by Daniel Smith

1893 10 December William Tribe **Superannuated.**

1894 9 January Sussex Agricultural Express Surrey Sessions – County Business: A **pension** of £47 2s per annum was granted to PC William Tribe on his retirement.

1901 Census Church Road Horley lists William Tribe, a retired police constable with his wife Jane and three of his children.



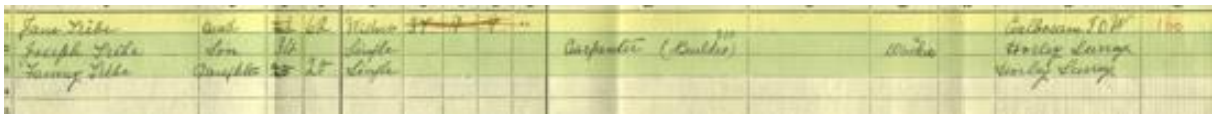
1905 15th September Surrey Mirror: **Funeral of an Ex- policeman at Horley** - In the death of William Tribe of Church Road, Horley who was for 25 years a member of the police force and for a greater part of that time stationed at Holey, another link with the past has been broken. Tribe was a man of most genial disposition and always a favourite with old Horley residents. Few were the gentry in the old days but had a pleasant nod and kind enquiry for "Tribe." He had retired from the force for about 12 years and for most of that time enjoyed fairly good health.

For the last three months, however he had been failing and on Saturday died from heart disease aged 65. The funeral which took place at Horley Church was an impressive one and many of the inhabitants were present to testify to the esteem in which the deceased was held. The body was carried to the church by Sergeant Larby and seven police officers. The vicar gave a sympathetic address in which he alluded to the fact that he had known the deceased ever since

he had been in the parish. He had brought up a family of nine children all of whom were respectable and doing well, and he was sure that on that sad occasion all their sympathies went out toward the bereaved widow. The chief mourners were the widow, seven sons and two daughters.

William was buried at St Bartholomew's Church Horley on 14th September, he was of Horley and aged 63years.

1911 Census Hill View Church Road, Horley lists Jane Tribe, a widow living with two of her children.



1914 10 February Jane Tribe aged 63 years of Horley was **buried** at St Bartholomew's Church.

Charles Tribe, William's son is remembered on **Horley War Memorial** and in a book 'Men of Horley" which is dedicated to the men of Horley who gave their lives during World War One – 1914 -1918.

> Charles Tribe Private 32919, 7th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment Charles Frederick Tribe was born in 1884 to William and Jane Tribe. He was one of nine children and the family lived at Blundells Cottages, Vicarage Road (now Vicarage Lane), Horley. William was a Police Constable.
>
> At the time of the 1901 census, Charles was living with his married brother in Eastbourne and was employed as a gardener. In 1907, by now a dairyman, he married Clara Jane Kenward at St Bartholomew's Church and they settled, with their daughter Ethel, at 37 Queens Road, Horley. In 1911 Charles was employed as a milkman. Jane later lived at Hill View, Church Road, Horley and Charles may also have lived there. No service record survives for Charles but his medal card suggests that he saw no active service before 1916.
>
> The 7th East Surreys landed in France in June 1915 as part of 37th Brigade, 12th (Eastern) Division and fought in many major engagements before their disbandment in February 1918. Between 17th May and 19th October 1917, the Division held positions east of Monchy le Preux, mounting several raids and small-scale attacks and beating off some made against them, notably in the area of Hook Trench, Pick Avenue and Tites Copse. Much manual work took place, for the position held in May was of shell holes and disconnected parts of trenches, with few dugouts and no communications. When out of the line, they took part in training at Beaurains. In August 1918 the Battalion was ordered to carry out a large-scale raid on the enemy line on the night of 9th August. The raid went in at 7:45pm and was entirely successful. The raiding party

returned at about 3:00am the following day. 2 officers were wounded, 9 other ranks were killed, 5 were missing and 21 were wounded. It seems that Charles was one of the men killed in this raid.

Charles Tribe died on 9th August 1917, aged 33, and he is buried in Albuera Cemetery, Bailleul-Sire-Berthoult, which is about four miles north east of Arras.

Police Constable 86 Thomas Turner
Surrey Constabulary
Killed on duty aged 42
22 August 1924
Served First World War Grenadier Guards

Police service details from Thomas Turner in the Surrey Constabulary defaulters' book (9152/1/2/1/3) with the kind assistance of archivist Robert Simonson

1883 born Butleigh Somerset

1905 April 5: Joined the Surrey Constabulary age 22 years in March 1905 PC 86 a groom/gardener. 6 feet 0 ½ grey eyes dark brown hair

1905: Appointed 5 April 1905; sworn in 5 April 05 at Guildford first posted Guildford then Farnham.

1906 1 July Third Class Constable to Second Class Constable

1906 22 April Commended for courageous conduct in stopping runaway horses in the carriage of Mr GW Chapman at Farnham

1907 July 4 Farnham to York Town

1909 10 August York Town to Caterham

1910 10 July Second Class Constable to First Class Constable

1911 10 April 1 Caterham to Horley

1912 1 September Horne to Limpsfield

1912 December 30 Under the influence of drink. Seriously reprimanded and cautioned --?

1**913** 13 June Limpsfield to Woking

1916 July 20 Drunk when returning 9?) off duty Fined one week's pay. The Superintendent speaks on his behalf and gives a solemn promise to give up all drink. Obviously not in the army at this time.

1916 Military Service Tribunal – exempt provided remains in police

No dates for army

1918 April Turner, Woking, called up with other Surrey Constabulary officers

1919 20 October to Windlesham re-joined after serving in the Army – no enlistment date or regiment

1921 Sat for examination for increment in pay and failed

1921 October 14 Police Act 1890 applies

1924 August 22 died (Injured on Duty) completed 19 years' service

Military Service Tribunal Thomas Turner 1916

Occupation Police Constable
Address County Police Station, Woking
Tribunal title Woking Military Service Tribunal letter books 13 March 1916
Description/note Letter stating "Conditional Condition: - Upon condition that he continues to follow the occupation of Police Constable. that Thomas Turner's principal and usual occupation is that of Police Constable" [The number 32 is shown]

Archive reference 6198/16/1 Surrey History Centre
Record set Surrey, Military Tribunals 1915-1918
Category Military, armed forces & conflict
Subcategory First World War
Collections from England, Great Britain

Army Record of Service Paper

No 33400 Thomas Turner
Corps Guards
Spring Cottage, Star Hill, Woking
British Subject
35 years 1 month
Police Constable (35)
Unmarried
Not previously served in HM Forces
Preference to serve in Royal Garrison Artillery
Signed by Thomas Turner 22 April 1918 at Guildford Witness DA Stanford
Certificate of approving officer and appointed him to the Grenadier Guards 22 April 1918

Descriptive Report on Joining

Thomas Turner 35 years 1 month 6 feet 1 ½ inches chest 38, expansion 3 ½ inches
Next of kin Mrs H Lane, Vicarage Cottage, Combe St Nicholas, Chard Somerset – sister
British War and Victory Medals

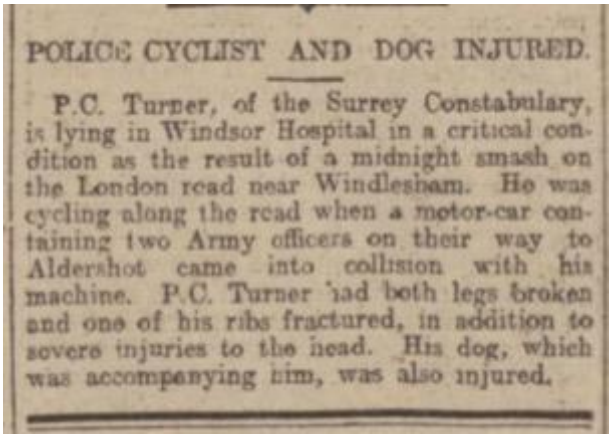
Deemed to have enlisted Private 2 October 1916 1 day
Called up for service 22 April 1918 1 day
Posted 22 April 1918
Posted private 2 November 1918
19 October 1919 transferred to the Reserve on demobilisation
Discharged on demobilisation 31st March 1920
Total service towards engagement Served 2 years and 144 days; Previous 1 year 181 days.

Surrey Advertiser 27 April 1918

The eight men were the last eligible single police officers serving in the Surrey Constabulary. There was one however, a discharged soldier and two over military age. Police Constables Bord, A Ellis, Rose, HQ at Guildford; Edwards, Virginia Water; Smeed, Camberley; Wilkinson, Godalming; Freeland, York Town; Turner, Woking; Fielding, Egham Hythe; Norgate, Englefield Green; Lewis, Fetcham; Bishop, Hogs Back; Hainsworth, Haslemere; C Ellis, Tatsfield; White, Minter, Woking; A Ellis Charlwood; called to the Colours in April 1918. None appear on the force war memorial so it can be assumed they all survived. [14]

Press cuttings 21 July 2019 from Henry Pelham

1924 August 22: PC 86 Thomas Turner aged forty-two was knocked down and seriously injured by a car at Windlesham in July whilst on night duty. He died from shock after having one or possibly both his legs amputated. [15]



POLICE CYCLIST AND DOG INJURED.

P.C. Turner, of the Surrey Constabulary, is lying in Windsor Hospital in a critical condition as the result of a midnight smash on the London road near Windlesham. He was cycling along the road when a motor-car containing two Army officers on their way to Aldershot came into collision with his machine. P.C. Turner had both legs broken and one of his ribs fractured, in addition to severe injuries to the head. His dog, which was accompanying him, was also injured.

[14] Surrey Advertiser 27 April 1918
[15] 1924 August 22 The Times

PC Turner of the Surrey Constabulary is lying in Windsor Hospital in a critical condition as the result of a midnight smash on the London Road near Windlesham. He was cycling along the road when a motorcar containing two army officers on their way to Aldershot came into collision with his machine. PC Turner had both legs broken and one of his ribs fractured, in addition to severe injuries to the head. His dog which, was accompanying him, was also injured.[16]

Policeman Killed by Motor Car
Verdict of Accidental Death

After having remarked that had he at any point in the enquiry found reason to suppose it was a case of manslaughter he would have been obliged to summon a jury, the Windsor Coroner returned a verdict of accidental death on Wednesday at the inquest on Thomas Turner of the Surrey Constabulary, stationed at Windlesham, who died in King Edward V11 Hospital, Windsor, as the result of injuries sustained by being knocked down by a motor car.

The evidence showed that about midnight on July 21 Turner was walking near the Windmill Public House, Sunninghill, in company with two soldiers. He was wheeling his bicycle and crossed the road to speak to three men he thought to be policemen. He was later seen following the two soldiers, who had been told to wait a little further on. Soon after a crash was heard and Turner was found lying on the offside of the road beside his bicycle and a dog, which had been with him. One witness said he had a recollection of a "flash of light" passing him just before the accident but could not say what speed the car was travelling at. John Samuel Trowbridge said two cars passed just before the accident

Lieutenant Nigel Campbell Hendrike of the Cameronians, Aldershot said he was driving the car at fifteen miles per hour, as the lights were dim and the dynamo was not working properly. The small bulbs in the headlights were on. Suddenly he saw an object in front of him and swerved, but too late. He pulled up in a distance of about six yards. He was driving on the crown of the road, and the impact must have thrown deceased to the offside. Dr John Goff said while attending the deceased he heard the driver say the lights were dim, and believed he also said he was looking out for a garage to get them put right. Turner had both legs broken, a dislocated collar bone and a broken rib. He died in hospital after two operations.

In recording the verdict stated above, the Coroner expressed sympathy with the policeman's relatives and the driver.[17]

Policeman Killed
Knocked Down on Road At Midnight

[16] Lincolnshire Echo *26 July 1924*
[17] Gloucester Journal *30 August 1924;* Lancashire Evening Post *28 August 1924*

A verdict of "accidental death" was recorded at an inquest held on Wednesday at Windsor on police – constable Thomas Turner of the Surrey Constabulary, who was knocked down at midnight by a motorist on the road at Sunninghill.

The Coroner said that Turner's death had not satisfactorily been explained but it would be useless to summon a jury as he should not, on the evidence, have directed a verdict of manslaughter.

Evidence was given that Turner, who had been wheeling a bicycle, was found lying in the road with both legs broken. He died in hospital after two operations.[18]

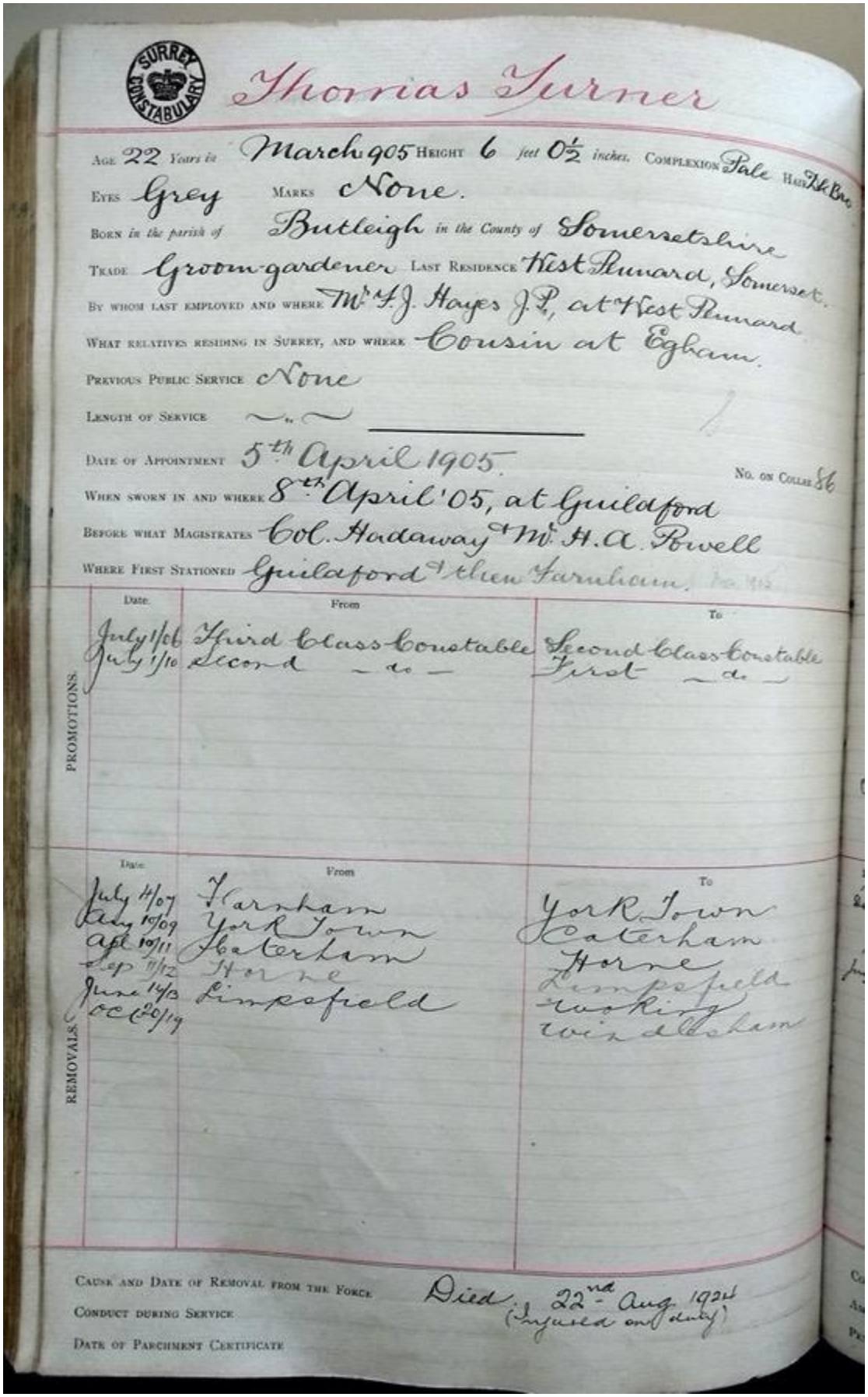
Additional information: Thomas Turner was my Great Grandfather and indeed served in the Army during WW1. He joined the police in 1905 and was employed as a Groom/Gardener prior to this. His police records indicate that he joined the Army around 1914 and was discharged around 1919/1920. In 1911, he was living in Caterham. Caroline[19]

Surrey Advertiser 27 April 1918

The eight men were the last eligible single police officers serving in the Surrey Constabulary. There was one however, a discharged soldier and two over military age. Police Constables Bord, A Ellis, Rose, HQ at Guildford; Edwards, Virginia Water; Smeed, Camberley; Wilkinson, Godalming; Freeland, York Town; **Turner, Woking;** Fielding, Egham Hythe; Norgate, Englefield Green; Lewis, Fetcham; Bishop, Hogs Back; Hainsworth, Haslemere; C Ellis, Tatsfield; White, Minter, Woking; A Ellis Charlwood; called to the Colours in April 1918. None appear on the force war memorial so it can be assumed they all survived. [20]

He may have been exempt by application to the Military Service Tribunal. 'Military Service Tribunals were formed following the introduction of conscription in January 1916, to consider applications for exemption from men deemed by the new legislation to have enlisted'.

[18] Gloucestershire Echo *28 August 1924*
[19] Email October 2019 to Barrie Friend
[20] Surrey Advertiser 27 April 1918



Thorrias Turner

AGE 22 Years in March 905 HEIGHT 6 feet 0½ inches. COMPLEXION Pale HAIR Dk Brn

EYES Grey MARKS None.

BORN in the parish of Butleigh in the County of Somersetshire

TRADE Groom-gardener LAST RESIDENCE West Pennard, Somerset.

BY WHOM LAST EMPLOYED AND WHERE Mr J. J. Hayes J.P. at West Pennard

WHAT RELATIVES RESIDING IN SURREY, AND WHERE Cousin at Egham.

PREVIOUS PUBLIC SERVICE None

LENGTH OF SERVICE ~ " ~

DATE OF APPOINTMENT 5th April 1905. NO. ON COLLAR 86

WHEN SWORN IN AND WHERE 8th April '05, at Guildford

BEFORE WHAT MAGISTRATES Col. Haddaway & Mr H. A. Powell

WHERE FIRST STATIONED Guildford & then Farnham

PROMOTIONS.

Date	From	To
July 1/06	Third Class Constable	Second Class Constable
July 1/10	Second ~ do ~	First ~ do ~

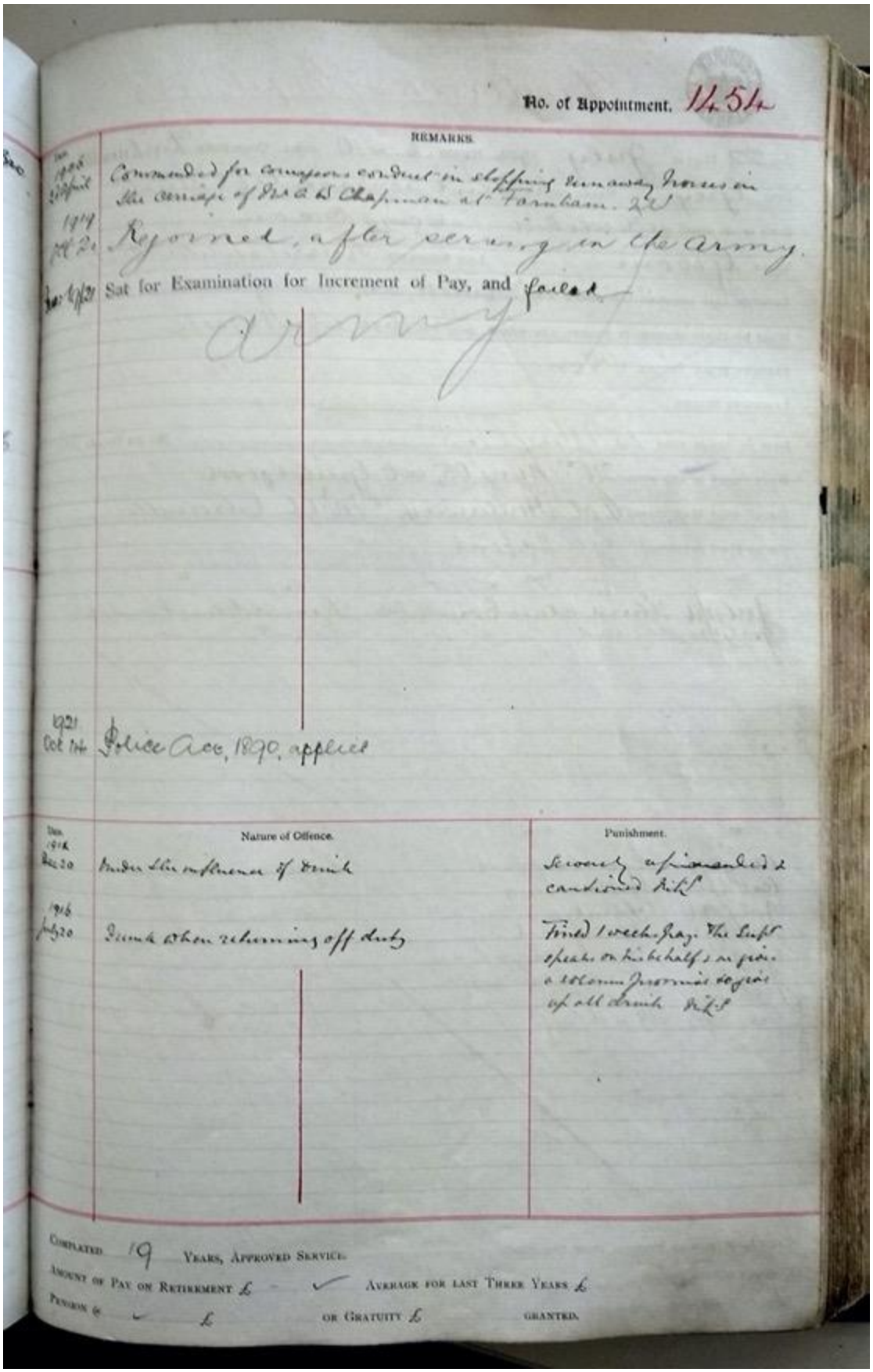
REMOVALS.

Date	From	To
July 4/07	Farnham	York Town
July 10/09	York Town	Caterham
Apl 10/11	Caterham	Horne
Sep 11/12	Horne	Limpsfield
June 14/13	Limpsfield	Woking
Oct 20/14		Windlesham

CAUSE AND DATE OF REMOVAL FROM THE FORCE Died 22nd Aug. 1924 (Injured on duty)

CONDUCT DURING SERVICE

DATE OF PARCHMENT CERTIFICATE



No. of Appointment. 11514

REMARKS.

1905 Sept 2 — Commended for courageous conduct in stopping runaway horses in the carriage of Mrs & Miss Chapman at Farnham. 2/9

1914 Oct 21 — Rejoined, after serving in the Army.

Dec 4/21 — Sat for Examination for Increment of Pay, and failed

Army

1921 Oct 14 — Police Acc, 1890, applied

Date. 1916	Nature of Offence.	Punishment.
Dec 20	Under the influence of Drink	Severely reprimanded & cautioned 1st
1916 July 20	Drunk when returning off duty	Fined 1 week's Pay. The Supt speaks on his behalf & in prior a solemn promise to give up all drink W.L.P

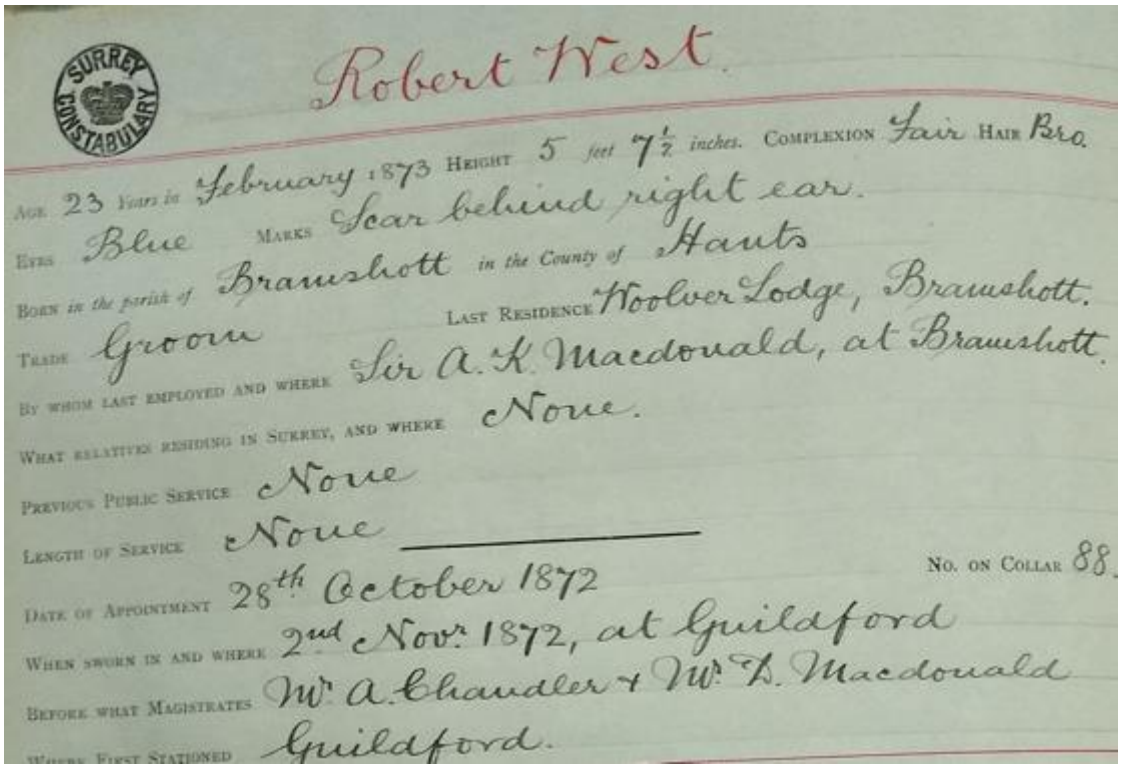
COMPLETED 19 YEARS, APPROVED SERVICE.

AMOUNT OF PAY ON RETIREMENT £ ~ ✓ AVERAGE FOR LAST THREE YEARS £

PENSION £ ~ £ OR GRATUITY £ GRANTED.

No sentimentality – "Army" in pencil. Died – injured

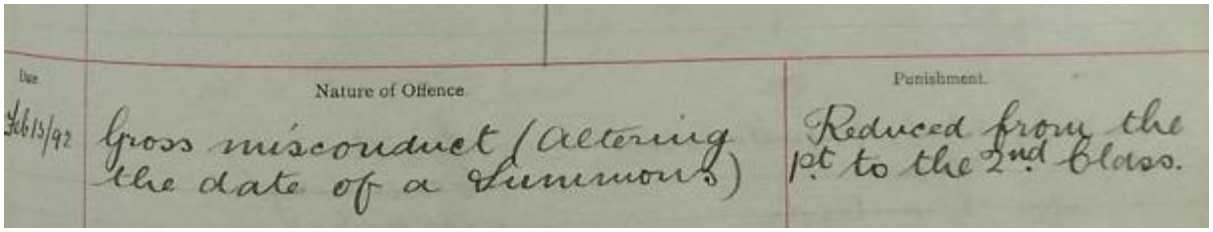
Robert West
PC 88 Surrey Constabulary
28 October 1872 -31 October 1900



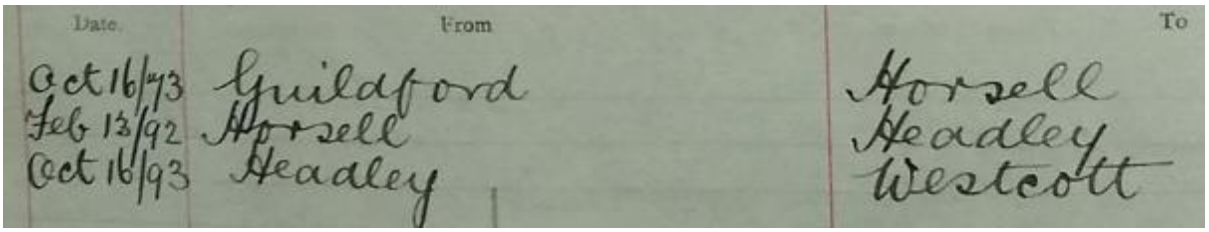
Robert West.

Age 23 Years in February 1873 Height 5 feet 7½ inches. Complexion Fair Hair Bro.
Eyes Blue Marks Scar behind right ear.
Born in the parish of Bramshott in the County of Hants
Trade Groom Last Residence Woolver Lodge, Bramshott.
By whom last employed and where Sir A. K. Macdonald, at Bramshott.
What relatives residing in Surrey, and where None.
Previous Public Service None
Length of Service None
Date of Appointment 28th October 1872 No. on Collar 88.
When sworn in and where 2nd Nov. 1872, at Guildford
Before what Magistrates Wm. A. Chandler & Wm. D. Macdonald
Where First Stationed Guildford.

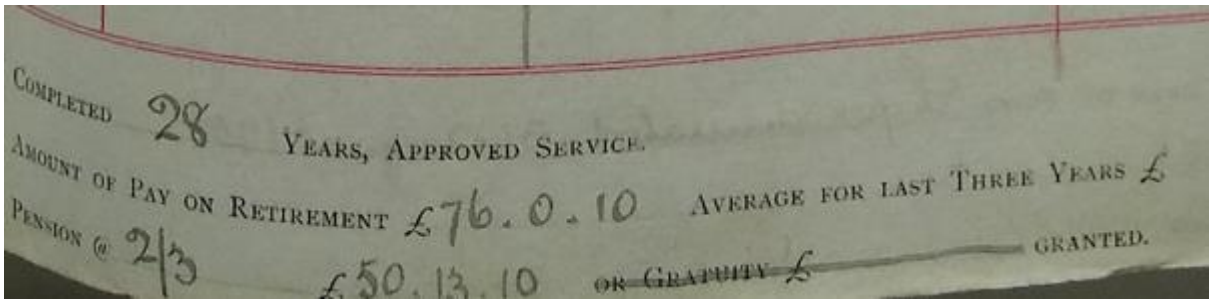
Date	From	To
July 1/73	Constable 3rd Rate of Pay	Constable 2nd Rate of Pay
Oct 1/76	" 2nd "	" 1st "
May 1/92	Reinstated to 1st Class @ 25/8 per week.	



Date	Nature of Offence	Punishment
Feb 13/92	Gross misconduct (altering the date of a Summons)	Reduced from the 1st to the 2nd Class.



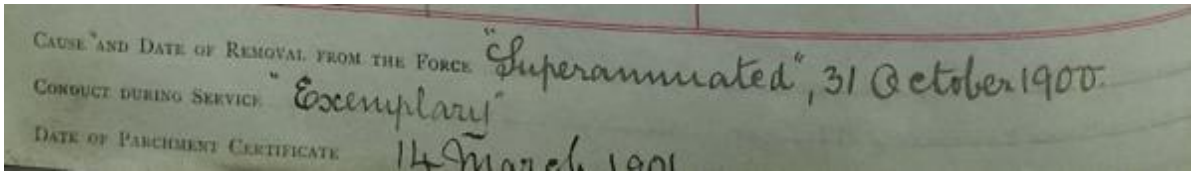
Date	From	To
Oct 16/73	Guildford	Horsell
Feb 13/92	Horsell	Headley
Oct 16/93	Headley	Westcott



COMPLETED 28 YEARS, APPROVED SERVICE.

AMOUNT OF PAY ON RETIREMENT £76.0.10 AVERAGE FOR LAST THREE YEARS £

PENSION @ 2/3 £50.13.10 OR GRATUITY £ GRANTED.



CAUSE AND DATE OF REMOVAL FROM THE FORCE "Superannuated", 31 October 1900.

CONDUCT DURING SERVICE "Exemplary"

DATE OF PARCHMENT CERTIFICATE 14 March 1901

Some Press reports

1895 John Lyscombe of Westcott was fined 5s for being **drunk and disorderly** on June 16th on the evidence of PC West. In October, David Wright, a labourer, was summoned for refusing to quit the Cricketers; Joseph Woodgate stated that the defendant came into his house at about a quarter to seven and created a disturbance. He refused to leave when requested. PC Steadman confirmed that the defendant used very bad language and after being ejected once, returned and had to be evicted again. He was fined 10s and 12s 6d costs.[21]

1900 William White, a sawyer, was sent to prison for a month for **stealing** a bottle of whisky, value 3/6 from the Prince of Wales and James Elms was given one months' hard labour for stealing 15/6 from the Bricklayers' Arms. Alfred Broomer was fined 10/- for not having a stamped weighing machine when delivering coal, allegedly because the boy forgot to put them

[21] Terry Wooden Westcott Local History Society January 2012

on the cart. No doubt they were not too sorry when PC West retired after 7 years as **Westcott's** policeman. [22]

The family have a story that whilst escorting a prisoner from Woking to Chertsey a fight broke out when the prisoner tried to escape. In the fight my grandfather's right ear was bitten off. After retirement he became Porter at King Edward's School Witley where I have 2 photos of him with his head turned to hide the right side of his head. He was to die in a road accident outside the school.[23]

[22] Terry Wooden Westcott Local History Society January 2012
[23] Email to Robert Bartlett from grandson George West February 2021

PC407 Thomas William Wheeler
Surrey Constabulary
B1878

26 November 2016

Email Rachel Empringham 2016; John Molyneaux 26 November 2017

Thomas William Wheeler was born 20 January 1878 at Compton, the youngest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Wheeler; baptised 24 February 1878 at St Nicholas , Compton.

1881 Census: Living with his parents and siblings in Brinscombe Lane, Compton, Annie borne

1861, Alice M., **born** 1863 and George W., born 1875 all born in Farncombe. Father was an agricultural labourer.

1891 Census: Thomas was a gardener living with Annie (sister) and William Collis in Littleton Lane, Artington.

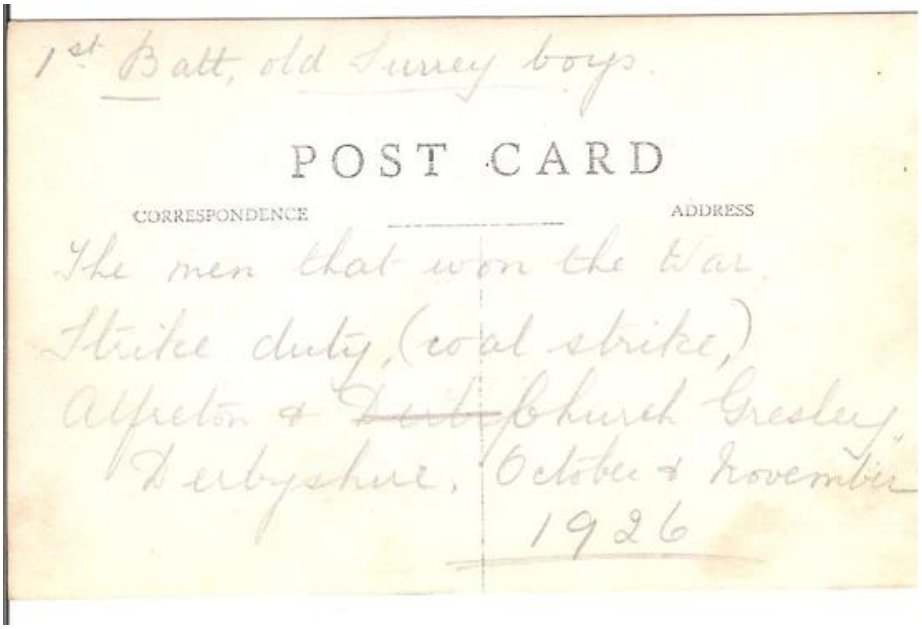
1901 Census: Thomas was a police constable boarding with James and Eliza Taplin at 11 Heath Road, Weybridge.

1911 Census: Police Constable 407 who had been married for nine years to Esther nee Dawson, and they had two sons. Thomas William born Weybridge 1904 and Edwin Leonard born 1908 Weybridge. The family were living at Tea Tree Cottage, Woldingham.

This picture appears in The Pictorial History of the Surrey Constabulary 1851-2001 on Page 33 and so can be confirmed as a Surrey Constabulary PC at the time of PC Wheeler's service. No identification is given in the book

The Surrey Constabulary Contingent 1926

Details follow of the Surrey Constabulary deployment to the coal strike in 1926. The reverse of the card is policeman's humour, very present in the 1980s strike. Many of the officers deployed would have served during and immediately after the First World War. And some can be seen wearing their medal ribbons and so a reference to being an Army battalion, given the living and working conditions is not surprising. I have no doubt the reference to the 1st Battalion is humour!



Believed to be PC Wheeler and his sergeant

Coal Strike Derbyshire

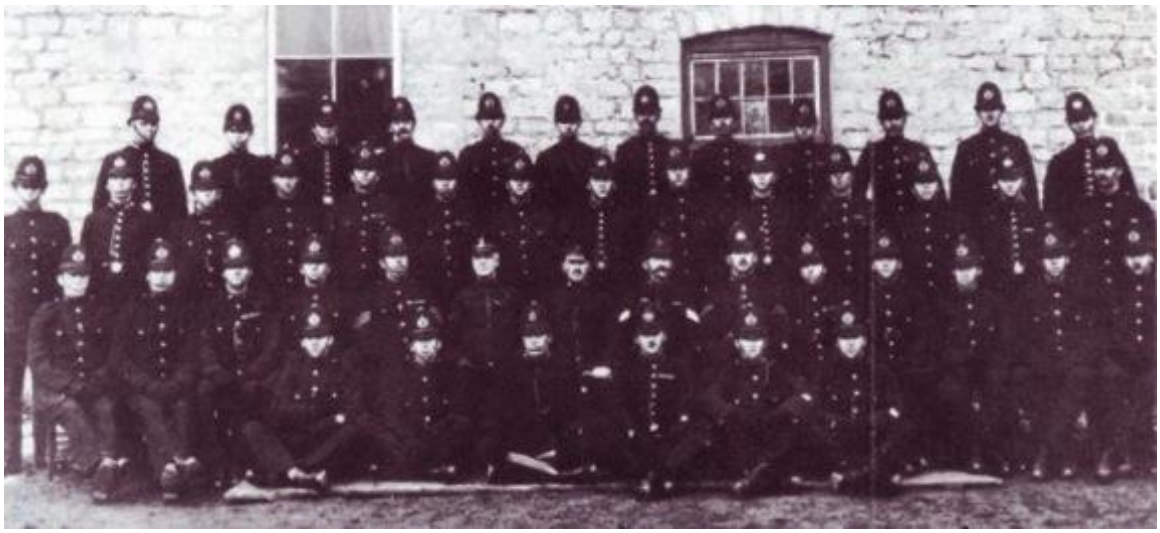
PC Wheeler was one of the Surrey Constabulary officers deployed to Derbyshire where they were unhappy at their living conditions.

1926 October: The miners were on strike and disorder had broken out in the coalfields, with local forces unable to cope with the violence and intimidation. The call went out and reinforcements were drafted into the pit towns and villages from police forces all over the country to aid the local constables. The year was 1926. In the archives at Mount Browne are a series of letters from Inspectors Greenaway and Gower, and from Sergeant Jackson addressed to the deputy chief constable reporting on mutual aid 1926 style. The duties and accommodation in many cases had a remarkable similarity to that to be experience in 1994 and 1995 by the police support units. The Surrey Constabulary sent two inspectors, four sergeants and forty-seven constables to Derbyshire. The first men left Guildford Railway Station on 19 October 1926 as the autumn chill turned to the winter cold as these men from the soft south east made their way to the alien land of heavy industry and coal mines.

A culture shock awaited these rural policemen moving from where they were respected members of the community to stand between the warring factions of the coalfield. The Surrey men were to see no “action” in their time in Derbyshire, their duties being confined to endless, regular and monotonous patrolling in the winter cold, or the even colder static protection at the pit head. Inspector Greenaway and his contingent arrived in Alfreton later that day after a long

but interesting ride through what for many in those un-travelled times was new country. The inspector in accordance with his seniority and status was given accommodation in a private house, the sergeants and constables being bedded down in the Assembly Rooms, which doubled as the courthouse. The men were issued with mattresses and blankets and they spread themselves around the building, which they were sharing with colleagues, from Birmingham and Manchester.

The food was both liberal in quantity and high in quality, coming from the hotel next door. Meals were taken in the Assembly Rooms in front of a good coal fire, where after the meal the policemen were able to entertain themselves with a piano and billiard table provided for their use. The role of the men on aid was to ensure that the miners who wanted to work were able to do so, and this entailed escorting them to work through the pickets and guarding the entrance to the pithead. Three shifts were worked each day to cover wind down ties: 5.15 am to 7.15 am, 1.15 pm to 4 pm, and 9.15pm – 11pm. Inspector Greenaway, one of the sergeants and fourteen constables were required to cover each of the shifts, the remainder of the men were retained on reserve.



Some of the Surrey Contingent with members of other Forces

The reserve duty was rotated to ensure equal distribution of the workload, to reduce the amount of time men were on duty and to relieve the monotony of being confined to the Assembly Rooms. Upon his arrival, Inspector Greenaway reported to Mount Browne "all was quiet". The following day, the 20^{t} October, Inspector Gower and twenty other Surrey officers arrived at Creswell near Derby. The Surrey inspector was given command of a further twenty constables and two sergeants from Birmingham and Derbyshire.

These men were all billeted in the drill hall near the Bolsover colliery, being joined three hours later by four officers who had missed the train from Guildford. Creswell had a population of about six thousand nearly all mining families; the majority of menfolk were working although in the area there were three to four thousand strikers. The town was situated on the Yorkshire border and the police were there in case the "Yorkshire Gang" who according to the inspector's letter is "Red Hot" came to Creswell to intimidate the miners into strike action. Sergeant

Jackson and nine constables were detached from the main party to a place called Clowne where they joined up with the Buckinghamshire Constabulary. This contingent was billeted in an empty police house and issued with army mattresses and blankets. There was a good supply of coal provided for the fires as it became even colder.

Again, the food was excellent, with four meals a day being provided at 7.30 am, 12 pm, 5 pm and a supper at 9pm. Hours of duty at the gates were similar to the main party, 5.30-7.30 am, 1– 4 pm, and 9 – 11pm. Once a day at 9 am there was a roll call when appointments were produced and all the men briefed on the day's patrolling. Patrol duties were not arduous, consisting of walking the roads in and through the coalmines and more importantly safeguarding the buses taking the working miners to their jobs when shifts changed.

On Sunday 24th the twenty-eight men from Bucks, plus the Surreys attended a church parade in the village church. The same day Inspector Greenaway reported that everything remained quiet. He was working from 5am to midnight, covering all the shifts, although his men could take a break on the reserve, which as yet had not been deployed. Those off duty had entertainment provided in the Assembly Rooms by the Alfreton Glee party. A trip down the pit was organised for twelve men accompanied by the colliery manager. Down the shaft for two hundred and fifty yards in the cage and stooped walking for one and a half miles to the coal face. The men saw pit ponies in their underground stables and cut themselves a piece of coal as souvenirs. Snow was falling on the surface but the inspector reported that the men remained in good health although their duties were becoming more arduous but by the 25th October miners were drifting back to work.

Those still out hung around in quiet, sullen groups. Many of the miners were hungry, and two were arrested by Surrey officers PC Leigh and PC Wrenchall for larceny of pies from the butchers. The officers were on plain-clothes patrol and were passing the shop as they ran out. One was sentenced to six weeks hard labour and the other discharged. Snow continued to fall but did not settle on the low ground in the towns and villages but could be seen from Alfreton covering the Pennines in the distance. The cold weather brought with it heavy colds for the men who were given inside duties and doses of quinine which proved successful. A problem that was beginning to be overcome by the men from the south was to understand the local accent and dialect.

The locals found it difficult to understand the men from Surrey and the difficulty was certainly reciprocated. The adaptable country policemen were however, soon able to use the slang and mining jargon. The strike had been going for many months and coal was scarce in an area that should have had abundance. Demand increased as the weather deteriorated and man's ingenuity was stretched to provide a supply of coal and therefore warmth. Some people sunk small shafts in their gardens and meadows and mined coal a practice called "out-cropping". This coal was inferior quality but this did not stop a local butcher from buying a meadow of between ten and twelve acres near Alfreton for two hundred and fifty pounds and making thousands of pounds by "out-cropping."

On the 30 October the Surreys were reunited briefly as they left their billets to move to a new area to relieve Wiltshire officers who had been on duty since August. The contingent was soon split again with Inspector Greenaway and his men going to Church Gresley and Inspector Gower and the remainder to New Hall about three miles away. Inspector Gower and his men drew the short straw having been posted to the most notorious spot in the county. Accommodation and food were the exact opposite of what they had left. The men were sleeping on the floor suffering freezing winter draughts from all directions. Eventually palliasses and blankets were provided, though these were tough men, some veterans of the Great War, they became disgruntled. A major concern was the distasteful toilet facilities, a canvas screen surrounding an open ditch with a pole strung across to sit on in the snow – recognisable to any old soldier! The water closet at home down the bottom of the garden seemed luxurious from Derbyshire.

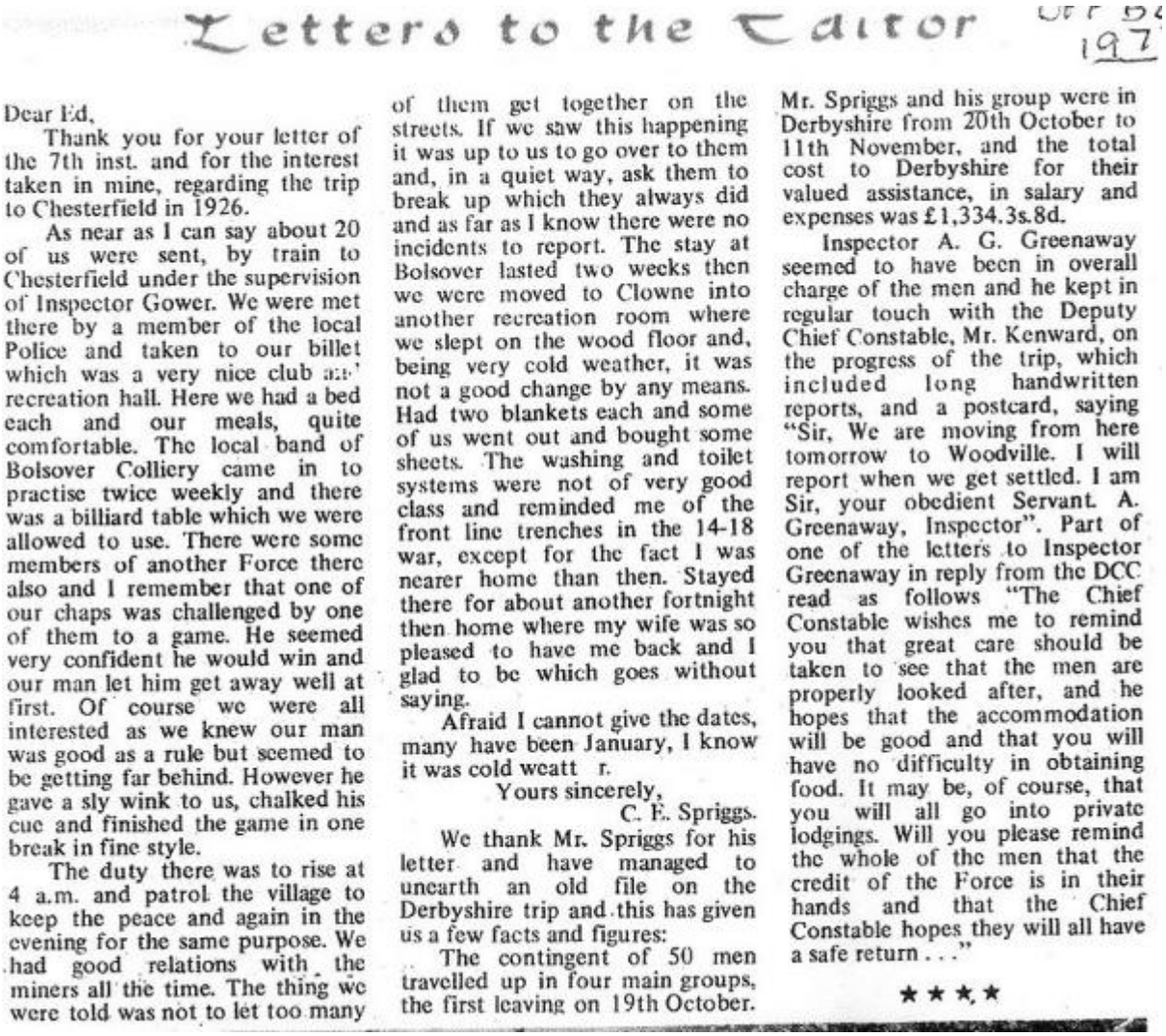
Mr Greenaway and his men fared better at their billet the Miner's Arms Public House at Church Gresley. Although this was much better accommodation than their comrades had to endure, the new billet was a come down from Alfreton. It was also a far colder place to work and live a thousand feet above sea level. The people were described by Greenaway as "much lower class" that those at Alfreton who had in the previous August rioted. The disturbance needed several hundred policemen to quell. Since then Gresley had been quiet and the word was that the strike would soon be over. The Surreys were now the only force on aid in the area and it appeared to them that they would soon be going home.

Trouble was however festering in New Hall, not from the miners but from the Surrey policemen. They were becoming mutinous over their accommodation in the Church Army centre. Their billet was in two rooms, the sergeant and inspector having beds in one, the constables on the floor in the other, which was a room where they also ate. It was very cold in the centre and the toilet facilities remained primitive. To help improve morale the inspector's room doubled as a canteen store, under the elected management of Sergeant Stent. A large quantity of drink was purchased and resold to the men so they could have a drink as and when they required without the risk of visiting the public house. The men agitated for two rooms, less draughty ones at that, with one for sleeping and the other as a mess.

Additionally the problem over toilets needed to be resolved. The chief constable of Derbyshire was made aware of the strength of feeling of the men at New Hall and visited the centre and spoke with Inspector Gower and PC 99 Jeffrey. The chief constable then addressed the men who gathered around him in their rooms and explained they were in the poorest part of Derbyshire where better accommodation was just not available. Men everywhere were sleeping on the floor and having just one room available to them. To help alleviate the problem, arrangements were made for the inspector to move to a private accommodation and his room became the mess. Following the chief constable's visit Mr Gower recommended that two of his contingent be returned to the Force, which they were, followed on the 11 November by the remainder of the contingent. On the 19 November Inspector Greenaway telegrammed the chief constable that the remainder of his contingent would be returning the following day. There was concern that the men did not have enough money to pay their rail fair home a problem that was

resolved by them staying until the 22nd, pay day! The reckoning was soon to follow as on the 24 November the chief constable of Surrey sent to Derbyshire a bill for £1334.3s.8d made up mostly of pay; for an inspector £6.2s.9d a week, a sergeant £5.7s.6d and a constable between £3.10s and £4.15s. There is little that is new. [24]

CE Spriggs: Off Beat March 1977: At Chesterfield during the 1926 strike about twenty of us were sent to the mines and six asked to go down the pit to see what it was like. Believe me it was no picnic with about four inches of coal dust on the floor kicked up by the man in front and often crawling on hands and knees we were glad to see the light of day. We were in a mess as we had no overalls. How we got clean again I will never know as there were no pit head baths.



Letters to the Editor

Dear Ed,

Thank you for your letter of the 7th inst. and for the interest taken in mine, regarding the trip to Chesterfield in 1926.

As near as I can say about 20 of us were sent, by train to Chesterfield under the supervision of Inspector Gower. We were met there by a member of the local Police and taken to our billet which was a very nice club and recreation hall. Here we had a bed each and our meals, quite comfortable. The local band of Bolsover Colliery came in to practise twice weekly and there was a billiard table which we were allowed to use. There were some members of another Force there also and I remember that one of our chaps was challenged by one of them to a game. He seemed very confident he would win and our man let him get away well at first. Of course we were all interested as we knew our man was good as a rule but seemed to be getting far behind. However he gave a sly wink to us, chalked his cue and finished the game in one break in fine style.

The duty there was to rise at 4 a.m. and patrol the village to keep the peace and again in the evening for the same purpose. We had good relations with the miners all the time. The thing we were told was not to let too many of them get together on the streets. If we saw this happening it was up to us to go over to them and, in a quiet way, ask them to break up which they always did and as far as I know there were no incidents to report. The stay at Bolsover lasted two weeks then we were moved to Clowne into another recreation room where we slept on the wood floor and, being very cold weather, it was not a good change by any means. Had two blankets each and some of us went out and bought some sheets. The washing and toilet systems were not of very good class and reminded me of the front line trenches in the 14-18 war, except for the fact I was nearer home than then. Stayed there for about another fortnight then home where my wife was so pleased to have me back and I glad to be which goes without saying.

Afraid I cannot give the dates, many have been January, I know it was cold weather.

Yours sincerely,

C. E. Spriggs.

We thank Mr. Spriggs for his letter and have managed to unearth an old file on the Derbyshire trip and this has given us a few facts and figures:

The contingent of 50 men travelled up in four main groups, the first leaving on 19th October. Mr. Spriggs and his group were in Derbyshire from 20th October to 11th November, and the total cost to Derbyshire for their valued assistance, in salary and expenses was £1,334.3s.8d.

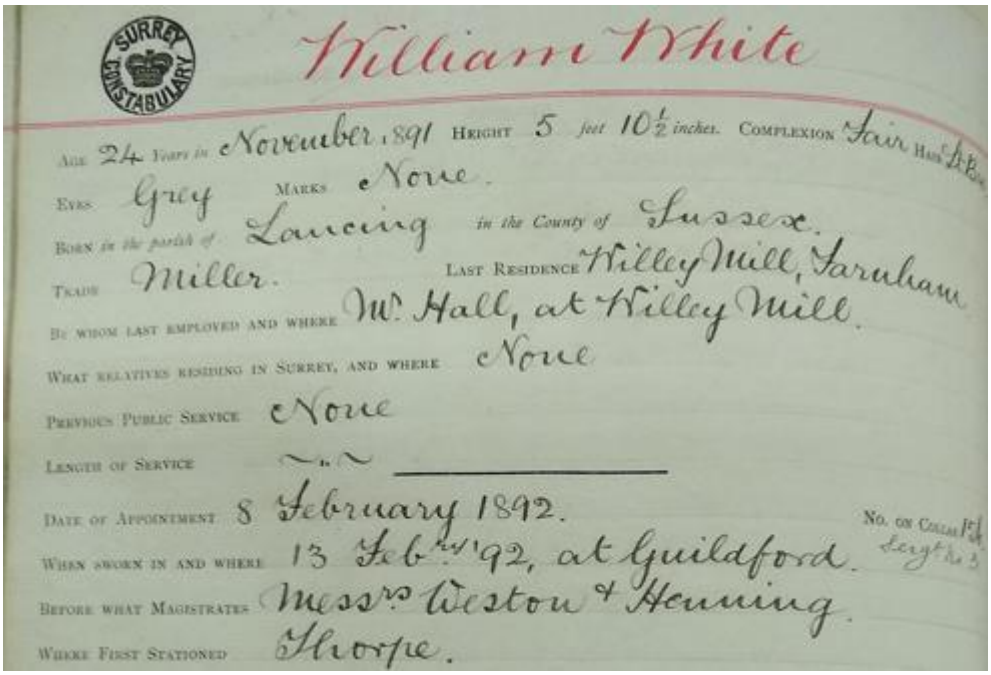
Inspector A. G. Greenaway seemed to have been in overall charge of the men and he kept in regular touch with the Deputy Chief Constable, Mr. Kenward, on the progress of the trip, which included long handwritten reports, and a postcard, saying "Sir, We are moving from here tomorrow to Woodville. I will report when we get settled. I am Sir, your obedient Servant. A. Greenaway, Inspector". Part of one of the letters to Inspector Greenaway in reply from the DCC read as follows "The Chief Constable wishes me to remind you that great care should be taken to see that the men are properly looked after, and he hopes that the accommodation will be good and that you will have no difficulty in obtaining food. It may be, of course, that you will all go into private lodgings. Will you please remind the whole of the men that the credit of the Force is in their hands and that the Chief Constable hopes they will all have a safe return . . ."

★ ★ ★ ★

[24] Robert Bartlett: Extracted in 1973 from papers in the basement of HQ

PC 156 William White
Police Sergeant 3
Surrey Constabulary Appointment 1174
From 3 February 1892 to about 1911

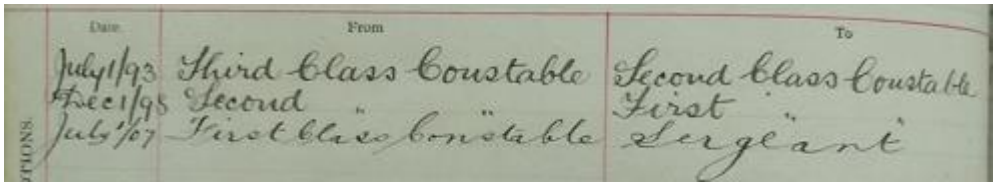
Born 27 November 1867 Lancing died 21 January 1941 Haslemere



William White

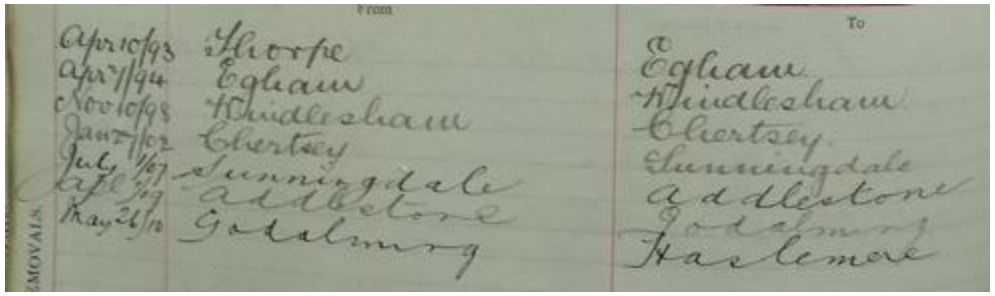
Age 24 Years in November 1891 Height 5 feet 10½ inches. Complexion Fair Hair Lt Brn
Eyes Grey Marks None.
Born in the parish of Lancing in the County of Sussex.
Trade Miller. Last Residence Willey Mill, Farnham
By whom last employed and where Mr. Hall, at Willey Mill.
What relatives residing in Surrey, and where None
Previous Public Service None
Length of Service ~.~
Date of Appointment 8 February 1892.
When sworn in and where 13 Feb.ry 92, at Guildford.
Before what Magistrates Messrs Weston & Henning.
Where First Stationed Thorpe.

No. on Consol. Pl. Sergt No 5



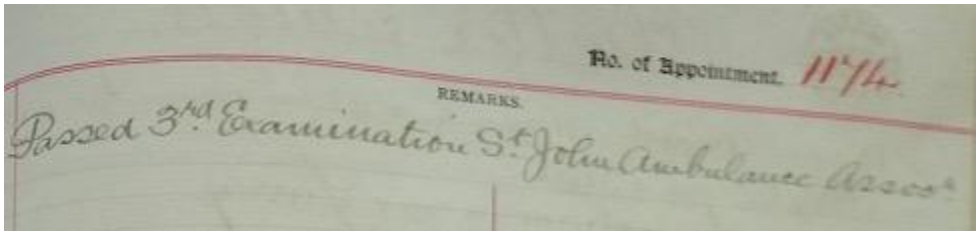
Date	From	To
July 1/93	Third Class Constable	Second Class Constable
Dec 1/98	Second "	First "
July 1/07	First Class Constable	Sergeant

PROMOTIONS



From	To
Apr 10/93 Thorpe	Egham
Apr 7/94 Egham	Windlesham
Nov 10/98 Windlesham	Chertsey
Jan 1/02 Chertsey	Cunningdale
July 1/07 Cunningdale	Addlestone
Sept 1/09 Addlestone	Godalming
May 21/10 Godalming	Haslemere

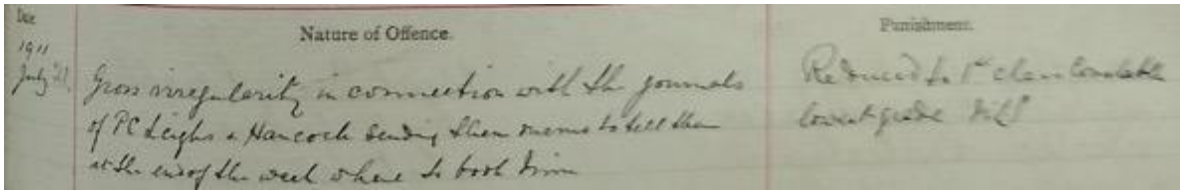
REMOVALS



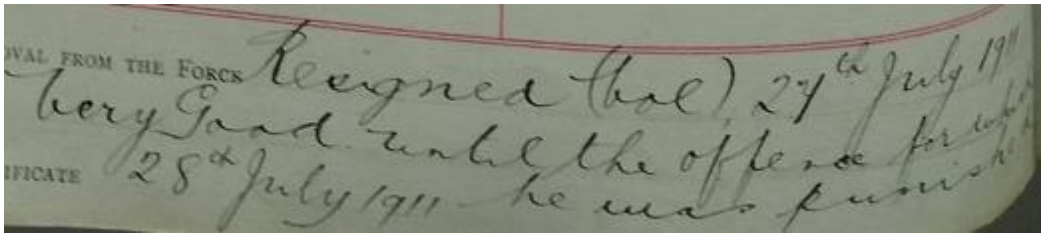
No. of Appointment 1174

REMARKS.

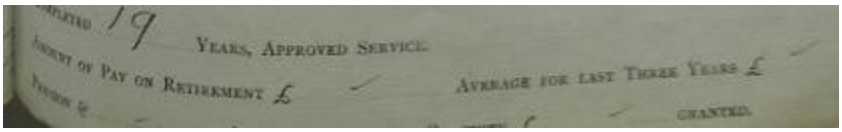
Passed 3rd Examination St. John Ambulance Assoc.n



Appointed sergeant in 1907 he was "bust" back to First Class constable in 1911 for asking constables to "book him" at points when he did not do so.



Resigned 27 July 1911. Very good conduct until the offence for which he was punished



No mention of retirement or sick pension or date, just completed 19 years' service 1911

Additional research Chris Saville, Robert Simondson and Jean Pelham

Family History

Parents: Father William White - Mother Elizabeth White – Nee Parker

2 February 1868 Christened Lancing

1871 Census: William White is living with Frances Parker, aged 79 - Head of Household. William (son-in-law) aged 35, Elizabeth (daughter) aged 41, William aged 3 (grandson) and Emma Bagtopp aged 16 (granddaughter). Address shown as Colepen House, Lancing, Sussex. William Snr's occupation is shown as Ag Lab.

1881 Census: Living with parents in Lancing, William and Elizabeth. William Jnr is 13 years old, and Frances Parker, aged 88 (Elizabeth's Mother).

1894 3 May, Marriage: William White married aged 26 years old to, Mary Faulkner aged 24 at Egham, Surrey. William's occupation is shown as Policeman.

1901 Census: Living Highfield Road, Chertsey, aged 33, occupation Police Constable Surrey County. Living with wife Mary 31 and children: William Sydney White aged 10, Charles Edward White aged 3 and Kathleen Elizabeth White aged 1.

1911 Census: Living Police Station, Haslemere, occupation Police Sergeant aged 43, also living at this address are Wife Mary aged 41, and children: William Sydney White aged 16 – House Boy, Charles Edward White aged 13 at school and Kathleen Elizabeth White aged 11 at school.

1939 Registration: shows William White living with wife Mary. Occupation shown as Hall Porter and Caretaker apartments, Electra House, Weyhill, Haslemere, Surrey.

1941 Death: 21 January 1941, Haslemere, Surrey aged 74.

Probate: William White, of Electra House, Weyhill, Haslemere, Surrey died 21 January 1941 at Brookwood Hospital, Knaphill, Surrey. Probate granted 28th May 1941. Probate granted to William Sydney White, Carpenter.

Little trace in newspapers only one case in the Surrey Constabulary Log[25]

PC156 White Addlestone

1900 December 19 Surrey Comet: Alleged theft of horse and cart: James Cox 36, a labourer living at the Italian Lodging-house, Chertsey was charged with stealing a mare, cart, set of harness and a sample bag valued at £35. A cab proprietor from Marleybone left his mare and cart in the care of a colleague outside a customer's house in Walton. Later the prisoner offered to watch the horse whilst the man also went into the house, returning in 20 minutes to find them

[25] www.surrey-constabulary.com

missing. Police were informed and Sergeant Dixon traced the horse and cart to Chertsey where the prisoner was detained. Sergeant White, Surrey Constabulary, stationed at Chertsey gave evidence that late on Saturday he was on duty in Guildford Street, Chertsey when he saw the prisoner come along leading a mare attached to a dog cart. On seeing the sergeant, the prisoner said that he wanted to give the pony and trap to him. The prisoner said he had brought it from Walton but did not know the owner but the pony and trap had been given to him. The prisoner was taken to the police station where he made some rambling statements. Police Sergeant Dixon took the prisoner to Hersham where he was charged. The prisoner was remanded until Saturday.

Police Sergeant 156 said by the family to be at Addlestone Police station but note the duty band on left arm of one of the sergeants. Was he Metropolitan Police? That sergeant has a belt the other two do not. Below is a photograph of Addlestone along the same lines as many of the other mid Victorian police stations in Surrey. The photograph above has the look of a suburban Metropolitan Police station.

Addlestone police station a traditional Surrey Constabulary model for a police station from mid Victorian period.

Sergeant White in Haslemere Hospital following a fall of a police horse when a sergeant at Haslemere.

Surrey County Constabulary Kelly's Directory of Surrey for 1913

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

Godalming Division Superintendent Harry H. JENNINGS Inspector H. TUDGAY Farncombe

Haslemere Sergeant William WHITE and 2 PCs Witley Sergeant Edgar BROOKS

1941 January 30 West Sussex Gazette: Several friends attended the funeral of Mr W White (73) caretaker at Electra House, Wey Hill at Shottermill Church on Saturday. Born at Lancing he served for about twenty years in the Surrey Constabulary, and at the time of his retirement 32 years ago was a sergeant at Haslemere. (These dates are probably wrong. He was still serving in 1913 so that is a maximum of 28 years on pension not 32)