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PC 49 Edward Kiddy

Surrey Constabulary Appointment 11

Served 1851-1871 when Dismissed

This is an updated and extended version of the original biography. Robert Bartlett with additional research by Jenny Tuffs and Robert Simonson of the Surrey History Centre.

Edward Kiddy from Essex was one of the originals of the Surrey Constabulary, number 11 on the appointment roll. He joined about the same time as Henry Sunerway who served in Essex for three years, George Sewers from Colchester who had not been a police officer, and Charles Everett who had been with Essex Constabulary for eleven years. Amongst the first recruits a dozen had served in Essex Constabulary.

What makes Kiddy different if not unique is the number of times he was disciplined; 10 times, keeping his job, not being fined though moving up and down the Class of constable. An additional rarity was his long-term posting, 20 years in Shalford. His drinking habits did not attract a posting as was so often the case. His behaviour did cause a comment from the chief constable added to Kiddy's discipline notes of 1864, if he offended by being drunk again, he would be dismissed. He was drunk again in 1871 an issue exacerbated by his making a false report about his sergeant, and as promised, he was dismissed!

This is the story of Edward Kiddy, a man from Essex village constable in Shalford near Guildford for twenty years, with a poor discipline record who seemed to avoid the wrath of the chief constable for much of his service. However, he could not avoid the demon drink and its consequences and was finally his downfall.

Kiddy's background was not unusual for a recruit to the police in 1851 when the Surrey Constabulary was formed. A working family man who had served briefly in the Essex Constabulary.

At the Surrey Quarter Sessions, the rural police committee appointed a chief constable Captain Hastings the adoption of the report was carried by a majority of two, the numbers being 20 and 18. That was a close-run thing for Hastings!¹ Hastings was the Eton educated son of Colonel Hastings, aged 38 when appointed, was to serve as chief constable of the Surrey Constabulary from 1851-1899. A lieutenant working for the East India Trading Company in India, serving in the 55 Bengal Native Infantry² had to start from scratch to develop, recruit and organise a police force for the county of Surrey outside the Metropolitan Police District.³

Recruits were to be sought from men who had already served in a county police force, men from HM Forces and, parish and borough constables within the county. This proved to be an aspiration, the need to recruit meaning the net was spread more widely. The haste to recruit had consequences as vetting was poor, leading to the dismissal or resignation of a considerable number of the early recruits.

Men had to be honest sober under 30, at least five feet seven inches tall. There was no minimum age with one recruit one appointed aged 14 and another 15. (Maybe because it was difficult to get clerks – early cadets!) Of the first seventy-five men appointed only FIVE were superannuated with twenty-nine dismissed before they served a year with others dismissed or resigned in a very short time. However, no dearth of recruits though the pay 17 shillings a week, was poor and conditions harsh working seven days a week with 12 days leave a year that had to be taken in the summer.

Interview

It is not known how potential recruits were selected and how they travelled to Guildford where the chief constable's office was in North Street until Woodbridge Road was built. Given the control over the organisation the chief exercised there is no doubt he would have interviewed all the recruits though it may have been someone else who weeded out those not seen as suitable.

It is very likely that the recruits presented themselves for interview by using the train. From Essex it would have been a simple trip to London then out on the Woking, Guildford line opened in 1845. Train travel was quite the norm by 1841 when the London and Brighton Railway through Redhill opened and use became the norm when distances were to be covered. In 1849 the train line Dorking to Guildford and Reading from Redhill was operational. By 1867 when Kiddy was working in the Surrey Constabulary outside Guildford the line London, Epsom, Leatherhead, Dorking was in use.

Family History

Edward Kiddy was baptised at Great Yeldham, Essex in 1822, September 8, his parents John, a turnpike keeper, and Sarah Kiddy. Little is known of his background until the 1841 Census for Great Yeldham, Essex which lists Edward Kiddy aged 19 years living with his parents and siblings. Edward Kiddy and Elizabeth Porter, whose father were married at St Michael the

¹ 1851 January 1, Morning Post, Wednesday

² 1851 January 13: The Times. Hastings kept the rank captain though the record indicates he was a lieutenant

³ 1851 January 1: Morning Post Wednesday

Archangel, Braintree on 18th April 1845. Edward and Elizabeth had a son baptised on 18th January 1846, Edward John Kiddy, at St Michael the Archangel. A further child was baptised at Braintree in 1849 on the 22 April Sarah Ann born 20 March 1849. Her father Edward was shown as a carpenter.

1849 September 14: Edward Kiddy joined Essex Police, collar number 76 and described as 27 years, 5ft 9in tall, born in Great Yeldham, a carpenter married with two children. In just over a year, in 1850 on the 30th of September he resigned due to ill health. His conduct whilst in the force was described as good. During his service he was posted to Witham.

A few months after Kiddy moved to Guildford, he and his wife had another daughter Eliza baptised. She was born 10 March 1851 and christened April 1851 at St Michael the Archangel, Braintree, Essex.⁴

Induction into the Police

Edward Kiddy had served for a year and was most probably seen by his seniors in his new force as trained and deployable to a range of tasks. No instruction appears to have been given other than drill. In 1853 an Instruction Book was provided a copy of which does not seem to have survived. However, given later versions there is little doubt that it was based on the Metropolitan Police Instruction Book.

The first uniform style was that of the Metropolitan Police until in 1867 a new local style was adopted. However, strangely, the first clothing order was not issued until 16 April 1851 so what was worn in the early days of formation? The free uniform or work clothing was an advantage though it had to be worn most of the time with a duty band, some medical expenses would be met and eventually a small pension could be expected. Boots and shoes were issued but after several years officers would receive an allowance. GO133 16 January 1857 “Annual allowance of £1 in lieu of boots and shoes granted to each inspector and constable who shall have been in the force for the twelve months preceding 1 February in each year.”

The military thought process of the new chief constable are evident in General Order 41 of 26 May 1851: The chief constable has observed with displeasure that certain members of the Force are in the habit of wearing plain clothes as if they were ashamed of their uniform. Such practice is extremely objectionable and altogether at variance with the regulations of any service in which uniform is provided. The chief constable therefore calls upon superintendents in particular, to set an example to their men under them in this, as well as in all other respects and trusts he will not be called upon again to notice such irregularities.⁵ An example was on the first of April 1851; PC John Lawrence was severely reprimanded for being in plain clothes.^{6 7} Until mid 1860s officers were obliged to wear uniform on and off duty – in fact there does not appear to be any concept of “off duty.”

⁴ Braintree, Essex – email Jean Pelham 6 February 2023

⁵ Surrey Constabulary General Orders 1 1851-

⁶ Durant Surrey Constabulary 1851-1951 page 15

⁷ Surrey Constabulary General Orders Book 1 1851-

Kiddy, on 9 January, joined the Surrey Constabulary, sworn in by the magistrates on 21 January 1851. Age 29 in September, he was 5 feet 10½ inches, (in Essex he was 5 feet 9ins) born Halsted, Essex. Appointed at 17s a week – previously employed by chief constable of Essex but left Essex Police due to illness. No occupation given between resigning from Essex to joining Surrey, chances are he was unwell. Kiddy returned to the life where he needed permission to marry – live where he was told – move house when ordered - wife not work except as auxiliaries in the countryside when husband out – also acted as searchers of female prisoners, cooks and cleaners.

Rural class relationships dominated policing in Victorian England (and a lot else!). The village constable was in an uneasy position in the community for while he was notionally the equal protector of all citizens' rights and property; he was often seen as the representative of the gentry. George Sturt wrote about The Bourne, Farnham in Surrey: "There is probably no lonelier man in the parish than the constable. One hears him mentioned in the same accents of grudging caution which the villagers use in speaking of unfriendly property-owners, as though he belonged to that alien caste. The cottagers feel they themselves are the people whom he has stationed in the valley to watch." The conviction that there was one law for the rich and another for the poor was deeply ingrained. The village policeman rarely had to deal with serious crime although rape and murder were not unknown, they were more likely to have to cope with poachers, fowl stealing, a fight in the pub, neighbourly disputes, with the occasional petty theft. Ricks were fired by arsonists or by itinerants with a grudge and animal maiming was not uncommon. The Victorian version of anti-social behaviour was ever present with drunken louts letting animals from fields, the breaking of fences or even the pulling down of dry walls; "beer, that filthy beer is the root of the evil".⁸

The policeman the vicar and the doctor were the triumvirate that were important to the life of many in the rural area. The chief constable considered a very important part of a man's duty was to attend divine service on a Sunday⁹. Duties were arranged to allow for attendance at church with dissenters encouraged to go to church not chapel¹⁰ The insistence upon police being close to the church meant that many a constable when told he was moving asked the vicar to intervene – also when he was disciplined. These letters became so frequent the chief constable became upset by them all.

Middle Class view of the police was that they were slow witted, dilatory, ex-farm labourer – the fool in blue – the servant of the landed and professional classes. Over time the police through a process of self-definition changed themselves from a collection of unimportant working-class men into the beginnings of a recognisably modern police force.¹¹

The police felt comfortable comparing themselves with the skilled mechanic class - respectable working class – the artisan¹² "We are on a par with the working man except the policeman

⁸ "Victorian Village Life" Albion 1993 Neil Phillip page 112

⁹ 1852 1 March GO: Divine Service

¹⁰ Steadman Policing Victorian Community page 119

¹¹ Steadman Policing Victorian Community page 67

¹² Steadman Policing Victorian Community page 114

works seven days and the working man only about five and a half” the Head Constable of Birmingham wrote in 1874.¹³

How PC Kiddy and his contemporaries lived and work was driven by the conditions of service, handed down by the chief constable, that were more than a guide but a framework built around the life of a police officer and as a consequence his family. Set out below are the Conditions of Service published in 1862, for every member of the Surrey Constabulary. “Instructions for Guidance”, were clearly established to avoid misunderstanding and grievance. The conditions determined the parameters for the way of life of a constable in the new constabulary, built on the experience firstly of the Metropolitan Police and for the already established county, borough and city police forces. The chief constable wrote:

“The conditions upon which each person is admitted into the Surrey Constabulary are stated here, that no complaint may be made hereafter upon their being enforced. The Chief Constable desires it to be understood, at the same time, that he reserves to himself the power to alter or annul any of these conditions, and also to make such new rules, from time to time, as may be found expedient.”

- (1) Each man shall devote the whole of his time to the service of the Surrey Constabulary, and conform to all the rules and regulations of the Service
- (2) He shall serve and reside wherever he is directed, and not receive a lodger without the sanction of the Chief Constable; neither shall he, if living in a police station, or lock-up, keep any description of animal without permission.
- (3) He shall promptly obey all orders, which he may receive from those in authority over him, and his demeanour must always be respectful towards them.
- (4) He shall not, under any pretence whatever, receive to his own use, money from any person, without the express permission of the Chief Constable in writing
- (5) He shall, on entering, furnish himself with two pairs of white gloves, two serviceable pairs of boots, and a decent suit of plain clothes; also, a notebook, which he must produce when required.
- (6) His pay, at the rate of twenty-two shillings and nine pence per week, (1862 rate) shall commence from the day on which he is sworn in, in addition to which he will be supplied with the established articles of uniform clothing and appointments, which articles, however, are not at any time to be considered as belonging to him.
- (7) He shall at all times appear in his proper uniform, unless when otherwise directed, and is always required to be clean and neat in his person and dress.
- (8) He shall receive his pay monthly, or on such days as may be appointed, when a deduction of 2.5 per cent per annum will be made towards the Superannuation Fund

¹³ Steadman Policing Victorian Community page 113

(9) If any member of the Surrey Constabulary shall be absent from his duty, in consequence of ill-health, or on leave, the Chief Constable will exercise his pleasure as to stopping any portion of his pay during such absence.

(10) Debts contracted by the Constabulary, and which the Chief Constable may direct to be paid, shall be paid forthwith, and the amount deducted from the pay and allowances due to the person in debt.

(11) A sum not exceeding ten shillings will be deducted from the pay due to each person on his quitting the Surrey Constabulary, for the purpose of having his uniform altered for his successor.

(12) No constable shall belong to any political or secret society and every member of the Force should carefully abstain from the expression of political or religious opinions, in any way calculated to give offence.

(13) He shall not, during his continuous in the Force, by word, message, writing or in any other manner, endeavour to persuade any Elector to give, or dissuade from giving, his vote, on pain of instant dismissal.

(14) He is not to carry on any trade, nor will his wife be allowed to keep a shop.

(15) He shall not quit the Surrey Constabulary without giving one calendar month's notice to the Chief Constable, in writing.

(16) Every man dismissed from the Surrey Constabulary, or who shall resign his situation, shall before he quits the service, deliver up in person, at the Chief Constable's office, every article of dress, and all appointments, which have been supplied, to him. If any of such articles have, in the opinion of the Chief Constable, been improperly used or damaged, a deduction from the pay or moneys due to him will be made, sufficient to make good the damage, or supply a new article, as the case may be.

(17) Each person in the Surrey Constabulary is liable to immediate dismissal for unfitness, negligence, or misconduct, independently of any other punishment to which he may, by law be subject; and such dismissal renders him ineligible for appointment in any other Constabulary. The Chief Constable may also, if he thinks fit, dismiss him without assigning any reason.

Any constable who has been allowed to resign his appointment will not receive a testimonial of character until he shall have discharged the whole of his debts, nor will a certificate of good conduct be granted by the Chief Constable to any person leaving the Force under the following circumstances: -

1st. If the constable shall have been dismissed the Service.

2nd. If the constable shall have been frequently guilty of misconduct, although of a light nature.

3rd. If the constable shall have been guilty of any misconduct of a serious nature

4th. If the constable shall have quitted the Service without having given due notice of his intention to do so.

5th. If the constable shall have served less than twelve months.

6th. If the certificate shall not be applied for within six months after the constable has left the Service.

The constable should, on his first arrival at a station, wait upon the magistrates residing within his district, and take every pain to inform himself of all bad characters residing in the neighbourhood.

When he goes on duty, he will take care to be at the appointed place, (if not before), precisely at the prescribed hour; and he will be held responsible for the security of life and property within his beat, for the preservation of the peace, and general good order during the time he is on duty.

He is to patrol every part of his detachment as often as practicable, unless it be necessary to observe the conduct of any suspected person, or for any other reason; in which case he will be required to satisfy his superior officer that there was a sufficient cause for such apparent irregularity. He will also attend at the appointed places and times of conference, and report to his superintendent everything requiring notice. He must not make known to any person the limits of his beat, or his points of conference. He will not be allowed to carry a stick, or an umbrella when on duty. He must declare himself before acting at night, and on all occasions when out of uniform, and be very cautious how he confides in persons representing themselves to be peace officers, without being thoroughly satisfied that such is the case.

He is never to appear out of uniform, except when on leave of absence, or by the direction of the chief constable, or superintendent, in cases where disguise may be considered necessary in the execution of a particular duty. He must not refuse to show his number or tell it when asked; should he do so he will be severely punished, as such refusal can only be caused by his having done something of which he is ashamed. He must be scrupulously exact, in the care of his clothing and appointments, and clean and neat in his person; as independently of other considerations, a man who is negligent in these respects will be looked upon as careless and slovenly in the execution of his official duties and cannot be retained in the Service.

When walking along the streets, he must not shoulder past any person, but give way in a respectful manner. In towns, he should keep on the outward side of the footpath during the day and next to the houses at night.

He is strictly cautioned against idle conversation referring to the Service, more particularly with strangers, and when in public conveyances; and he must not whilst on duty, enter into conversation with anyone, except on matters solely relating to his duty. Persons making inquiries however are to be treated with civility and attention, the constable giving all the information in his power with as little delay as possible. Insolence or incivility will not be overlooked, and improper language is on no pretence to be used by the constable.

He is not to associate or hold any communication with men who have been dismissed the Service.

He is to treat every Magistrate with attention and respect and be civil to persons of every rank and class. As it is of the greatest importance that each man should be respected by the magistrates and people, he will be extremely cautious in his demeanour, and by sober, orderly, and regular habits, respectful attention to every person, and ready zeal to execute the lawful orders and commands of the magistrates, endeavour to obtain the approbation of all classes.

He must take care that persons giving information be duly protected, and strict secrecy observed with respect to them; and in all particular cases he is to take down in writing such information, requiring the informants to authenticate the same by their signature.

He will caution persons against assembling or loitering at the corners, or other places in the streets, to the inconvenience or annoyance of the public.

Children found wandering abroad, unable to give an account of their residence, are to be taken to the nearest station, and authority procured from the overseer of the parish, or relieving officer for their admittance into the workhouse. Publicity of the circumstances must be given, and a full report forwarded to the superintendent. In all cases of destitution, immediate notice is to be given to the parish officers of the district.

If the constable observes anything in the roads or streets likely to produce danger or public inconvenience, he must report it to his superintendent.

He will be particularly cautious not to interfere idly or unnecessarily: when required to act he will do so with decision and boldness, and on all occasions, he will be supported in the proper exercise of his authority.

He must remember that there is no qualification more indispensable in a constable than command of temper; if he does his duty in a quiet and determined manner, such conduct will induce well-disposed bystanders to assist him, should he require it.

He must when his usual hours of patrol are over, return to his own quarters, and unless called out to perform service (the nature of which must be reported by him), he is expected to be found there until the hour of his again going on duty arrives.

Whenever a constable resides in a police station, he must not leave it without permission of the officer in charge; and when allowed to do so, must always report his return.

He is on no account to absent himself from his detachment, on his own private affairs, without the permission of the chief constable, or superintendent: when desirous of obtaining leave to do so, application must be made in writing, specifying the day and hour of departure, as well as of return. Leave will not be granted to any constable who has served less than twelve months in the force, or during the winter months, viz: from November 1st to March 1st, except under urgent circumstances. Constables returning from leave of absence must always report themselves to the superintendent of the division.

When the constable has occasion to visit Guildford, whether on public or private business, he must report himself to the chief constable's office immediately on arrival.

All superior officers, magistrates, and others entitled to such mark of respect, are to be saluted in the usual manner, but the hat is in no case to be removed from the head.

As far as practicable, the duties on Sundays and other days appointed for public worship will be arranged so as to enable every constable to attend divine service, and each member of the force is required to show a due respect for the observance of the Sabbath day.

When the constable is unable to perform his duty in consequence of sickness, a medical certificate must be forwarded to his superintendent with as little delay as possible, in which the nature of the illness is to be stated, and previous to his being permitted to return again to his duty, another certificate is to be given to the superintendent, certifying that the constable has sufficiently recovered from such illness, to be able to resume his ordinary police duty. Medical certificates should not be made out on less than a quarter of a sheet of foolscap paper.

Discipline

Kiddy had a poor disciplinary record over twenty years but suffered no significant long term consequences beyond a pay cut. Why he led such a charmed life compared to many contemporaries is not known.

1851 June: GO 50 and 51: Since the Force was formed seventeen men have been disciplined with drunkenness forming a significant number of the offences.¹⁴ In the first five months **eight men were dismissed** mostly for **drunkenness**. Some examples of disciplinary offences: John Lawrence was severely reprimanded for signing a report without reading it, and again for wearing plain clothes on duty the following month. Richard Langridge allowed a prisoner to go into a public house whilst he waited outside. Henry Cook was dismissed for being drunk and enlisting. John Smith was fined ten shillings and reduced from first to second class for fraudulently claiming exemption from the toll and not being on duty. In large type in the discipline record on 6th November 1852 William Earl was dismissed for insolence to the chief constable. From May 1852 to December 1853, 23 officers were dismissed and 17 disciplined those men having already accumulated 24 disciplinary offences.

In addition to dismissals from June to December 1852, 12 men were disciplined with 12 previous discipline reports against these men. From January to December 1853 17 men were disciplined including PC Allen Mason who was to be badly beaten and die of his injuries. These men had 12 previous discipline reports against them.¹⁵

During 1854 seven men were dismissed and 23 disciplined, these men having a total of 10 previous discipline reports against them.¹⁶

¹⁴ Surrey Constabulary General Orders Book 1 1851-

¹⁵ GO 106 December 31, 1853

¹⁶ GO177 January 1, 1855

1855 saw seven dismissals including Superintendent Fletcher, and 10 discipline cases where the men had a total of nine previous reports.¹⁷

From the 1 January 1856 to February 17, 1858, there were 33 dismissals of which 22 were drunkenness or frequenting public houses when on duty. One of those dismissed in 1856 was Superintendent Everett.¹⁸

In under seven years, 91 men were dismissed to be replaced by a range of recruits some with experience others straight off the farmer's field!

1851 Census Edward Kiddy age 28 years, a policeman and married is living alone in Guildford.

1851 Census for Braintree lists Elizabeth Kiddy, head of house, married and living with her children Edward and Eliza who was aged 2 weeks. Her other child, Sarah Ann aged 2 years was at the home of her grandparents John and Sarah Kiddy in Great Yeldham.

It is likely that Edward was living apart from his family as he settled into his new career as a police officer. However, he could have returned home with his family for the christening. Eliza Kiddy daughter of Edward born 10 March 1851 christened 4 April 1851 at St Michael the Archangel, Braintree, Essex.

1851 April 28: GO 32 PC Kiddy promoted to second class constable – his experience in Essex and obvious good work has led to an early increase in status and pay.

1851 Detection rate: There was not a great deal of crime but those prosecuted had an excellent chance of acquittal, in fact an even chance, possibly because of poor investigation and case preparation by untrained and inexperienced police officers. This is further evidenced by the large number of arrests in proportion to the recorded crime. It seems as if the constables locked people up to take them to the superintendent for further investigation.

1852 January 1 GO 68 promoted second to first Class constable – as there were no sergeants this Class moved straight to inspector.

1852 1 May: GO 78: Between 1 June 1851 and 30 April 1852 thirty-one **men were punished** mostly for drunkenness and neglect of duty.¹⁹

An early clash with the chief constable was in **1852 June 9** (GO 106) for a breach of discipline when he was reprimanded. Later in the year on **November 22**, for drunkenness, was severely reprimanded by the chief constable. Reprimanded then severely reprimanded but at no financial cost or a move!

1852 December 9 GO 88: The chief constable has observed with much dissatisfaction the evident inclination on the part of superintendents and inspectors to deprive constables under one specious plea or another of cases which have rightly belonged to them. Several instances of this have recently occurred and the chief constable desires superintendents and inspectors to

¹⁷ GO126 January 1, 1856

¹⁸ GO 137 March 1, 1858

¹⁹ Surrey Constabulary General Orders Book 1 1851-

bear in mind that it is their duty to bring forward and encourage as much as possible all young constables instead of dampening their zeal and hindering their advancement by keeping them in the background. In order to put a stop to this the chief constable has determined in future not to allow any expenses to those who have mixed themselves up in a case in which they had no business and which the constable could perfectly well have conducted himself.

1852 December 22: Frederick Kiddy was **baptised** at St Mary the Virgin, Shalford, his parents were Edward, a policeman and Elizabeth Kiddy of Shalford. Nine weeks later February 6 Frederick Kiddy aged 9 weeks was buried at St Mary's Shalford. There is nothing in the record that indicates the loss of the child was linked to drinking related discipline.

1853 December 31 GO 105: Between 1 May 1852 and 31 December 1853 twenty-three men were dismissed with drunkenness the predominant offence.²⁰

The first recorded in a newspaper case dealt with by Kiddy was in 1854 on the 21st March in the Sussex Advertiser, Guildford County Bench March 18th. Most court cases were reported but it is unlikely that over three years Kiddy had no offences before the court. This theft was not in his home village, but Merrow was probably a part of the rural section around the Guildford Borough Police area. Harriet Loveland and Ann Mason were charged with having on 11th March last in the parish of Merrow, unlawfully stolen turnip greens to the value of 2d. PC Kiddy said he saw the women on Saturday 11th about five o'clock in the afternoon go into a field of turnips belonging to Mr. Smallpiece, and pick a quantity of greens, he went up to them and asked if they had leave and they said they had not, he then told them to put them down directly. The defendants said they went in the field because they had seen some men gathering turnip greens and thought they might do the same. The Chairman informed them that the expenses incurred amounted to 15s which must be paid between them and they would be allowed a fortnight to pay the money.

1854 17 November Inspector Edward Wilson **dismissed for frequenting a public house** and acting as landlord therein. Even the inspector was vulnerable to discipline and Kiddy came into the frame again after about two years in 1855, August 26, for disobedience of orders and was severely reprimanded by the chief constable. In 1856, April 28, for frequenting a public house when on duty, reduced from 1st Class to Second Class. (Modern equivalent from sergeant to constable with loss of pay.)

1856 GO 127: March: Drill instructions and general training started in the force in March 1856. "It being highly essential that the constables in the different divisions should have an opportunity afforded them from time to time of being instructed in their drill, which the chief constable is aware that many were extremely deficient, he therefore considers it desirable that superintendents should send two men each rotation to headquarters for the purpose of being drilled and otherwise instructed in their duties."²¹ In addition to foot drill officers were taught the use of a sabre.

²⁰ Surrey Constabulary General Orders Book 1 1851-

²¹ Surrey Constabulary General Orders Book 1 1851-



Bristol 1877

Kiddy was attacked and injured but took on two assailants in Shalford, detained them then walked them to Guildford Police station which was a couple of miles away. He was a strong man! 1856 August 5: Sussex Advertiser; Guildford County Police Business on Friday 1st August: **Savage attack upon a Constable:** James Clark and John Thomas Smith, privates belonging to 38th Regiment of Foot were charged with deserting from the corps. It appears that the prisoners were met by PC Kiddy at Shalford about 10 o'clock the previous evening, who suspecting they were deserters requested them to produce their passes, this the prisoners promised to do, and they retired under a lamp for that purpose when Clark suddenly struck the officer across the face with his belt, inflicting a severe injury just below the eye. The other prisoner afterwards struck him, and both resisted very violently before they were secured by the constable who ultimately marched them to Guildford. The Magistrates ordered the prisoners to be committed to the County Police Station to await an escort.

At the same time a young man named Henry Holden was charged with stealing some clothes the property of John Taylor. Prosecutor deposed: I live at Aldershot in the county of Southampton and am in the employ of Joseph Harnett, a brickmaker, the prisoner also worked at the same place and lodged in the same house with me and others. About five o'clock this morning I missed from my lodgings a pair of black cloth trousers, satin vest, cotton shirt and a silk neckerchief. On making enquiries I found that the prisoner had left the house near two hours before. I set out in pursuit of him and went to Guildford and got the assistance of the county police. I was present when the prisoner was apprehended, he had on the articles I have mentioned, they are now produced. PC E Kiddy proved taking the man into custody.

The prisoner was then charged with stealing a cloth coat, a pair of wellington boots and a cotton handkerchief value £3 10s the property of William Harnett, the brother of Joseph Harnett for whom he worked. The prosecutor proved that the clothes were stolen at the same time as the former and that he accompanied Taylor to Guildford, the prisoner was wearing the boots when apprehended, the other articles being in a bundle, as were also the clothes the prisoner had now

got on. The prisoner said he had nothing to say and was under a recent Act of Parliament committed to trial at Winchester quarter sessions on both charges. The prisoner was then given over to the custody of the Superintendent of the Borough Police to be conveyed to Winchester Goal, and the witnesses bound over to appear and prosecute.

On the 1 August he was badly beaten which may have led to the discipline of 1856, September 1, drinking with disreputable characters. Reduced from second to third class constable which was another pay cut but he kept his job. Later in 1856 on October 15 he was charged with drunkenness and severely reprimanded by the chief constable. It is hard to understand why he escaped being dismissed as were so many officers. It is possible to speculate but there are no firm grounds or direction upon which to base any speculation.

1856 November 1 Guildford County Bench October 25th; Elizabeth Loveland, a middle-aged female was charged by PC Kiddy with **stealing turnips** from a field belonging to Mr Aylwin, in the parish of Shalford on 21st October last. Ordered to pay 5s (investigation (?) expenses) by the following Monday morning or in default be committed to prison.

1856 November 11 Sussex Advertiser: County Police Office Guildford November 5th: Juvean Pierre, a Frenchman was brought up, charged by PC Kiddy with having been **found in a shed** on the premises of Mr J Davis of Shalford at quarter past one o'clock the same morning and having no visible means of subsistence. The prisoner, who could not speak a word of English was questioned by Mr. Haydon in the French language and described himself as having served in the French army, the 8th Imperial Regiment of Foot, from which he had been discharged at the commencement of the present year. He had been in this country about nine months and was now destitute.

Mr. Haydon regretted there was no consul in Guildford through whose instrumentality the prisoner could be sent back to his native country. He should have to send him to Wandsworth prison for 14 days and he hoped that during that time some opportunity might occur whereby he would have a chance if returning to France.

Kiddy was disciplined again for drunkenness in 1856 the record is undated and was reprimanded but it is shown that if in the future an offence of a similar nature is found against him, he was to be dismissed.

1857 January 31: West Surrey Times: Guildford County Bench: January 24th: Martin Finny and Mary his wife were both charged with hawking spirits without a license. It appeared the prisoners offered PC Kiddy some liquor which they stated to be brandy that had been smuggled, but the Excise Officer had examined it and found it to be coloured gin. The prisoners were discharged on promising to leave the town.

1857 February 21: West Surrey Times: Guildford Borough Bench: James Dallen was charged with having stolen some turnip greens on 7th February last from a field in the occupation of Mr John Chennell. The case was proved by PC Kiddy of the County Constabulary. The defendant admitted the offence but said Mr. Chennell had told him he did not wish to press the charge against him. The Magistrates said as Mr. Chennell had made the charge and was not in attendance to withdraw it, they had no alternative but to fine him in the expenses, 11s and

damages of 2d or in default to be committed for seven days. They would allow him a week for payment.



Not Kiddy but PC Carpenter 1857 a contemporary

1857 February 28: West Surrey Times, Special County Bench, William Taylor was brought up charged with having on 15th stolen some coal value 1d, the property of Mr William Smallpiece of the Warren Farm. PC Kiddy deposed: On Sunday morning, the 15th about a quarter past eleven o'clock, I met the prisoner in Mr Chennell's field, near the Telegraph, I saw he had something under his frock, I asked him what he had got, he said nothing but what belonged to him. I searched him and found he had got a piece of coal weighing eleven and half pounds, which he said he had taken from a field where Mr Smallpiece was having some wheat thrashed by a steam thrashing machine. I took him to Mr Smallpiece's house, but found he had gone to church, I then took him to the station house. Mr Smallpiece deposed. The prisoner was in my employ until the 14th inst. He had been working at the steam thrashing machine; there was about a bushel and a half of coals left in the cart, I do not know how the coals came there. The prisoner elected to have the case disposed of by the magistrates and pleaded guilty. Mr Smallpiece strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy and the bench after severely reprimanding, discharged him.

1857 March 25: West Surrey Times Guildford County Bench March 14th: James Dallen of Guildford was charged with having on 3rd March in the parish of Shalford stolen a quantity of turnip greens the property of Mr Thomas Baker. PC Kiddy deposed that about a quarter before 10 on the night of 3rd March he was passing through Mr Baker's field and saw Dallen gathering some greens. When the defendant saw him, he took hold of the sack and shook them all on the ground. The Chairman said that as the defendant had only been convicted of a similar offence shortly before and had not yet paid the fine, the bench should order him to pay costs of 14s in the present case forthwith or in default he would be committed to the House of Correction for 21 days with hard labour - Committed in default.

1857 June 27: West Surrey Times: County Bench Guildford June 20th; John Duncan was brought on remand charged with **stealing a quantity of copper wire** from the grounds of D D Hopkins Esq at St Catherine's Hill. George William Jackman deposed: I am the gardener in the employ of Mr Hopkins of Waycliff House, on the 14th inst., I missed some copper wire which was fixed to some posts and trees in the garden. I took a piece of that which was left to the police, the wire produced is the same as that I missed, it was worth 3s. PC Kiddy, 49, County Constabulary deposed: From information I had received I inquired of Mr Apted if he had bought any wire and from what he told me, took the prisoner into custody, and told him the charge to which he made no reply. The prisoner elected to have his case disposed of by the bench and pleaded guilty- sentenced to six weeks imprisonment.

1857 July 17: GO 135: Kiddy was advanced from the third to second class constable.

The extent of the drink problem is clear by this general order and may be the reason men were not being dismissed. Just too many would be lost to the Force and the Surrey Constabulary would be unable to operate. **1858 March 1: GO 137:** Between 1 January 1856 and 1 March 1858 thirty-three men were disciplined with drunkenness prominent.

A constable leaving the force had to do it by the book or he could end up in prison. **1858 10 April: GO 138:** Reigate Magistrate's Court a constable was sentenced to fourteen days in prison with hard labour at Wandsworth for leaving the Surrey Constabulary without giving proper notice.²²

1858 May 4 Sussex Advertiser: Surrey County Sessions May 1st: Thomas Liberty was charged with stealing a quantity of potatoes belonging to his employers, Messrs Ellis of Shalford. Mr Edwin Ellis stated the prisoner was in the employ of his brother and himself. On the previous (Friday) morning he missed a quantity of potatoes and suspecting the prisoner went to the stable where he saw his basket standing. He opened it and found it contained potatoes of the same sort as those missing. He left the basket there until night and when the prisoner went home followed him and asked what he had in his basket; upon his opening it saw the same potatoes that he had found that morning. The prisoner was given into the custody of PC Kiddy at Shalford. The prisoner said the potatoes had been put into his basket by a lodger at his house and were some dug from his garden. This was manifestly untrue as they were of a different sort.

PC Kiddy corroborated the latter part of the evidence and further deposed to finding potatoes in the prisoner's pockets. The prisoner admitted having the potatoes in his basket, but he did not steal them. A 'chap' that lodged in his house had told him he had dug them up and placed them in his basket. Thomas Cooper, the 'chap' alluded to, was the sworn and said he knew nothing about the potatoes. He had never told Liberty he had dug them up or placed them in his basket. The magistrates convicted the defendant and sentenced him to two months hard labour in the House of Correction.

²² Surrey Constabulary General Orders Book 1 1851-

1858 May 8: West Surrey Times Guildford County Bench- Wood stealing at Shalford- William Edwards was charged with stealing wood at Shalford. George Carter, a workman in the employ of Mr Hull said on Thursday 29th April, he missed from his master's premises a quantity of wood, he accompanied the constable to the house of the prisoner and there found the missing wood, part of which he produced, the wood being marked with Mr Hull's initials. PC Kiddy corroborated and said they found the wood concealed behind some sawdust in the prisoner's shed. The prisoner said he took it from the wharf, and afterwards said he bought it off Currier at the wharf. The witness sent for Currier who said in the presence of the prisoner, that he had not sold him any wood. James Currier was called and said he was wharfinger of Stonebridge Wharf and he never sold any wood to the prisoner. The prisoner was committed for trial. **1858 May 25: Surrey Adjourned Sessions:** William Edwards charged with **stealing at Shalford** a quantity of wood pleaded guilty and was sentenced to nine months imprisonment.²³

1858 June 26: West Surrey Times: Guildford County Bench Monday: **Drunkenness:** Robert Richmond, a cattle salesman of Dorchester was charged by PC Kiddy with being drunk and disorderly at Shalford on Sunday and was fined the usual amount with costs, which was paid.

1858 July 10: West Surrey Times Guildford County Bench July 3rd- Charge of **burglary:** Sidney Atfield, an old offender was brought up with being concerned in two burglaries. The following evidence was taken. Sarah King, a young woman keeping a baker's shop at Albury said on the night of 1st May, previous to retiring to bed she saw the doors properly locked up and during the night heard a little thumping noise but thinking it might have been a cat took no notice of it. On the following morning she found that she had been robbed of tobacco, a piece of cooked beef, a small basket, a cannister which had contained sweetmeats which were lying on the counter and a little money from the till, consisting of 4 penny and 2 halfpenny pieces and coppers but she did not know how much. George Woods a baker in the employ of the last witness said he got up about 5 o'clock and found the parlour window open and testified to having lost some wearing apparel and domestic utensils. PC Kiddy deposed to apprehending the prisoner at Shalford on the 26th when he found the coat and can produced in his possession. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Assizes. Another charge was preferred against the same prisoner for breaking into the house of John Newman of Albury Heath on 21st ult. He was committed on this charge.

1858 July 24: West Surrey Times: Guildford County Police: Monday 19th: Hawking goods without a license: Nicholas Baker, a hawker was charged with the above offence. PC Edward Kiddy deposed to having seen the prisoner hawking his goods from house to house that morning in the parish of Shalford. The prisoner promised not to offend again and was discharged.

1858 24th July West Surrey Times: Tuesday 20th – Charles Musgrove was charged by PC Kiddy with being a deserter from 16th Regiment of Foot and was ordered to be sent back to the camp.

²³ 1858 May 25 The Sussex Advertiser and Surrey Gazette

1858 September 7: Shalford: On Sunday evening last at about 6 o'clock some mischievous persons threw two stones into the front window of Clifford House on Shalford Common. Two large panes of glass were broken. The Blackheath Prosecuting Society has publicly offered a reward of £5 for such evidence that may lead to the conviction of the perpetrators. ²⁴

1859 March 15 Sussex Advertiser: Guildford: **Juvenile Housebreakers:** William Bridger aged 9 years and John Bridger aged 12 years were charged with breaking into a dwelling house at Shalford and committing a felony therein. Mary Boxall, housekeeper to Mr George Watson stated that on Saturday afternoon last about three o'clock she left the house and upon returning at four, found the shutters had been opened and afterwards missed a sovereign and 10s 6d and 4s and 6d in silver from a chest of drawers which had been opened. PC Kiddy stated that he went to the house and found that a pane of glass had been taken from the back window and outside he saw some boy's footprints. In consequence of something he had heard he apprehended the prisoners who live with their mother at Shalford. He took the shoes the elder prisoner was wearing and on the Sunday morning compared them with the tracks in the prosecutor's garden, and found them exactly to correspond. Having received information that the eldest boy had been to Guildford about purchasing a gun, he proceeded to Mr Adsett's and ascertained that the boy had paid £1 10s for a pistol and given the name of Wood. The younger boy had told him the pistol was buried near the house and he found the pistol concealed with a box, both of which he then produced. They were concealed in a ditch. By the Chairman: I did not caution the boy before he gave me the information. He took me to the place where these things were concealed. He told me that his elder brother and he had taken the money from Mr Watson's house.

Witness examination continued: Had afterward shewn the box to the prisoner and he told me he had taken it from Mary Boxall's house. The Chairman addressing the mother of the prisoner remarked it was a very distressing case for the bench to deal with. The magistrates had heard a very bad account of the elder boy and intended to remand him to the following Saturday in order that the police might make further enquiries respecting him. As for the younger prisoner they should send him that night to the police station and order that he be whipped on the following morning and sent home.

1859 September 24: West Surrey Times: Official examination of the local schools and institutions in the art of drawing – Results for national schools lists Edward Kiddy (jnr) of Shalford with a 'fair' or honourable mention.

1861 Census for Shalford lists Edward Kiddy, a police constable living with his wife Elizabeth and three children.

1861 July 27: Sussex Agricultural Express Guildford County Magistrates 22nd July: Caught in the Act: Benjamin Bullen was charged with stealing a duck, the property of James Grant of Shalford. It appeared that PC Edward Kiddy caught Bullen in the very act of running away with the duck. A remand to Saturday's bench was given.

²⁴ 1858 November 23 Sussex Advertiser and Surrey Gazette

For rural officers the **1862 Poaching Prevention Act** was to have a most significant on the way they worked and relationships they had with many of their “locals.” This was one of the most resented Acts amongst country people as it gave the police powers to stop and search anyone on suspicion. It was not unusual for the police to find some minor larceny as a result and prosecutions followed – stealing a turnip or a piece of wood. Part of the pressure for the implementation of rural police forces was the extent of poaching and the pressure brought by the landowners. The duties of the gamekeeper and the policeman overlapped, and in many areas and probably Surrey was one, gamekeepers outnumbered the police. In Norfolk and Suffolk there were two or three times as many gamekeepers detaining poachers making work for the policeman. In Norfolk between 1863 and 1871 two thousand poachers were fined or imprisoned and although Surrey might not have so many prosecutions (there may have been) there is little doubt that on night patrols this was a major part of beat work.

Most men poached because of poverty, but class resentment and pitting oneself against the “system” and establishment may well have been a powerful motivating force. In the main policemen were drawn from the very class of the poacher; from one parish in Norfolk for example, “thirty-one sons of the soil have been enrolled as London policemen in thirty years – the very pick of the parish.”²⁵

PC Kiddy would never be far from poachers and poaching with a firm part of his role to prevent game being killed. An example of enforcing the Act is established with this conviction in 1862 in Headley on the North Downs near Dorking. Ambrose Edwards 29 described as a labourer was indicted for unlawfully entering land at Headley armed with a gun for the purpose of taking and destroying game by night, and assaulting with the gun, Henry Watson being a person lawfully authorised to seize and apprehend him. Watson had his right arm broken when employed as a watcher when he and another heard the sound of a gun shot from a coppice. They went there and saw the prisoner beating up for game with a gun on his shoulder. He went up to arrest him when the prisoner struck him with the butt end of the gun breaking one of the small bones in his arm. Watson called his man to give assistance and as soon as he arrived, he was also struck by the prisoner who then ran off. The prisoner tried to provide an alibi but failed. The jury found him guilty and PC63 of the Surrey Constabulary proved that he had a previous conviction for poaching and for assaulting the police and was sentenced to twelve months hard labour.²⁶

Possibly the first detailed book of guidance for the Surrey Constabulary though a mention was found of a book of guidance issued soon after formation However this book of guidance cannot be traced. **1862 Instructions for the Guidance to the Surrey Constabulary: Extract:** Before this date there were conditions of service but in 1862 these were laid down by the Home Office. The Book also included guidance on dealing with crime; the wording below is identical to that set out in the next issue of this work in 1889. The term robbery still used as a catch all phrase for criminal activity.

(**Ed:** The writer of the Guidance was aware of the early instructions to the Metropolitan Police.)

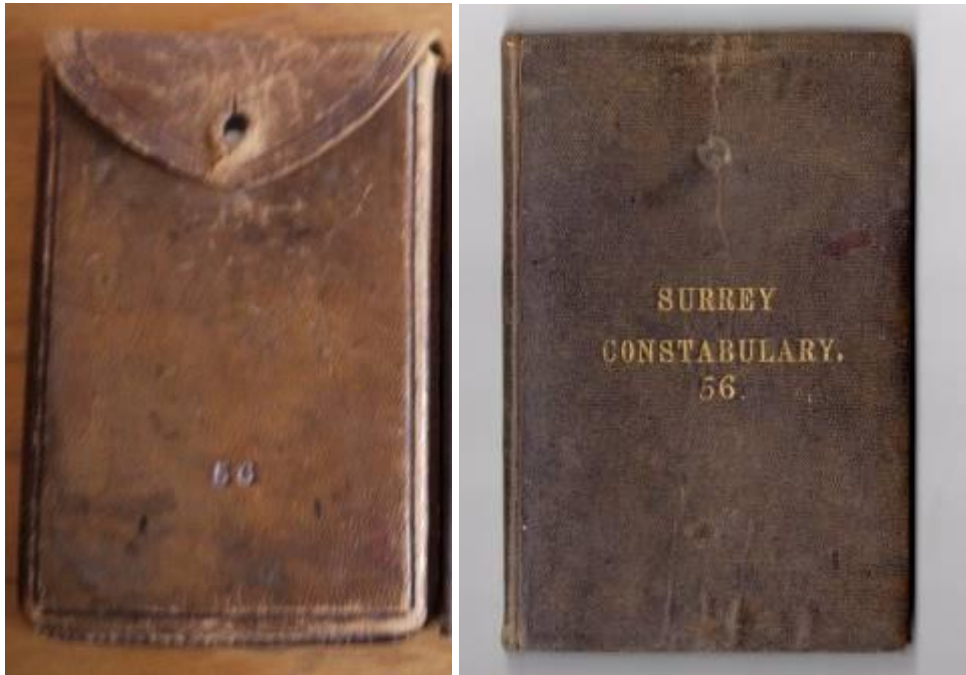
²⁵ “Victorian Village Life” Albion 1993 Neil Phillip page 112

²⁶ The Standard (London, England), Tuesday, January 21, 1862

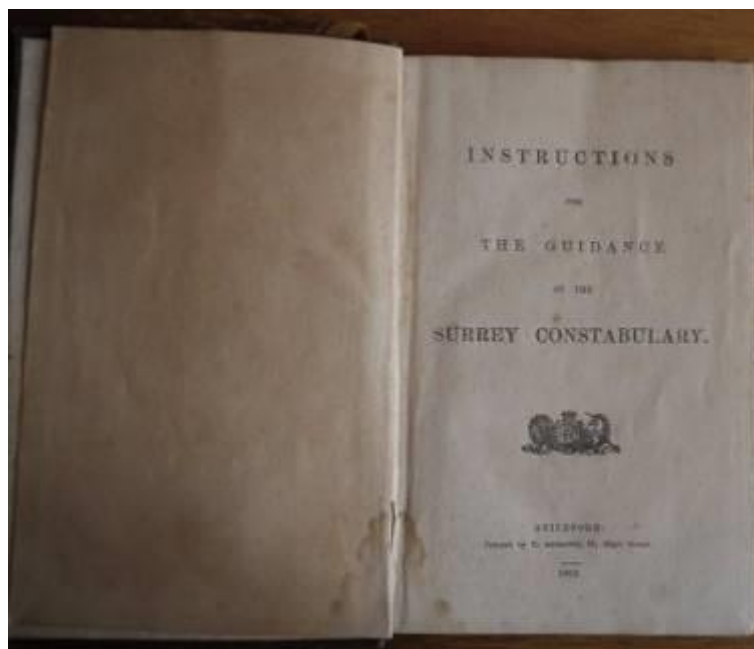
The following instructions for the Surrey Constabulary, are not to be understood as containing rules of conduct applicable to every variety of circumstances that may occur in the performance of their duty; **much must necessarily be left to the intelligence and discretion of individuals,**

Every constable must readily and punctually obey the orders of his superiors; if they appear to him improper, he may complain to the chief constable, through his superintendent,

1862 Instructions for the Guidance to the Surrey Constabulary Extract



The case within which the 1862 instruction book was carried by the officer when on duty.



It should be understood at the outset, that the principal object to be attained is the prevention of crime. To this end, every effort of the constabulary is to be directed. The security of persons and property, the preservation of the public tranquillity, and all the other objects of a well regulated police force will thus be better effected, than by the detection and punishment of the offender after he has succeeded in committing the crime. This should be constantly kept in mind by every member of the force, as a guide for his own conduct. Constables should endeavour to distinguish themselves by such vigilance, and activity, as may render it extremely difficult for anyone to commit a crime within that portion of the district under their charge.

The constable should, on his first arrival at a station, wait upon the magistrates residing within his district, and take every pain to inform himself of all bad characters residing in the neighbourhood.

He will be held responsible for the security of life and property within his beat, for the preservation of the peace, and general good order during the time he is on duty.

He is to patrol every part of his detachment as often as practicable, unless it be necessary to observe the conduct of any suspected person,

He will also attend at the appointed places and times of conference, and report to his superintendent everything requiring notice.

He must not make known to any person the limits of his beat, or his points of conference. He will not be allowed to carry a stick, or an umbrella when on duty.

He must declare himself before acting at night, and on all occasions when out of uniform, and be very cautious how he confides in persons representing themselves to be peace officers, without being thoroughly satisfied that such is the case.

He is never to appear out of uniform, except when on leave of absence, or by the direction of the chief constable, or superintendent, in cases where disguise may be considered necessary in the execution of a particular duty.

He must not refuse to show his number or tell it when asked; should he do so he will be severely punished, as such refusal can only be caused by his having done something of which he is ashamed.

He must be scrupulously exact, in the care of his clothing and appointments, and clean and neat in his person; as independently of other considerations, a man who is negligent in these respects will be looked upon as careless and slovenly in the execution of his official duties and cannot be retained in the Service.

In towns, he should keep on the outward side of the footpath during the day and next to the houses at night.

He is strictly cautioned against idle conversation referring to the Service, more particularly with strangers, and when in public conveyances.

He must not whilst on duty, enter into conversation with anyone, except on matters solely relating to his duty. Persons making inquiries however are to be treated with civility and attention, the constable giving all the information in his power with as little delay as possible.

Insolence or incivility will not be overlooked, and improper language is on no pretence to be used by the constable.

He is not to associate or hold any communication with men who have been dismissed the Service.

He is to treat every Magistrate with attention and respect and be civil to persons of every rank and class.

By sober, orderly, and regular habits, respectful attention to every person, and ready zeal to execute the lawful orders and commands of the magistrates, endeavour to obtain the approbation of all classes.

He must take care that persons giving information be duly protected, and strict secrecy observed with respect to them; and in all particular cases he is to take down in writing such information, requiring the informants to authenticate the same by their signature.

He will caution persons against assembling or loitering at the corners, or other places in the streets, to the inconvenience or annoyance of the public.

Children found wandering abroad, unable to give an account of their residence, are to be taken to the nearest station, and authority procured from the overseer of the parish, or relieving officer for their admittance into the workhouse. Publicity of the circumstances must be given, and a full report forwarded to the superintendent.

In all cases of destitution, immediate notice is to be given to the parish officers of the district.

If the constable observes anything in the roads or streets likely to produce danger or public inconvenience, he must report it to his superintendent.

He will be particularly cautious not to interfere idly or unnecessarily: when required to act he will do so with decision and boldness, and on all occasions, he will be supported in the proper exercise of his authority.

He must remember that there is no qualification more indispensable in a constable than command of temper; if he does his duty in a quiet and determined manner, such conduct will induce well-disposed bystanders to assist him, should he require it.

He must when his usual hours of patrol are over, return to his own quarters, and unless called out to perform service (the nature of which must be reported by him), he is expected to be found there until the hour of his again going on duty arrives.

Whenever a constable resides in a police station, he must not leave it without permission of the officer in charge; and when allowed to do so, must always report his return.

He is on no account to absent himself from his detachment, on his own private affairs, without the permission of the chief constable, or superintendent: when desirous of obtaining leave to

do so, application must be made in writing, specifying the day and hour of departure, as well as of return.

Leave will not be granted to any constable who has served less than twelve months in the force, or during the winter months, viz: from November 1st to March 1st, except under urgent circumstances. Constables returning from leave of absence must always report themselves to the superintendent of the division.

When the constable has occasion to visit Guildford, whether on public or private business, he must report himself to the chief constable's office immediately on arrival.

All superior officers, magistrates, and others entitled to such mark of respect, are to be saluted in the usual manner, but the hat is in no case to be removed from the head.

As far as practicable, the duties on Sundays and other days appointed for public worship will be arranged so as to enable every constable to attend divine service, and each member of the force is required to show a due respect for the observance of the Sabbath day.

When the constable is unable to perform his duty in consequence of sickness, a medical certificate must be forwarded to his superintendent with as little delay as possible, in which the nature of the illness is to be stated, and previous to his being permitted to return again to his duty, another certificate is to be given to the superintendent, certifying that the constable has sufficiently recovered from such illness, to be able to resume his ordinary police duty. Medical certificates should not be made out on less than a quarter of a sheet of foolscap paper.

When a house has been robbed he will judge from the manner in which it has been effected whether the thief appears to have been acquainted with the premises, by observing if the robbery had been effected by an inmate or by someone from without and in the latter case if an entrance had been effected at once, or if ineffectual attempts have in the first instance, been made to force doors or windows; he must closely examine the ground under the windows and around the house for footmarks and such after being measured and examined must be securely covered with boards in order to preserve them. In comparing footmarks he is not to place the boot or shoe over the footmark which has been discovered as he may thereby injure or efface the mark, but by the side of it. This should be done with the boots or shoes of both feet and when practicable in the presence of a witness. A mere similarity in a boot or shoe with the footmark is of little or no value in evidence; the loss of a nail however or anything that is peculiar and which may tend to identify the footmarks with the boots or shoes compared with them, may be of considerable importance. Examination must be made in the fields and lanes around the place with the view of ascertaining the direction taken by the thieves both in coming to and going from the house. The constable will then inquire at all the public and beer houses in the neighbourhood as to what persons have called or have been lodging there; and having made a note of all these particulars he will send a messenger to inform his superior officer thereof whilst he himself continues his enquiries on the spot. In cases where, from recent information, there is a likelihood of overtaking the person suspected the constable is justified in hiring a horse or other conveyance and proceeding in pursuit; but in nine robberies out of ten the thieves reside in the neighbourhood.

When fowls or sheep have been stolen much attention must be given to discover any footmarks in the surrounding fields and gaps; this description of property is in the first instance frequently secreted within a short distance and not finally removed for a night or two. In cases where a sheep has been slaughtered in the field, and the carcase skinned and carried off, the thieves almost invariably reside near at hand; the constable will therefore set a watch on the houses of the suspected persons in order to detect any attempt to bring home the meat at night.

Page 20: Upon an arrest being made the constable must always state the charge and if in plain clothes, say he is a police constable.

Page 33: How to act in cases of larceny: When the report of a robbery reaches a constable, he must forthwith proceed to the spot indicated and there make every inquiry into the circumstances taking a description of the articles stolen and endeavouring to ascertain upon whom suspicion rests and whether any strangers have recently been seen in the neighbourhood.

The messenger who may be dispatched to the superintendent with the information of a robbery should be directed to inform all constables stationed on the road, as it is desirable that the intelligence should be spread as widely and as speedily as possible.

In case of a fire taking place the constable give immediate alarm and as soon as possible send information to his superintendent; he is to exert himself in any way in which he can be useful and endeavour to keep the space near the fire clear. Special attention must be directed at such times to the thieves and pickpockets who are usually in the crowd.

1862 the Home Office laid down advice on how to obtain promotion:

Every constable may hope to **rise** by activity, intelligence and good conduct to a superior rank. --- diligent discharge of duties - strict obedience to the commands of his superiors – must have a thorough knowledge of his duties and powers those who cannot write an official report no matter how exemplary his conduct cannot be promoted – devote what time he can from his duty to reading and writing and to general improvement of his mind; he should frequently and carefully read his Instruction Book

Before a constable can be promoted Inspector undergo an exam at the Chief Constable office – criminal law, write neatly and correctly from dictation and understand the first four rules of arithmetic (simple and compound).

1862 May 10: West Surrey Times: County Bench May 3rd: William Baigent and James Stone were charged with stealing eleven pieces of rawhide the property of Mr Ellis, tanner of Shalford. Edward Kiddy, one of the County Constabulary deposed that that morning he was watching Mrs Weaver's house at Chinthurst, in the parish of Shalford. He saw Baigent get out of a van and go on to the premises. He saw Stone who worked on the premises join him and shortly afterwards Baigent drove off. The witness asked what he had done with the pieces of skin, he denied having them but afterwards admitted he had stolen them, and said he hoped Mr Ellis would forgive him.

Mr Ellis deposed that for some time past he found parts of the hides gone when they arrived at his premises. From information he received he thought it right to watch Mrs Weaver's

premises, and he heard Stone sat to the other prisoner that there was a good lot for him today. He gave this information to the police. He matched the pieces produced with some skins and one of them matched. The value of the pieces was about 1d. The Station Master at Shalford stated that 95 hides came down by South Eastern Railway and they were sent by the prisoner Baigent to Mr Ellis's premises. Stone was discharged, on his own recognisances on promising to appear on Saturday next and Baigent was committed for one month.

1863 January 31: West Surrey Times Guildford County Bench January 24th: Robbery by a lunatic: John Attwood, a quiet abstracted looking man who described himself as a coke dealer of Birmingham was charged on remand with stealing a goose, property of Mr Chalcraft of Shalford. PC Kiddy deposed: On the 21st inst., from information received I overtook the prisoner near Shalford. He was carrying a bundle and upon examining it found that it contained a goose., which had apparently just been killed. I afterwards found that Mr Chalcraft of Shalford had lost a goose. William Chalcraft: I lost a goose on Thursday. The policeman brought a goose to me and it was my property, as it was marked on the foot. The goose was worth quite 10s to me as it was in a good laying condition. The defendant's wife appeared and said that she had come up from Birmingham this morning in consequence of a telegraphic message she had received. Her husband had left home on Sunday last, and she had not since seen him until the morning nor did she know when he left home where he was going. The defendant who it appears is a lunatic was ordered to be sent back to Birmingham.

1863 October 24: West Surrey Times: Guildford Magistrates Clerk's Office October 19th - Vagrancy- Elijah Hugett was charged by PC Kiddy with sleeping in a straw rick the property of Mr Davis in Shalford, at a quarter before two on the morning of the preceding day- Discharged.

1863 November 14: West Surrey Times: Guildford County Magistrates Office November 9th **Drunkenness** at Shalford: John Vickers was charged with the following offence. PC Kiddy stated that about half past one o'clock on that morning he found the prisoner sitting on the step of the toll bar gate house in the parish of Shalford. He was very drunk, and his head was cut and bleeding very much. He took him to Mr Taylor, surgeon and had his head dressed, and afterwards conveyed him to the station. Ordered to pay 5s on Saturday next.

1864 August 6: Explosion at Powder Mill at Albury: An explosion was heard in every part of Guildford and a mounted messenger arrived in Guildford to summon help. The fire bell was sounded and five minutes later the recently formed fire brigade were on their way. There was severe local damage to buildings, the serious wounding of residents and two workmen "blown to atoms" their trunks found two hundred yards from the mill, with an indentation of four to five inches in the hard ground where they landed. Haystacks on an adjoining farm were set on fire. The massive explosion was caused when thirty hundredweight of powder went up, killed two men in the press house and resulted in all work at the mill being suspended for three months whilst repairs and equipment replacements were carried out. ²⁷

²⁷ 1864 6 August: The Times

Transporting the powder was no less dangerous. In the same year a powder barge exploded on the Godalming Navigation as it was being hauled from Stonebridge at Shalford to Guildford, instantly killing the two men on board. Over the next fifteen years a further four men died, with the last accident recorded being a particularly extreme one. The press house contained a hydraulic press and a breaking-down machine, both powered by a water turbine. One thousand eight hundred pounds of gunpowder ignited in a single shattering explosion instantly killing the two men working inside and hurling their bodies one hundred and thirty into an adjacent field. The press house's heavy machinery was scattered in all directions and debris was strewn for over two hundred yards.²⁸

1865 April 1: Sussex Advertiser Surrey Lent Assizes: Charge of Highway Robbery: James Harrington, 27, weaver and Charles Russell, 34, mat maker were charged with feloniously assaulting George Thompson and stealing from him one boot and the sum of 4s at Shalford. The prosecutor lives in Wonersh near Guildford. Between 12 and one o'clock on the night of 12th September, he had a basket and a bundle and was going home when at Shalford he met Harrington who knocked him down and pulled his shoe out of his bundle and stole 4s out of his pocket. He struggled very much, and a man came by. The witness said to Harrington 'You've got my boots' and he said, 'You are a liar' and kicked him on the hip. The other man said something but the witness being confused could not recollect what. Harrington got away and the other prisoner did not attempt to stop him. Cross examined he said he had been employed at the same place as Harrington. He had called at two public houses on his way home and was drinking with him in the 'Jolly Farmer', Guildford. He was quite sure he brought the boots out with him; Harrington was not sober. He struck the witness before he took the boots, witness did not know whether he flung them into a field or not. He had about seven pints of ale altogether but was not drunk.

A witness named Moore stated that he was on the road near Guildford about half past twelve and heard a noise like as of someone being throttled, he saw the prisoner Harrington on top of the prosecutor and pulled him off, the prisoner Russell was also on him. Harrington had in his hand two boots; Russell stood in the road. Witness seized Harrington telling him he as a policeman, the prisoner asked him to let go and threw the boots away. Russell stopped in the road all the time they were struggling together. Harrington drew a knife, but Russell said, 'None of that; throw it away'. Witness gave PC Kiddy the boots in the presence of the prisoners. PC Edward Kiddy deposed that on the night in question he was on duty on the road near Guildford when the last witness said Harrington had been robbing Thompson, witness handcuffed him and on telling him the charge he made no reply. Russell followed by their side. On searching the prisoners witness found 2s 2d on Harrington and 4s 2d on Russell. After a few words from the Judge the jury found a verdict of not guilty against both prisoners and they were acquitted.

1865 September 16: Surrey Advertiser: Guildford Special County Bench: Who stole the duck? Joseph Clarke, a discharged soldier from Bramley and Oswald Ellis, shoemaker of Spital Street were charged with stealing one live duck from Shalford Common, the property of Mr Farmer,

²⁸ http://www.weyriver.co.uk/theriver/industry_5_gunpowder.htm

butcher of Bramley. PC Kiddy deposed: One-night last week I was on duty at Shalford Common. I heard a noise of someone driving ducks and five minutes afterwards saw the two prisoners. I saw Clarke with something in front of him and found a duck with him. I attempted to take him into custody. **He resisted for twenty minutes** and was abetted by the other prisoner Ellis. The porter at S E Railway came to help me. Clarke wanted to compromise the matter. Mr Farmer of Bramley identified the duck as his property. On Thursday evening he counted the ducks and on Friday morning he missed two.

Ellis said the prisoner had the duck and he knew nothing at all about it. He was never charged before with any dishonesty and it resulted simply from having fallen into Clarke's company that he found himself in his present unpleasant position. Clarke said he had no statement to make. The Bench after cautioning Ellis about the evil of getting into bad company, discharged him and sentenced Clarke to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

1865 December 9 Surrey Advertiser: Shalford: Before the County Bench on Saturday last, Henry Arthur Harfield, an intelligent looking boy aged about 14 was charged with stealing a sack. Police Constable Kiddy deposed that he met the prisoner near Shalford and suspecting he had come dishonestly by a sack which he carried, stopped him. The prisoner afterwards acknowledged that he stole it. John Mills, foreman to Mr Chitty, miller, identified the sack as the property of the latter. The prisoner's aunt, a respectable looking woman from London said she had kept the boy up until two months ago when he was sent down to his uncle in Shalford who took every care of him. She stated she had got him several places in London, but he was an idle boy and would not do his errands properly. It appeared that having left his uncle's at Shalford he went to a low lodging house in Quarry Street and supported himself by selling water cresses, often only obtaining one penny with which to buy bread for himself. The boy's mother and father were dead. The boy's uncle said he had bought him new clothes, but he later pawned or sold them all and then ran away from his house. The Chairman said it was a very sad thing to see a boy so young and so respectably reared in such a position. He must go to the House of Correction for one month.

1866 July 23: Special County Bench: Another caution to drivers: William Tugwell a carter was on the evidence of Deputy Chief Constable Mr Parr found guilty of being asleep while being the driver of a waggon on the high road at Shalford on the evening 2 July. He was ordered to pay 10s expenses without a fine. ²⁹

1866 November 3: Surrey Advertiser: Shalford: Sad End: **An inquest** on the body of Thomas Worsfold, aged 73 years was held at the Queen Victoria Inn. A boy named George Shefford, aged 10 years, said he was walking along the riverbank about 8 o'clock on Thursday morning when he saw a man lying in the water with his feet on the riverbank. He fetched PC Kiddy and saw him, and three others take the dead body out of the water. He knew it to be the body of Thomas Worsfold. Thomas Worsfold, nephew of the deceased said: I live at St Catherine's and on Thursday evening last, about 5 o'clock on my return from work I received a message from my uncle that he wished to speak to me at the "Ship Inn" St Catherine's. I went there and had several glasses of beer with him, he paid for it out of the purse now produced. I saw him leave

²⁹ 1866 July 23 Surrey Advertiser

about a quarter past six in the evening and he walked slowly over the hill leading to Godalming. He was not drunk but a little 'freshified' I thought he was quite capable of taking care of himself although he was very short sighted. The watch produced was his.

Thomas Gibbs, landlord of the 'Ship Inn' deposed: The deceased came into my house about three o'clock on Thursday afternoon and had several pints of beer, he did not drink it all himself but gave several glasses away. I saw him look at the watch, produced, which was then going, and he said the correct time was a quarter past four. He left soon after six o'clock. He was not drunk. Mr Parsons, surgeon of Godalming deposed: I have examined the body of the deceased externally and I find no marks of violence. There are a few scratches about the face occasioned no doubt by his falling. The body had the appearance of bodies usually found drowned. PC Kiddy said there were no signs of any struggling in or near the place where the body was found. The jury then returned a verdict of 'Found Drowned'.

1866 November 17: Surrey Advertiser: Guildford: Drunkenness: William Haynes was fined 5s at the magistrate's clerk's office for having been drunk and violent on the previous night in the Shalford Road. PC Kiddy proved the case.

1867 February 23: Surrey Advertiser: Shalford: At the Magistrates' Clerk's Office Guildford: Peter Emery was charged with sleeping in an outhouse. PC Kiddy deposed that he found the prisoner sleeping in a hay loft at Shalford, the property of Mr G Davis. The prisoner had no visible means of subsistence and did not give a good account of himself. The prisoner was discharged with a caution.

1867 April 13 Guildford: The Bank Note Case: Thomas Simmonds of Shalford the **little boy** who has been several times before the Bench on the charge of stealing two half £5 notes was again brought up. PC Stent deposed: On Monday night 25 March at 7pm under the direction of Superintendent Law I went to the Red Lion and found the prisoner there in possession of two half £5 notes. He said a girl had given him the notes before he was arrested on suspicion of stealing them. The notes were sent in an envelope by post to The Bear, but they were stolen after they arrived on the premises before the landlord received them. The lad had stayed there at the time of the loss. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions³⁰

1867 July 6: Surrey Advertiser: Shalford: A new feature in the shape of a **public picnic** was organized by Shalford Institute and Cricket Club. It took place at Shalford Park. Mr Kiddy, the village constable, and PC Upfold from Bramley were on the ground but so thoroughly was order maintained that what might have been an onerous duty must have been to them one of enjoyment.

1867 October 5: Elizabeth Kiddy aged 49 years was buried at St Mary's Shalford

1869 December 11: Surrey Advertiser: Shalford: **Fall of a tree:** On Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock, a fir tree which had long stood near the turnpike gate, fell with a loud crash across the high road. The Rev H B Power and a young gentleman (the latter on a bicycle) had passed

³⁰ 1867 April 13: Surrey Advertiser

by not a minute before the tree fell. PC Kiddy and a man named Moore quickly removed the obstruction.

1870 January: Shalford Station Suicide: Edward Ellsley's decapitated body was found on the train tracks near Shalford Station. The lad was the porter at Shalford station, and it is being treated as a premeditated suicide. The body, apart from head missing, was also limbless. This all stems from a young lady who broke his heart. He started seeing a lovely young girl who was a domestic servant at Shalford rectory, and everything was going well when she decided to move to Basingstoke. He became love-sick and thought that she was seeing another man in Basingstoke, so he took a trip down there. He saw her and then he returned to Shalford and someone heard him utter the words "I wish a train would run over me." That same night his mutilated remains were found on the line near to the station.³¹

1870 August 20: Surrey Advertiser: Shalford: A drunken and foolish frolic: At the County Bench on Saturday, Alfred Cummings a respectable looking young man was charged with stealing a pair of boots at Shalford on 11th inst. George Whitburn, living in Shalford deposed that on Thursday night, the 11th inst., he was sitting in the Sea Horse when prisoner and another man came in. They had a pint of beer and afterwards ordered a pot of beer. Mrs White the landlady refused to draw more as she wanted to close the house. Mrs White went out into the back kitchen and closed the parlour door. As soon as she was gone the prisoner went to this door and rapped and said he wanted a quart of beer which he had paid her for. Mrs White did not come to the door and he saw the prisoner take something off a box almost opposite the bar door and put it into his pocket. When he came out, he was in a hurry to go. He noticed a projection in his trousers and pointed it out to the other young man. The prisoner went out the front door and he followed him. He took out what he had in his pocket and put it in a seat under the window. The prisoner went back in and he went to see what it was and found a pair of boots.

Donald Fraser Reynolds, a young gentleman who was staying at the Sea Horse Shalford identified the boots as his property. PC Kiddy, 49, deposed that he took the prisoner into custody. He was not sober. It appeared the prisoner came from London and was a witness in a Nisi Prius case at the Assizes. He elected to be summarily dealt with and made a long statement in which he denied stealing the boots. The landlady questioned him about them but said she thought it was all a drunken frolic. The Chairman said the Bench would give the prisoner the benefit of the supposition that the case had arisen out of a drunken frolic and he would be discharged.

1870 28 September GO 220: There have been some instances where superintendents on receiving information of a robbery in their division have not always given prompt personal attention which the public and more importantly the sufferer has a right to expect. Superintendents on receiving information of a robbery on their division will immediately proceed to the place themselves and not rest satisfied in deputising an inspector or any other

³¹ <http://deathonmydoorstep.com/index.php/2018/03/04/surrey/>

subordinate officer to make those enquiries which is imperative of the superintendent to do himself.³²

1870 December 10: West Surrey Times/Surrey Advertiser: Shalford. Discovery of a body of an infant: Considerable excitement was created in this parish on Monday by the report, unhappily too well founded that the dead body of a child had been discovered that morning in Chinthurst Lane. It appears two men named Etherington and Raggett were at work in the lane when they noticed small bundle in a holly bush which excited their curiosity and they took it out of the bush with a shovel, when they found it contained the remains of an infant, in such an advanced state of decomposition as to lead to the conjecture that the child must have been dead for a long time. PC Kiddy's attention was immediately called to the spot and he removed the bundle to the Queen Victoria Inn where an inquest was held on Wednesday morning.

At the inquest after the evidence of James Etherington as to the discovery of the body Mr William Parson, surgeon of Godalming deposed: I yesterday examined a bundle shown to me by PC Kiddy and found a variety of bones. I had the principal portion of them washed, there was no flesh on them, and they were covered in maggots. I took them home and examined them and found I could identify the greater portion of the head, ribs, the lower half of the jawbone, blade bone, one collar bone and some of the bones which form the thigh, leg and arm. I could not possibly tell whether they belonged to a male or female but could tell it was a child by the bones of the skull. The bones were covered in filth and the child must have been dead for months. I cannot say whether it had arrived at maturity, my impression is that it had not.

PC Edward Kiddy deposed. On Monday morning at eleven o'clock I received information which caused me to proceed to Chinthurst Lane where I received a bundle from James Etherington. I searched it and thought the contents were the remains of a child. It was wrapped in an old bit of cloth or apron which was in such a rotten condition that I could not distinguish any mark whatever. The jury at once returned an open verdict, the entire proceedings not lasting more than half an hour.

1871 Census for Shalford lists Edward Kiddy, a police constable, widower living with his daughter Eliza.

1871 March 7: GO 226: Smallpox outbreak – all police officers to be re-vaccinated³³

1871 July 14 Dismissed with ten previous discipline offences. On October 4, 1864, it had been decided should there be a further report of drunkenness he would be dismissed. There was on July 14, 1871, and he was suspended for drunkenness at a public house when on duty and dismissed for making a false report against Police Sergeant Atkins

³² Surrey Constabulary General Orders Book 1 1851-

³³ Surrey Constabulary General Orders Book 1 1851-

Date.	Nature of Offence.	Punishment.
June 9/52.	Breach of Discipline	Reprimanded by the Chief Constable.
Nov 22/52.	Drunkenness	Severely reprimanded by the Chief Constable
August 26/56	Disobedience of Orders	Severely reprimanded by the Chief Constable
April 28/56.	Frequenting Public Houses when on duty.	Reduced from the First to Second Class.
Sept 1/56.	Drinking with irreputable characters.	Reduced from the Second to Third Class.
Oct 15/56.	Drunkenness	Severely reprimanded by the Chief Constable
	Drunkenness	Reprimanded [if a similar nature against him to be dismissed.]
Oct 4 th 1864	Drunkenness	Reduced from the First to ^{Third} Class the next report
July 14/71	Drinking at a public house when on duty	Suspended
from the Force	Making a false report against Sgt Atkins	Dismissed
	Dismissed - 19 July 1871	

July 14/71	Drinking at a public house when on duty	Suspended
from the Force	Making a false report against Sgt Atkins	Dismissed
	Dismissed - 19 July 1871	

1871 July 22: West Surrey Times: Shalford: **Dismissal of an old Police Officer:** After a servitude of 20 years in this parish, PC Kiddy has been summarily dismissed from the force, on we believe a charge of intoxication. His dismissal took place on Wednesday and on Thursday morning he removed his goods and went, no one knows where. After so long a service it is to be regretted the officer was not more cautious in his conduct. He would soon have been entitled to a pension.

1874 September 6 Edward Kiddy, whose father was John Kiddy a toll collector and Sarah Elizabeth Anderson whose father was John William Brasier were **married** at All Saints West Ham Essex. Sarah had previously been married firstly to John Augusta Wildy at Rotherhithe in 1845, John died in 1847 and then to John Anderson in December 1854 at Stepney.

1878 September 28 at Christ Church Rotherhithe Sarah Ann Kiddy **married** William Henry Hewitt Cox and Eliza Kiddy married Edgar Scillitoe, their father was Edward Kiddy, a carpenter.

1881 Census for Cable Street, Shadwell, London lists Edward Kiddy, a carpenter aged 58 years living with his wife Sarah aged 50 years and stepson Alexander Anderson aged 13years.

1891 Census Grafton Road, West Ham, Essex lists Edward Kiddy, a carpenter aged 68years living with his wife Sarah aged 52 years.

1893 April/May quarter Edward Kiddy aged 71years died in West Ham, Essex, registration district.

1903 January/ March quarter Sarah Kiddy Aged 74 years, born about 1829 died in West Ham, Essex registration district.