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

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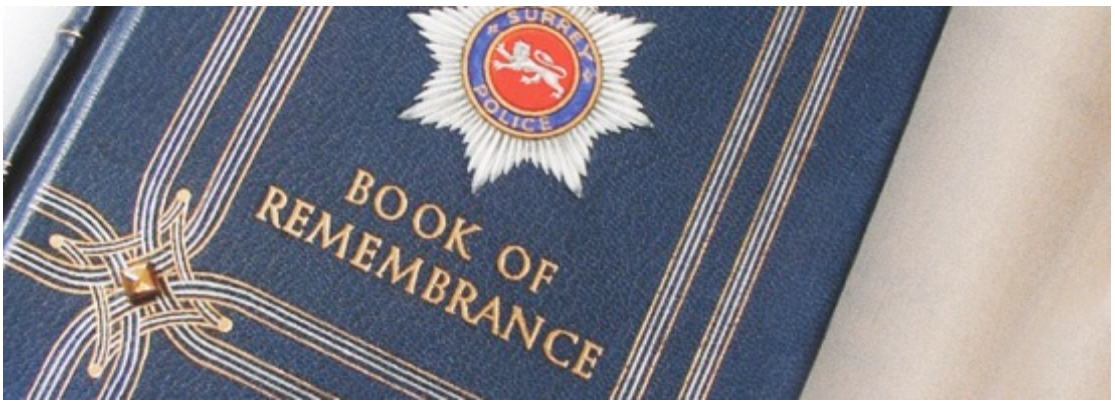

PC Mason's Helmet plate number

Police Constable 65 Allen Mason

Died of injuries on 29 December 1859 inflicted when making an arrest

Memorial erected by Surrey Police Old Comrades Association in the entrance hall at Surrey Police HQ Mount Browne

50cm high, 44cm wide and 4cm thick made of slate

No known image exists of PC Mason but this is the style of uniform members of the Surrey Constabualry wore in 1857

Introduction

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

In HQ there were memorials to Inspector Donaldson and to John Schofield both killed on duty by criminal attacks but for some reason PC Mason had been forgotten by history.

The chairman of the Surrey Police Retired Comrades Association Robert Bartlett with the full agreement of the then Chief Constable Mark Rowley decided this failure should be rectified and to provide a memorial within HQ on the understanding that there could be no cost to the Surrey Police given the dire financial pressures they were under. Therefore sufficient money was raised privately for the memorial and reception to be held at Mount Browne.

The memorial design was drafted by Kevin Morris (Retired Comrades Association) and sent to ornamental masons by Funeral Partners, Knaphill who refined the design and carved it. Many people made donations but it would not have been possible without the support, including financial, from Barry Pritchard of Funeral Partners and Tony Croucher, of Woking Funerals who made the arrangements to have the memorial carved, delivered and mounted and in addition provided name plaques on

three conference rooms at Mount Browne to be known as the Mason Room, Donaldson Room, and Schofield Room.

So who was PC Mason?

Surrey Appointment Register and Genealogical Records

Census 6 June 1841 and Allen Mason living in Eastworth Lane, Chertsey with his parents, Francis and Sarah Mason, together with his brother Henry, who was 8 years older than Allen, and his elder sister Eliza.

Census 1851 30 March Allen Mason is still living at home with his parents. Eliza has married William Turner; they have a son William and are still living at the same address with her parents. There is no mention of Henry Mason. The occupation of both Francis Mason and his son, Allen, is given as Labourer.

First police service: Metropolitan Police From March 1851 to April 1851

Marriage: 1852 3 October at Chertsey Allen Mason married Ann Turner (Chertsey book 2a, page 34 refers)[1]

Surrey Constabulary: Allen Mason appointment number 157 collar number Sixty Five as a Fourth Class constable on 16 shillings a week

1853 February 21 date of appointment; 1853 sworn in March 5th at Guildford Bench by George Best Esq. and Colonel the Hon E. Onslow

Description: 24 years, 5 feet 9 inches fair complexion, brown hair grey eyes proportionate build, born in Chertsey, Surrey and was married two children, a labourer with a last address at Head Lane, Chertsey. Last employment was for The Hon. P.L. Locke King, Woburn, Chertsey, Surrey. Relatives living in Chertsey - father and mother

Discipline: 1853 23 December disciplined for failing to make a conference point – reduced from third class to fourth class constable and fined 5 shillings

Posted and promotions:

Merstham December then to Nutfield 25 December 1853
1854 March 9 Wrecclesham
1854 21 April Farnham
1854 October 19 Millbridge, Farnham
1854 November 1 Third Class Constable
1855 February 17 Egham
1855 December 1 Second Class Constable
1856 June 1 First Class Constable
1856 November 1 Cobham

[1] Much of the family history information came from John Molyneaux

Children: 1855 19 August: Alice Mason was baptized at Chertsey Parish Church. The record shows she was born in Farnham and that her father, Allan Mason was a 'policeman'. Died 11 March 1859 aged 3 years and 11 months so she must have been born very soon after he moved to Farnham

(There was no rank of sergeant, which does not appear in the records until 1865 although the rank existed in other forces from the start. There were four classes of constables with newly appointed officers starting at class four and moving through the classes on promotion. (The fourth class ceased 30 Aug 1854)

1859 11 March Alice PC Mason's daughter died

1859 December 29 died of a ruptured blood vessel in the lungs caused following a violent assault by a deserter.

PC Mason was buried in Cobham churchyard; a record of inscriptions legible in 1938 says this: "Wooden bed-head. Allan Mason, police constable of the Surrey Constabulary, died 19 December 1859 aged 30, borne to his grave by his brother constables.

Near this spot lies Alice M. his daughter died 11 March 1859 aged 3 years and 11 months."[2]

1859 December 29: PC 65 Allen Mason aged thirty **died** of a ruptured blood vessel in the lungs caused during a violent assault by a deserter. Newspaper report: "Death of a Policeman. A policeman of the Surrey Constabulary, named Allan Mason, who had been stationed at Cobham for some years, and greatly respected both by the inhabitants and the members of the force, died on Dec 29th, he having broken a blood vessel in the lungs some short period before. In July last he was violently assaulted by a deserter, and this is presumed to have brought on his illness. He was interred this day, Saturday, and followed to the grave by a number of his late brother officers, whose feelings evidenced they had lost a friend and a brother to whom they were sincerely attached."[3]

Force records for Epiphany Quarter Session 1859: "I regret to have to report the death of Police Constable Allen Mason, an old and efficient officer of this Force, which took place on 29th ultimo. The deceased had a ruptured blood vessel a few weeks ago, and attributed his previous reduced state of health to a violent assault committed upon him by a Deserter in July last...." [4]

1861 census shows his widow living at Jester (?) Hill, Cobham with her parents and her two children.

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[2] Dr David Taylor, MA FSA Cobham village historian to author
[3] 1860 7 January Surrey Comet
[4] 1860 January 7: The Surrey Comet

Deserters

PC Mason's death was directly related to the injuries he received whilst arresting a deserter. It may be that the injuries exacerbated an existing medical problem but there is no doubt that the arrest and death were related. The detention of deserters by police was a regular and significant part of the work of officers in the west and north of the county, including Guildford. Just one of numerous examples:

> **1856 August 16**: Egham: James Healey and James Mc Naughton **deserters** from 19th and 82 Regiments of Foot at Aldershot apprehended by a police officer taken before the court and committed to Horsemonger Lane Gaol.[5]

The newspaper reporting this particular arrest comments:

The numbers of deserters apprehended by the police is said to be surprising much more so the numbers who escape detection. One of these men stated **130 men were absent** from his regiment without leave at the time he left.[6]

Patrolling police officers were constantly subjected to the threat of and actual violence mostly associated with drink. So little has changed!

Some cases uncovered that were dealt with by PC Mason

1856 October 21: Surrey Michaelmas Session: Thomas Holmes, labourer was charged with stealing at Farnham a watch the property of Robert Howlett. The prosecutor was in the Princess Royal public house at Farnham on 23 September with his watch in his pocket and went to sleep and when he woke it was gone. The loss was reported to PC A. Mason, Surrey Constabulary, who accompanied him to the prisoner's lodgings where the watch was found under a pillow on the bed after a violent struggle with the prisoner. The jury immediately found him guilty and he was sentenced to four years penal servitude. [7]

1858 29 May: Epsom County Bench: Sarah Elizabeth May was charged with breaking several windows in the dwelling house of Mr George Brown at Cobham. Mr Brown is the overseer for Cobham and was approached by the defendant and a man for relief, which he refused and she broke two of her windows. **PC 65 Mason** was called to the house at half past seven in the evening to remove the prisoner and her two companions. The officer persuaded them to leave but he heard a sound of breaking glass and went and found he prisoner. On the way to the Station house she showed the officer several stones and said she wished she had broken more than she had. She told the court she had done it because she wanted to go to prison. Sent to the House of Correction for two months with hard labour. [8]

1859 July 30: Kingston County Bench: William Miller obtained a hoe under false pretences. The prisoner borrowed some tools then sold them. PC65 Allen Mason

[5] 1856 August 16: Windsor and Eton Express, Berk, Bucks and Middlesex Journal and West Surrey Gazette
[6] 1856 August 16: Windsor and Eton Express, Berk, Bucks and Middlesex Journal and West Surrey Gazette
[7] 1856 October 21: The Sussex Advertiser, Surrey Gazette
[8] 1858 29 May: Surrey Comet

Surrey Constabulary found the prisoner in the taproom of "The George" at Cobham and was eventually sent for trial. [9]

The following summary was included in the programme published for the unveiling of the memorial plaque at Mount Browne:

PC Mason's working life

The population of the county of Surrey to be policed by the Surrey Constabulary in 1851 was 108,792 and there would have been little changed at the time of PC Mason's death. His working life was harsh.

There was no formal training and much must have been down to the experience of the superintendents and inspectors who would ensure there was some form of instruction and briefing as to the role and activity of policing.

Walking twenty miles a day, often in the dark, and it was very dark, split shifts, little sleep, mud in the winter dust in the summer walking the country lanes and roads that were little more than modern bridleways rutted by carriages and carts, torn up by horses hooves.

Clothing that was unfit for purpose and no equipment beyond handcuffs, a truncheon, initially a rattle and later a whistle and the pocket note book.

Every move covered by a general order; every breach threatens the loss of your job and home.

Living in the community but never a part of it –treated with respect but always at a distance

These were tough, strong, fit men, brave and stoical and in as time went on in most cases reliable being a central figure in the rural community alongside the vicar and doctor with whom they would have worked and knew well but in no way treated by them as an equal.

> In the counties officers were provided with a cottage where they had to stay when off duty unable to leave without permission;
>
> No days off;
>
> Split shifts encompassing usually five hours every night giving endless problems to wives trying to keep the children quiet;

10 days leave a year but no money to go away; normally this was without pay![10] In 1893[11] the number of days leave was extended from 10 to 14 – that is 42 years without a change.

> Social isolation:

[9] 1859 July 30 Surrey Comet
[10] A History of Police in England and Wales TA Critchley 1967 page 151
[11] A History of Police in England and Wales TA Critchley 1967 page 166

Life in the garden to provide food to supplement the pay;

Frequent house moves so the officer did not become too familiar with his locals – leading to touting for references from vicars to the chief constable to be allowed to stay.

These constables walked a tightrope avoiding discipline, trying not to move house again, ensuring subservience but no failing to do their duty.

Pay slightly above the level of an unskilled agricultural labourer for which he worked 7 days a week for 10-12 hours usually in two shifts the longer up to 7 hours at night

Not allowed to vote until 1887 in Parliamentary elections 1893 local elections

Pension: 1829 -1890 there was no absolute entitlement to a pension at the minimum age of 60 the award being at the complete discretion of the police authority whether to pay and what amount [12]

Act of 1840 had obliged justices to maintain a superannuation fund supported by 6d a week stoppages and other sources such as fines.

The wife of a policeman who died in service might be granted up to two thirds of a year's pay provided he had been in the superannuation fund for three years.

The Village Constable

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 seen as the representative of the landowner. George Sturt wrote about The Bourne 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".[13]

[12] A History of Police in England and Wales TA Critchley 1967 page 168
[13] "Victorian Village Life" Albion 1993 Neil Phillip page 112

Uniform

The uniform consisted of a swallowtail coat of dark blue cloth, a well-glazed "stove pipe" top hat with white duck trousers in the summer and blue serge in the winter. Issued oil skin cape, truncheon, handcuffs, rattle

The equipment and uniform varied little; in the 1864 the helmet replaced the top hat, the whistle for the rattle in about 1884

The rattle was frequently carried in the breast pocket over the heart to protect against knife attacks. In several recorded incidents the life of a Peeler was saved when the rattle deflected a blade.[14]

Surrey Police Retired Comrades Association
Mount Browne
1030am 14 February 2012

Dedication of a memorial to the memory of

Police Constable 65 Allen Mason
Surrey Constabulary

[14] Quoted in The Victorian Policeman by Simon Dell A Shire Book 2004 page 21

Master of ceremonies: Tony Forward, Life Vice President Retired Comrades Association and former President of the National Association of Toastmasters
Welcome from the Chief Constable Lynne Owens QPM
President Surrey Police Retired Comrades Association

Policing Surrey in 1859 - Robert Bartlett MA (Cantab)
Chairman and Life Vice President Surrey Police Retired Comrades Association

The life and death of PC Mason – Christopher Atkins QPM BA
Life Vice President Surrey Police Retired Comrades Association

The dedication of the memorial - Rev Robert Jenkins
Rector St Andrew's Church, Cobham

Expression of gratitude Robert Bartlett MA (Cantab)
Chairman Surrey Police Retired Comrades Association

Mr. Gordon Lee-Steere DL Vice Lord-Lieutenant of Surrey

Reception in the Schofield Room

Welcome from the Chief Constable Mrs Lynne Owens QPM President of the Retired Comrades Association[15]

My Vice Lord – Lieutenant

Some may ask why now? Why after 153 years have we decided to dedicate a memorial to PC Mason? Firstly to right a wrong! He should be remembered alongside other officers who have died as a result of criminal action. For reasons we are not sure of he disappeared from the institutional memory of the force but was rediscovered a few years ago.

Secondly, it is essential that all those serving now and in the future have a clear understanding of the history of the force; understand what behaviour and demeanour was demanded from their predecessors and how the role of the modern police officer, their duties and expectations have evolved. It is essential that institutional memory is not lost, that learning is handed from one generation to the next.

The loss of men serving the community of Surrey through acts of violence, Donaldson, Schofield and Mason with the circumstances of their passing should never be forgotten.

[15] This was the first day of service for the new Chief Constable her predecessor Mark Rowley transferring to the Metropolitan Police as Assistant Commissioner

I cannot thank you all individually for being here today but I would give my personal thanks to the Vice Lord Lieutenant Mr Gordon Lee-Steer, Lady O'Connor who is representing her husband the CHMI who is recovering from a hip operation, former Chief Constable Sir Brian and Lady Hayes and the chairman of the Police Authority, Peter Williams.

The Rector of Cobham, The Reverent Robert Jenkins who has kindly joined us for the dedication ceremony.

Mr Barry Pritchard a director of Woking Funerals whose significant support not just for the memorial to be dedicated today, but in updating the existing memorials and providing nameplates for the conference rooms has been extremely generous. We are very grateful to you for all your help, advice and support.

Mr and Mrs Jean Pelham from Horley – Mr Pelham is the great, great grandson of Inspector Donaldson

It is only right that I welcome back to HQ two retired officers Inspector Ray Fullalove and Sergeant Jim Findlay both who were shot when John Schofield was lost. Jim was awarded the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct for his actions that night although wounded in the arm. Ray was much more severely wounded but made a full recovery to retire, as did Jim after full service. Superintendent Breslin from the Metropolitan Police was awarded the Queen's Gallantry Medal for his bravery when arresting the man responsible for this horrendous attack.

This takes me back to my first comments – the loss of John and the courage and dignity shown by all those involved that dreadful night should never be forgotten and should act as an example for all those that follow on in the service. (We have been in touch with Mrs Schofield who still lives in the county but is unable to be with us)

Today our thoughts are with these men and their families and to the countless other police officers injured so badly on duty they were unable to continue to serve their community.

Finally: following an initiative from the Police Federation the major conference rooms in HQ have been renamed, Schofield, Donaldson and Mason Rooms.

I hope after the ceremony you will join me in the Schofield Room for a reception.

Allen Mason Memorial

Robert Bartlett: In the late 1840s and early 1850s operating across Surrey and Sussex were a large gang of very dangerous violent criminals who carried guns and swords, threatened, beat and even murdered a householder and when given the opportunity, beat police dreadfully.

The final murder committed by the gang was at the Frimley vicarage in 1850 when the vicar was shot whilst in his bed dying later that day. It was as a direct result of these vicious crimes that the Surrey Constabulary was formed on the 1 January 1851.

When reading reports of these crimes and the investigations one is immediately struck by the professionalism of the investigators, and of the isolation and individual courage of the early police officers who tracked down and arrested these violent men.
Following the murder at Frimley the press reported:

In the county of Surrey, the house of a clergymen is entered in the night by a party of masked burglars and the reverent gentlemen himself is shot to death in his bedroom. Everyone asks what there is to prevent it and everybody answers "Nothing".

If there be any part of the country in which life and property might be supposed to be tolerably safe, it is the county of Surrey. Surrey is a very civilised county. It is a county not of mud huts but of substantial mansions, elegant villas and fine park-like grounds. It is very genteel-nay, a very fashionable county.

It is full of well-to-do people. It is convenient – so accessible that the bankers and merchants of the city pitch their tents in the county of Surrey, and yet seem to be only at their counting house doors.

There is a great deal of wealth in Surrey. There are probably more men of condition in it, more men of a certain worldly standing- men who revel in purple and fine linen, in chariots and in horses, and fare sumptuously every day than in any county in Great Britain.

Yet somehow or other, strange as it may appear, these wealthy and enlightened Surrey gentlemen seem, in all that relates to the protection of life and property to be living in a state of primitive barbarism.

It required the murder of a country clergyman to reveal the astounding fact to the world. It is not the state of the police is bad – it is that there is no police at all.

There is a (parish) constable perhaps, in every parish; and when you have named this important functionary you have named all that there is to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants from murder and robbery in the night.

Of course in all such cases the cry is for an active police. People evoke the aid of an efficient protective force, as though a well organised, well equipped constabulary army were a thing to be had by asking for it. If they had to nothing else for it there would be no difficulty in the way. But they unfortunately have to ***pay*** for it and that they do not like at all. Protective forces are very expensive things. There is nothing more costly indeed, than the elaborate machinery, which we are compelled perpetually to keep at work for the detection and punishment of crime.

The country is ground down by taxation that thieves may be caught and felons supported. Nothing costs us so much as crime. Everyone is willing to acknowledge this in word; but from few does it receive practical recognition. [16]

[16] 1850 October 18 Liverpool Mercury: Crime in Southern England - Extract

Police Constable 65 Allen Mason of the Surrey Constabulary[17]

Christopher Atkins retired ACC, Surrey Constabulary: Allen Mason was a Surrey man, born at Chertsey in 1830. He lived in Eastworth Road with his parents, Francis and Sarah, brother Henry and sister Eliza, and worked as a labourer. He obviously had ambitions for more, and joined the Metropolitan Police in March 1851 but left after only a month. He returned to Chertsey, labouring for the well-known Locke-King family.

Eighteen months later, on 3rd October 1852, he married Ann Turner at St. Paul's church, Addlestone. They were single, he 22, she 24. Allen had lived at Addlestone Moor and Ann's home was in Addlestone village, although she was in service to the Liberty family who ran the nearby Ham Moor Saw Mills. He had married the girl next door, for the 1841 census shows the Turners and the Masons as neighbours, including Allen Mason, then 11, and Ann Turner, 13.

Perhaps spurred on by his new responsibilities he again applied to join the police, this time to the Surrey Constabulary. The force had been formed only in 1851 and offered opportunities for the ambitious, and a way of life for Allen very different from that of a labourer in a country town.

His application was successful and he was appointed on 21st February 1853, 24 years old, 5'9" tall, and was allocated collar number 65. The collar number was so called because in the days of high "choke collars" that is where officers' numbers were worn, but the term is still used today even though these numbers have long since migrated to the shoulders. Allen was sworn in at the Guildford Bench, just as in modern times recruits stood in Number One Court (the old Quarter Sessions Court) in Guildford High Street, "under the clock".

He was appointed as a 4th Class constable on sixteen shillings a week and posted to Merstham. All new entrants were enrolled at this level, and there were four grades of constable, no sergeants and with Inspector's rank following that. He gained 3rd Class, but in 1853 (only ten months after appointment) he was disciplined, lost his 3rd class and was fined five shillings (a third of his weekly wage) for failing to make a conference point. This apparently trivial offence was not so innocuous as it might appear. Missing a point immediately aroused fears for the officer's safety and, in addition, he could not be given work or messages, nor be met by his Inspector or Superintendent. Discipline in the force was enforced rigidly and few officers escaped a disciplinary hearing.

In addition to the fine, Allen was moved to Nutfield – of all days on Christmas Day 1853. He now had to restore his reputation and make progress through the grades. His postings were extraordinary, but certainly not unusual. After Merstham and Nutfield he was moved to Wrecclesham, Farnham, Millbridge, Egham and Cobham, sometimes only three or four months between moves, although on his later postings he stayed two years at Egham and Cobham. It was policy to make these changes because the Chief Constable was keen to ensure officers did not get too close to their communities; that must certainly have been the case.

[17] Chris Atkins 1 Jan 2012 to the author

Throughout this whirlwind of moves Allen's progress was restored. He regained his 3rd Class, went on to 2nd and finally 1st Class Constable in 1856, the highest rank below Inspector, and in November that year he took up his final posting in Cobham, described variously as Church Cobham or Fairmile.

We are able to see something of his family life. Police records show that he had two children when he joined, which we know were Ann and Allen – named after their parents. In addition they later had Alice, born at Farnham in 1855 (but christened at Chertsey where her grandparents still lived) and finally Agnes, born at Cobham in 1858.

Sadly, little Alice died in 1859, not then four. A few months later further tragedy followed when Allen was badly assaulted in July while arresting a deserter. Nothing is known of the arrest, the injuries Allen sustained, nor what happened to the deserter. What is known is that Allen died later that year on 29th December 1859. The cause of death was a ruptured blood vessel in his lungs, the result it was concluded of the violent assault he had suffered.

He was buried in Cobham churchyard in the New Year, on 7th January 1860, beside daughter Alice. An inscription on a headboard, now lost, recorded that:

"Allan Mason, police constable of the Surrey Constabulary, died 19 December 1859, aged 30, borne to his grave by his brother constables. Near this spot lies Alice Mason, his
daughter, died 11 March 1859, aged 3 years and 11 months"

Newspaper report

No newspaper records about the attack have been found but the Surrey Comet did report his death in the edition of 7th January 1860:

"**Death of a Policeman** – A policeman of the Surrey Constabulary Allan Mason, who had been stationed at Cobham for some years, and was greatly respected both by the inhabitants and the members of the force, died on December 29th, having broken a blood vessel in his lungs some short period before. In July last he was violently assaulted by a deserter, and this is presumed to have brought on the illness. He was interred this day, Saturday, and followed to his grave by a number of his late brother officers whose feelings evidenced they had lost a friend and a brother to whom they were sincerely attached."

Allen's death was reported to the next Epiphany sitting of the Quarter Sessions. The Sessions were told that he had died of a ruptured blood vessel a few weeks before, and that his previous reduced state of health was attributed to a violent assault committed upon him by a deserter in July.

The terrible loss, of course, left Ann a widow to care for her three children, Ann, aged 8, Allan 7, and Agnes one year, and Ann needed urgent help. The Quarter Sessions had the power to grant her up to two thirds (£35) of Allen's annual pay and the Chief Constable at the Epiphany sitting on 7th January 1860 proposed that they did so. He

added that Police constable Mason had six years service, and " died in consequence of injuries he had received in the performance of his duties in July" (1859). "He had been very steady while in the force and had left a widow and three children unprovided for." On 26th January the Police Committee, with commendable swiftness and less than a month after Allen's funeral, agreed that Ann be given £35 as a grant. It was not a pension because widows' pensions for officers killed on duty would not to be introduced for another thirty years.

Ann later married a Cobham man, James Johnson. He, too, subsequently joined the police, serving as a constable in both Kent and London until he retired on pension. He and Ann had a further four children, and she died in the early 1900's.

Vote of thanks from Robert Bartlett

I would like to take a few more minutes.

Firstly it would be a missed opportunity if today I did not mention that the archivist and museum curator (amongst many other jobs) Gerry Middleton Stewart has just retired. Gerry was awarded the MBE for her commitment and long service with the Surrey Constabulary and later the Surrey Police. Without Gerry it can be said that the museum would probably not exist and much of the archive material would have been lost. Poor Gerry has developed gammy knees and has been unable to continue a job she began when sweet sixteen with her twin sister much to the delight of the police cadets. She is irreplaceable and we will all miss her. Her final act as museum curator was to give her active support to the project.

The Reverent Robert Jenkins for being with us this morning and re-establishing that link between the Surrey Constabulary – PC Mason and Cobham

Kieran Diamond of the Police Federation who unfortunately cannot be here today and sends his apologies instantly gave his support and through his Branch Board made a significant donation.

The Chief Constable's PA Aaron Baker caught the brunt of much of the detailed activity to bring the ceremony to fruition. Old and Bold officers like me have very little influence and no clout!

Peggy Sandford the treasurer for this appeal. Tony Forward a Life Vice President of Retired Comrades and a member of the National Federation of Toastmasters

I would also like to thank Dr David Taylor the historian of Cobham who has been extremely helpful in acting as a link between Retired Comrades and the community of Cobham – and he also managed to generate generous contributions.

Members of the Association who have helped out today and finally a big thank you to all those car parkers, reception staff, chair movers, table erecters, flag providers; the unsung people who serve but are not seen.

Vice Lord Lieutenant

I have been very pleased to be here this morning.

The death of PC Mason and his commemoration today is a clear reminder that policing has never been easy and those that serve their communities undertaking this difficult and frequently dangerous role, need our continuing support, gratitude and respect.

The police along with all public services are experiencing difficult times. Yet I am certain that the successors to PC Mason, Inspector Donaldson and PC Schofield will continue to provide commitment, professionalism and with courage, ensure the safety of the community of this lovely county of Surrey.

I wish the Surrey Police and the new Chief Constable well in these challenging times.

Dedication Ceremony

14 February 2012

Guests
Chief Constable Mrs Lynne Owens QPM
Vice Lord Lieutenant Mr Gordon Lee-Steere DL
Lady Louise O'Connor DL (Representing her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary)
Sir Brian and Lady Priscilla Hayes
Peter Williams Chairman Police Authority

Deputy Chief Constable Craig Denholm
Dr David Taylor (Cobham History)
Rev Robert Jenkins Rector of Cobham
Barry Pritchard and Mrs Pritchard Funeral Partners Tony Croucher Woking Funerals
Sarah Selvanathan Strategic Director - Resources Elmbridge Council
Mr and Mrs Jean Pelham GG grandson of Inspector Donaldson
Ted Annetts Life Vice-President SPRCA with Keith Redpath SPRCA
Chris Atkins Life Vice-President SPRCA
Aaron Baker Chief Constable's PA
Robert Bartlett Chairman and Life Vice President SPRCA
Shane Burrows SPRCA

Cobham area officers Inspector Dave Hollingsworth Sergeant Mark Bracknell, PC Ian Harding
Roy Coole SPRCA
Arthur Crawford and Audrey SPRCA
Tony Davie SPRCA
Brian Dunning SPRCA
Ray Elliott and Mrs Ruby Elliott SPRCA
Tony Everson-Darragh with three members **CASPAR**
John Ewens SPRCA
Jim Findlay and Mrs Findlay SPRCA

Tony Forward Life Vice President SPRCA
Luke Franklin Museum
Ray Fullalove SPRCA
Graham Hardy SPRCA
Pam Henderson SPRCA
Graeme Ingate serving officer
Ian Kyle serving officer
Gerry Middleton-Stewart Retired Police staff with husband
NARPO Secretary Laurence Milligan
John Molyneaux SPRCA
Kevin Morris SPRCA
Tony Peach SPRCA
Police Federation: Inspector Mike Dodds Simon Moxon Police Sergeant Ian Davies
Dawn Surridge Mick Ryan
Harry Sales SPRCA and Brenda Mitchell
Peggy Sanford SPRCA and NARPO Treasurer, Life Vice President SPRCA
Fred Smith Secretary SPRCA
John Stone SPRCA
Tony Suter SPRCA
Mick Wayland SPRCA
Paul Yearwood SPRCA

Programme

Standard bearers – Flags of the Surrey Constabulary and Surrey Police
Guests met by Chief Constable

Welcome	Chief Constable QPM
The life of a police constable in 1859	Robert Bartlett MA (Cantab)
Allen Mason Police Constable 65	Christopher Atkins BA QPM
Dedication of the memorial	Rev. Robert Jenkins, Rector of Cobham St Andrews
Close	Deputy Lord Lieutenant Mr Gordon Lee- Steer
Appreciation and recognition	Robert Bartlett MA (Cantab)

Reception – Caterers

CASPAR Volunteers welcoming guests

The Chief Constable, Vice Lord Lieutenant and Lady Louise O'Connor

Chief Constable Lynne Owens

Christopher Atkins

Robert Bartlett Chairman of SPRCA

Vice Lord Lieutenant

The Rector of Cobham

Toastmaster Tony Forward SPRCA