

THE JOURNAL OF THE  
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Goodbye Bramshill *page 3*

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**G**o into any bookshop in this land and say 'have you a book on police history? Invariably you will be greeted with blank stares, followed by a frantic search on the ubiquitous computer, followed by the predictable 'no'.

We have to face it, police history is an extremely unfashionable subject and is largely ignored by academia - although with notable exceptions. Green shoots, though are beginning to peep through in the desert, and the aim of the Police History Society is to nourish these and turn them into a Garden of Eden.

This is my first attempt to be the gardener by editing the *Journal*, and in acknowledging that I am standing on the shoulders of giants, I pay tribute to my predecessors.

Contributions are invited on any aspect of historical policing or police officers. They can be sent, preferably by e-mail or on CD in Microsoft Word (please do not, DO NOT, format any submissions, plain text only please), or by Royal Mail in typescript.

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## POLICE HISTORY SOCIETY

Patron :  
The Lord Stevens of Kirkwhelpington, Kt QPM DL LLD

Registered Charity 295540

**T**he aim of the Society is to promote interest in police history and to act as a focal point and network for anyone interested in the subject.

The Society's website provides a link to all UK forces as well as museums and similar organisations. And through the website, researchers can submit enquiries on any aspect of police history for answering by our members.

The Society publishes Monographs from time to time and is prepared to consider applications for grants.

It publishes three Newsletters per year plus an annual Journal, and the Annual Conference is usually held in September at varying locations throughout the country.

If you would like to join the  
Police History Society  
please contact the  
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## PHILIP, LORD KNIGHTS OF EDGBASTON

1920-2014

Patron of the Police History Society 1988-2014



Philip Knights in 1975 : and in 2014 at the fortieth anniversary of the founding of West Midlands Police when Birmingham City Police amalgamated with West Midlands Constabulary. With Lord Knights are Sir Paul Scott-Lee (Chief Constable 2002-2009) and the present Chief Constable, Christopher Sims. *(Photographs © and by kind permission of West Midlands Police)*

**W**ith the death of Philip Knights on Thursday 11 December last year, at the age of 94, the Police History Society has lost one of its earliest members, and one of its greatest supporters. In 1988, shortly after the Society was formed, Lord Knights agreed to become the Society's first Patron

Philip Douglas Knights was born on Sunday 3 October 1920 in Chertsey, Kent, and educated at King's School, Grantham where his parents had moved. Joining the Lincolnshire Constabulary as a Police Cadet in 1938, Philip transferred to the regular constabulary as a Constable in 1940. His 'call-up' to the Royal Air Force came in 1943, and after his 'demob' returned to Lincolnshire, where he was promoted to Sergeant.

A spell at the Home Office working on post-war police reconstruction followed, until 1950. From thereon, his rise was guaranteed : Inspector in 1953; Superintendent in 1955; and Chief Superintendent in 1957. Birmingham City Police then offered him the post of Assistant Chief Constable in 1959, and in 1962, he was seconded to the Police College, at Ryton-on-Dunsmore as Deputy Commandant. It was during his time here that he was the winner of the Queen's Police Gold Medal Essay Competition in 1965. On his return to Birmingham, he was promoted Deputy Chief Constable in 1970.

One of the new police forces created by the great spasm of police reorganisation of the 1960s, was the Sheffield and Rotherham Constabulary, and Philip Knights became its second Chief Constable in 1972, before presiding over its change of name to the South Yorkshire Police in 1974. His return to Birmingham City, by now a major part of the new West Midlands Police, came in 1975, and he was to stop as its Chief Constable for ten years before retiring in 1985.

He sat on many committees, and in 1978-1979, was President of the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO).

He received many honours during his lifetime : QPM 1964; OBE 1971; CBE 1976; a Knighthood in 1980, and in 1987 was ennobled as The Lord Knights of Edgbaston, the first police officer to be so, and sat as a Crossbencher in the House of Lords.

## THE FUTURE OF BRAMSHILL

by

Martin Stallion



**T**he first Police College offering courses in higher leadership within the police service, was opened at Ryton-on-Dunsmore, near to Coventry, in 1948.

However, this was always envisaged to be a temporary measure, and so it proved. The beautiful Jacobean manor of Bramshill was acquired by the Home Office, and the Police College was moved there in the middle months of 1960.

However, Bramshill must also bid farewell, as the Police College left Bramshill at the end of March 2015, after some fifty-five years in residence. Some 250 items owned by the College but no longer required, or not of police significance, were put up for sale by auction in May. They ranged from candlesticks and napkin rings to paintings and furniture, including a Victorian pollard oak table, which sold for £49,000 against an estimate of £7,000-£9,000.

The new owners of the site, City and Country Properties, have held a series of consultations with local residents and others with an interest in it. I have attended these events on behalf of the Society

The site will almost certainly become a residential development, although this, and the details, are not final. The Jacobean mansion could be divided into about twenty apartments, with some communal areas in those parts that cannot be divided, such as the Hall. The truncheon collection, which is still owned by the

College, will probably be displayed in the Hall, as a reminder of the police service's occupation of the site. The modern developments (lecture rooms, accommodation blocks) will mostly be demolished and replaced with about 290 housing units, mainly flats. The water-cum-clock tower will be kept

The landscaping will be improved by restoring and re-planting the full length of Reading Avenue (the roadway which runs from the west entrance alongside the lake), replacing the gravel at the front of the Mansion with grass and creating a public footpath through the park

Various other options were considered - hotel, care home, single occupancy - but are not felt to be viable and would not meet the views of those local residents who were consulted

By the time you read this, a formal planning application will have been submitted to the local authority and City and Country expect a decision by November, after the statutory consultations have been made, with the highways and education authorities, Historic England and so on.

The following statement has been issued by City and Country, who are agents for the sale and development of Bramshill

## **SECURING THE FUTURE OF THE FORMER POLICE TRAINING COLLEGE**

**F**ollowing the purchase of Bramshill from the Home Office in March 2015, City and Country is working towards a new vision for the redevelopment of the historic Bramshill House and Gardens, securing its future for generations to come.

The present form of Bramshill House and Gardens dates from the early 17th Century and although it incorporates at its heart, a 14th Century house, most of what we see today was built between 1605 and 1625 by Edward, 11th Baron Zouche of Harringworth. Perched on top of a South West facing escarpment, it overlooks the heathland of the valley of the River Hart.

Now listed Grade I, Bramshill House and Gardens stands in 106 hectares of grounds which are located in the centre of a Grade II\* listed park which extends to 240 hectares over several ownerships. The park also retains many historic landscape features dating back to medieval times.

Through extensive consultation with Key Stakeholders and the local community, City and Country has been considering various different uses for the mansion house and identifying areas suitable for potential development on the wider site.

### **Care Home Option**

Following the second public consultation the care home option for the mansion has been disregarded as it is considered too insensitive to the historic fabric of the building and that it is not a realistic or viable option.

### **Single Residential Option**

Following consultation with Historic England this option has been included as, in their opinion, it is the favoured option. This option does protect the historic building as it is deemed to be less intrusive; however purchasers looking at this type of property tend to want extensive alterations and appliances fitted. Other outcomes to consider with this option are as follows:

- Single residential use has a lower value; therefore more development in the surrounding landscape will be required
- No public access to the house as it is entirely privately owned
- For the same reason no permissive footpath would be instated and the Cricket Club would have to stop using the pitch

### **Hotel Option**

Whilst the setting of the mansion may appear appropriate for a hotel, there are some constraints involved:

- Low to mid value, therefore more development in the surrounding landscape will be required
- Higher public access, but principally to paying guests
- Due to each bedroom requiring a bathroom there will be significantly more intervention to the listed building
- Following initial traffic surveys it is the highest generator of traffic

### **Multiple Residential Option**

This option was favoured most by respondents although concern was raised over the potential increase in the number of vehicular trips and the potential knock on effects on the existing road network.

- This option requires the least amount of surrounding development as its value is much higher than any other option
- The maintenance charge from the Management Company is split between more people, securing the ongoing maintenance of the building
- Allows for public access to principal rooms on Heritage Open Days
- Retention of the Cricket Club and the creation of a permissive footpath

We remain engaged in consultation with amongst others, Hart District Council, Historic England and Natural England, and hope to submit a planning application in late 2015 to secure this heritage assets future for years to come.

There are full plans of all the proposed developments, and these, together with more information, can be available through the website of City and Country :

[www.cityandcountry.co.uk](http://www.cityandcountry.co.uk)

# PEACE PRESERVATION FORCE

by

**Peter Williams**

'MODERN POLICE HISTORY BEGINS NOT IN BRITAIN ITSELF BUT IN IRELAND, WITH THE PASSING OF THE IRISH PEACE PRESERVATION FORCE ACT, WHEN PEEL WAS IRISH SECRETARY'.  
[Jeffries in 3/53]

Throughout 2014 in particular, 'Peelian Principles' in respect of policing were frequently referred to by many commentators, and this well-known set of principles formed a key component of the Police Code of Ethics, as formulated and announced by the College of Policing and laid before Parliament on Tuesday 15 July 2014. [8]

In fact, and certainly since policing in England and Wales has become more politicised since the introduction of the Police and Crime Commissioners, many political figures have made frequent reference to these principles, as if in some tacit acknowledgement that the over-arching concept of 'policing by consent' is in some way under threat.

The quandary here is where the threat is actually from? Is it from the public, fed a constant diet of media over-reporting on alleged misconduct in the service? Or is it from the politicians themselves, who appear hell-bent on both deriding the police service and its leaders when and where the opportunity arises - as those who have given evidence to the Home Affairs Select Committee will testify - particularly when the cameras are rolling?

Of course, most commentators in this regard are making reference to the inception of the New Police as introduced by Robert Peel in 1829. However, the full context of New Police should to be considered in the light of Peel's policing

initiative in Ireland, which coincidentally was implemented in 1814, 200 years ago, and some fifteen years before the New Police commenced patrols in the Metropolitan Police area.

This initiative of course, was the establishment of the Peace Preservation Force (PPF) by means of the passing of the Peace Preservation Act of 1814. And it is from this inauguration that we can trace the origins, not only of policing on the island of Ireland, but also discern the comprehensive background to the inception of the New Police, and the political manoeuvrings which Peel was forced into by opposing factions, some fifteen years later. In other words, the very foundations of the British police service. It also bequeathed a global legacy, often disregarded in debates about the contribution to policing by Robert Peel.

Reasons for the introduction of the PPF were the necessity to counter the growing prevalence of urban disorder. This, although embryonic, later coalesced into the political movement of Irish dissidents, albeit at the time when the primary reasons were economic (as opposed to overtly political) and no doubt attributable to the rising levels of violence and a tangible fear of crime.

Peel became Chief Secretary for Ireland in September 1812, whilst still in his mid-twenties, in a Government led by Lord Liverpool, and it was with some trepidation of the forthcoming winter that Peel commenced this appointment. [2] Previous winters had witnessed a series of incidents in which the British Government, susceptible to any threat to their hegemony, looked for indications of 'insurrectionary activity of a political nature' or 'leadership by respectable people'. [2]

However, throughout southern Ireland, the years 1811 and 1812 had seen the rise of the 'banditti' factions - organised agrarian gangs - whose aim was to gain supremacy amongst themselves, together with the overall

economic objective of lowering both rents and the tithe, which was a hated tax levied upon land owners and those working the land - mainly Irish Catholics - but paid to the *Anglican* Church. [2]

The landscape of perfunctory law enforcement which Peel inherited on arrival, was a vista of inefficiency and altruism, the latter particularly so in the case of the northern militia units interested only in precipitating the continuing Protestant supremacy, but vehemently resented amongst the majority of the population in the south. [2] For example, Irish magistrates directed any enforcement, but all they had at their disposal were the baronial police and the military.

The police, known as 'barneys', were completely hapless and often noted by their absence, particularly in circumstances where advance warning of trouble was known. The military, however, was somewhat the opposite, as altercations between mobs and the military were invariably violent encounters. [2] However, the wars with Napoleon had impacted on the British military and many units were withdrawn, leaving swathes of southern Ireland at the mercy of the banditti.

The end of the Napoleonic wars held out little comfort for Peel, as his government in Westminster embarked on a policy of de-mobilisation. [2] The magistracy offered little in terms of effectiveness, many were simply incompetent, others reticent to act against this rising tide of agrarian violence, leading to circumstances which would lead to themselves being exposed, as the banditti gangs grew.

Peel therefore, had to wrestle with the problems of rising crime connected to agrarian and organised gangs, the fear of crime particularly in rural areas, incompetent and inefficient operational enforcement, ineffective administration and a declining and disappearing military.

His solution was the creation of the Peace Preservation Force.

By 1822, the strength of the PPF had risen to 2,300 'Peelers' spread over sixteen counties [5/21]. The nickname however, has stood the test of time and still exists to this day in Ireland, particularly in the northern counties.

The structure of the PPF was one of a centralised semi-military police organisation available to the Irish administration when required, and one that was intended to reinvigorate the magistrates, by equipping them with tools to discharge their public function of law enforcement. [2] Therefore, the PPF were hardly envisaged from the outset to be 'citizens in uniform'. The military structure was replicated with detachments of PPF housed in barracks around the country.

Emsley [4] refers to provincial policing models after the inception of the New Police in London and the influence of the PPF on them, certainly in respect of operational patrolling patterns, as opposed to structure. Gloucestershire, for example, deployed men in fours across the county and posted them in small barrack accommodation. However, the influence did not end there, and this force, along with several other county forces, appointed their Chief Constables from amongst the senior ranks of the PPF. [4]

Magistrates in Ireland, like those in England and Wales, at this time, were broadly responsible for law enforcement. However Peel built upon this and incorporated this into the structure of the PPF.

At the heart of the PPF, a full-time, paid magistrate was appointed and who was directly accountable to the Irish Administration, in the person of the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Whitworth, who was, in fact, Peel's immediate superior. [2]

Under the direct control of this magistrate, was a detachment of the PPF, and when they were requested by a resident county magistrate to deal with

outbreaks of disorder, the paid magistrate from the PPF took precedence over the magistrates in the geographical area being visited, with the resident judiciary becoming subordinate for the period of the PPF operation. [2] It was classic 'fire-brigade' policing via the deployment of PPF detachments, mobile columns of around twenty PPF led by the magistrate. This system seems to have enjoyed some success, and by January, 1818, the PPF were established in five counties as permanent 'separate police establishments'.

Furthermore, and shortly after this arrangement, the 1811 Insurrection Act was repealed [2] following a marked decline in banditti activity, noticeable from mid-1817 onwards. And in late 1818, Dublin Castle, the seat of the Irish administration, was informed that Ireland was now free of agrarian disorder, certainly until the winter of 1819 and after Peel had left Ireland. [2]

However, it is not merely Irish policing that can trace its historical roots to Peel and the PPF. There is equally strong evidence that as policing in the British colonies developed, 'the model for the colonies was clearly and absolutely the Royal Irish Constabulary'. [3/77] These parallels included the form of control, the physical location of the police and the link with the military. [3]

On leaving the country, Peel was able to reflect that Ireland would only be truly peaceful when the magistrates became pro-active in preventing crime, as opposed to deploying the PPF in a response role. That consideration of prevention within policing was prevalent when Peel later became Home Secretary, and as a former Commissioner reminds us, in the Instructions to the newly inaugurated Metropolitan Police Service Peel makes this statement :

'It is to be understood at the outset that the principal object to be obtained is the prevention of crime'. [1/42]

Obviously, the creation of the PPF served as the model and template for Irish policing structures, especially the Royal Irish Constabulary and indeed both the Garda Siochana and the Royal Ulster Constabulary/Police Service of Northern Ireland, created in the wake of partition in 1921, can easily identify their historical roots as previously stated. However, they differ greatly from what was created in the rest of Britain and this is where we really witness the political expediency and parliamentary skill of Robert Peel the statesman, with the adoption of his 'Peelian Principles'.

Peel became Home Secretary in 1822, the same year that a parliamentary committee had recommended against a police service for London. This, in fact was the sixth committee in the ten years leading up to 1822, [7] which again places the eventual political success of Peel seven years later, in context.

Several contesting theories exist as to the reasons for the introduction of the New Police. Emerging capitalism had witnessed the growth of urbanisation and the visibility of the 'dangerous classes', but it does appear that a perception over rising crime was instrumental, and in 1810 annual figures in relation to indictable committals began to be published and showed at least, a rise in prosecutions.

Peel referred to these statistics in parliamentary debate during the passage of his 1829 Act as justification for the inception of the New Police. [7], However with this, ironically, he was assisted by the end of the Napoleonic Wars, with men being demobbed, leading to concerns about the fear of crime. [4]

Although he was knew that anti-French feeling was prevalent in the country, he also knew that any structure which drew similarities with a continental-style gendarmerie, such as in France, or indeed the PPF, would attract considerable hostility.

In fact, in the years following the 1829 Act when counties and boroughs in

the provinces were required to establish police forces, and a proposal for County Policing Boards, it became apparent that any move towards central control would be considered :

'a stepping stone to that system of centralisation which, however it might suit the Governments of the Continent, was repugnant to the habits and feelings of Englishmen'. [6]

Policing in England and Wales was a service to be delivered and overseen, locally. And of course Peel was well aware of this when he formulated his parliamentary bill, and any structure which reflected his efforts in Ireland with the PPF, would not succeed, and would have encountered fierce opposition.

For example, he skilfully omitted the square mile of the City of London to avoid the opposition of a powerful lobby, [4] and the very reason why we have the City of London Force at the heart of the capital nowadays.

During this process, he embedded the 'Peelian Principles' which we continue to hear much of. Blair [1] reiterates his 'primary objects' as follows, although they will be familiar to many of us:

'The primary object of an efficient police is the prevention of crime: the next that of detection and punishment of offenders if crime is committed. To these ends all the efforts of police must be directed. The protection of life and property, the preservation of public tranquillity and the absence of crime, will alone prove whether those efforts have been successful and whether the objects for which the police were appointed have been attained'. [1/42]

Additionally, and in order to distance himself from the structures of the PPF and his efforts in Ireland, and to rebut any references to continental gendarmeries, he also added that famous line :

'The police are the public and the public are the police'

- which is from where, within British policing, we take the overarching ideology of 'policing by consent'.

Of course the same could not be said of the PPF, and arguably, its subsequent models in Ireland, which serves somewhat to highlight the uniqueness of British policing. As Brogden [3] asserted earlier, the PPF and the successor did serve as models for colonial police forces, especially Hong Kong. This is an oft-forgotten legacy of both the PPF and Robert Peel, who is traditionally and routinely associated solely with the constabulary-style model and system of British mainland policing.

In conclusion, as Blair [1] states in references to neighbourhood policing, a policing model and strategy that was gaining ground in the heady days prior to austerity :

'This kind of very local policing is the bedrock of policing by consent and it always has been. Political parties and police chiefs should concentrate on delivering it in the best way possible. It was this kind of preventative patrol which was Peel's vision. I believe its reintroduction was the best fruit of my years of policing controversy'. [1/304]

Such are the policing legacies of Robert Peel.

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*Each publication has a unique Reference Number, which is quoted in the text, thus [3]; page numbers within each publication are indicated thus [3/12]*

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## THE BROAD ARROW

### The origin of the 'Broad Arrow' symbol on government property

by

Ralph B. Lindley

The 'Broad Arrow' on government stores represents the Pheon (the barbed head of an arrow or dart) on the coat of arms of the Sydney family, dating from when Henry, Viscount Sydney, later Earl of Romney, was Master-General of the Ordnance from July 1693 to June 1702.

The origin of its placement on the Sydney blazon is the fact that it is not an arrow head as such, but the  $\uparrow$  or  $\hat{a}$ , the broad a of the Druids. This Celtic letter stood prime and marked superiority in rank or authority. In some circumstances it represented royalty.

As early as the late eighteenth century, the Board of Ordnance started using the familiar Broad Arrow (Crow's Foot) mark to identify government property. During the Crimea War, army clothing was marked this way to deter soldiers from selling their greatcoats, and in the 1870s, the mark was applied to all service articles including prison dress. This resulted in the familiar prison garb with Broad Arrows associated with the late nineteenth century.

The use of the Broad Arrow was discontinued in the 1920s in an effort to improve the dignity of those in prison.



# THE BARDNEY BREAD RIOT, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY 5 AND 6 MAY 1815

and the death of Richard Meanwell,  
Parish Constable of Horncastle

by

Susan Payne

The Witham Navigation Act of 1812 initiated long overdue improvements to make the River Witham fully navigable between the city of Lincoln and the port of Boston. The scheme was designed to open up the markets of the Midlands and Yorkshire for Lincolnshire farmers and traders in the glory days of the nation's canal system, and it gave employment to hundreds of labourers.

A new lock, and a cut to by-pass a tortuous bend in the river, were commissioned near the village of Bardney. During the process there was great excitement among local historians when at this location the bankers (the canal diggers, or 'navvies') dug up an oak canoe dating from the Bronze Age and an axe head from the Viking period.<sup>[1]</sup>

For all the worthy outcomes of the scheme, life was hard for the manual labourers involved. Wages were low and the cost of food was rising nationally because of the high price of bread, the staple diet of the working class. In March 1815 there was rioting against the Corn Laws outside the House of Commons. The Importation Act of 1815 prohibited the entry of foreign corn into Britain until home grown and colonial wheat reached certain levels. Public unrest against the restrictions to Free Trade was to continue until the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846.



Bread Riot at the entrance to the House of Commons, 1815.

© Bridgeman Images and Mary Evans

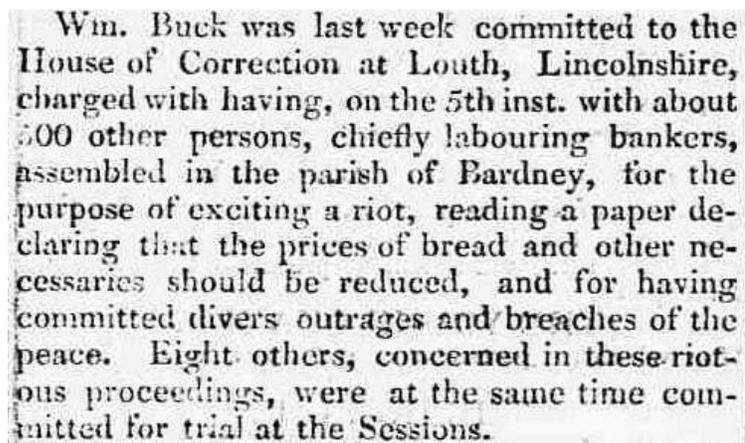
This was the background for a riot involving about fifty of the bankers working on the River Witham at Bardney which lasted from Friday 5 until Saturday 6 May 1815.

The *Rutland, Lincoln and Stamford Mercury* Friday 12 May 1815 :

'On Saturday last the inhabitants of Bardney and neighbouring villages were thrown into serious alarm on account of the riotous conduct of about 500 bankers who are employed on the works now executing in the river Witham. It appears that they had entered several dwelling houses, broken the windows, demanded provisions, and committed various disorderly acts, so that it was found necessary to call in the Spilsby and Louth troops of cavalry on Sunday by whose prompt assistance, about 40 of the desperadoes were taken into custody, and examined at Horncastle before magistrates, who committed nine of them to the house of correction at Louth'.

The instigator was William Buck, also known as William Ludd, a labourer from Bardney, who read out a paper declaring that the price of bread and other necessary articles, including beer, should be reduced. This public declaration stimulated 'divers outrages and breaches of the peace'.<sup>[2]</sup>

The *Bury and Norwich Post* Wednesday 24 May 1815 :



Wm. Buck was last week committed to the House of Correction at Louth, Lincolnshire, charged with having, on the 5th inst. with about 500 other persons, chiefly labouring bankers, assembled in the parish of Bardney, for the purpose of exciting a riot, reading a paper declaring that the prices of bread and other necessaries should be reduced, and for having committed divers outrages and breaches of the peace. Eight others, concerned in these riotous proceedings, were at the same time committed for trial at the Sessions.

The sources from which we can piece together what happened, are the records of the trial of the rioters at the Lindsey Quarter Sessions held at Spilsby; newspaper reports, and the account published by J. S. Padley, County Surveyor for Lincolnshire, some sixty-six years afterwards.<sup>[3]</sup> Padley lived from 1792 until 1881, and so it is possible that he had his own recollection of the incident, but he claimed in any case to have heard about the course of events from an eye witness at the time.

*The Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury* and *The Bury and Norwich Post* seem to have exaggerated the number of active rioters involved, by giving a figure of 500, in contrast to the fifty accounted for in the Quarter Sessions file. However, Padley, as an expert engineer, must have been right when he said that about 900 navvies were employed on this section of river.

This is Padley's account, on page fifty-eight of his book *The Fens and Floods of Mid-Lincolnshire; with a description of the River Witham, in its neglected state before 1762, and its Improvements up to 1826* which was published in Lincoln in 1882 :

'In carrying out the Act of 1812, a great riot took place at Bardney, by the navvies; they were at work on that part of the river from the village of Southrey by Bardney to opposite Longwood, including the new line which cut off the corner of the Witham in the parish of Branston; Mr. James Townsend being the Resident Engineer. About nine hundred men were employed on this section.

A dispute arose on a particular Friday between the navvies and a baker named Edmonds, from Wragby, who supplied them with bread: the riot began on the west side of the river, at a public-house with the sign of The Plough, — they drove the landlord away from the house, took out his barrels, and drank the beer; having taken his sign down, they also took the baker's basket and bread, and, crossing the river, proceeded up to the village of Bardney, one man carrying another cross-legged on his shoulders, the rider carrying the captured sign, holding it up in his hands, and being surrounded by a mob armed with their plank-hooks and other tools. They pelted the baker with his bread, and hung his basket on the top of a tree in the village; they then attacked the "Bottle and Glass" public-house, — fetched the barrels of beer out of the house, knocked the ends out and drank the ale; Mr. Benson, a person who was then the landlord of the Angel Inn, to prevent them entering his premises, brought or rolled out his barrels of beer himself, and by this means saved himself and his house.

During the time they entered the houses in Bardney, the people were so frightened that they gave them anything they asked for; the navvies went about to the inhabitants of proclaiming their own prices for provisions for the future; John Edmonds, now living (1881), gave them five shillings'.

Padley then provides details of the incidents which are not found in the court records : 'The constable of the village was called out, but he alone was of no use, as they would have attacked him at once; he made his escape with difficulty, and was obliged to hide himself in the almshouses; thirteen constables were sent for from Horncastle, they also were useless, and had to go home again, one of them so much injured that he died from the effects afterwards; the cavalry were then sent for, and came as soon as possible (either on Saturday or Sunday morning,) with the magistrate, the Rev. Mr. Mounsey, of Gautby, who read the Riot Act. The rioters (several of whom secreted themselves) were immediately surrounded by the cavalry, who drove them up together and examined them, afterwards they filled three carts and a waggon with the rioters, whom they carried away with them to Horncastle and Spilsby, in due course these disturbers were prosecuted and imprisoned'.

The court records mention a total of three constables: Joseph Key, constable of Bardney; and Isaac Beecham and Richard Meanwell, both constables of Horncastle. Several other townsmen from Horncastle were named as assisting the constables in attempting to quell the disturbance. Certainly only two constables, Isaac Beecham and Richard Meanwell were annually appointed as the constables of Horncastle by the parish vestry. <sup>[4]</sup>

A search of the court records and newspapers has not revealed any additional charges relating to the immediate death of a constable at this time, but it is clear that the riot was terrifyingly violent. It appears that the rioting ostensibly caused by the price of bread issue, was exacerbated by a separate incident relating to the attempted break-out of a felon in the custody of the constables.

The court records show William Buck as the only person held accountable for causing the assembly of many persons on Friday 5 May in a riotous and disorderly manner 'to give great terror to the inhabitants of this parish. <sup>[5]</sup> Separate charges were brought against Robert Cook, John Kitchen, Michael Hart, Thomas Ward, William Parker, William Stringer, George Waite and Thomas Dunkley for assembly and riotous behaviour on Saturday 6 May in connection with their 'forcible rescue of Isaac Slater, alias Black Isaac, who was then in the custody of Richard Meanwell and Isaac Beecham, constables of Horncastle, on a charge of felony'. The circumstances of Isaac Slater's arrest were not recorded, but the charge was highway robbery. Perhaps it can be assumed that Isaac Slater took advantage

of the lawless situation to commit a crime in Bardney, but that he was apprehended by the constables from Horncastle.

Recognizances for the appearance of witnesses at the trial were issued on the evidence of Richard Meanwell, and they refer explicitly to the charges of riot, assault and battery which were brought against Robert Cook, John Kitchen, Michael Hart, Thomas Ward, William Parker, George Waite, William Stringer and Thomas Dunkley. They were accused with 'having violently assaulted the said constables in the due execution of their office'.<sup>[6]</sup>

Those arrested at Bardney were committed for trial at Lindsey Quarter Sessions at the market town of Spilsby on Monday 8 May. At the Quarter Sessions at Kirton in Lindsey in the following July, four of the accused were discharged. On the charge of riot and assault, John Kitchen and William Parker were sentenced to six months in the Bridewell, and William Stringer and George Waite were sentenced to twelve months. William Buck, on the separate charge of riot, was sentenced to six months in the Bridewell (at Kirton in Lindsey).

Nothing more is recorded about the fate of the constable whom J. S. Padley noted had afterwards died from the effects of the violence. However, one of the two constables<sup>[7]</sup> from Horncastle, Richard Meanwell, died on Sunday 7 April 1816, eleven months after the riot. He was still a young man and left a widow of thirty-one years of age and four children under the age of nine. He wrote his will on Tuesday 10 October 1815,<sup>[8]</sup> which indicates that he was aware then that he may not have had long to live. The signature certainly implies that he had less control over his hand when compared with previous versions on surviving parish records. Perhaps he was the parish constable who suffered a terrible battering at the hands of unknown rioters against whom charges could not be brought. Unfortunately there is no coroner's or newspaper report relating to his death.

The court documents always place Richard Meanwell first in the list of the constables and other men who were trying to put a stop to the disturbance. For example, the perpetrators did :

'make an assault [on] them the said Richard Meanwell, Isaac Beecham, Partridge Dixon, Richard Harrison, John Brown, Edward Leesin, Thomas Brown, James Robinson, John Carter, John Ramplin and Thomas Folley ... and there beat wound and ill treat so that their lives were greatly despaired of

and also :

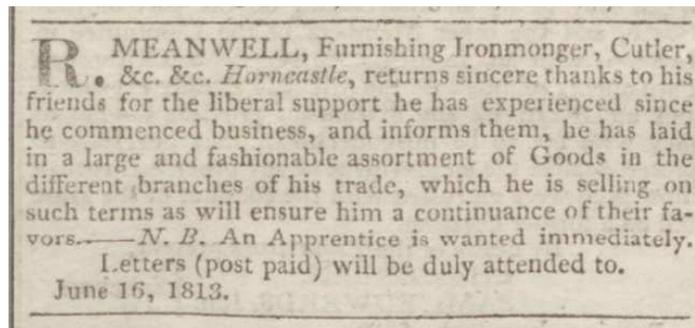
'and riotously did to the great damage of the said Richard Meanwell, Isaac Beecham, Partridge Dixon... ...<sup>[9]</sup>

Richard Meanwell was buried in the churchyard of Horncastle Saint Mary on Thursday 11 April 1816. The burial register recorded his age as thirty-two years. However, the only index reference to a baptism of a Richard Meanwell in Lincolnshire appears on Sunday 31 January 1779 at Asterby, being the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Meanwell. Asterby is about ten miles north of Horncastle. If this is the baptism of Richard Meanwell, constable, then he was thirty-seven when he died, unless he was baptised as a child.

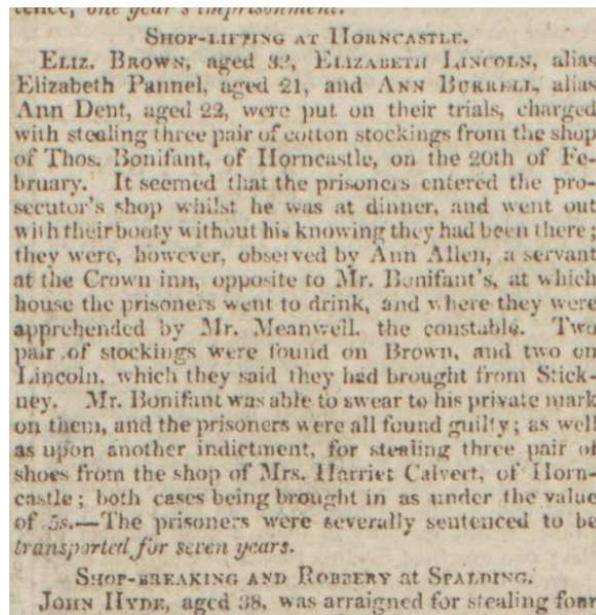
When he married Rebecca Hewson in Lincoln in 1804, Richard Meanwell's age was given as over twenty-one on the marriage bond.<sup>[10]</sup> Rebecca was actually twenty-one years of age, as her birth date appears to have been 1783.

In his will he described himself as an ironmonger and left his property in trust for his 'dear wife Rebecca' and their children. When their daughter Elizabeth, who was born in 1814, died many years later in 1864, the newspaper notice described her (by then married with the surname Broadgate and living at Nettleton Manor) as the daughter of the late Richard Meanwell of Horncastle, ironmonger. It appears, therefore, that he had earned a durable reputation in the locality. Richard Meanwell had set up his business in

Horncastle in 1813, as shown in a notice in the *Stamford Mercury* newspaper on Friday 2 July 1813.



Only two months before the Bardney Riot, Richard Meanwell had been carrying out his duty as constable by apprehending three women for stealing stockings from a shop in Horncastle. They were then brought before the Assizes at Lincoln and sentenced to be transported - The *Stamford Mercury* Friday 17 March 1815 :



The signature on Richard Meanwell's will is close in style to the signature in the Vestry Minute Book of the parish church of Horncastle Saint Mary when Richard Meanwell was appointed one of the two constables. His first appointment was in 1810 and his final appointment was recorded for a year from Thursday 28 March 1816. However, when the constables were appointed for the following year, Richard Meanwell was not included.

Richard Meanwell's widow, Rebecca, and their children, were no doubt supported financially by her father, Jared Hewson of Lincoln, a builder, who was one of the trustees of her husband's estate.<sup>[1]</sup> However, within three years she had married Adlard Spiking of Teford, a draper. For whatever reason, Adlard Spiking became a bankrupt in the 1820s and ended up on a charge of theft at the Lindsey Quarter Sessions at Louth in July 1831.

Strangely, it appears that Spiking's victim was the widow of Isaac Beecham, former parish constable of Horncastle who served with Richard Meanwell. He was found guilty of

stealing a silver spoon and two pewter measures, the property of Mrs Susanna Beecham of the *New King's Head* Inn. Isaac Beecham had married Susanna Gay in 1806. <sup>[12]</sup>

Adlard Spiking was sentenced to be transported to Australia for seven years. He was moved to the gaol at Lincoln Castle and in September 1831 he was conveyed to the Retribution hulk at Sheerness. <sup>[13]</sup> He sailed to New South Wales on the transport ship, *Mangles*, in December 1832, arriving in April 1833, but his death is recorded at Port Macquarie in July 1835. <sup>[14]</sup>

Richard Meanwell's widow, Rebecca Spiking, moved back to Lincoln and ended her days aged eighty-five in 1869. The census records show that she was of independent means and the proprietor of houses – no doubt property left to her by her first husband and also by her father, who made provision in his will that what he left to his daughter, the wife of Adlard Spiking, would not be used to cover Spiking's debts. Rebecca's only child by Adlard Spiking, Eliza, died an infant in 1826.

Rebecca outlived all her children by Richard Meanwell. One son, Joseph, had died at the age of two before the death of his father in 1808, Jared died aged nine in 1821 and Henry died aged twenty-one in 1830. Hewson died, aged fifty-six, in 1862 at the house of his sister, Elizabeth who died in 1864 in Nettleton. Hewson Meanwell was a much respected draper with premises in the High Street, Lincoln. Coincidentally, he acted as surveyor of the highways for the Lincoln parish of Saint Benedict at the same time as J.S. Padley, the author of the account of the Bardney Riot, represented the parish of Saint Mary Magdalene. <sup>[15]</sup> Perhaps the story of Richard Meanwell's death became a family legend and this was how J. S. Padley came to hear of it.

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- 8 Will of Richard Meanwell, Lincolnshire Archives, LCC Will 1816/138.
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- 11 Will of Jared Hewson. Lincolnshire Archives. LCC Will 1834/131.
- 12 Gautby Marriage Register. They were married by the Reverend J. Mounsey, the same magistrate who read the Riot Act at Bardney in 1815.
- 13 *The Stamford Mercury* 1831.
- 14 New South Wales State records online.
- 15 *The Lincolnshire Chronicle*, Friday 21 April 1848.

Useful websites :

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/humanrights/1815-1848/default.htm>

<http://www.bridgemanart.com/en-GB/asset/583086/english-school-19th-century/bread-riot-at-the-entrance-to-the-house-of-commons-1815-engraving>

## THE OATH OF A PARISH CONSTABLE

A Parish Constable was elected annually by the Vestry, and received no wages for his labours. It was a part time responsibility which had to be fitted in with his own trade or calling. And sometimes, as can be seen from the previous article, the consequences of being the Parish Constable for a year could be very dire. However, this is the Oath taken every year by every Parish Constable :

'You shall true constable be of (his township) for the space of one whole year. You shall see that His Majesty's peace shall be preserved so far as in you lieth. You shall true presentments make of all bloodsheddings, outeries, rescues, affrays, misdemeanours within your constabulary. You shall duly execute and serve all precepts,<sup>[1]</sup> writs and warrants to you directed by the King Majesty's officers and commissioners, sheriffs, justices of the peace, escheators,<sup>[2]</sup> coroners and all others. You shall see the watch and ward observed and kept within your constabulary, learn and understand the Statute of Winchester and other statutes made for the punishment of rogues, vagabonds and sturdy beggars haunting and resorting within your constabulary and see them punished according to law. You shall see all persons as play unlawful games punished. So help you God, and by the content of that book.' (The Holy Bible)

<sup>[1]</sup> The two routine precepts to a constable were the order to forward names for jury service and the order to collect a rate.

<sup>[2]</sup> An 'escheat' was a reversion of property to the Crown or a Lord of the Manor on the owner's dying without legal heirs, and the 'escheator' was the officer overseeing this.

## THE OAKSEY COMMITTEE

The Oaksey Committee, under its Chairman, Sir Jeffrey Lawrence, 1st Lord Oaksey, was set up by the government in May 1948, when faced with a chronic manpower shortage. Its mandate was *'to consider in the light of the need for the recruitment and retention of an adequate number of suitable men and women for the police forces in England, Scotland and Wales, and to report on pay, emoluments, allowances, pensions, promotion, method of representation and negotiation and other conditions of service'*.

The Police Federation was lobbying for a fifty-four percent pay rise, but Oaksey recommended only fifteen percent, which was implemented in July 1949. But within a year, this was obviously seen to be ineffectual, and the Oaksey Report was never to achieve the same gravitas as the Desborough Report had done some thirty years earlier. This photograph of the Oaksey Committee was taken on its visit to Glamorgan in 1948.



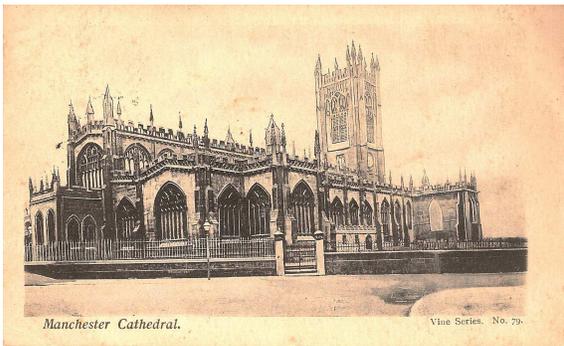
In the front row are the members of the Oaksey Committee (left to right): Professor D. R. Seaborne Davies, Miss Zoe Freeman, Lord Oaksey, D.S.O., Mr. J. Sullivan, Mr. C. N. Gallie, Mr. H. E. Parkes, C.B.E. Behind them are (left to right): Mr. R. J. Whittick (Home Office), Mr. E. Victor Hayman (County Police Architect), Mr. E. Stanley Evans (Chairman of Glamorgan Quarter Sessions), Mr. Joseph Jones, C.B.E. (Chief Constable of Glamorgan), Alderman J. Jones Edwards (Vice-Chairman of Glamorgan Standing Joint Committee), Mr. D. J. Parry (Clerk of the Peace) and Mr. N. J. P. Hutchison (Scottish Home Department).

# DETECTIVE CAMINADA AND THE MANCHESTER CAB MYSTERY

by

Angela Buckley

At 6.30 pm, on Tuesday 26 February 1889, a well-respected paper merchant hailed a cab on the steps of Manchester Cathedral. Slightly inebriated after an afternoon's drinking, John Fletcher climbed into the carriage with a young man. The pair spent the next hour driving around the city, stopping for a drink in a public house. Later, they were heading towards a private address in Old Trafford, when a passer-by called out to the cabman that one of his passengers had fled. Thinking that he might have been dodging his fare, the driver jumped down and peered into the cab, to find Fletcher slumped in his seat in a semi-conscious state - his young companion had vanished. By the time he had arrived at the Manchester Royal Infirmary, John Fletcher was dead.



The next morning, the citizens of Manchester woke to the shocking news that a respectable businessman had been murdered in a four-wheeled cab, during a night out on the town. Already anxious about their safety, in the wake of the gruesome murders committed by 'Jack the Ripper' in the East End of London, the public followed the twists and turns of the 'Manchester Cab Mystery' with morbid fascination. The pressure was on for a quick resolution, in order to prevent mass hysteria, so the Chief Constable (*Charles*

*Malcolm Wood, Chief Constable 1881-1898*) placed this puzzling mystery in the capable hands of Detective Chief Inspector Jerome Caminada.

## ***Humble beginnings***

At the time of the Manchester Cab Mystery, Jerome Caminada had been in the Manchester City Police for just over twenty years. Born on Friday 15 March 1844, in Deansgate, Manchester, opposite the site of the infamous Peterloo Massacre, he survived a precarious childhood in the city's notorious underworld, and joined the police force as a constable in 1868, at the age of twenty-three. This was a momentous decision for a poor child of immigrant parents; Jerome's father was an Italian cabinetmaker and his mother had Irish roots. Jerome was the fourth of Francis and Mary Caminada's six children - one brother had died in early infancy. When Jerome was three years old, his eldest brother, aged nine, and his father, both died in quick succession, leaving his mother alone to care for her remaining children.

Life became even worse for young Jerome, and the family moved further into Deansgate - known as 'Devil's Gate' - amidst thieves, con artists and prostitutes. Whilst living in these deplorable conditions, Jerome's mother had two more children, neither of

whom survived infancy. Her eldest daughter also died in the workhouse. Despite his desperate situation, Jerome's early experiences in the labyrinthine alleys and closed courts of the rookeries gave him an intimate knowledge of the nefarious criminals and shady characters who inhabited them, which would become one of his most effective weapons in fighting crime.



PC Caminada's first beat was 'A' Division, in the very neighbourhood where he had grown up. He later referred to this disreputable quarter as, 'a very hot-bed of social iniquity and vice'. During his first year on the beat, the young officer developed an aptitude for detective work and was promoted to the rank of sergeant in 1871, joining the Detective Department at the Manchester Town Hall, where he would work for the next three decades.

In his early career, Detective Caminada tackled racecourse pickpockets, forgers and expert swindlers. A master of disguise, he exposed clever confidence tricksters, such as sham heir hunters and the insidious quack doctors.

As his career progressed, Caminada contended with more serious adversaries, such as the Birmingham Forger, a professional conman wanted for a serious theft. He even had his own 'Professor Moriarty' - long-term rival Bob Horridge, a violent burglar who terrorised the city for two decades and would stop at nothing to preserve his freedom. In 1887, Caminada faced Horridge in a deadly confrontation after he shot two police officers. In a dramatic climax, worthy of the pen of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the detective finally succeeded in putting this inveterate felon behind bars for good. Two years later, Detective Caminada would encounter his greatest challenge yet, in the Manchester Cab Mystery, for which he would need all the brilliant powers of deduction of Sherlock Holmes.

*The victim, John Fletcher,  
from a contemporary illustration*

### ***Initial investigations***

When John Fletcher's body was examined at the Manchester Royal Infirmary, the surgeons found no obvious marks of violence and their initial conclusion was that he had died of alcohol poisoning. A habitual gin drinker, there was a lethal mix of alcohol and chloral hydrate - a chemical often used for insomnia - in his stomach contents. However, the absence of money and valuables on his person led Detective Caminada to believe that there was a far more sinister explanation for his sudden death.



Caminada opened his investigation by interviewing witnesses, in an attempt to piece together the victim's final movements and a description of his elusive acquaintance. John Fletcher, aged fifty, was the senior partner in a firm of paper manufacturers. A wealthy man, he was well known in the city, especially at the Exchange. He had retired from active business, but was still working as a justice of the peace and was a member of Lancashire County Council.

On Tuesday 26 February, Fletcher, a widower, had left his home in Southport for a weekend in Knutsford, stopping in Manchester en route. After visiting the company's offices and a mill auction, he was due to meet a colleague at a shellfish restaurant later that evening, but he never turned up. A police officer spotted him at a market stall in the company of a young man, half an hour before he hailed the cab.

PC William Jakeman described Fletcher's companion as about twenty-two years old, five feet two inches tall, with a fresh, clean-shaven complexion, and wearing a dark-brown suit and a chimney pot hat. The detective interviewed several witnesses who had seen him on the night in question, including the cabman. Their evidence placed the suspect in a number of public houses throughout the city, both before and after the incident. One of the hostelrys was the *Locomotive Inn*, a noted haunt of pugilists.

Despite the fact that the *post mortem* was inconclusive about whether Fletcher had been deliberately poisoned, Caminada followed his instinct and deduced that there was a connection between the presence of chloral hydrate in the victim's stomach contents, and illegal prizefighting, as the drug was used to subdue opponents in the ring. Using his encyclopedic knowledge of the criminal fraternity, he compared the description of his suspect with likely candidates and soon came to the conclusion that the perpetrator might have been Charlie Parton, son of a beerhouse keeper renowned for putting chloral hydrate into the water used by fighters, so that he could rig the betting.

*Charlie Parton, a contemporary illustration*



### ***A timely resolution***

Detective Caminada arrested eighteen-year-old Charlie Parton, at his parents' home, four days after John Fletcher's death. He was remanded in custody while Caminada built up the case against him. The wily detective linked the murder with the recent theft of chloral hydrate from a druggist's in Liverpool - Parton's home city. He also found two previously intended victims. In separate incidents, both men had been on a night out with the suspect and had woken up 'drunk' the following day, with their valuables missing. They had claimed that Parton had drugged and robbed them, but neither case had been proven.

Charlie Parton was committed for trial at Liverpool Assizes, and it was between the court hearings that Caminada played his final card. Through his network of informants which he used to meet in the back pew of his local church, he located a key eye-witness, who had been present in the public house where Fletcher had spent his last evening. In another twist in this astonishing case, the witness revealed in court that he had seen Parton pouring liquid from a small phial into Fletcher's beer.

In the light of this compelling evidence, it took the jury just twenty minutes to return a unanimous verdict of 'Guilty'. The ladies in the gallery sobbed and Parton clutched the rail of the dock as the judge donned his black cap - his death sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment. Detective Chief Inspector Caminada had brought the perpetrator to justice in the record time of just three weeks.

The speedy resolution of the Manchester Cab Mystery was Detective Caminada's finest moment. This sensational case was widely reported in the national press, placing Caminada 'in the foremost rank of the detectives in his day' (*Manchester Courier*). Furthermore, this event took place just as the stories of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle were gaining in popularity, after Sherlock Holmes's debut in *A Study in Scarlet*, published two years earlier - Jerome Caminada was already becoming known as Manchester's Sherlock Holmes.

After the success of the Manchester Cab Mystery, Detective Caminada spent another decade fighting crime on the streets of his city, reaching the position of Detective Superintendent. In his later career, he faced many more dangerous adversaries, including anarchists, child killers and the dreaded 'scuttlers' (street fighters). In 1895, he published the first volume of his memoirs, in which he revealed that he had also been working undercover for the British government. Recruited by the Home Office in the early 1870s, Caminada had undertaken many covert missions tracking Fenian suspects, not only in Manchester but also throughout Europe and even to America. He had been particularly active during the dynamite conspiracy of the 1880s.

### ***A fitting tribute***

Jerome Caminada retired in 1899, after an exceptional career lasting thirty-one years. He was rewarded for having single handedly arrested 1,225 offenders, as well as closing more than 400 illegal beer houses in the city. The *Evening Telegraph* dubbed him a 'terror to evil doers' and celebrated his special qualities as a police detective :

'His career has been one of the most remarkable and brilliant in police annals. Probably no man living knows more about crime and criminals, their habits and habitats, their cunning and duplicity'.

Caminada's active life did not end with his police career, as after his retirement, he became a private inquiry agent. In addition, he managed his own estate agency, letting a considerable number of properties that he had acquired over the years. He also served on the Manchester City Council.

On Tuesday 10 March 1914, just five days before his seventieth birthday, Jerome Caminada died at home surrounded by his family - he was married and had five children, three of whom had died in infancy. The funeral of the legendary detective was attended by the city's dignitaries. In his eulogy, Caminada's friend and colleague, Judge Edward Parry, (*County Court Judge, Manchester 1894-1911, and later Sir Edward Abbott Parry*) praised his sterling qualities, his unorthodox methods and above all, his compassion for others, concluding that the detective, 'never lost his faith in human nature, though he knew more about moral diseases than most bishops'.

The judge's sentiments were echoed in the many obituaries in the local and national press. The *Daily Mail* described how Detective Caminada was 'widely known throughout the country for his clever and daring detective work'. Jerome Caminada was a true Victorian super sleuth and a real-life Sherlock Holmes.

*Angela Buckley writes about Victorian crime and is a regular contributor to a wide range of publications, and is the Author of :*

*The Real Sherlock Holmes: The Hidden Story of Jerome Caminada*  
(Pen & Sword History ISBN 978-1-78159-269-4)

## A PUZZLE SOLVED!

### Notes on a Fire Engine Photograph

by

Ralph B. Lindley



This photograph was received from John Field of York in January 2005, and it shows a Sergeant and five Constables with the collar numbers 101 (Sergeant), 102, 103, 104, 105 and 106, on a motorised fire appliance outside a fire station. He had been told that it was of the Leeds City Police Fire Brigade circa 1916.

There are no collar badges on their uniforms and the shield in the centre of their belt plates was originally thought to be something like the coats of arms of York City or Worcester City or similar. The cap badge seemed to have a very small crown, with the centre device being either a coat of arms or crossed fire axes.

However, the number plate on the front of the fire engine has the letter 'U' on it, and at the time, this was the registration mark for Leeds, and on taking the photograph out of the cellophane cover and removing the modern mount over the front, I discovered the following lettering 'Chas. R. H. Pickard, Briggate Chambers, Kirkgate, Leeds'. So this tended to confirm that the photograph could indeed be that of the Leeds City Police Fire Brigade.

On checking the Leeds City Police Centenary booklet issued in 1936, I found that the force purchased a motor fire engine in 1910, but that they also continued to have horse drawn engines until 1923. Also in this booklet, is a photograph of a fire engine 'turning out' from the Fire Station, and it is the same building as the one in the photograph received from John Field. The booklet also states that about 1877, the Fire Station was in the Corn Exchange, but it moved to Park Street in 1883, and was still there at the time the booklet was published in 1936. The Force Headquarters was also located in this area.



The Leeds City Police History published in 1974 states that by December 1914, there were 1,086 persons who had enrolled as Special Constables. On page seventy of the history it states in '1916 the strength of Leeds 'Specials' was 2,086 with an Auxiliary Fire Brigade of 97 officers and men'. During the First World War, a tribute was paid to the Special Constables whose 'services rendered possible the efficient policing of the City'.

On looking closer at the cap badge worn by the Sergeant, one can see what appear to be small chevrons underneath, and this is similar to the badges worn by Sergeants in the Leeds Special Constabulary during the First World War, mainly as an off duty lapel badge worn while in civilian clothes to avoid them being offered a white feather.

The Auxiliary Fire Brigade had their own off duty lapel badge and this had crossed axes on it and a Constable's one is shown below, the date being 1915.



So the puzzle is solved. It appears that the men shown on the fire engine are members of the Auxiliary Fire Brigade of Leeds City Police and who were enrolled as members of the Special Constabulary. To make them look different from the regular officers or members of the Police Reserve, they were given their own badge to wear on their caps, and did not wear the collar badge on their uniforms but had one on their belt clasps instead.

It is just a pity that the identities of the men are not known at the present time.

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## PLAGUE, PESTILENCE AND POLICEMEN

by

**Paul Dew**

**T**he Great Plague of 1665 was by far the worst outbreak in England for over 300 years, but although there are excellent contemporary records of life in London, the law enforcement aspects are usually overlooked. In fact, at least one Constable and a City of London official watchmen died whilst carrying out their duties.

At that time there was a rudimentary system of policing both in the City and the surrounding parishes. Each Ward in the City employed watchmen to patrol the streets at night, and in Holborn there were parish constables. The Great Plague placed much more pressure on the local authorities because in the early days attempts were made to prevent the spread of illness by confining victims and their family at home.

Within the City area, the house of any victim was sealed, then guarded by watchmen with sharpened halberds. Inevitably other family members resented being locked in, and attempts were made to escape, and in some cases, by attacking the watchmen. In one case, the watchmen was 'blown up with gunpowder and burned dreadfully; and while he made hideous cries the family were able to get out of the windows leaving two victims behind'. The other members of the family fled and kept out of the way until the plague abated. They then returned, but as nothing could be proved, action against them was impossible. The name of this watchman who almost certainly died of his burns has not - to date - been found.

The second known member of the law enforcement community to die was John Green, Constable of High Holborn. He was described as very vigilant and diligent in the performance of his office. As required by the parish authorities, he made returns to the justices twice a week listing the houses of victims he had visited and how they were provided for. He was in fact so diligent, that when in turn he died, the parish owed him £55 (£4,250 today - *Editor*), which he had paid from his own pocket for the care of the victims.

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### Acknowledgements :

Catharine Arnold

## JOHN HENRY HAYES

### 'The Policemen's MP'

by

Richard Cowley



J. H. Hayes. M.P.  
First Labour M.P. for Liverpool.

**I** was born in the police service. I was brought up in it, and I am of the police service, and I want to see the police service carry out its proper function and be an ennobling profession'.

With those words in a Parliamentary speech, John Henry (Jack) Hayes summed up his whole political career, because Jack Hayes, although not the first police officer to be elected to Parliament (*the first was Joshua Ritson, PC Sunderland Borough Police 1906-1914, and elected to*

*Parliament for Durham in the General Election on Wednesday 15 November 1922 - only three months before Hayes*), Hayes was always the 'spokesman' for the Police Federation, whereas Ritson concentrated on the Durham miners.

Jack Hayes was born on Wednesday 14 October 1887 in Wolverhampton, and was the son of John William Hayes, of the Wolverhampton Borough Police, who would eventually rise to Chief Inspector within the force. Thus Jack's early years were steeped in the psyche and philosophy of the police service. His education was of the normal standard for boys of his time - Saint Mark's Elementary School, and Wolverhampton Science and Technology School, leaving at the then usual age of thirteen.

Because he was far too young to join the police, Jack took a clerical job with the Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Company, first at its Head Office in Wolverhampton, and then at its Branch Office in Ellesmere Port. And by taking evening classes, Jack Hayes demonstrated the intellect that would show throughout his later life. He became proficient in shorthand, book-keeping and accountancy as well as becoming fluent in French.

Just three months after his twenty-first birthday, Jack Hayes joined the Metropolitan Police on Friday 25 January 1901, where he was posted to 'S' Division as PC443. He was not long on the beat however, as in 1910 he was transferred to the Divisional Office, his shorthand and clerical skills obviously being noticed. But he was back on outside duties, if only briefly, when he qualified for the 1911 Coronation Medal when he was part of the crowd control contingent at the Coronation of George V on Thursday 22 June 1911.

Just two years later, he was promoted to Sergeant in 1913, which in those days was almost unheard of, and marked him out as a 'high-flyer'. Indeed, the Metropolitan Commissioner, Sir Neville Macready, would later claim in 1919, to

have earmarked him for further promotion, calling him the 'brain behind NUPPO'.

NUPPO (the National Union of Police and Prison Officers) had originally been called the Metropolitan Police Union when it was founded, but the name had been changed in an attempt to widen the membership. It had been formed in October 1913, following an advert placed in the *Police Review* by ex-Inspector John Syme.

Syme had just been discharged from prison after serving a six month sentence after circulating a letter in which he had threatened to assault Winston Churchill, who was then Home Secretary, and then murder his former Sub-Divisional Inspector. Syme had been dismissed from the Metropolitan Police as 'impossibly subordinate' after he had conducted a vitriolic campaign against his Acting Superintendent and Sub-Divisional Inspector after he took the side of two of his Constables in an incident involving a 'refused charge'.

Although police officers were strictly forbidden to join a trade union, nevertheless membership of NUPPO increased clandestinely. Although the hierarchy of the Metropolitan Police must have known about this in their own force, nevertheless they did nothing about it, as by then, The Great War had intervened and more pressing matters had come to the fore.

The Great War was no friend of the police service of this country. Prices rose steadily throughout the conflict, and in 1918 had almost doubled, whilst police wages had stagnated. By 1918 therefore, many police officers were on the poverty line, and some were even below it. Trouble was inevitable - and so it proved.

In August 1918, a PC Thomas Thiel of the Metropolitan Police and ardent supporter of NUPPO, went on a recruiting mission to Manchester, and enrolled 400 members of the Manchester City Police. This, however, following complaints of the Manchester Chief Constable, Robert

Peacock, to the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, Sir Edward Henry, resulted in PC Thiel being dismissed from the force.

So NUPPO was given its martyr on a plate, and the situation was irrecoverable. By midnight on Friday 29 August 1918, almost the entire Metropolitan Police had come out on strike, followed the next day by a majority of the City of London Police.

Facing a police-less capital city, the Prime Minister, David Lloyd-George, had no choice. Thiel was reinstated, a pay rise was granted, and Lloyd-George 'promised' that as soon as hostilities ended, the police union question was to be looked upon favourably. Lloyd-George, in hindsight, probably had no intention of doing any such thing, and only agreed to do so because he was over the proverbial barrel - he was first and foremost a politician after all.

But in order to make life as difficult as possible for NUPPO, Sir Edward Henry was 'eased' out of office, to be replaced by Sir Neville Macready who, Lloyd-George hoped, would crush NUPPO and not let it bring London to its knees again.

Meanwhile, Jack Hayes had also supported NUPPO, and in 1918 was elected to the Representative Board of the Metropolitan Police, and as such, attended the NUPPO Delegate Council in London on Monday 24 March 1919. Because the position of General Secretary of NUPPO was vacant at that time, Jack Hayes was appointed by a huge majority - 18,723 votes to 1,727.

Although the first police strike had ended, a panicky Lloyd-George, probably knew that trouble had only been postponed and not eradicated. He thus set up a committee to look at police pay, pensions and representation.

The Desborough Committee, under William, Lord Desborough, is one of the great watersheds of police history, and marks the boundary between the antiquated Victorian police ethos, which put police officers only on a social par

with farm labourers, and the modern Twentieth Century police service.

Jack Hayes gave evidence to the Desborough Committee on Tuesday 18 March 1919, whilst still a serving Metropolitan Police officer, and did so again on Tuesday 1 April 1919, when he was still a serving officer, but by then Secretary of NUPPO.

Hayes' demands to Desborough were astounding and unexpected : an immediate doubling of Constables' wages; the abolition of the one shilling per day deduction whilst on sick leave; payment for overtime rather than time off in lieu, and a right to claim the full pension at twenty-five years service. All these were startling demands, and were unprecedented in the police service of the time.

And also, to his immense credit, Hayes refrained from any personal attacks on the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, Sir Neville Macready, which, suspecting Macready's 'hidden agenda' to crush NUPPO, the hotheads of NUPPO were only too ready to do at the time. Macready's opinion of Hayes thus remained high, which is why, when Hayes resigned from the Metropolitan Police just three weeks later, on Saturday 26 April 1919 to become the full time Secretary of NUPPO, Macready would write in his memoirs :

'Hayes was a good officer and one on whom I had my eye on for future advancement. I knew that he was in the Union, but I had hoped that, being a level headed man, he would come to see the impossibility of a Soviet organisation in any disciplined force. One day he came to see me in my office and told me he intended to resign. I was genuinely sorry and endeavoured to dissuade him. He said that he had been offered the post of secretary of the Union at a salary of £500 a year. I suggested that in the event of the Union collapsing he would find himself left in the lurch, while from

what I had seen of him his future in the police was assured. However, he would not be convinced and said that in any case his new position would give him many opportunities in public life.'

The term 'Soviet' was Macready's opinion of any trade union; and it must be said, that £500 per year was twice the salary of a uniformed Sergeant of the Metropolitan Police at that time.

The first part of the Desborough Report had been published in July 1919. In short, it recommended a thirty-three per cent pay rise, and establishment of machinery for a new representative body for the police (which would eventually become the Police Federation - Federation and not Union because as a compromise for the large concessions, the right to strike was withdrawn).

So desperate was Lloyd-George to head off any more police discontent, that a Bill was introduced into Parliament which accepted every one of Desborough's recommendations without exception or demur. The resultant Police Act 1919, which would be passed on Sunday 17 August 1919, is not called 'the policemen's charter' for nothing.

However, the 1919 Act contained a clause saying that it would be illegal for any police officer to join any other police trade union except the new Police Federation. Hotheads in NUPPO immediately called for another strike. Hayes, as Secretary, wanted only withdrawal of labour for certain duties, and not a blanket all-out strike, but he was overruled, and NUPPO called for a general police strike.

But by this time, of course, late July, the Desborough Committee's recommendations were fully known as they were being processed through Parliament, and these seemed to satisfy the vast majority of the police service. So the call for strike action fell on deaf ears, and on Friday 1 August 1919, only three per cent of the total number of police officers of the country came out on strike.

The strikers were mainly of the north western forces - Liverpool City 955 men, Birkenhead Borough 114, Bootle Borough 63, Wallasey Borough 1 - but there were also 119 men from Birmingham City, 1,056 men of the Metropolitan Police and 57 men of the City of London Police.

But the strike was doomed, and it quickly melted away within days. All the 2,365 police officers who walked out were dismissed, and despite years of appeals, especially by Jack Hayes himself, were never, ever to be reinstated.

Faced with this fiasco, Hayes then took the decision to concentrate on the politics of Liverpool, as although NUPPO was fading, there still remained the hard core of NUPPO support by the Liverpool City men. So much so, that in November 1919, Hayes stood as a NUPPO sponsored candidate for the Parliamentary election for the Prince's Park Ward of Liverpool.

He failed, but three years later, in 1922, with NUPPO now firmly dead and buried, he stood as a Labour candidate for the Edge Hill constituency of Liverpool in the General Election of November of that year. Again he failed, but at a By-Election a few months later, on Tuesday 6 March 1923, he was elected to Parliament, becoming the first Labour MP in Liverpool.

In Parliament, Hayes specialised in representing police matters, and continually agitated for the reinstatement of the dismissed 1919 strikers, albeit unsuccessfully. He was appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary, not to the Home Secretary, as would have been logical, but to the Minister of Pensions in 1924; and he was a Labour Party Parliamentary Whip from 1925 until 1931. He also sat on the National Executive of the Labour Party in 1926 and 1927. In 1929, he accepted the post of Vice-Chamberlain of the Royal Household, which is an important role, as it is the Vice-Chamberlain's duty to give a daily report to the monarch of the proceedings of the House of Commons.

In 1931 however, the Labour Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, proposed reductions in unemployment benefit and public expenditure to combat the seemingly worldwide economic depression. These proposals were so unpopular, they alienated not only the trades unions, but also the vast majority of the Labour Party as well. Refusing to resign, MacDonald instead formed a National Government with Conservative and Liberal support. As such, this gave him a majority over the Labour Party, and at the General Election of 1931, the Labour Party was virtually annihilated, only returning fifty-two seats. This led to MacDonald being regarded as a 'class traitor' by the Labour Party, but this made no difference to him, and he continued as Prime Minister for another four years.

However, Jack Hayes, who had refused to go with MacDonald into the National Government, lost his seat in the 1931 landslide defeat. Despite coming near to re-election in a By-Election in 1935, he never entered Parliament again, and his political career quickly faded.

His last years were spent as the Registrar of the Joint Council of Qualified Opticians, and Secretary of the British Optical Association. However, he remained active on the Editorial Board of the *Police Review* and was a frequent columnist.

John Henry Hayes died at the young age of fifty-four in King's College Hospital, London, on Friday 25 April 1941 as a result of severe kidney failure. He was survived by his wife and daughter.

Throughout his active life, in Parliament and elsewhere, John Hayes never forgot his roots, and never forgot the rank and file police officers who 'pounded the beat' exactly as he had done. Although not officially recognised as such, nevertheless he was the first MP to have been the *de facto* political representative of the police in Parliament. Not until twenty-four years later, when Jim Callaghan was retained by the Police

Federation as its political advisor between 1955 and 1960, was there another one.

But when Jim Callaghan went onto higher things, the post of political adviser to the Police Federation was not filled for yet another twenty-five years, until Eldon Griffiths became Parliamentary Spokesman for the Police Federation in 1985. After Griffiths retired in 1992, the post was never filled again, and even today, the Federation still has no spokesperson in Parliament. If however, this country ever gets a government which is covertly set on dismantling the police service brick by brick, then perhaps serious consideration should be given to reinstating the role.

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## FOUND IN A POLICE NOTE BOOK RECENTLY ACQUIRED BY THE RIPON MUSEUM TRUST

Tuesday 20<sup>th</sup> May, 1969.

Duty: 2-10

2pm On Duty.  
Uniform - complete - handed in to Section. Checked by Sgt. Parker & found to be in order & correct. Documents also checked & in order.  
Handed over to Storeman Mr. Thompson.

5pm. Meal Break.

5.45pm On Duty.  
Office Duty.

I now sign off with the greatest of pleasure, after 30 years of Service. God bless you all & may it rain, hail & snow upon your miserable bodies, when on night patrol. I'll be thinking about you & praying!  
Cheerio All.

10pm Off Duty for ever.

*The identities of the Officer and the Force have been withheld for obvious reasons, but it was a Yorkshire police force.*

(Similar sentiments on my last day - Editor)

**CONSTABLE  
DAVID McDONALD,  
LEITH BURGH POLICE  
1875 -1882**

by

**Patrick W. Anderson**

It is always sad when any young Police Officer is cut down so early in life, with his whole life ahead of him. Hopefully Police Scotland in Edinburgh remembers these two brave Constables.

○○○

During 1966 I visited Constable Robert J. Owen, Inverness-shire Constabulary at Nethy Bridge Police Office. He said, that on Tuesday 20 December 1898, Constable Thomas King, of Inverness-shire Constabulary had been shot and fatally wounded whilst executing an arrest warrant on a poacher. Constable John MacNiven, who had gone to execute the warrant with Constable King, survived the shooting. I remembered this story during my thirty years police service.

Just weeks before my retirement from the West Yorkshire Police, I read in the media of the re-dedication at Abernethy Cemetery on Saturday 20 December 1998 at the grave of Constable Thomas King. Relatives of Constable King attended. I heard recently that my friend retired Constable Owen attended this event just before his death a few months later.

○○○

During 2012, I received a communication from Mandi Munro who

told me about a headstone bearing this inscription in Latheron Churchyard :

**Erected by the Leith Police in Memory of DAVID McDONALD who was fatally stabbed while in the discharge of his Duty Leith on the 24th May 1882 and Died in the Royal Infirmary Edinburgh 22nd June 1882. Aged 26 years**

My research found that David McDonald was born on ..day 30 June 1855 at Latheron in Caithness-shire, although I noted that the spelling of the surname in the Register is MacDonald. The 1861 Census records that John McDonald and his wife Christina resided at Latheron with their family, Elizabeth aged seven, David aged five, and three younger children. The 1871 Census lists John McDonald, a crofter with his wife and then six children, including David McDonald aged fifteen and listed as a scholar. But ten years later, the 1881 Census records that at 67 North Fort Street, North Leith, Edinburgh, was living a certain Margaret McSwan, a lady's nurse, with her daughter and two lodgers, one of these lodgers being David McDonald aged twenty-four years, of Latheron in Caithness, and listed as a Police Constable.

Leith Burgh Police had been formed in 1859, with Superintendent James Grant as its first Chief Officer. The initial strength was just thirty officers, but by 1870 the force strength was sixty-four. Constables and Sergeants of the Leith Burgh Police wore helmets, but senior officers wore caps (kepis). Edinburgh had its own City Police and in 1870 the City Police had 341 officers.

The publication *Scottish Police Roll of Honour* has the entry :  
'Police Constable David McDonald, Leith Burgh Police: died 20th June 1882 aged 26 - fatally stabbed by a man he had warned regarding his conduct'.

*The Scotsman* of Thursday 25 May 1882 reported 'Leith-A Policeman stabbed', with the story that the previous

day at the Leith Police Court, before Bailie Wilson, Patrick Smith, a labourer, residing at Burgess Street had been remanded until Friday, on a charge of 'having yesterday morning, on the Shore, stabbed David McDonald, a Constable, on the leg'. It was reported that the accused had been making a disturbance, and while the Constable was waiting for assistance to apprehend him, Smith took out a knife and stabbed him. The wound was reported in the media as not being serious. Smith appeared in Court with his head cut and bleeding.

*The Leith Herald and General Advertiser* of Saturday 27 May 1882, reported 'A Policeman Stabbed with a knife'. The article said that a Special Court had been held on the previous Wednesday, before Bailie Wilson, so that Patrick Smith, residing in Burgess Street, could be charged with :

'having that morning, at the Shore, assaulted David McDonald, a Constable in the Leith Police establishment, and stabbed him in the left leg with a knife, while the policeman was in the execution of his duty'.

The report went on to say that the knife used by Patrick Smith, the prisoner, had broken, but that as the wound in the leg had not been probed, it had not been ascertained whether or not the point of the knife was still in the policeman's leg. The prisoner appeared to be severely injured about the head, the injuries being the result of blows from the policeman's baton. Smith was remanded in custody until the following Friday.

And on that Friday, 26 May, at Edinburgh Sheriff Summary Court, with Sheriff Rutherford presiding on the bench, Smith pleaded guilty to butting with his head and stabbing on the leg with the knife, David McDonald. The report stated that the prisoner 'bore traces of the fray', his head being cut and swollen in several places. It was stated that the policeman had inflicted the wounds with his baton when the prisoner attacked him. Sheriff

Rutherford said that the most serious part of the charge against Smith was that he had used a knife. The Sheriff went on to say that the prisoner had received very cruel treatment from the policeman, and that being so, the Sheriff was disposed to view the charge as an ordinary breach of the peace. Smith was fined five shillings with the alternative of three days imprisonment. The Sheriff remarked that policemen would require being more judicious in the use of their batons, as some of them were disposed to apply these weapons too freely.

Less than one month later, *The Scotsman*, in its issue of Monday 19 June 1882, reported on the 'Serious result of a Stabbing case at Leith'. The newspaper repeated the story about Patrick Smith's first court appearance on Wednesday 24 May 1882, before Bailie Wilson at Leith Police Court, charged with stabbing the Constable in the left leg after creating a disturbance. The newspaper also related the story of Smith's appearance at the Edinburgh Summary Court on Friday 26 May, where the Sheriff decided to regard the case as breach of the peace.

*The Scotsman* repeated the evidence that Smith had accosted the Constable, and that after some words between them, Smith stabbed Constable McDonald (the newspaper used the spelling MacDonald) in the left leg, whereupon the Constable struck the prisoner on the head with his baton, wounding him rather severely. The newspaper reported the sentence of the fine or imprisonment, and also recounted the Sheriff's 'advice' to the Policemen on the use of their batons in future. The report added that since the occurrence, McDonald had been off duty because of the wound developing serious symptoms, and he had been taken to the Royal Infirmary eight days previously.

On the Thursday his condition was considered so critical that the authorities deemed it necessary to take his deposition. He has since gradually become worse and early that day it was stated that he was quite delirious. The

newspaper went on to say that the Constable was suffering from the effects of blood poisoning and his condition was recorded as 'sinking rapidly'.

*The Scotsman* Tuesday 20 June 1882, reported :

'The Stabbing case at Leith. Policeman MACDONALD (*sic*) was in the Royal Infirmary in a serious condition having taken a serious turn and he was in a hopelessly delirious condition. It would appear that more facts had come out about the matter and that Constable MacDonald was passing along the Shore when Patrick Smith called out to him that he had seen his like before, and pulled out a penknife and asked if he would care to touch it. The Constable warned Smith and passed on but Smith it would seem followed, running at the Officer, butting him on his head, catching hold of one of his legs and stabbing him at the same time with the knife. Constable MacDonald had his police lamp in his left hand at that time and striking Smith with it but with no effect. Smith again was bent on upsetting the Officer and stabbing him again the Constable then used his baton and dealt the other several blows before he let go of his hold on the Officer. The Constable then blew his Police whistle and eventually two of his colleagues arrived to secure the prisoner. Both the Constable and the Prisoner received medical attention. The point of the Penknife blade was found to have broken off. The Doctor opened up the wound in order to remove it but there was nothing found it was supposed to have dropped out and the leg allowed to heal. On 6th June 1882, Constable MacDonald went to the Royal Infirmary for advice and the wound was then in a 'Suppurating condition', and on

its being opened, the piece of knife blade was found to be embedded in or near the bone of the leg below the knee. This was of course, removed immediately but on the 12th June 1882, Constable MacDonald returned to the Infirmary with his leg in very inflamed condition with signs of Blood poisoning. From the beginning of these symptoms the Constable was occasionally delirious. Professor Annandale advised amputation if the feverish symptoms abated as the only way to save the Officer's life but as the fever increased Constable MacDonald became very weak and that operation could not be done. The blade of the knife which was used to cut tobacco was reportedly very black. Constable MacDonald joined the Leith Burgh Police in 1875 and was looked upon as a trustworthy and discreet officer. A few weeks previously he had been raised to the position of FIRST CLASS CONSTABLE in the Force'.

The death certificate recorded : David McDonald; Police Constable; single; 26 years; 20th June 1882, 5.50am at New Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh; usual residence 67 North Fort Street, Leith; parents John McDonald, fisherman and Christina Sutherland or McDonald. Cause of death is recorded as Punctured Wound to the left Tibia, 26 days, Osteomyelitis and Pneumonia, as certified by H. P. Hallows, LRCSE. Informant of death, Elizabeth C. Henderson, deceased's sister, 64 Bristo Street; and recorded by Wm S. Sutherland, Assistant Registrar. There is a correction entry re death by Professor Annandale and Dr Littlejohn, Edinburgh, recording 'Blood Poisoning'. This correction was accepted by the Procurator Fiscal's Office and 'Wm. S. Sutherland, Assistant Registrar'.

*The Scotsman* dated Wednesday 21 June recorded 'Fatal Result of the Leith

Stabbing Case', and reported that Police Constable David McDonald, who had been stabbed in the left leg on Wednesday 24 May, had died the previous morning in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. Blood poisoning resulting from the wound was the cause of his death, and it mentions the portion of knife that had been extracted from the leg. The report said that a Warrant had been issued for the apprehension of Patrick Smith.

But, the newspaper said, that :

'as a person cannot be tried twice on the same charge, doubts were expressed as to whether Smith could be again taken into custody'.

However, the report went on to say, it is understood that this difficulty has been got over by the Procurator Fiscal's Department saying that Smith had pleaded guilty to the charge of breach of the peace, and it was for *this* offence that he had been punished. And so it seems the authorities consider themselves free to hold him still answerable for the more serious offence. The newspaper also reported that at the meeting of the Finance Committee of Leith Town Council the previous day :

'it was agreed that the expenses of MacDonald's funeral should be paid by the town, and that the Magistrates should attend the funeral on behalf of the Council'.

*The Scotsman* of Friday 23 June 1882, reported that the previous day :

'the body of Constable MacDonald had been removed from Edinburgh Royal Infirmary to the steamer *St Magnus* at Leith, to be conveyed to Caithness. Constable MacDonald was a native of Caithness and his friends wished that he should be buried there. Fifty officers of the Leith Burgh Police met the hearse drawn by two Belgian horses at Pilrig Church and walked four abreast in front of the hearse to the Albert Docks. Two mourning coaches followed with some of the friends of the deceased, while a

number of persons walked behind. Bailies McIntosh and Garland and Councillors Clark and Grant represented the Council and Superintendent Grant was also present'.

It would appear that although it was raining heavily, there were a large number of people who lined the streets in Leith on the route of the procession.

*The Scotsman* of Saturday 24 June reported that about 8am the previous day, Patrick Smith walked into the Police Office and surrendered himself to Sergeant MacAndrew. A special court was arranged for 10.30am, where Smith was placed at the bar on a charge of Murder. The Complaint was read by the Town Clerk and the newspaper reported that there was no sign of feeling shown by Smith when the charge was read out. He was formally remitted by Bailie Garland to the Sheriff of the Lothians, and was then conveyed to Edinburgh in a cab by Mr Lindsay, Sheriff's Officer.

It would appear that some of Smith's friends on hearing of the death of the Constable, advised Smith to go down to Leith and give himself up, and it was said that Smith himself after witnessing the funeral of the Constable on the Thursday, decided to surrender himself the next day. Smith was said to be thirty years old, a native of Ireland and had been in Leith for many years. There were ten convictions recorded against him in the police books from 1868 but since that date he had been in the army. Two of the convictions were for assault, two for theft and four for breach of the peace. He had for some time been employed as a seaman.

*The Leith Herald and General Advertiser* for Saturday 24 June 1882, covered in great detail the death of the Leith Policeman. The report goes on to say that :

'on Thursday afternoon the remains of David McDonald were conveyed from the Royal Infirmary to the Albert Docks for transit to

Caithness. The Coffin was enclosed in a full mounted horse hearse, which was drawn by two Belgian horses'.

And the *John O'Groats Journal* for Thursday 29 June 1882 records the funeral route to Leith docks, and the conveyance to Caithness of the body of Constable McDonald aboard the steamer *St Magnus* on the previous Thursday. The paper pointed out that because of the circumstances surrounding the policeman's death, the case could become one of culpable homicide as :

'a question may arise as to whether the wound had been skilfully treated, seeing it healed up and again broke out, through the blade not being properly removed'.

Strangely enough, I cannot find any outcome of any case against Patrick Smith, and so the disposal for this case remains a mystery.



Headstone of Constable David McDonald at Latheron Old Churchyard.

*Note the date of death on the headstone 22nd June 1882 but he died on 20th June 1882.*

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Acknowledgements :

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Jimmy Hogg, Scottish Collections, Central Library, Edinburgh

Lindsey Swankie, Registrar, Arbroath

Neil MacLeod, Dunbeath Heritage Centre, Caithness

Author :

Born in Arbroath, and he was told by an elderly neighbour that when he was six, he told her that he wanted to be a 'policeman, but if not, a lawyer like his Dad'. He joined the West Riding of Yorkshire Constabulary in May 1966 due to being well under the height requirements for all the police forces in Scotland who required a height of 5'10". West Riding Constabulary had a minimum height of 5'8", and he got in by an eighth of an inch.

Later transferred to the Lanarkshire Constabulary in 1970, which became Strathclyde Police after the merger in May 1975. Transferred back to West Yorkshire Police and had spells on cars and as a community beat constable.

Promoted in February 1984, and as a Sergeant served in Bradford, Shipley and Bingley and then Central Cells in Bradford. Then went to HQ Prosecutions, before retiring in January 1999.

The author is interested in police history and military history, especially the Scottish Regiments and the Royal Flying Corps/Royal Air Force during the Great War.

He recently had his Uncle (Lieutenant Patrick Wright Anderson, Black Watch, RFC and RAF) added to the Scottish National War Memorial at the Edinburgh Castle Black Watch Roll. His uncle was studying at University and was an OTC cadet at St Andrew's University when war broke out in 1914. He later died of wounds received on active service.

During the author's policing years he lost a friend and colleague Constable George Taylor, Strathclyde Police, Carstairs, during November 1976; and a colleague and Course friend Sergeant Michael Hawcroft, West Yorkshire Police, Bradford, during March 1981. Both murdered on duty.



## **HOPKER'S SUMMONS HEADINGS**



**T**he little book *Hopker's Summons Headings* was well known to generations of police officers. It did exactly what it said on the cover, it provided the precise words to be put on the summons for any offence.

John Hopker joined the Metropolitan Police in September 1903, and was posted to X Division. By 1911, he was a Sergeant, and was involved in the Acton Police Educational Class. Realising the need for a concise guide to the wording of summonses, he produced a series of duplicated sheets.

So many requests for these were made, that in 1919, a booklet was produced. The rest is history.

Although Hopker retired in March 1930, his book carried on, being constantly updated, and eventually was taken over and printed by the Police Review Publishing Company. When the *Police Review* ceased publication in 2011, *Hopker's* went with it.

Despite enquiries to the present parent company, no information about

the date of ceasing publication and the total number eventually sold, was forthcoming. But an edition dated 1970 stated it was the thirty-third edition, and was nearing 400,000 copies sold, being priced then at nine shillings.

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**CHARLES BATES**  
Police Constable,  
Northamptonshire  
Constabulary



**T**he King's Police Medal was instituted in 1909, in two categories: *For Gallantry* and *For Meritorious Service*. Whilst the majority (though not all) the gallantry awards were awarded to officers of the lower ranks, those for meritorious service usually went to the higher ranks - Superintendent and above. However in the New Year's Honours of January 1926, PC Charles Bates was awarded the KPM. As such, he was the first police officer in the country, of *Constable* rank, to be awarded the KPM for *Meritorious Service*, rather than Gallantry, given 'for devotion to duty', in effecting an impressive list of arrests of wanted criminals.

## REWARDS FOR LONG SERVICE (AND GOOD CONDUCT?)

by

**Richard Cowley**

**I**t is a chastening to think that recognition of the civilian emergency services by the issue of Long Service medals, came late in relation to the other services. The Army Long Service and Good Conduct medal (LS and GC) was established in 1830, The Royal Navy LS and GC in 1831, and the RAF, obviously much later in 1919.

The civilian services on the other hand were lagging behind: the Fire Services LS and GC in 1954, and shamefully, the Ambulance Service had to wait until 1996, and the Prison Service until 2010. But the police LS and GC medals were split into two, The Special Constabulary and the 'Regular' Constabulary.

The Special Constabulary medal, was established on Saturday 30 August 1919, and was obviously given in recognition of service during The Great War, but the Regular police had to wait for another thirty-two years, until Thursday 14 June 1951, for their award. Whether this reflects officialdom's favourable partiality to its volunteer policemen, in preference to its full time officers, who seemed to be taken for granted and regarded with indifference by the ruling elite, is open to debate. After all, the Regular police contribution to the war effort of both world wars (and indeed during peacetime) was just as much as that of the Special Constabulary.

The Special Constabulary Long Service Medal (note, there is no 'Good Conduct') is cast in bronze. The usual varying busts of the monarch are on the obverse, and on the reverse is the inscription FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE IN THE SPECIAL

CONSTABULARY, alongside a sprig of laurel to the right. This reverse has remained the same up until the present day, except for small variations relating to the police services in Northern Ireland.

The medal is awarded for service of nine years, providing fifty or more duties have been performed every year. A clasp (sewn onto the ribbon, and not attached to the medal) reading THE GREAT WAR 1914-18 was given for service during that time. Further clasps inscribed LONG SERVICE with the year, were given for every subsequent ten year period with the qualifying duties. During The Great War and the Second World War, the qualifying period dropped to three years, in other words, war service counted treble.

The ribbon is white with a large red centre stripe and two narrow black stripes towards each edge. The medal is impressed on the rim with the name of the recipient. Strangely enough, only the name is given, not even the rank or the police force of the recipient. And again, curiously enough, the ribbon as supplied with the medal is slightly wider than the suspension bar, leading to a slight buckling of the ribbon on one or both sides where it is threaded through the suspension bar.



The Special Constabulary Long Service Medal

Having to wait for another thirty-two years, the Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (note, 'Good Conduct' this time) was instituted on Thursday 14 June 1951, and was originally of cupro-nickel, but nowadays is rhodium plated. The ribbon has a broad blue stripe in the centre, with narrow white-blue-white stripes down either edge. As with the Special Constabulary, it has the monarch's bust on the obverse, and on the reverse, a figure of Justice holding the Scales of Justice in her left hand, and a police truncheon surrounded by a laurel wreath in her right hand. The words FOR EXEMPLARY POLICE SERVICE are inscribed round the edge of the medal. This wording sometimes leads the medal to be erroneously called the Police Exemplary Service Medal.



The Reverse of the Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

The original instituting Warrant of June 1951, stated that the medal would be awarded for twenty-two years service (irrespective of Good Conduct) to all ranks in all the recognised UK constabularies. However, because the qualifying service for the Fire and Ambulance services medals is twenty years, this caused a campaign to be started by PC Kenneth Fowler of Warwickshire Police to reduce the qualifying period for the police medal to twenty years, so as to bring it into line. So, on Tuesday 19 January 2010, the qualifying period for the Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was reduced to twenty years, where it remains. Unlike the Special Constabulary medal, there are no further clasps for service over twenty years.

The impressed naming round the rim of the 'Regular' medal, in contrast to that of the Special Constabulary, does include the rank, but still not the force of the recipient. The question as to why this was, was asked of the Home Office, but no reply has ever been received.

The instituting Warrant also states that a Register should be kept to record every award. Not surprisingly, no Register has ever been kept by the Home Office, nor by the Royal Mint, who also demur to say how many medals are issued every year, referring that query to the Home Office. Again, no reply from the Home Office has been received.

In the book *Medals* by William Spencer (National Archives : ISBN 978 1 903365 63 2), the author states that no Register is kept at the National Archives either, and that the responsibility for any Register is in the hands of the separate Constabularies. I hazard a guess now, that no police force has ever compiled a Register of its members who have been awarded either medal. However, if there are, the Editor would be amazed. But in that event, would be interested to know which forces have. He can be contacted on the *Journal* e-mail address.

## NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE SPECIAL CONSTABULARY 1914-1918

### Only Lady Special Constable in the Country during the War

by

**Ralph B. Lindley**

*Vice President, Ripon Museum Trust*

**T**he only lady member of the Special Constabulary throughout the whole of Great Britain during the First World War 1914-1918 was Miss Audrey Twentymen of the North Riding of Yorkshire Special Constabulary.

She was the daughter of the Chairman of the North Riding Standing Joint Committee and he felt that they needed a despatch rider. Audrey was one of those daring young women who had a motorcycle, so he asked for official permission to appoint her to the post. The authorities agreed on condition that she was sworn in as a Special Constable, and this was done.

Her duties were to carry despatches to Scarborough (presumably from Northallerton?) and to call out the local Police Constable and all the Special Constables whenever an air raid warning was received, or any other emergency arose. When the emergency was over she went round again, dismissing the Special Constables.

When she was interviewed in the late 1950s, she was Mrs Audrey McCormick of Malton, and commented, 'all these second rounds were soon to become very lonely performances, for as soon as the Specials heard my motorcycle in the distance, they did not wait for me to appear, but went

home. At the end of the war I was presented with a Victorian policeman's truncheon, a certificate and a man's medal.\* All really for nothing.'

References :

SETH, Ronald *The Specials - The Story of the Special Constabulary in England, Wales and Scotland* (Victor Gollancz 1961, reprinted 2006)

(\*The Special Constabulary Long Service Medal, as described in the previous article - *Editor*)

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## **RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY ALL POLICE CONSTABLES**

*(Drawn up in the reign of Queen Victoria)*

1. Constables are placed in authority to Protect and not to Oppress the public.
2. To which effectually they must earnestly and systematically exert themselves to prevent Crime.
3. When a crime has been committed, no trace should be lost, nor exertion spared to discover and bring to Justice the offenders.
4. Obtain a knowledge of all reputed Thieves. Idle and Disorderly persons.
5. Watch narrowly all people having no visible means of Subsistence.
6. Prevent Vagrancy.
7. Be impartial in the discharge of duties.
8. Discard from the mind all Political and Sectarian prejudices.
9. Be cool and intrepid in the discharge of duties in emergencies, and avoidable conflicts.

10. Avoid Altercations, and display perfect command of Temper under assault, and gross provocation, to which all Constables must occasionally be liable.
11. Never strike but in self-defence, nor treat a prisoner with more vigour than may be necessary to prevent escape.
12. Practice the most complete Sobriety; one instance of Drunkenness will render a Constable liable to dismissal.
13. Treat with the utmost Civility all classes of Her Majesty's subjects and cheerfully render assistance to all who may have need of it.
14. Exhibit deference and respect to the Magistracy.
15. Promptly and cheerfully obey all superior Officers.
16. Render an honest, faithful and speedy account of all Monies and Property whether entrusted with them for others, or taken possession of in the execution of duty.
17. With reference to the foregoing bear especially in mind that honesty is the best policy.
18. Be perfectly neat in person and attire.
19. Never sit down in any Public House or Beer Shop.
20. Avoid Tippling.
21. It is in the interest of every Man to devote some portion of his spare time to the practice of Reading and Writing, and the general improvement of the Mind.
22. Ignorance is an insuperable bar to promotion.

*(The author of these is unknown, but by reading numbers 14, 15, 19 and 20, it was obviously an armchair police officer, and not a person who had actually 'walked the beat' - or am I being cynical? - Editor)*

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## THE PRIVATE PROSECUTIONS SOCIETIES

**D**uring the eighteenth century, the system of bringing criminals to justice in law courts was getting more and more haphazard because of the deterioration of the parish constable system. If the offender was caught (and it was a big 'if'), then the victim had to pursue his own claim through the courts, because there was no official body to do it for them. This meant that the injured person had to pay all the court costs, which then, as they are nowadays, were absolutely horrendously exorbitant (today, a top flight barrister would charge well over £1,000 *per day* to appear in court). So it was in this climate that the private prosecutions, or felons' associations, evolved.

Contrary to received and popular opinion, these associations were not private police forces, but were groups of prosperous people pooling their money so as to combat those exorbitant court costs. Each association member paid an annual subscription which went into a central fund. Three basic services were offered, first to circulate reward notices for the return of the property or for information; secondly, to pay any ensuing court costs from the central fund; and thirdly, to provide a rudimentary insurance system by contributing towards the replacement value of the property if it had not been recovered.

And of course, the associations only provided their services to their own members - in other words, those who had something worth losing in the first place, and who could afford the annual subscription. This, therefore, made them totally out of reach of the average common working man, and as such, the associations were never very efficient as crime fighting institutions, or as deterrents against crime. So as soon as the organised police forces started appearing in the early nineteenth century, firstly in London and then in the provinces, and which provided criminal prosecutions before the court which cost the victim nothing, then the associations declined quite quickly.

Surprisingly enough, however, thirty-three associations are still in existence today nationally, but these are now predominantly dining clubs, where the Annual General Meeting lasts for ten minutes, and the dinner afterwards lasts for five hours.

### The nationally *surviving* Associations for the Prosecutions of Felons with dates of establishment

- 1781 Wellingborough Association for the Prosecution of Felons and Others
- 1783 Salt Hill Society for the Protection of Property against Damage, Theft and Trespass (Slough)
- 1783 Colchester Association for the Protection of Property and the Prosecution of Housebreakers and Thieves
- 1783 Loughborough Association for the Prosecution of Felons
- 1784 Tanworth-in-Arden Association for the Prosecution of Felons
- 1784 Norton Association for the Prosecution of Felons
- 1784 Hathersage Association for the Prosecution of Felons
- 1786 Baslow and District Association for the Prosecution of Felons
- 1788 Dale Abbey Association for the Prosecution of Felons
- pre 1790 Berkswell Association for the Prosecution of Felons
- 1792 Nottinghamshire New Friendly Association for the Prosecution of Felons
- 1792 Hanley (formerly Hanley and Shelton) Association for the Prosecution of Felons
- 1796 Arundel Society for Prosecution of Felons, Thieves etc
- 1803 Lincoln and Lincolnshire Association for the Protection of Property and Indemnity against Loss by Theft
- 1810 Higham Ferrers Association for the Prosecution of Felons
- 1812 Holmesfield Associaion for the Prosecution of Felons

- 1812 Eyam and Stoney Middleton Association for the Prosecution of Felons
  - 1813 Ambleside Protection Bond
  - 1814 Holmfirth Prosecution Society
  - 1815 Wentworth General Association for the Prosecution of Felons
  - 1816 Weekly, Warkton, Kettering and District Association for the Prosecution of Felons
  - 1818 Cranford Association for the Prosecution of Felons
  - 1818 Rowell and District Association for the Prosecution of Felons
  - 1819 Neithrop Association for the Protection of Persons and Property
  - 1820 Weardale Association for the Prosecution of Felons
  - 1821 Newmarket Association for the Prevention of Crime and the Apprehension and Prosecution of Felons, etc
  - 1822 Bulwell and District Association for the Prosecution of Felons
  - 1822 Glazedale and Lealholm Association for the Prosecution of Felons
  - 1823 Burslem Association for the Prosecution of Felons
  - 1825 Shepshed Association for the Prosecution of Felons
  - 1826 Gretton Association for the Prosecution of Felons
  - 1832 Knowle Association for the Prosecution of Offenders
  - 1832 Leamington Priors Association for the Prosecution of Felons
  - 1854 Coundon Association for the Prosecution of Felons
- 

## THE SLOUCH HAT

**P**C Charles Rowland of the Devon Constabulary wearing the 'slouch hat'. In the jingoism surrounding the victory in the Boer War, some police forces adopted the South African-style slouch hat in honour of the British Army in South Africa.

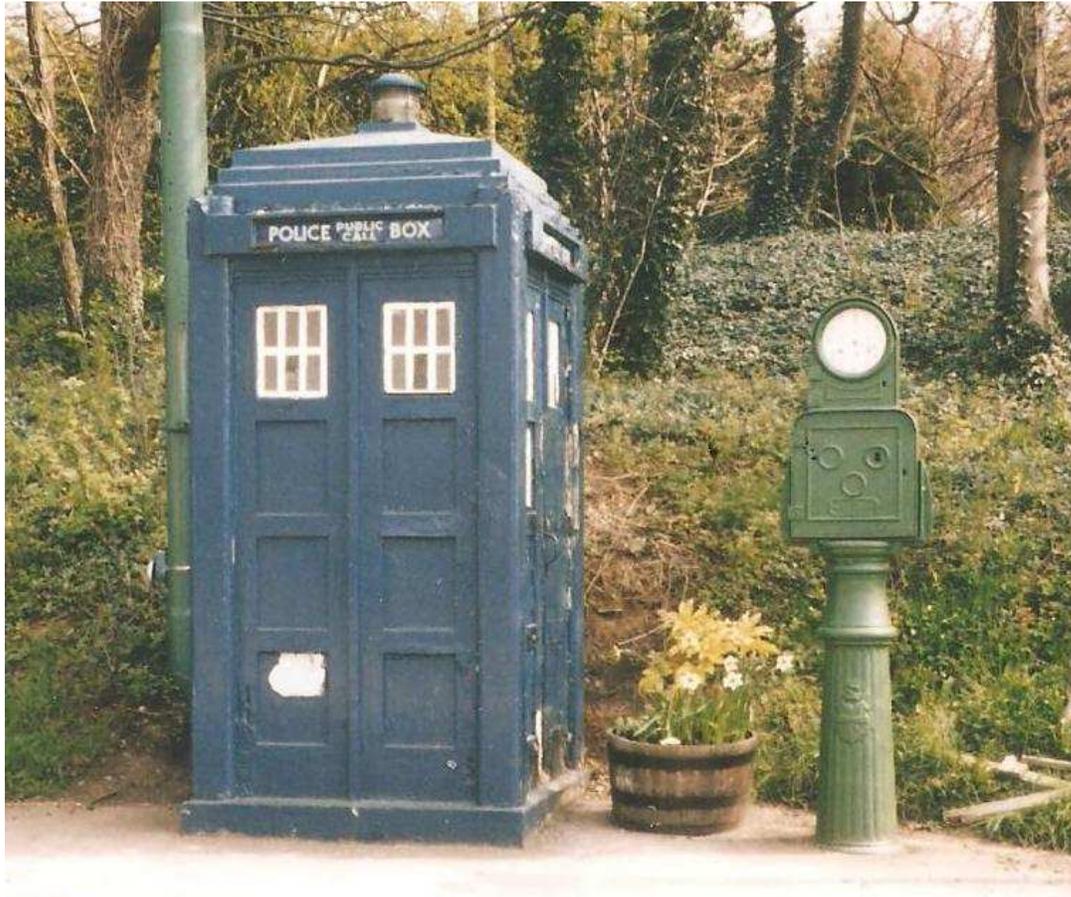
This fashion only lasted a few months during 1900 and 1901, before the realisation came that this type of head-gear was entirely unsuitable for police officers, or more to the point, the British climate.



## WHERE DID THE TARDIS COME FROM?

by

**John Bunker**

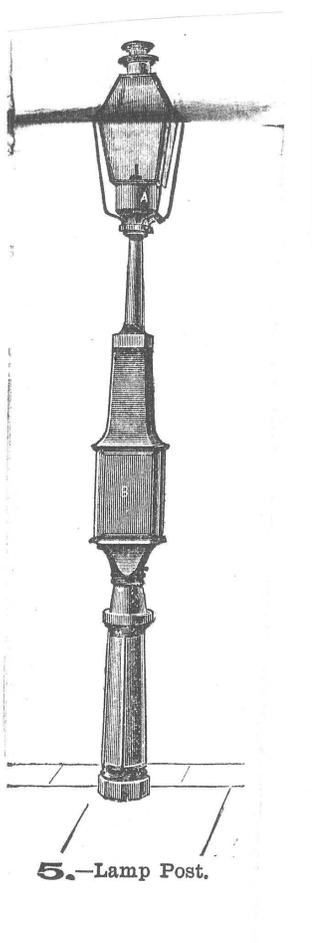


*The only surviving Metropolitan Police kiosk, now at the National Tramway Museum, Crich, Derbyshire*

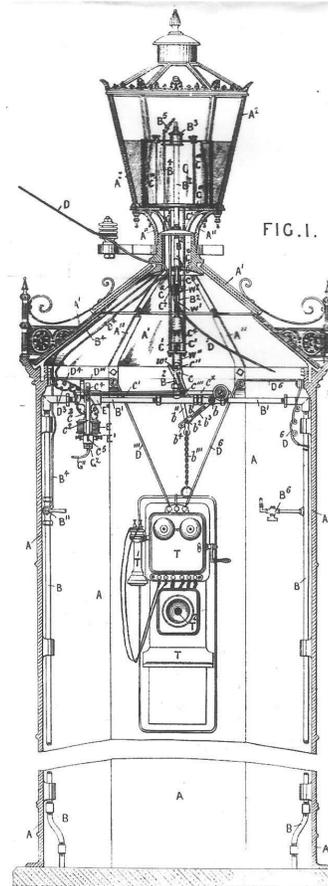
Saturday 23 November 2013 marked the exact fiftieth anniversary of the BBC television series, *Doctor Who*. A replica police box has appeared on our screens many times recently, in the form of the Doctor's 'Tardis', drawing attention to the anniversary. It is, of course, a copy of the police box used for many years by the Metropolitan Police. By the end of the 1930s there were about 680 of these kiosks used by the police in London. The history of the police box and pillar, however, goes back to the nineteenth century.

In 1870 the Post Office had taken over the electric telegraph network from the various private telegraph companies existing at the time and, as early as 1871, were requested by the Metropolitan Police to provide an estimate, 'For a System of Wires Connecting Police Stations to Fixed Points by means of Magnetos and Bells'.

The Metropolitan Police had introduced an internal telegraph network in 1867 connecting divisional stations to Scotland Yard. An extension of the system to include the 207 fixed points on the streets of the capital would have no doubt improved efficiency, these being located in places where a police officer would be stationed at all, or particular times, of the day. The proposal was that Sir Charles Wheatstone would supply the telegraph instruments, through the Post Office. In the event, however, the cost proved to be too great and a contract did not materialise, and the idea was abandoned.



*The Metropolitan Police street call point, in the form of a lamp-post. This is the one in Brixton*



*The Glasgow City Police hexagonal shaped cast-iron boxes*

Many years later, at the end of the 1880s and early 1890s, the Metropolitan Police experimented with two street call point systems; one in Islington and the other in Brixton. The former consisted of a series of small cupboard style boxes supported on wooden platforms and the latter appeared on the streets in the form of lamp-posts. The rather complex communication equipment, connected to the local police station, was supplied and maintained by the private companies.

The trials were relatively short-lived and ceased after a few years. The force did, however, gradually introduce some wooden telephone boxes from 1897.

At the end of the nineteenth century the Glasgow City Police introduced a number of hexagonal shaped cast iron kiosks with communication facilities that could be used by policemen on patrol. Selected residents were issued with keys allowing them to activate communication with the station if they required the assistance of police.



*Early wooden Metropolitan Police box, circa 1900*

The Liverpool City Police were also early users of street call points at the end of the century. Small cupboard style boxes allowed officers to communicate with their headquarters. Both systems, produced by various companies, were supplied by the National Telephone Company which was prominent in the field of communications at the time. Unlike the trials in London these became permanent and remained until replaced some years later.



*Liverpool City Police call point system*

*Photograph by courtesy of, and © Merseyside Police*

Monday 23 April 1923 really marked the beginning of police box schemes, as we were to know them, when Frederick Crawley, the Chief Constable of the Sunderland County Borough Police introduced boxes in the town. Crawley's system of kiosks gave the man on the beat immediate contact with his headquarters by telephone.



*Early Sunderland County Borough  
Police box, circa 1923*

Photograph by courtesy of, and  
© North Eastern Police History Society  
(Mr Harry Wynne)



*Sheffield City Police box, circa  
1927*

Encouraged by Crawley's success, other borough and city forces, throughout the country introduced their own schemes, tailored to meet local policing methods. By 1931 there were in the region of eighty police forces operating schemes throughout the United Kingdom.

At the end of 1929, the Metropolitan Police in London introduced a police box scheme to the Richmond area, consisting of wooden kiosks. Over the next few years the system spread throughout the capital with the introduction of the familiar concrete kiosk later immortalised by Doctor Who. The Glasgow City Police did introduce concrete kiosks almost identical to those in the Metropolitan Police area, but with the standard Post Office equipment, which was not used by the Met.

By the end of the 1920s, it became clear to the Post Office that a considerable market existed for standard police communication from the streets. Difficulties were being experienced by the Post Office in maintaining the many different types of equipment used throughout the country.

The answer to the difficulties came in the early 1930s when the Post Office carried out tests on the new Ericsson 'police kiosk or pillar telephone system' that had been developed by the company. The Post Office adopted this as its standard, and designated the pillar the PA1, which it would supply and maintain. The PA1 facility included a loudspeaker device for use by the public when contacting the police station, and a separate telephone for police use.



*A PA1 post at Force Training School, Bishopgarth*

Photograph by courtesy of, and  
© West Yorkshire Police



*PC Eric Clark, Stone Division, Staffordshire Constabulary, at a Type PA1 pillar*

Photograph by courtesy of, and  
© Staffordshire Police

Unlike the pillars, kiosks were still supplied by the local police authorities with the Post Office usually responsible for the communication equipment, similar to that in the posts. Consequently kiosks varied in design throughout the country from force-to-force.

In May 1933, the Edinburgh City Police became the first force to introduce the new Post Office PA1 pillars along with the telephone equipment in the force's newly designed cast iron kiosks. Soon many forces took up the new system, and switchboards to cater for the police boxes were installed by the Post Office in many police stations.

By the 1950s, the police decided that they needed a new style of pillar, and one similar in design to that the Metropolitan Police had been using since 1937, was approved. On Thursday 22 July 1954, the new PA2 pillars were introduced by the Post Office in the Cardiff City Police area.

This system gradually replaced old PA1 equipment in many forces, or encouraged those without a system to adopt one. The loudspeaker device, that was a feature of the old pillars, was replaced by a normal telephone handset for both police and public use.

The PA2 was a particularly heavy pillar and, in 1958, a new one, of identical design, but of much lighter weight, was introduced for new installations. It was designated PA3.

The 1960s would witness the demise of the police kiosk and pillar throughout the majority of the country's police forces. A few kiosks remain but now with little operational value. In Edinburgh, for example, some have been sold and converted into coffee stalls, and elsewhere some wooden boxes finished up as garden sheds. The only surviving Metropolitan Police 'Tardis' style kiosk is on display at the National Tramway Museum at Crich in Derbyshire. A concrete Glasgow kiosk, very similar to the Met box, can be seen at the Avoncroft Museum of Buildings at Bromsgrove and at a few other locations.

Very few of the City of London Police posts survive on the streets and only two in the Metropolitan Police area. Some kiosks and pillars remain on police premises and there are enthusiasts who lovingly restore privately owned posts.



*Police pillar, City of London Police,  
Aldgate High Street,  
June 2005*

By the 1960s, the policemen were being issued with personal radios and the public had far more effective means of contacting the police. The police box had had its day. But at least *Doctor Who* has ensured that it will not be forgotten.

For those who want to know more about the different styles of police kiosk, and the way in which they were used by the policemen, should read John Bunker's fascinating book *The Rise and Fall of the Police Box*, published by Brewin Books in 2011, and priced at £9.95p.



*Edinburgh Police box, converted to a  
coffee stall, Rose Street, Edinburgh*

## SIR JAMES WILLIAM OLIVE, KBE KPM



James Olive was the first Metropolitan Police officer to attain the rank of Deputy Commissioner after having joined as a Police Constable. As such, he was always popular amongst the rank and file, because he 'was one of them', and not someone appointed straight to a senior rank purely because of cronyism, or 'old school tie'.

James William Olive was born in Parsonstown, County Kildare, Ireland, in 1854, and joined the Metropolitan Police at the age of eighteen in 1872. His rise was meteoric. Sergeant in 1877, Inspector in 1886, Chief Constable in 1918, before being appointed Assistant Commissioner in 1920, and Deputy Commissioner in 1922. He retired in 1926, and died in 1942.

Despite immense administrative capability, Olive's real legacy was the realisation by the hierarchy that police management can only be learned from the ground up.

## CODE OF A KILLER

by

Robert Cozens

Having recently watched this television drama/documentary and been asked many questions about it, I thought you might be interested in my experience of the case as set out below.

In the late 1980s DNA profiling was used for the first time as evidence in a trial which led to the conviction of a man called Colin Pitchfork for the murder of two young women in Leicestershire. The recently screened ITV drama about the case, *Code of a Killer*, portrays Professor Sir Alec Jeffreys of Leicester University, as the person who used DNA to confirm that the murders were committed by the same person, and there is no question that he played the leading role in developing DNA profiling.

It is the case, however, that the Forensic Science Service (FSS) in the United Kingdom was also successfully working in the same field. It was the scientists working in the FSS who carried out the initial work on the Pitchfork case, and then collaborated with Leicestershire Constabulary to catch him. A minor point of difference perhaps, but it would be unfair to write the FSS out of DNA history, as they are the unsung heroes.

At the time of this investigation, I was a retired chief constable acting as senior adviser to the Police Science and Technology Group at the Home Office, which included the FSS. In that capacity, I received a call one day from Mike Hirst, the Chief Constable of Leicestershire.

He explained that they had a man in custody who had confessed to the recent murder of a young woman, but denied involvement in a very similar murder two years earlier. He said that he had heard about what was then called 'DNA fingerprinting', and wondered if the FSS could help prove that this man had

committed both murders. I immediately spoke to the then Head of the FSS, Margaret Pereira, who told me they were at the early stages of developing this science, but agreed to help.

After about a week she told me the results, namely that both murders were in fact committed by the same man - but not the man in custody! I rang Mike Hirst to give him the good news and bad news, and the rest is history.

The ITV drama is really worth watching as an example of outstanding police work and the vital importance of forensic science. Sadly the FSS was eventually closed down and the specialist work is now done by private contractors, but this is unlikely to prove a match for the field and research expertise once provided by a unified FSS.

*Robert Cozens, QPM was the Chief Constable of West Mercia Constabulary, 1981-1985*

## AND FURTHER USE OF DNA

The 'Blazing Car' murder in the early hours of Thursday 6 November 1930 is well known. At Hardingstone, near to Northampton, Arthur Rouse murdered an unknown man, and set fire to his car with the unknown man inside. The object was to give the impression that it was Rouse who had perished, thus freeing him of his many debts accrued from several paternity suits. Despite intensive enquiries at the time, the identity of the victim was never established, and even today, eighty years on, his identity is still not known.

However, in the summer of 2012, your Editor, in his capacity as archivist for the Northamptonshire Police, was contacted by a lady in London, wanting to see the Rouse File. This was granted because the family has a 'tradition' that Rouse's victim was her great uncle.

The file was scrutinised, together with the post-mortem report by Sir Bernard Spilsbury. Because of the family's persistence, they were given access to the Spilsbury archive in London, where two microscope slides of bodily tissue from the victim were found.

Again, because of the family's persistence, one of the slides was examined by Doctor John Bond OBE, also of the pioneering Leicester University, who managed to extract DNA from the tissue. However, this DNA did not match DNA samples taken from the family, proving that the victim was *not* related to them. But at least, Doctor Bond then had the DNA from the victim, so if any other family came forward, proving an ancestral relationship would be far easier.

At the time of writing, July 2015, several families have come forward, but no DNA match has been established.



*The wreck of the car, and the simple wooden cross at the victim's grave in Hardingstone churchyard*

## STANDING ASTRIDE TWO WORLDS

### The Native Police Corps of colonial New South Wales 1837- 1859

by  
David Aspland

The relationship between the Aboriginal people of New South Wales and the New South Wales Police Force has often been strained. There were hard and brutal encounters that left many people dead or injured, mostly Aboriginal people. Yet, over time a significant number of Aboriginal people have joined the New South Wales Police Force from the earliest days of the colony, and the recruitment of Indigenous people is positively encouraged in the twenty-first century.

The involvement of Aboriginal people in policing in New South Wales, especially in the colonial period, involves many contradictions and dichotomies. The common perception of Aboriginal policing in New South Wales is that of 'black trackers' or 'policing aides' [8]. Indeed, Alexander Riley was the first Aboriginal man to be promoted to the rank of Sergeant in the NSW Police Force in 1941.

He had joined the NSW Police Force as a tracker in 1911 and performed many great feats of tracking. He was also awarded the Kings Police and Fire Services Medal for distinguished service in 1943 (*London Gazette* 1 January 1943 p54, described as Sergeant Tracker - *Editor*) before retiring in 1950. When he died at Dubbo in 1970, the local police formed a Guard of Honour at his funeral [16].

Another famous Aboriginal tracker, Bill Robinson, retired from the NSW Police Force in 1961 after forty-seven years service. In 1914 he took over the role his father held for thirty years prior as police tracker in the Casino/Grafton area.

But the role of Indigenous people in policing in New South Wales is much more complex than that. There is evidence of a strong and committed involvement by many Aboriginal people in providing effective policing in many areas since the earliest Colonial times.

However, there is also a dark side to this story with the brutal depredations of the 'Native Police' in early New South Wales, especially in the area of the Northern Districts that was to become Queensland in 1859, being well documented. Native Police troopers, under the command of white officers and NCOs, are known to have taken part in a number of massacres of Aboriginal people. These massacres may not have been able to be successfully carried out without the bush skills of the Native Police [4].

This part of the saga is a sad tale of the classic 'divide and conquer' approach with Aboriginals from one area being used by colonial police forces to hunt down and eliminate Aboriginals in another area [13]. The fragmented nature of Aboriginal tribal life meant that no unified response was able to be made to the white man's encroachments and little was able to be gained in the way of concessions to their way of life.

The story of Aboriginal involvement in policing begins in another area of New South Wales in the late 1830s. This was the Port Phillip District that was later to

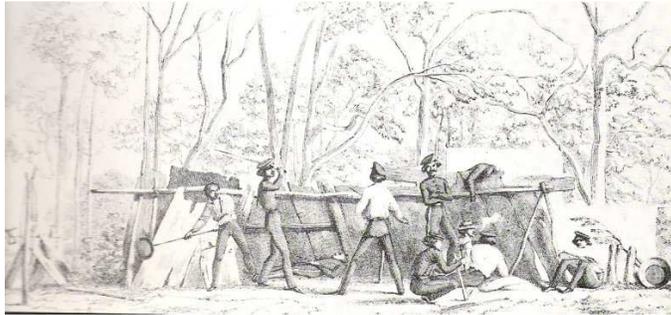
become Victoria in 1853. Fels [5] describes this venture into formal policing by a number of Aboriginals as a positive act of cooperation on their part, and paints a picture somewhat different to the conventional view of these men being traitors or turncoats to their race.

She notes that there was a lack of hostility between the Native Police and members of their families and that there were signs of positive interaction between them and their white officers. Indeed, the Aboriginal members of the Corps appeared to relish the status, influence and power that membership of the Corps brought them and their families [12].

The idea of raising a Native Police Corps seems to have been the brainchild of the British penal reformer and former Governor of Norfolk Island, Alexander Maconochie who foresaw the use of Aboriginal men as native troops and police along the lines of Indian sepoy. There were also the other aspects of 'civilizing' the Aboriginal troopers by virtue of their contact with white Officers and NCOs and the possibility of introducing them to Christianity. Apparently the latter aspect was singularly unsuccessful with the Aboriginals treating the white

Christian missionaries with good humoured cynicism [12].

About the same time as Maconochie was making his proposal to Governor Bourke, a young man from Cape Colony named Christiaan de Villiers, who had military experience with native troops in South Africa, was making a similar proposal to



Captain William Lonsdale who was the Magistrate in the Port Phillip area.

Tensions between the local Aboriginal people and the white settlers had risen after some white settlers had been killed by local Aboriginals. This action had been provoked by the depredations of a number of white convicts acting as shepherds and sealers. Also squatters were demanding some form of police action against Aboriginal people who were taking food, as the squatter's cattle and sheep destroyed the balanced ecology that was their food source.

The Aboriginal people could not understand why the land they had occupied for thousands of years was suddenly fenced off and they were 'trespassers'. Lonsdale was looking for a solution before the situation deteriorated.

In mid-1837, permission was given by Governor Bourke in Sydney for the raising of the Corps in the Port Phillip District as a way of reducing these tensions. De Villiers was made the first Commandant of the Corps and its headquarters was sited at Nerre Nerre Warren (on the site of the present day Dandenong Police Station and Court House) near Melbourne.

Troopers were recruited from three local tribal groups, the Boongerongs, the Waverongs and the Dangerongs. Initially the Corps did not receive arms or appointments.

This Corps of 1837 failed because of interference of local landowners and the Christian missionaries, and for a short period was placed under the control of local missionaries. However, with the support of the new Governor, Gipps, the

Corps was reconstituted in 1838 and this time it was armed and started to receive uniforms and training.

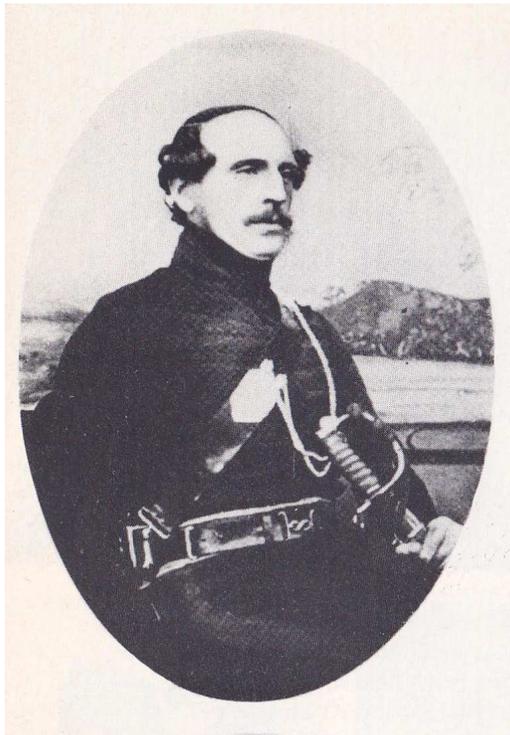
The arms were initially a mixture of obsolescent flintlocks, together with swords, and the uniforms were military surplus from stores in Sydney, but the troopers soon turned them into a smart dark green uniform with red facings.

On patrol, the troopers tended to wear civilian clothes more suited to the rigours of the bush to preserve their hard to replace, dress uniforms. Also the woollen European style uniforms caused great discomfort for people not used to wearing them.

There were some successful expeditions into the Goulburn River area following the murder of a shepherd and spearing of sheep by local Aboriginal people, and this gained credibility for the Corps. But it was soon apparent that the Aboriginal troopers were more loyal to their clans and tribes than they were to the white man's idea of policing. In the eyes of the white community this hampered the effectiveness of the Corps and so this Corps of 1838 also failed.

During 1839 there were attempts to enlist Aboriginal men into the police but not as a separate Corps. This had limited success and was widely viewed by the Aboriginal people as an attempt to control the tribal groups. There was some success in this recruitment but the Port Phillip District remained subject to bouts of lawlessness with the Border and Mounted Police contingents not being seen as effectual.

In late 1841, a group of local Aboriginal men, including a number of former members of the Native Police Corps volunteered to help capture a group of Tasmanian Aboriginals who had been involved in the murder of some whalers. At the same time a man with some military training and a vaguely aristocrat background, Henry Dana, emerged to command the new Corps.



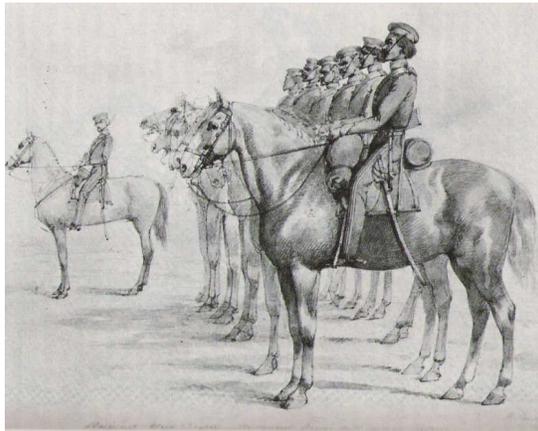
Dana came to the Port Phillip District from England, via Van Diemens Land, and acquired the title 'Captain' en route. Dana had lobbied the local authorities and had been given command of the new Corps with the rank of Commandant of Native Police.

In February of 1842 Dana proceeded to swear in and equip his twenty-three Aboriginal troopers at Nerre Nerre Warren. He was astute enough to gain the approval of the local Aboriginal Chief, Billibolarly, who agreed that his men could serve, but outside his country. Thus Aboriginal men were not going to be used to police their own people, although this limited their ability to carry out protracted patrols, as the troopers often got homesick for their own country. Ironically, Billibolarly was later to become an ardent opponent of the Native Police Corps when he saw the effects of drink and other vices on his troopers and people.

Dana was also astute enough to recognize that a different style of discipline would be needed for his new Corps, so he tended to be very easy going by European standards, but he suited the discipline to cultural understandings of his men. He provided for the families of his troopers in his scale of rations, allowed them to use their service firearms for hunting and tolerated their unauthorized absences to a large degree [12].

In another tacit recognition of their status, the Native Police Corps was a mounted unit with the troopers acquiring riding skills over time and being recognized for the exceptional care they took of their animals. The provision of uniforms and horses gave the troopers significant social status in the nineteenth century colonial world of Port Phillip (although this social status did not extend to inclusion into white society).

Any idea of equality also did not extend to pay. Initially the troopers were not paid except in the form of gratuities for good performance. Later only Aboriginal NCOs were paid [12].



The Native Police *were* paid in the end, but in 1853, when the Port Phillip Corps disbanded, a white Police Constable was receiving 2s 9d per day whereas a Native Police trooper received 3d per day [11/23].

In January 1854 the pay of a trooper in the Northern Districts (now Queensland) Corps was raised to 5d per day and in August 1858 to 8d per day. [17]

However Dana was able to mould a very effective body of police over the coming years [1;2;6]. It did have one unforeseen effect though.

Henry Dana died of pneumonia in November 1852 after a patrol pursuing bushrangers. Shortly after his death the Corps had largely dissolved. There were several reasons for this: the rapid decline of the Aboriginal population in the Port Phillip District; the formation of the Victoria Police in 1851; the gold rush, and Dana's troopers' loyalty was to the man, and not to the police [1;2]. But it was a sign of his standing with his current and former troopers that over forty of them attended his funeral in December 1852.

The effectiveness of the Native Police Corps was well noted at the time with the Corps' performance being seen as superior to many white units in general policing as well as bush craft [1;6;14]. They were noted for their dependability, integrity, loyalty and intelligence.

Also, when gold fever depleted the ranks of the white police forces in the early 1850s it was the Native Police Corps which was one of the first to carry out duties on the goldfield [7;11].

It was not popular in this role, as it involved collecting licence fees from white miners, which led to a lot of tension with Aboriginal troopers trying to impose government policy on white miners [2]. They found themselves being referred to a

'Satanic Battalion of Black Guards' and were soon withdrawn to be replaced by white police [12/49].

As well as carrying out duty on the goldfields, the Corps was employed in a range of policing tasks including gold and mail escorts, exploring stock routes into the Snowy Mountains from Port Phillip, tracking down escaped convicts, providing guards for the new Pentridge stockade, at times acting as Escort to the Lieutenant Governor and providing ceremonial contingents at a number of public occasions, such as the opening of the Prince's Bridge, Melbourne in 1848. There are a significant number of contemporary artworks that show Aboriginal troopers carrying out a range of policing duties, including escorting white prisoners [1;2].



Over 140 Aboriginal men served in the Port Phillip Corps over its ten year history, leaving a very enviable record of service in very difficult times and circumstances (14).

Yet this record has been largely overshadowed by the record of another Native Police Corps raised in the Northern Districts of New South Wales in the late 1840s. This Corps continued its existence

in what became Queensland after 1859 and acquired a totally different reputation to the Port Phillip Corps.

Following on from the success of the Port Phillip Corps, this Corps was raised for service in northern New South Wales in 1849 after the disbandment of the Border Police in 1846. The Border Police had been raised largely from military convicts in 1839 following the Myall Creek massacre. It was largely ineffective.

In the years between 1846 and 1849 the policing system was based on local constables attached to local courts. This was not regarded as particularly successful, with local white settlers pressuring the colonial administration for more protection from Aboriginal people trying to protect their land from encroachment.

The clash of cultures led to deaths on both sides, and the white settlers actually withdrew from some areas. But as they returned to the disputed territories, things were about to tip very much in the white settlers' favour, leading to a vast number of deaths being inflicted on Aboriginal people.

There was very little connection between the Port Phillip Native Police Corps and the new Northern Districts Corps. The Commandant appointed was Frederick Walker and he recruited fourteen troopers in early 1849 from Aboriginal tribes in the Murray, Murrumbidgee and Edward Rivers of southern New South Wales.

After a period of training Walker led his men up the Darling River toward the Macintyre River in, what is now, the Darling Downs area of southern Queensland. He then proceeded to the Condamine area arriving in June 1849, which was 'disturbed'. The Bigambul people had been conducting a thirteen year fight against white encroachment on their lands, attacking shepherds' huts, killing a number of shepherds and 'rushing' and spearing stock. The white settlers in the area had retaliated with reprisals leading to more deaths [3;15].

With the arrival of the Native Police, within a short space of time there had a number of 'collisions' with local Aboriginal tribes, principally the Bigambul and Kamilaroi, resulting in an increasing number of Aboriginal deaths because of the superior firepower of the police weaponry.

By July 1849, the area was being noted as being 'pacified' with a large number of Bigambul people killed. The experiment was deemed 'highly successful' and 'the usefulness of the black troopers in preserving order was undoubted' [7/370].

Walker established the headquarters of the Native Police at Callandoon [3;17]. Local settler satisfaction with the actions of the Native Police was such that by early 1850 approval was given for the expansion of the Corps by another thirty-two troopers [17]. These Aboriginal troopers were again recruited from the area of what is now southern New South Wales around the Murray River.

Over the next few years, the expanded Northern Districts Corps began operating in areas other than the Darling Downs. By the end of the 1850s the area of operations of the Corps was spread over the majority of what is now south eastern Queensland and spreading up the coast to Maryborough and Wide Bay.

In 1856 the roles and duties of the Native police were defined as 'the protection of the white population on the extreme limits of the frontier districts' [17/43]. It now seems ironic that Aboriginal police were being used to protect white settlers encroaching on Aboriginal land from the Aboriginal tribes that lived there.

At its peak in 1854 the Northern Districts Corps had 136 members (119 Native troopers and seventeen white Officers and NCOs). By 1859, when the Colony of Queensland separated from New South Wales there were ninety-nine members (seventy-four Native troopers and twenty-five white Officers and NCOs).

Walker was dismissed from the Force in 1855 for irregularities regarding rations, pay and equipment, together with alcohol abuse. Although seen as a hard disciplinarian regarding his troopers and the local Aboriginal population, there were perceptions that the standard of the Native Police deteriorated after this time [17]. With this deterioration came an increasing death toll in the Aboriginal populations policed by the Corps.

At times the Aboriginal people struck back, such as the massacre of the Fraser family at Hornet Bank in October 1857, by the Yeeman people, in which eleven white men, women and children died. This provoked a violent reaction from the local white population and police, which led to many



more indiscriminate Aboriginal deaths with the Yeeman people practically being wiped out in the aftermath, in what seemed a common reaction to Aboriginal aggression towards white settlers [4;17].



During this time the Native Police were known for their ruthless pursuit of Aboriginal people in their areas of operations with their white Officers and NCOs providing little in the way of control, or actually participating in the massacre [7]. The Aboriginals were regarded as warlike and treacherous and their subjugation by force of arms was regarded as imperative [7].

The protection provided by the deep bush for the local Aboriginal people was no longer there. During these pursuits, Native Police troopers were known to slip out of their uniforms and taking nothing but their rifles, cartridge belts, knives and tomahawks, they would surround and attack Aboriginal campsites indiscriminately, killing men, women and children in a colonial war of extermination on the frontier far from the control of the Police Administration in Sydney, but tacitly approved of by the white community around them. This was evidenced on a number of occasions and particularly in the attack on Fraser Island in December 1851 in which about 100 Aboriginal people died [4].

Ironically, the reaction of the Sydney administration in severely applying British justice to those responsible for the Myall Creek massacre in 1838 (when seven men had been hanged as an example for a particularly savage massacre of about forty Aboriginal men, women and children) had simply convinced the frontier settlers and police to carry on as before, by simply making sure that things were kept very quiet and out of sight [4]. Euphemisms such as 'collision' and 'dispersal' were used to signify massacre. Everyone shot was 'resisting arrest, armed or attempting to escape' [4;19].

On Monday 6 June 1859, Queensland became a separate colony from New South Wales and under the terms of separation, in December 1859, all members of the Native Police serving within the boundaries of the new colony were taken into the service of Queensland. As most of the original troopers had already returned to their own country, to be replaced by local recruits (which had only served to exacerbate local tribal enmities), this was not a great issue for the personnel.

The Native Police continued to serve in Queensland into the twentieth century with at least one detachment at Coen providing policing services to the Cape York Peninsular as late as 1913 [9]. A new chapter in the history of the Native Police had begun.

With the Native Police being taken into the service of Queensland, the formal employment of Native Police units in New South Wales ceased, as the 'frontier', for which the Native Police Corps model of policing was designed and suited, was now part of another colony. With that a pioneering part of New South Wales Police history closed. New South Wales did continue to employ Aboriginal trackers from time to time but never again were specific units of Aboriginal police raised.

In the final assessment, the Native Police showed great promise at the time, as was evidenced by the performance of the Port Phillip Corps, which showed that a cooperative venture in policing could be achieved, albeit within the strictures of a colonial environment. The performance of this Corps was not perfect and there were questions raised as to how effective it was, but contemporary assessments often rated the performance and standards of the Port Phillip Corps higher than many contemporary white police units in the area.

Certainly, there was an absence of the widespread killings and hostility that were commonplace in the Queensland area [4;11]. Much of this now seems to have been 'airbrushed' out of more modern historical accounts, and forgotten.

However, what is also graphically shown is just how brutal and pragmatic colonial policing could be, as was evidenced by the Northern Districts Corps that was deployed in what is now Queensland. The excesses and depredations of this Corps are what is now remembered when the phrase 'Native Police' is used, and it is the behaviour of this Corps that is most often cited in the historical accounts and remembered by Indigenous people today [3;13;15;17;18].

Even a century ago, the behaviour of this Corps towards the Aboriginal people of the Northern Districts was regarded as a 'dark blot' on the pages of history with the policy 'to kill and, if possible, exterminate the natives' being a policy followed for many years. [7/371].

In the twenty-first century, there are specific recruitment incentives and assistance for Indigenous people who wish to join the New South Wales Police Force, and these people are deployed as part of the police force as a whole. There are also specific initiatives aimed at improving the cooperation between the New South Wales Police Force and local Indigenous communities, such as Aboriginal Community Liaison Officers (ACLOs) who are Indigenous persons whose role is to facilitate lines of communication between the New South Wales Police and the Aboriginal community.

There is much historical baggage, such as the role of police in enacting government policy in the 'Stolen Generations' that has made the relationship between police and Indigenous people difficult. In June, 1998 the then Commissioner of the New South Wales Police Service, Mr Peter Ryan QPM, offered an apology for the past actions of the New South Wales Police Force in regards to Indigenous people, as part of an overall move toward Reconciliation. The past needs to be remembered so that the same mistakes are not made in the future.

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## WHO WAS THE YOUNGEST CHIEF CONSTABLE?

It was always thought that the youngest Chief Constable ever appointed to a British police force was

**Frank Gallimore Ward**. He was baptised on Sunday 29 November 1857 in Cambridge. The 1881 Census records him as being a Detective Sergeant of the Leeds City Police, and in 1884, he was appointed as the Chief Constable of Lancaster Borough Police. This would thus make him a Chief Constable in his twenty-sixth year. He retired in 1902, and died in February 1938 in Leeds.



However, further research brings up the name of **Richard Reader Harris**. He was an Inspector in the Metropolitan Police, and was appointed as Chief Constable of Worcestershire, taking his Oath of Office on Monday 16 December 1839. Richard Harris was baptised on Sunday 6 March 1814 in Streatham, thus making him twenty-five and nine months approximately (assuming he was baptised a few days after his birth, as was the custom in those days) on his appointment as Chief Constable. He died in January 1892 in Bournemouth.

This is how research stands at the moment, unless, of course, any member knows differently.



## THE COVENTRY BLITZ, NOVEMBER 1940

This Year of Grace 2015, as well as being the seventieth anniversary of VE Day, is also the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Coventry Blitz, which took place on the night of Thursday/Friday 14/15 November 1940. It was during this raid, that Special Constable 125 Brandon Moss of the Coventry City Special Constabulary won the first ever George Cross to be awarded to a member of the police service. The Citation appeared in the *London Gazette* of Friday 13 December 1940 p7017 :



Special Constable Moss was on duty when a house was completely demolished by a high explosive bomb burying three occupants. He led a rescue party into the building under extremely dangerous conditions because of collapsing debris and leaking gas. Conditions became more critical but Moss carried on alone, and managed to clear a space and the three people were rescued. Other people were buried in an adjoining building, and Moss again led the rescue. He worked unceasingly for over seven hours in falling debris, which enabled one more person to be rescued alive, and four bodies to be recovered. This took place during the continuing air-raid, with an unexploded bomb only twenty yards away.

This contemporary illustration is from the magazine *Heroic Deeds of the War*, and is reproduced with thanks from the website 'British police on-line museum' : [www.pmcc-club.co.uk](http://www.pmcc-club.co.uk)

This photograph showing HM King George VI visiting Coventry a few days after the raid, is reproduced with thanks from the website [www.forum.historiccoventry.co.uk](http://www.forum.historiccoventry.co.uk) It shows clearly the Chief Constable of Coventry City, Stanley Hector, accompanying the King. The role of the Coventry City Chief Constable has tended to be overlooked, with scant knowledge of his personal details. No longer :



### HECTOR, Stanley Albert

[1] Chief Constable Tunbridge Wells Borough 1921-1927

[2] Chief Constable Coventry City 1927-1946

**Awarded** : i) OBE *LG* 4 June 1934 p3565 ii) KPM *LG* 1 January 1941 p42

**Career** : Oxford City Police 1911/1914 (PC 1911) - Army 1914/1919 (Somerset Light Infantry, Sgt 1914; 2nd Bn Dorset Regt; Lt 1915; 1/7 Gurkha Rifles; Capt) - Lancaster Borough Police 1919/1921 (Pc 1919; PS 1920; Insp 1921) - [1] - [2] - Retired

*b. Wednesday 26 Oct 1892, Crocombe, Shepton Mallet, Somerset*

*m. 1919 Shepton Mallet, Emily Ranger-strutt*

*d. Saturday 28 Oct 1978, Weston-Super-Mare*

## THE BRITISH POLICE MEMORIAL, CYPRUS



It has taken fifty-five years to erect a memorial to those members of the Cyprus police forces who lost their lives during the EOKA troubles on the island between 1955 and 1959. This length of time is perhaps an indication of the complete indifference in which the subject is held by the establishment. This was emphasised by the refusal of any member of the British government to attend the unveiling of the memorial in Kyrenia, North Cyprus in November 2014.

Nevertheless, by the efforts of the Police Memorial Trust, this omission of a memorial has been rectified, by a magnificent triptych having been dedicated in the English Cemetery in Kyrenia, alongside the equally magnificent military memorial. Over the course of the Remembrance weekend 2014, receptions and thanksgiving dinners were held, culminating in the unveiling of the memorial.

The memorial remembers the names of the Greek, Turkish, Maltese, Maronite and British police officers of the British Colonial Police in Cyprus, as well as the names of those officers of the United Kingdom Police Unit who were seconded to Cyprus between 1955 and 1959.

Regrettably, only lack of space prevents all but the British officers named on the Memorial being listed here :

## The British Colonial Cyprus Police

Philip Stephen Attfield, Superintendent, Thursday 1 March 1956  
Thomas Mylrea, Special Constable, Wednesday 6 June 1956  
Alfred Stewart Hallam, Special Constable, Thursday 15 November 1956  
John Victor Miles, Special Constable, Thursday 15 November 1956  
Frederick Raper, Inspector, Sunday 8 March 1958  
William Henry Louis Dear, Superintendent, Thursday 17 April 1958  
Donal Thurston Murray Thomson, Superintendent, Monday 1 September 1958

## The United Kingdom Police Unit

PS Gerald Thomas Patrick Rooney (Kent Constabulary) Wednesday 14 March 1956  
PS Reginald William Tipple (Metropolitan Police) Thursday 21 June 1956  
PS Leonard Alfred Demmon, QPM (Metropolitan Police) Friday 31 August 1956  
PS Cyril John Thorogood (Leicestershire and Rutland Constabulary) Friday 28 September 1956  
PS Hugh Brian Carter (Herefordshire Constabulary) Friday 28 September 1956  
PS Maurice Eden, GM (Metropolitan Police) Monday 17 December 1956  
PS William Edward Critchley (West Riding of Yorkshire Constabulary) Saturday 8 June 1957  
PS Arthur James Coote (Durham Constabulary) Sunday 9 June 1957  
PS Charles Hector Brown (Cheshire Constabulary) Tuesday 14 January 1958  
PS Stanley Woodward (Durham Constabulary) Monday 13 October 1958  
PS William Sidney Gillett (Bristol City Police) Sunday 17 May 1959



This wooden bench was also dedicated at the same time, and is placed directly opposite the Memorial.

## POLICING CYPRUS 1878-1959

In collaboration with Turkey, the British were first given administration over Cyprus (with its mixed population of Greek and Turk), by the Constantinople Convention of June 1878. Hence the Cyprus Military Police (CMP) was formed in September 1878, replacing the old system of *zaptiehs* who were mainly Turkish, and thus Muslim. Recruitment was sensibly thrown open to Christians, and so by December 1879, the force consisted of the Chief Commandant, seventeen officers, 200 mounted constables (although called Privates, being a 'Military Police') and 390 foot constables, distributed through six Districts of the island.



***Sir Henry Brackenbury***  
***Commandant 1878-1879***

However, throughout 1879, it had been decided to raise an auxiliary police to relieve the CMP of such duties as escorts and prison duties. This corps became known as the Cyprus Pioneers. Yet within one year, although performing stupendous works, especially in the disastrous Limassol floods of 1880 and outbreaks of cattle disease in the villages, it was decided that the Pioneers, at that time numbering 440, were to be incorporated into the CMP. So by early 1881, the CMP consisted of one Chief Commandant, six local Commandants (one for each District), seven Inspectors, eight Sub-Inspectors, 273 mounted and 473 foot Constables, plus one Chief Warder and eighty prison Warders for the two island prisons.



**Harry Russell Bowlby**  
**Commandant**  
**1879-1880**



**Alexander Herman Adam Gordon**  
**Commandant**  
**1880-1884**



**James Henry Bor**  
**Commandant**  
**1884-1892**



**Arthur Edwin Kershaw**  
**Commandant**  
**1892-1905**



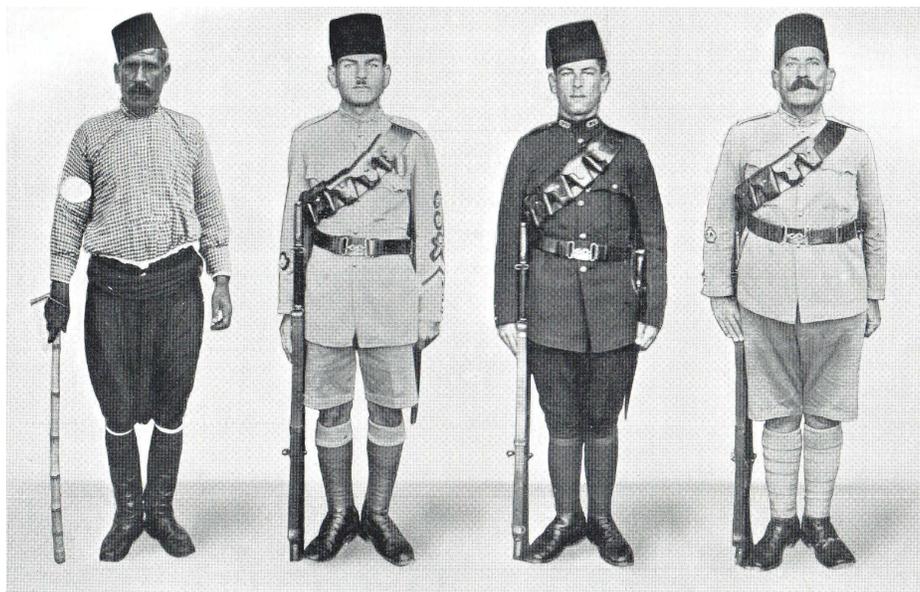
**John Henry Learmonth**  
**Commandant**  
**1905-1913**



**Winniat Wentworth Durham Hall**  
**Commandant**  
**1913-1915**

Thus formed, the CMP continued on into the twentieth century, and being a 'Military' police, was fully armed at all times, with Lee Enfield rifles. And being a military police also, the Chief Commandants as they were called, were all ex-military men as well. The uniform tended to reinforce this idea, with bandoliers, and military style uniforms, as well as keeping the Fez headgear of the old Muslim *zaptiehs*.

Because Turkey sided with Germany and its allies in 1914, Cyprus was annexed by the British in retaliation, and would eventually be granted Colony status. This made no difference to the police establishment, which continued as before. However, in 1923, another auxiliary force was established - the Rural Police. This would be akin to the old English office of Parish Constable, in other words, having jurisdiction only in his appointed village. By this means, the police hierarchy knew what was afoot at grass roots level, being kept informed by their 'eyes and ears' in the rural villages. In 1927, there were about 760 Rural Constables throughout the island.



RURAL CONSTABLE  
WITH BADGE AND STAFF

PRIVATE  
SUMMER UNIFORM  
(KHAKE)

PRIVATE  
WINTER UNIFORM  
(BLUE SERGE)

DISTRICT SERGT.-MAJOR  
SUMMER UNIFORM  
(KHAKE)

But bubbling away beneath the surface ever since the early nineteenth century, was 'Enosis'. To the consternation of the Turkish Cypriots, it had always been the wish of the Greek Cypriots to unite with their 'motherland', Greece, and the movement called 'Enosis' (from the Greek Ένωσις – to make one, to unite), had been formed to agitate for exactly that - to unite with Greece, to form a 'Greater Hellas'. Major demonstrations in favour of Enosis had taken place since the 1880s, and had to be subdued by the CMP, often with loss of life, especially when it was realised that Britain would not lightly relinquish control of the island. A major riot in 1931 caused the British to exile several church leaders, as it was highly suspected that the Greek Orthodox Church on the island was involved in organising the disturbances. This action tended to send the movement of Enosis underground. But it was dormant, not dead, as the British would find out.



**Albert Ernest Gallagher**  
**Commandant**  
**1915-1933**



**William Cyril Campbell King**  
**Commandant**  
**1933-1937**



**William Sutherland Gulloch**  
**Commissioner**  
**1937-1940**

William King, was destined to be the last ex-army (Royal Army Medical Corps) Chief Commandant of the CMP. The great reorganisation of the British policing of her colonies undertaken in 1936 (along the lines of Sir Herbert Dowbiggin's Ceylon Police), resulted in the formation of the British Colonial Police. This then formed a unified disciplined whole, with standardised conditions of service, rates of pay, and so on, and not the disparate groups in each individual colony. So when William King retired in 1937, he was replaced by William Gulloch, a British Colonial Police officer, who was thus the first chief of police having no military background.

It was Gulloch who transformed the Cyprus Military Police into the British Colonial Cyprus Police. Out went the Fez headgear and military style uniform, to be replaced by the standard British Colonial Police uniform of khaki shorts and jackets with black epaulettes, and black peaked caps, for summer wear; and police-blue tunics and trousers for winter wear. The rank structure was changed from military to police nomenclature, and the chief officer was now termed a Commissioner.

It was therefore with the British Colonial Police, that Cyprus entered the Second World War. No disturbances for Enosis occurred during this time, as there was full employment on the island as everyone had the common aim of defeating Fascism. But come 1945, all that changed.

Unemployment and discontent was now rife on the island, and the inevitable riots had to be quelled. This was fertile ground, and so the desire for Enosis soon surfaced again.

In 1948, a certain Michael Mouskos was consecrated Bishop of Kiteon, which is the diocese centred on Larnaca. Bishop Mouskos was totally and fervently committed to

Enosis, and soon started agitating for its implementation. But in 1950, the chronically ill Archbishop of Cyprus, Makarios II, died, and Michael Mouskos, Bishop of Kiteon, was elected as his successor, taking the title of Makarios III, which in accordance with the church/state balance on Cyprus, effectively put Archbishop Makarios as the political leader of the island.

Being very politically astute, Archbishop Makarios started calling internationally for Enosis, even taking his cause to the United Nations. Sensing a resurgence of Enosis, a Greek army officer, George Grivas, contacted Archbishop Makarios with a view to combining talents to achieve full Enosis, by violence if necessary.

Because of his priestly vows, Makarios resisted for two years, but eventually conceded to Grivas, when it became abundantly clear, that Great Britain would never relinquish control of the island. Thus, in January 1955, was born the organisation that the world now knows as EOKA (Εθνικι Οργανοσις Κυπριον Αγωνιστων – Ethniki Organosis Kyprion Agoniston - National Organisation of Cypriot Freedom Fighters), with the express intention of throwing off the colonial yoke, by violence if necessary, and uniting Cyprus with Greece.



**Jack Haliburton Ashmore**  
**Commissioner**  
**1940-1954**



**George Herbert Robins**  
**Commissioner**  
**1954-1956**



**Geoffrey White**  
**Commissioner**  
**1956-1958**



**John Edward Stevenson Browne**  
**Commissioner**  
**1958-1959**

The obvious target of EOKA was the police. Attacks on police stations and police officers began immediately, with officers being murdered. The Commissioner at the time, George Robins, soon realised that because of EOKA infiltration and intimidation, his Cyprus Police would be unable to cope. He appealed to London, and as well as the British military aid being sent to the island, a detachment of British police officers (all volunteers) was also sent, being known as the United Kingdom Police Unit (always called the UKU, not the UKPU). Eventually, 895 British police officers, both men and women, would serve with the UKU. When in Cyprus, they moved up a rank, thus a British Police Constable became a UKU Sergeant, and so on. The UKU were sent as a supplement to the Cyprus Police, and not a replacement.

The political situation and violence worsened, especially when in March 1956, the British exiled Archbishop Makarios on the condition that he did not return to Cyprus. Probably as a direct result, Robins was replaced by Geoffrey White, Chief Constable of Warwickshire in July 1956, who had great experience of terrorist attacks in wartime Italy.

Geoffrey White had been on a two year attachment, and was replaced by John Browne, the Chief Constable of Nottinghamshire, in January 1958. Mr Browne was to be the last Commissioner of the British Colonial Police of Cyprus, because in March 1959, Archbishop Makarios was allowed to return to Cyprus, and would become the first President of the newly established Republic of Cyprus the following year.

So the Cyprus Police and the UKU were disbanded, but the cost had been heavy. Many police officers of the Cyprus Police (Greek, Turk, Maltese, Maronite and British) had lost their lives, as well as eleven officers of the UKU. In October 1959, the new Republic of Cyprus Police under its first Chief Constable designate, Hussein Hassabis, took over the policing of the island

Today, unhappily, Cyprus is split between the Turkish north, and the Greek south, each having its own police force. Great Britain has two military enclaves on the island, the RAF Station of Episkopi/Akrotiri near to Limassol, and the Army Garrison of Dhekalia near to Larnaca, which are policed by the Sovereign Base Areas Police, which correctly has Greek, Turkish and British officers.



Sources :

COWLEY, Richard *A History of the British Police : From its earliest beginnings to the present day* (The History Press, Stroud, 2011)  
COWLEY, Richard *Policing EOKA : The United Kingdom Police Unit to Cyprus 1955-1960* (Peg and Whistle Books, Kettering 2008)  
GALLAGHER, A. E. 'The Development of the Police in Cyprus' in *The Police Journal*, Volume 1 number 3, July 1928, pp470-474

The Cyprus Police Museum, Nicosia (well worth a visit, under its Curator, PC Matheos Siamptanis) is thanked for the photographs of the Commandants and Commissioners

## THE HULL BOROUGH/CITY POLICE 1836-1974

**T**his year, the Police History Society Conference is being held in the city of Hull. Although the correct name is Kingston upon Hull, Hull is always referred to as Hull. The force was established on Monday 2 May 1836, under the provisions of the Municipal Corporation Act 1835. Hull was granted County Borough status in 1889, and then full City status in 1897. On Monday 1 April 1974, under the great reorganisation of local government of that year, it was amalgamated with the East Riding of Yorkshire Constabulary (ceded from its incarnation in the York and North-East Yorkshire Police) and Grimsby County Borough Police (ceded from Lincolnshire), to form the police force for the newly established county of Humberside.

It is worth noting that three constituent forces of the present day British Transport Police, also had their origins in Hull, namely : Hull and Selby Railway Police (1836-1872), Hull Docks Police (1840-1893) and Hull and Barnsley Railway Police (1885-1922).

### THE CHIEF CONSTABLES

#### 1. McMANUS, Andrew\*



[1] Chief Constable Hull Borough  
1836-1866

*Education*  
unknown

*Career*  
Army service ?/1829 (88th Regt,  
Connaught Rangers) - Metropolitan Police  
1829/1836 (one of the original 'Peelers',  
PC 1829>Insp) - [1] died whilst holding  
office

*b. 1798 Ireland?*

*m. twice?*

*i in Ireland c1827?*

*ii Caroline Platford, Scarborough, 1856?*

*d. Friday 6 April 1866 died whilst holding  
office*

\*erroneously called Alexander by some, but  
definitely Andrew according to Census  
returns etc.

## 2. COOK,\* Thomas



[1] Chief Constable Hull Borough 1866-1880

*Education*

unknown

*Career*

Hull Borough Police 1843/1880  
(PC 1843>[1]) - Retirement

*b. March 1825, Middleton, Yorkshire*

*m. 1844 Hannah Harrison, issue*

*d. April 1882, Hull*

Resigned under a cloud after allegations of discrepancies with money, and he was ordered to pay back a certain sum of money on resignation. It is not clear whether he was granted a pension after he had asked for one, but the 1881 Census records him as a 'Police Pensioner'.

\*Sometimes given as Cooke, but Census returns etc are consistently spelt Cook

## 3. CAMPBELL, James



[1] Chief Constable Hull Borough  
1880-1885

*Education*

unknown

*Career*

North Eastern Railway Police ?/1880  
(PC>Supt) - [1] - Resigned

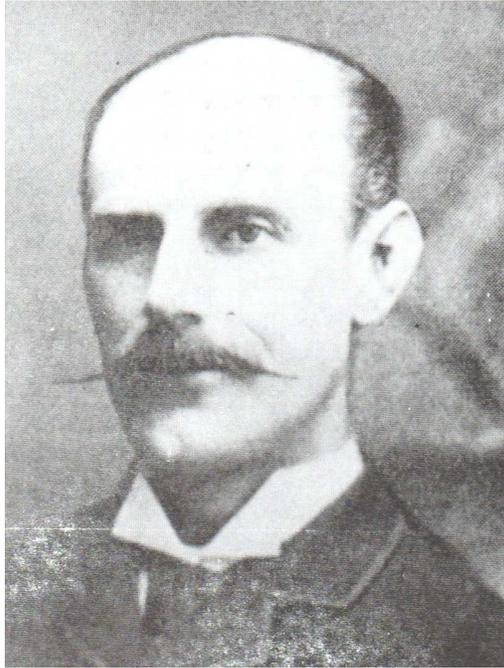
*b. 1842 St Helier, Jersey*

*m. Emma (Blunt?); 9 children*

*d. Australia*

Resigned after allegations of a serious sexual assault made by a fourteen year old girl. Despite strenuous denials, his resignation was forced on him, but some took a charitable view, and a public subscription enabled him and his family to emigrate to Australia.

#### 4. GILBERT, Walter Edward



- [1] Chief Constable Hull Borough 1886 (January to August)
- [2] Chief Constable\* Metropolitan Police 1886-1906

*Education*  
unknown

*Career*  
Army service 1865/? (37th Regt, Royal Hampshire; Major) - Norfolk County Constabulary ?/1886 (DCC) - [1] - [2] - Retirement

*b. Saturday 4 April 1846, Cantley, Norfolk*  
*m. 1868, Blofield, Norfolk*  
*d. 1918 Hampstead, London*

\*term used by the Metropolitan Police for an area commander. The introduction of the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissioner in 1928 rendered it obsolete, and it was finally abolished in 1948

#### 5. GURNEY, Francis Prescod



- [1] Chief Constable Hull Borough/County Borough/City 1886-1904

*Education*  
unknown

*Career*  
Army service 1865/1878 (53rd Regt, King's Shropshire Light Infantry; Capt 91st Regt, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) - Monmouthshire County Constabulary 1878/1886 (Supt 1878) - [1] - Retirement

*b. 1845 Cheltenham*  
*m. 1870 Louise Blair*  
*d. Friday 4 January 1924, Holtye, Edenbridge, Kent*

## 6. MALCOLM, Pulteney



- [1] Chief Constable Hull City  
1903- 1910
- [2] Chief Constable Cheshire County  
1910-1934

### *Awarded*

MVO LG 29 April 1913 p3069  
KPM LG 1 January 1926 p8  
CBE LG 3 June 1932 p3576

### *Education*

Wellington College. RMC Sandhurst

### *Career*

Indian Army service 1880/1903 (Albert Medal 1888 India; Chin Lushai expedition 1889-90; Capt 1891; Maj 1900; Waziristan 1901-02; DSO 1902) - [1] - [2] (released for army service 1915-16; m-i-despatches; LtCol) - Retirement

*b. Friday 16 Aug 1861 India*

*m. 1888 Emily Bower (1s kia 1918)*

*d. Saturday 20 April 1940, Kent*

## 7. MORLEY, George



- [1] Chief Constable Hull City 1910-1922
- [2] Chief Constable Durham County  
1922-1942

### *Awarded*

KPM LG 1 January 1918 p84  
CBE LG 30 March 1920 p3761  
Knighthood LG 11 May 1937 p3076

### *Education*

Worcester College, Oxford; BCL

### *Career*

Barrister 1894/1897 - Army service 1897/1898 (RE; Lt; Harwich Militia Divn) - Royal Irish Constabulary 1898/1910 (District Inspector 1898) - [1] (released for army service 1914, officer commanding 12th Bn East Yorks Regt) - [2] died whilst holding office

*b. 1873 Bradford*

*m. Agnes Milnes*

*d. Tuesday 13 October 1942 whilst holding office*

## 8. WOODS, William Alexander



[1] Chief Constable Hull City  
1922-1928

*Education*  
unknown

*Career*  
Army service 1903?/1922 (6th Bn R. Irish Fusiliers; Gallipoli; Capt) - [1] died whilst holding office from infection caught at a fire, December 1925

*b. 1885 Scarborough*  
*m. 1904 Alice Brewer, Steyning, Sussex*  
*d. Sunday 5 August 1928 died whilst holding office*

## 9. HOWDEN, Thomas Edward



[1] Chief Constable Hull City  
1928-1941

*Awarded*  
KPM LG 12 June 1941 p3301

*Education*  
unknown

*Career*  
Hull City Police 1898/1941 (PC 1898; PS 1911; Insp 1916; DChInsp 1919; DSupt 1923; DCC 1925; [1]) - Ministry of Food 1941/1945 (Inspector 1941) - Retirement

*b. 1877 Brighton, Yorks*  
*m. 1906 Annie Mary Oliver*  
*d. Dec 1959, Hull*

## 10. WELLS, Thomas



- [1] Chief Constable Chesterfield Borough 1932-1941
- [2] Chief Constable Hull City 1941-1947

### *Awarded*

KPM LG 1 January 1941 p42  
Officer Brother of the Order of Saint John,  
June 1947  
RSPCA Bronze Medal for stopping a runaway  
horse

### *Education*

unknown

### *Career*

Brighton Borough Police 1911/1914 (PC 1911) -  
Royal Navy/Royal Naval Air Service 1914/1919 -  
Brighton Borough Police 1919/1932  
(PC1919>Insp; Acting Supt) - [1] - [2] - Retirement  
on medical grounds, but with acrimony between  
him and the Hull Watch Committee over  
allegations of wrong-doing.

*b.* 1888, Midhurst, Sussex?

*m.* ?

*d.* ?

## 11. LAWRENCE, Sydney



- [1] Chief Constable Reading Borough 1945-1948
- [2] Chief Constable Hull City 1948-1962
- [3] HM Inspector of Constabulary (England and Wales) 1962-1970

### *Awarded*

OBE LG 7 June 1951 p3074  
QPM LG 9 June 1955 p3293  
CBE LG 31 December 1961 p8898

### *Education*

Eccles Grammar School

### *Career*

Salford City Treasurer's Office 1921/1926 -  
Salford City Police 1926/1945 (PC 1926; PS 1934;  
Insp 1936; Supt 1938; DCC 1943) - [1] - [2] - [3]  
(Commandant, Police College 1963-1966) -  
Retirement

*b.* Wednesday 18 Jan 1905, Eccles

*m.* 1929 Gladys Gregory, 1s

*d.* Sunday 17 Oct 1976, Bexhill on Sea

## 12. WALTON, Robert



- [1] Chief Constable Gateshead County Borough 1958-1962
- [2] Chief Constable Hull City 1962-1974
- [3] Chief Constable Humberside Police 1974-1976

### *Awarded*

QPM LG 8 June 1968 p6328  
OBE LG 12 June 1971 p5968

### *Career*

Newcastle-upon-Tyne City Police  
1931?/1958 (PC 1931 > Supt) - [1] - [2]  
- [3] - Retirement

*b. December 1910, Durham ?*

*m. ?*

*d. September 1991, Durham Western ?*

## HONOURS AND AWARDS OF THE HULL CITY POLICE

<i>LG</i>	Date of entry in the <i>London Gazette</i> , and page number
<i>K/QPM</i>	King's/Queen's Police Medal for Meritorious Service
<i>KPFSM</i>	King's Police and Fire Services Medal ( <i>the alternative name of the King's/Queen's Police Medal between 1941 and 1954</i> )
<i>CBE</i>	Commander of the Order of the British Empire
<i>OBE</i>	Officer of the Order of the British Empire
<i>MBE</i>	Member of the Order of the British Empire
<i>BEM</i>	British Empire Medal for Meritorious Service

BAILEY, George William **KPM** LG 1 January 1916 p85 as Superintendent

BARKER, Arthur **BEM** LG 12 June 1971 p5981 as Constable

BARTON, Eric Walter **QUEEN'S COMMENDATION FOR BRAVE CONDUCT**

LG 2 December 1958 p7362 as Constable; 'for attempting to rescue a man from a burning house'

BESSANT, Joseph Alan **BEM** LG 1 January 1967 p29 as Chief Inspector

**BOASMAN, Harry KING'S POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY**

LG 1 January 1932 p13 as Constable;

'shortly after midnight on 20 May 1931, PC Boasman saw smoke coming from a house and found the back of the ground floor to be on fire. He roused the occupants of the front room of the house who were in bed. By this time the flames were through the kitchen door setting the stairs alight. PC Boasman put his cape over his head and went through the flames to the upstairs landing, where he burst open a locked bedroom door and woke a man, his wife and two children. The man and his wife jumped fourteen feet to the ground and PC Boasman then dropped the two children to them. He then had to jump to the ground himself as three gas meters exploded, feeding the fire. The fire then spread so quickly that it was impossible to reach six other people on the second floor, who all perished'.

**BOOTH, James KPM** LG 9 November 1909 p8243 as Superintendent (*included in the very first list of recipients of the newly established King's Police Medal*)

**BOURNE, Leonard MBE** LG 14 June 1969 p5974 as Secretary to the Chief Constable

**CHALMERS, Ronald Anderson Reid MBE** LG 1 January 1968 p15 as Commandant, Special Constabulary

**CHEESEMAN, Herbert Henry KING'S COMMENDATION FOR BRAVE CONDUCT**

LG 8 August 1941 p4548 as Special Constable; 'for brave conduct in Civil Defence'

**COCKSWORTH, James QPM** LG 13 June 1964 p4969 as Detective Superintendent

**CRACK, Frederic Edward KPM** LG 2 January 1933 p14 as Chief Superintendent

**DAWSON, Josiah KING'S POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY**

LG 9 November 1909 p8243 as Constable (*also included in the very first list of recipients of the newly established King's Police Medal*);

'about 7.25 pm on 10 July 1909, PC Dawson was told that a woman was in the docks. Despite being a poor swimmer and knowing that the water was about twelve feet deep, and the sides of the dock were perpendicular, he at once dropped into the water. He made a few strokes, seized the woman who was by then sinking, and managed to struggle back with her to the dock wall, where with help he managed to support her until a boat came. PC Dawson was exhausted and the woman was unconscious'. (*PC Dawson had previously saved the life of a boy from the very same dock the previous year*).

**DEWEN, Frederick Joseph KPM** LG 1 January 1927 p7 as Superintendent

**DICKINSON, John Charles KING'S COMMENDATION FOR BRAVE CONDUCT**

LG 29 August 1941 p5003 as Constable; 'for brave conduct in Civil Defence'

**DOWNS, James OBE** LG 7 January 1918 p377 as Commander, Special Constabulary

**EDWARDS, Tom MBE** LG 24 June 1946 p3128 as Superintendent

**ELLWOOD, Harold KING'S COMMENDATION FOR BRAVE CONDUCT**

LG 24 October 1941 p6176 as War Reserve Constable; 'for brave conduct in Civil Defence'

**EVANS, Albert Edward BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY**

LG 29 August 1941 p5002 as Inspector;

'during an air raid, a shelter received a direct hit, trapping several people under the concrete roof weighing two or three tons and which was resting precariously on demolished walls. Inspector Evans organised the rescue work and it was because of his courageous leadership that many lives were saved'.

FOLLETT, Robert Charles **MBE** LG 7 January 1918 p395 as Adjutant (sic), Special Constabulary  
FURNISS, Thomas Henry **KING'S COMMENDATION FOR BRAVE CONDUCT**  
LG 15 August 1941 p4706 as Constable; 'for brave conduct in Civil Defence'

GREEN, Frank **MBE** LG 1 January 1958 p17 as Assistant Chief Constable

HOWDEN, Thomas Edward **KPM** LG 12 June 1941 p3301 as Chief Constable

JARAM, Harry **KPFSM** LG 1 January 1944 p47 as Assistant Chief Constable

KILVINGTON, John Bullas **KPFSM** LG 9 June 1949 p2825 as Superintendent

LAMBERT, Frederick Charles **KING'S POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY**  
LG 1 January 1913 p4 as Constable;  
'on the night of 21 May 1912, a drunken man fired a shotgun at another man. Two police officers approached him, and both received gunshot wounds. The man locked himself into a house, where there were children. PC Lambert, with a party of other police officers, then stormed the house and broke in, but the gunman then shot himself. PC Lambert was unaware of the man's location within the house, and although unarmed himself, still led the party in an attempt to capture a dangerous criminal lunatic'.

LAWRENCE, Sydney (i) **OBE** LG 7 June 1951 p3074 as Chief Constable  
(ii) **QPM** LG 9 June 1955 p3293 as Chief Constable  
(iii) **CBE** LG 31 December 1961 p8898 as Chief Constable

MARRIOTT, Harold **BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY**  
LG 15 August 1941 p4705 as Sergeant of the Hull Police Fire Brigade;  
'during air raids Sergeant Marriott has shown courage and resource, and his initiative and leadership have been responsible for saving many lives. When the Fire Station was destroyed, he found alternative accommodation, and superintended the transfer of all material and equipment, and still managed to control all fires before the raid was over'.

MATHERS, James Henry Carside **BEM** LG 9 January 1946 as War Reserve Constable 'for services to Civil Defence'.

MORLEY, George (i) **KPM** LG 1 January 1918 p84 as Chief Constable  
(ii) **CBE** LG 30 March 1920 p3761 as Chief Constable

NICHOLSON, Jack **QPM** LG 2 June 1973 p6502 as Chief Superintendent (*Had also been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal during the Second World War*)

NORTH, Herbert **KING'S POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY**  
LG 1 January 1930 p12 as Inspector of the Hull Police Fire Brigade;  
'shortly before daybreak on 7 February 1929, a fire broke out in a house containing a woman and her three children. Before the arrival of the Fire Brigade, the woman and two children had been rescued, but three year old Helen was still in her room. North tried and failed to get in at the window. Putting on an oilskin coat, he ordered a hose to be played on him, and he entered the room, where he found Helen. He wrapped her in the oilskin and got her from the house. She died from her injuries one week later'. (*Inspector North also received the Silver Medal of the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire*)

PATERSON, Alexander **QPM** LG 1 January 1962 p31 as Superintendent

RISHWORTH, Albert Henry **OBE** LG 30 March 1920 p3774 as Commander, Hull Special Constabulary (*also Lieutenant Colonel, had previously been awarded MBE whilst in the army*)

ROBINSON, Leslie Walker **KING'S POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY**

LG 1 January 1945 p107 as Detective Constable;

'about 9.10 pm on 24 February 1945, DC Robinson, in plain clothes, was interviewing two women in a hotel. During the interview, a fight occurred in the hotel and a sailor was ejected. He returned moments later with a knife, and immediately wounded three men. DC Robinson then chased the sailor, but in struggling with him, was slashed severely across the face three times. However, the sailor was finally subdued and arrested. DC Robinson then required extensive stitches to his face'. (*DC Robinson was originally recommended for the award of The George Cross*).

ROE, Norman **QUEEN'S COMMENDATION FOR BRAVE CONDUCT**

LG 23 February 1954 p1161 as Constable; 'for rescuing a man trapped between the wall of a dock and the side of a ship'.

RUMSEY, Thomas Henry **BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY**

LG 26 September 1941 p5584 as Inspector of the Hull Police Fire Brigade;

'during a fierce air raid, despite the fact that bombs were dropping around them, Inspector Rumsey and his crew continued in the efforts to subdue a fierce fire, and were instrumental in saving a building of vital importance. Inspector Rumsey was a continual inspiration to his crew. (*Now Divisional Officer, Hull Division, National Fire Service*)

SMITH, James **KPM** LG 2 January 1939 p22 as Chief Superintendent

WALTON, Robert (i) **QPM** LG 8 June 1968 p6328 as Chief Constable

(ii) **OBE** LG 12 June 1971 p5968 as Chief Constable

WARD, Charles William **KING'S COMMENDATION FOR BRAVE CONDUCT**

LG 8 August 1941 p4549 as Constable; 'for brave conduct in Civil Defence'

WATSON, John **MBE** LG 4 June 1918 p6744 as Commander, Special Constabulary

WELLS, Thomas (i) **KPM** LG 1 January 1941 p42 as Chief Constable

(ii) **Officer Brother of the Order of Saint John** June 1947

(iii) **RSPCA Bronze Medal** for stopping a runaway horse

WILKINSON, Norman **BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY**

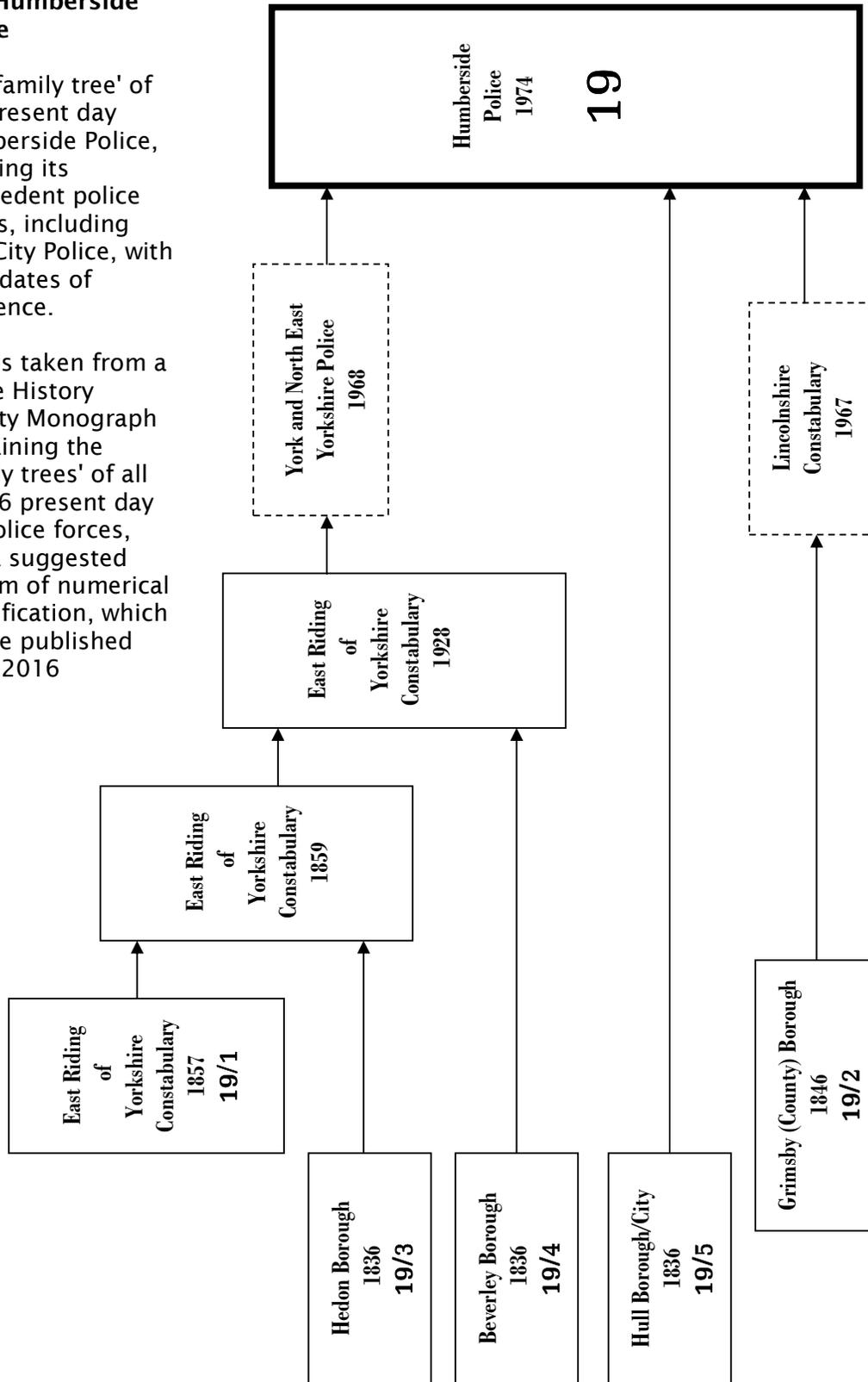
LG 29 June 1965 p6206 as Constable;

'a call was received that a man was threatening to shoot his wife. Two officers attended the house to be told that a man was there with a gun. PC Wilkinson then arrived and took charge. He led the officers up the stairs to be confronted by the man wielding a shotgun, which was loaded and cocked. The man ordered the officers back, and then fired the gun at Wilkinson's face. He fell back and the officers retreated. Wilkinson was taken to hospital where pellets were found behind both of his eyes, and although his sight was despaired of, one eye was saved. The man was arrested as he left the house. Although he knew the danger of being shot, Wilkinson still took the lead in making the approach up the stairs'.

**The Humberside Police**

The 'family tree' of the present day Humberside Police, showing its antecedent police forces, including Hull City Police, with their dates of existence.

This is taken from a Police History Society Monograph containing the 'family trees' of all the 86 present day UK police forces, and a suggested system of numerical classification, which will be published early 2016



**POSTSCRIPT...**

**Addendum to the 2014 Journal**

**From Patrick Anderson**

Since my article was published in the 2014 Journal (page 14, *Inspector John Soutar Suttie, Arbroath Burgh Police : died on duty 8 March 1914*), I have received a communication from Derick Lamond of Angus Council Cemeteries Department informing me that he had also thought it strange that a serving police officer who had died on duty did not have a headstone. So he decided to check, and did indeed find the headstone, but that it was overgrown by shrubs, which he had trimmed back, allowing it to be read :

ERECTED BY HELEN BRAID IN LOVING MEMORY OF HER HUSBAND JOHN S. SUTTIE  
INSPECTOR OF POLICE WHO DIED ON DUTY 8<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 1914 IN HIS 49<sup>TH</sup> YEAR.  
THE ABOVE HELEN BRAID DIED 20<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 1915 IN HER 49<sup>TH</sup> YEAR

I am thankful that John Suttie's headstone can now be seen, although I was also informed that there was no record in the registers of a headstone being erected, but it *was* recorded that Mrs Suttie had paid the cost of the plot by Saturday 14 March, just days after her husband's sudden death on duty. The cemetery registers had differing handwriting at this point, which may have accounted for the missing entry regarding the erection of the headstone.

It may be that the cost of the plot and the cost of the expensive granite headstone was a result of money collected by the Inspector's colleagues from the Burgh force, as I am sure that Inspector Suttie was a devoted police officer over his twenty-three years service in the Burgh force.





Your *Journal* Editor at the newly unveiled Cyprus Police Memorial, Kyrenia, Northern Cyprus Page 63



The Long Service bars on the Special Constabulary Long Service Medal denote over fifty years service. The other medal is the Defence Medal, given for three years 'Home' service during the Second World War



The original issue of the Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, on the right, showing the bust of King George VI. The other two medals are the Defence Medal and the 1953 Coronation Medal Page 36