

Longest and Possibly Youngest!

Burglary with Violence at Stansted

By FRED FEATHER

This matter came to notice when, amongst the papers of a former researcher, was found a note marked “Distribution of the Force 1857.” It had been captured from an Essex Record Office Document Q/ Apr 10.

The extract featured Superintendent Henry Flood, who had a 40 year career (minus a few days) with the Essex County Constabulary. In August 1857 he was said to be “Temporarily employed in executing a Warrant against Alfred Phillips in Canada.” Another note, in September: “Proceeded to Canada to appr [Apprehend] A. Phillips on a Warrant.” Then in October “In post at Newport again.”

Henry Flood was born in Ruckland, a village six miles south of Louth in Lincolnshire. He joined the Essex County Constabulary at the age of 32, having previously been a glassblower. He was 5 feet 8½ inches tall and married with a child. He was already 31 when he joined the force, receiving the collar number 1 and proved to be a Number One contender for promotion. Another note informs us that he was posted to Newport from 24th July 1857, in the rank of Second Class Superintendent. His service had commenced on 26th June 1841

and he soon became an Inspector. On 30th April 1846 he became a Superintendent (2nd class) and was posted to the north west of the county. In 1857 he travelled to Prescott in Ontario, Canada, to serve a warrant on Arthur Phillips. The latter then appeared in an Essex court in October 1857.

The case concerned an incident of 16th April 1854 at Chapel Hill, Stansted Mountfichet. The *Essex Standard* described it thus:

On Monday morning, about one o'clock, a daring burglary was committed in the dwelling house of the Misses Norwood in the same parish. It seems that an entrance was effected by two men, by cutting away a portion of the kitchen window shutter, from which a piece of glass was taken. The burglars thus having gained admission, found a formidable obstacle to further progress in a door which leads upstairs. This they attempted to break open, but the noise they made in doing so awoke the Misses Norwood, who immediately opened their bedroom and shouted “Murder” “Police”. Hearing this, the burglars attacked the ladies from the outside with a long pole, and upon the face and head of one of the ladies who persisted in calling out for assistance the miscreants inflicted several severe

wounds. After some minutes the neighbours were alarmed, and upon their proceeding to the house, the fellows decamped, without taking any property. Elizabeth was cut and bruised about the face and body and Sarah was cut. Elizabeth was still suffering from the effects some months later.

Inspector Sweetman and a constable were on duty at Birchanger at the time of the outrage, and on receiving information they repaired to the spot, as did Supt. Dunne, who was put on the track of the supposed burglars. On the previous night an unsuccessful attempt had been made to break into the dwelling-house of Mr James Pigram in the same parish.

Suspicion fell on Alfred Phillips, the son of a local farmer of Hole Farm, Bentfield nearby.

But the investigation proceeded slowly and was only brought fresh impetus when it was discovered that Phillips apparently approached Elizabeth Norwood in 1855 and offered her money to “Withdraw the warrant.” When she refused he told her to get legal help and said that he had more than enough money to counter her claims. A similar offer was made to, and rejected by a serving policeman. Phillips senior, his father, farmed



Newport Gaol

170 acres at Bentfield, employing 12 men, the 1851 census adding that an unnamed tramp was also living on the farm. Edridge Phillips died during the June quarter of 1856 leaving Alfred in funds and the prisoner was at his trial described as “a man of wealth.”

This remand court sent him for trial at the 1858 Lent Assize. It is likely that he was on bail, although some spells inside Newport Prison must have occurred. The trial began at Shire Hall, Chelmsford in March 1858. Before it opened the judge made it clear that the evidence supported there being a case to answer. His Lordship’s comments:

The Victims

Elizabeth and Sarah Norwood were described as “Maiden Ladies” and this may have given the impression that they were advanced in years, but the 1851 census showed them to be only 45 and 50 in 1854. They lived near their brother William, all three

were born in Amersham, and he, a retired coal merchant, had married a local girl Mary. Their occupation was described as “Leasehold Property.” One sister was injured facially by the burglars and modern thinking might speculate on other reasons than the judge mentioned, for male burglars, perhaps in drink, to try such a blatant entry into their home.

The Alleged Burglars

It may be that Phillips’s attempts to compromise the case has to do with the identity of the burglars. Certainly the father of Potts, one of his companions, had been seen burning a pole. Was it the offender’s weapon? Perhaps it was not actually Phillips, but he may have associated with them. At one time he was described as “a dissolute young man” but, in 1856, he had come into money on his father’s demise. Enough to get to Canada, and to thus be hard to find? It may be that records of the Quarter

Sessions at Chelmsford later in 1858 may show more details of the funding of the trip to Canada.

The Investigators

It might be here apposite to explain the rank system within the Essex Constabulary. The force was only formed in February 1840, under the leadership of Chief Constable John Bunch Bonnemaïson McHardy. Initially there were only two ranks, Constable and Superintendent (although there were grades within those ranks). In 1841 the rank of Inspector was added, though mainly deployed in towns or areas with a number of Constables. It was not until 1855 that the rank of Sergeant was added. There were no plain clothes detectives.

Second Class Superintendent Flood had brought Phillips back from Canada and was not involved in the trial. He retired on 31st March 1882 to Saffron Walden on £93-6-8d annual

pension and was to be found there in subsequent censuses. An interesting sideline on the investigation was that several officers who were involved in this case left the force during the four years of investigation: Inspector William Sweetman, aged 44 had 14 years service but was “permitted to resign” on 31st July 1854.

Inspector John Jonas (Jones in some accounts) born in 1818 (who gave evidence and who in 1858 was a superintendent in North Yorkshire at Pickering) served from 22nd April 1842 as Constable 115 and resigned on 30th November 1856.

Constable Richard Wilkinson, who also had made enquiries, joined on 28th December 1844 aged 23 and served until 13th October 1856. He was later permanently injured by a gunshot wound on duty and died on 10th September 1873.

Superintendent (Sir) John Dunne, born in 1821, was an Irish lad. He lied about his age - he was only fourteen at the time, but six-foot tall and well-built - in order to join the newly formed Manchester police force in 1839. Police work was not easy in Manchester for the untrained officer, in the days before the Chartist riots. On at least three occasions he faced mobs and saw fellow officers so severely beaten that they later died. Within three years he transferred to the Essex Constabulary and in 1846, when he was twenty-two, he was made Inspector. After a further three years in Bath, and two in Kent as a Superintending Officer, John Dunne became the Chief Officer of the Norwich City Police in 1851. He transferred to Newcastle Police on 8th August 1854 and, after a brief spell there he presented himself in Carlisle in January 1857, to assume the leadership of the new joint

police forces of Cumberland and Westmorland. He was knighted in 1897. It is suggested that he was the longest serving policeman in this country! Also the youngest! The founding members of our museum have been contacted but they were then unaware that one of our colleagues had been knighted.

The Witnesses

Superintendent Jonas (Jones) came from Yorkshire to give evidence. In November 1854 he had been stationed at Wanstead when Phillips came to him and said “This is a nice job about Miss Norwood. I know where the pole was found.” On 6th December he visited the officer’s home on horseback and said “I only wanted to have a lark with the old lady.” He then got out a purse and offered the officer money to forget the previous conversation. The officer went looking to apprehend him the following day but never saw him again. He agreed with the defence that “he had heard that the prisoner was very much addicted to drinking, and his brain was to some extent affected. He was always a very nervous young man, and he had on one occasion asked him to accompany him home, because he was afraid of being alone in the dark.”

Other witnesses included two women named Plasted and Smith and a John Smith alleged that the prisoner had admitted that he was concerned in the outrage. Evidence was thin and may have become confused over the four years of the investigation.

Mr Rodwell appeared for the defence. The evidence of Mr Jonas, he explained, was that Phillips was of a nervous disposition, was sometimes in drink, and was prepared to pay

to close the case as he did not like suggestions that he was responsible. The two ladies who told about the pole had not done so for some time afterwards and had their own agenda. He said “The case for the prosecution rested mainly on the foolish statements made by the prisoner himself.

The suggestion that he tried to pay witnesses to drop the case did not help his cause.

The Misses Norwood could not identify the attackers. He then called witnesses who flatly contradicted the two women and in the course of their examination the jury interposed and said they did not wish the case to proceed any further, as they did not consider that there was sufficient evidence to justify them in convicting the prisoner. A verdict of “Not Guilty” was accordingly taken. After five hours of trial Phillips was acquitted.

The various reports on this case have made further research desirable. Importantly how did Constable Wilkinson come to be shot in June 1856? Next, it might be interesting to find out what happened to Alfred Phillips after the trial and what was his connection with the Ontario village of Prescott.? A Canadian researcher will be sent a copy of this article.



My thanks to Police Historian Martin Stallion, researcher at the Essex Police Museum, for his help and advice with the complicated career of Sir John Dunne.

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