

sent through his superiors to H.M Secretary of State for the Colonies.

A second report, but the fifth on the saga, was prepared by the same DSI Marjoram on 30 December 1938. This was a more sober, truer reflection of the dire circumstances of the misadventurer Arthur-Worrey. Edmund Button had not only failed in his bid to mobilise capital for the proposed company, he had decided to 'have nothing further to do with the proposition'.

Following Button's new posture, Marjoram interacted with Arthur-Worrey at his Talma Road, Brixton residence where he saw that he and his sons resided 'under obviously straitened circumstances in this squalid house.' And the man seemed to have finally reconciled himself to the collapse of his dream of reactivating his business interests because 'no person or concern will advance capital for the acquisition of his leases.

Contrary to what Arthur-Worrey had said about returning home a few months before, Marjoram was surprised that he 'expressed no intention of returning to his native country'. Indeed, he was annoyed that his bankers 'had some time ago arranged for his passage home when he refused to go.' That was in September 1938 when the bank linked up with a foremost Nigerian traditional ruler, HRM Sir Ladapo Ademola II, the Alake of Abeokuta, who was a distant cousin of Arthur-Worrey's and a customer of the bank. On the monarch's instructions, a passage was booked for him and he was given a ticket and £10 pocket money. The bank later learnt that Arthur-Worrey had "cashed" the ticket and spent the proceeds."

Finally, the true status of Arthur-Worrey's business ventures in Nigeria was disclosed to the investigating police officer by Mr Child, the bank manager. He was the holder of 'certain leases on small scattered primitively worked tin mines in Nigeria...[and] other small trading interests' which in his absence had been managed by an agent. The fear was that the leases were likely to be surrendered because his 'embarrassed financial position' would make it difficult for him to continue to pay the rents. It was actually the bank that dissuaded Edmund Button from endeavouring to mobilise capital for the formation of a company that would have managed Arthur-Worrey's assets. This report was, like the others, passed up to the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Further Research Questions

1. What eventually happened to Arthur-Worrey and his three sons?
2. Was Arthur-Worrey an innocent victim of crime? Or was he a misguided accomplice in his own ordeal?

Bibliography

National Archives, Kew, London. CO583/218/14, Miscellaneous Enquiries, New Scotland Yard: Mr Stephen Arthur Worrey of Jos, 1937.

William Biddlecombe, Surrey's first detective

Robert Bartlett MA

William Henry Biddlecombe the Head Constable of Godalming Borough Police and on the 1 January 1851 became Number 1 on the roll for the newly formed Surrey Constabulary with the position of superintendent. Aged 36, 5ft 10 tall Biddlecombe hailed from the Isle of Wight having served in the Hampshire Constabulary before moving to Godalming. He was to serve in the Surrey Constabulary until 1 May 1858 when he resigned to become the licensee of the Swan Inn at Chertsey, setting a trend followed by many an ex-police officer. There is no reference in the County Police Committee minutes for 1858 to Biddlecombe and why he left. It is not a surprise that this is the case as then, as now, police authorities were more concerned with finance, capital projects and the maintenance of the estate including sinking a well at Guildford police station. In addition to being a licensee who rented out horses and carriages, Biddlecombe became the clerk of the course at Chertsey race course and was to become a private detective again establishing a future trend being the first generation of ex-police officers to move into the security industry. Biddlecombe worked on some influential cases including being retained by Titchborne family to find the true identity of the claimant (Orton). Biddlecombe identified the true identity of the false claimant but was unable to convince Lord Onslow. (See below)

William Biddlecombe was a parish constable in Godalming, a very small borough police force where crime reports were reduced to nil and his expertise sought across Sussex and into Hampshire where he had previously served in the county constabulary. Biddlecombe's reputation ensured he was brought by the Frimley magistrates to the scene of the murder of the Reverent Hollest. There was no local police and the parish officials were in this case out of their depth and recognised that fact, not too proud to seek help. Working alongside Biddlecombe was a sergeant from the Metropolitan Police and an inspector from the Guildford Borough – in fact he was also the head constable. Godalming Borough Police were responsible for an area larger than the town and included villages as distant as Shere. Parish constables sometimes undertook duties for long periods for example James Sted-

man at Pirbright from 1812-1837. There were paid constables at Shere, Thomas Williams, with Peter Pearce at Shamley Green both supervised by Superintendent Biddlecombe of Godalming. There were also constables stationed at Farnham, Dorking, Chertsey, Chobham, Thorpe, Windlesham and Nutfield who in time joined the Surrey Constabulary not that many survived very long within a disciplined service. Inspector Donaldson who was murdered in Haslemere in 1854 served as superintendent of police in Dorking. He had seen service in the Metropolitan Police before coming into the new police force at the rank of Inspector. The first murder so far traced in the records involving Biddlecombe occurred on the 28 March 1844 involved the murder of a gamekeeper at Wonersh. At the Surrey Spring Assizes in Kingston on the 27 March James Elsley was charged with the wilful murder of James Edwards a gamekeeper, in Wonersh by the Wey and Arun Canal. The body was discovered in the canal the following morning and the alarm was raised. Good local information was soon uncovered leading to Charles Jenkins, described as an Inspector of Police stationed at Shere accompanied by Chief Constable of Godalming William Biddlecombe and most likely Jenkins senior officer, went to the home of the suspect. He was detained and taken to the Jolly Farmer at Bramley. The officers returned to the house and searched it recovering a newly washed smock with what appeared to be blood on it and other clothing. Both the officers undertook a detailed examination of the prisoner and could find no evidence of him having been involved in a fight. Elsley was arrested and taken to Guildford where he was detained on the Saturday night by Inspector Charles Hollington who was the officer in charge of the Guildford Borough Police. Hollington left an unemployed labourer to watch over the prisoner who on the Sunday confessed to him the killing of James Edwards – he had hit the gamekeeper with his rifle but and kicked him into the river. The labourer did not tell anyone of the confession and when on Monday Hollington saw the prisoner, he again confessed. The inspector then went to Elsey's home and recovered two pheasants from where the prisoner had said they were. The jury took twenty minutes to find the prisoner not guilty of murder but manslaughter and this married man, father of five or six children was transported for life. Burglary was not too rare but when large houses or prominent people were involved the press wrote in great detail about the crime and the resulting enquiry. In 1845 such a burglary occurred in Lewes: The hunt for the so called Sussex burglars caused considerable excitement in Lewes particularly when news broke on the 12 March of their arrest in Hampshire by Biddlecombe the chief officer of Godalming police. This active (over the years a term frequently used to describe him) officer's exertions led to the arrests. The prisoners were conveyed in handcuffs from Godalming by cart to Guildford, coach to Redhill before taking the train to Brighton followed by

transfer to a fly for the final part of the journey to Lewes. On March the 19th 1845 the men were found guilty of burglary and transported for ten years. The two women accomplices received prison sentences with hard labour. Biddlecombe was commended by the judge for showing great zeal and activity in the case and was rewarded twenty shillings in addition to his expenses and the two constables who assisted him in the pursuit of the prisoners should each receive five shillings. On the 26th September 1850 the Reverend George Hollest was murdered in his bedroom. Burglars entered the house at night in Frimley and shot the vicar who later died. George Hollest fired at the fleeing burglars with a loaded pistol he always kept close at night as there was fear of burglars. As there was no local police force Inspector Biddlecombe was brought in from Godalming Borough Police to help the local magistrates. Men were arrested and two of the four were acquitted and two men hung in Southwark. This is an important crime and event as the outcry that followed led to the formation of the Surrey Constabulary. In more detail this case gives an indication of policing in the county pre- Surrey Constabulary and does indicate that there was a level of co-operation and from the response that such events were rare. However rare murder may have been this one impacted on the higher social levels of the county and sent shivers down the spines of the establishment. On the **9 October 1850: The Times** reported the inquest where Sergeant Kendall of the London detective police said he was involved in the case but had arrived after Inspector (sic) Biddlecombe of the Godalming Police. Superintendent (sic) Biddlecombe gave evidence which included details of the crime and suspects. Inspector Charles Hollingworth (sic – should be Hollington) of the Guildford Borough police arrested the suspects and it was reported that Inspector Kendall had noted bloodstained footprints in the doorway of the vicarage and, when searching the suspect's premises bloodstained stockings were recovered. (Rank seems to be arbitrary!) William Henry Biddlecombe Superintendent of the Godalming Borough Police said that he had been directed by the magistrates to go to Frimley where he arrived at about 5pm on the Saturday evening. He examined the Hollest house and found an entrance had been effected by breaking a pane of glass in the scullery window and afterwards cutting away an iron bar. He found two holes that had been cut with a centre-bit in the scullery door immediately opposite directly opposite a bolt which had been forced back with a crooked instrument and an entrance thus gained into the kitchen. In the kitchen he found two cupboards had been broken into. He compared a screw driver which he received from the deceased's man servant Richard Gyles with those marks found on the cupboard and had no doubt they were caused by this instrument. He found one of the double doors from the kitchen to the dining room had been forced as had a door from the dining room to the front passage. There were marks of

the same screwdriver on these doors. Biddlecombe found two right shoeless footmarks in the gravel drive and found traces of someone having been standing under a tree in the drive from where he recovered a piece of blue worsted. There were also marks in the gravel thought to be from an arm where someone had fallen. **Rev. George Hollest and wife Caroline 27 September 1850 0300** Mrs Hollest "I noticed an increase of light in the room but could not perceive how it was occasioned". There were curtains around the bed but they were open at the foot. Reaching from her bed to ring for the servant she was grabbed by a masked man. As she tried to scream a second man grabbed the Rev and the men were warned by the armed men to be silent or they would have their brains blown out. However both continued to struggle. Mrs Hollest was forced to the floor in the narrow space between bed and wall. Unable to see her attacker she was struck by his distinctive squeaky voice. She then heard a pistol fired and she struggled to reach her husband whilst one of the burglars hung onto her around the waist pushing a pistol into her side. The burglar caught his foot on the wash stand and tripped and Mrs Hollest was able to ring the bell and raise the alarm and the intruders began to flee. Rev Hollest went to his dressing room to fetch his handgun which he always kept loaded there and pursued the intruders out through the front of the house. Mrs Hollest watched from an open window as the three men ran out to join a fourth – one turned and looked directly at her and she took fright and withdrew slamming shut the window. A few minutes later her husband returned and calmly informed her "The fellow has shot me" Mrs Hollest saw that he was bleeding from the stomach and her servant Giles was dispatched to fetch both the local surgeon and constable. Dr Davies found the Reverent in bed, in good spirits not fearing he would die. He discovered a gunshot wound about an inch below the navel and realised the injury was very serious indeed and the doctor stayed with him until he died at 1pm the following day. Dr Davies undertook the PM and recovered a marble from the abdomen. An insight to the protocol of using officers from other parts of the county is usefully revealed in a newspaper report of October 18th 1850: "In Surrey which is a county only partially protected by police a county magistrate Mr Austin was at Frimley soon after the murder and there saw superintendent of the Godalming police and he asked him if he was making any enquiries into the matter. His reply was that he was a private officer paid by a committee from a private fund and that he had no authority or jurisdiction. Mr Austen being on the committee immediately gave him instructions to act in the matter and he then took the necessary steps; but the want of proper authority on the spot was that 16 hours elapsed before any policeman was engaged in endeavouring to detect the guilty parties." With good and persistent detective work no doubt helped by the £150 reward four men were arrested in Guildford. The two Harwood brothers Levi and Samuel 25 years and 29, James Jones and Richard

Fowler also known as Hiram Smith. Smith turned Queen's evidence and so much was learnt. The men were to go to a prize fight at Frimley and decided to call at the vicarage Grove House, on the way there on the pretext of selling plates. The housemaid bought nothing and refused them food when asked at which point the men became angry. Later that week the four men met in Guildford and travelled independently to Frimley about ten miles away. The Harwood brothers brought the pistols and close to the house loaded them with a stone marble, and the men all put on masks. The house was entered via small scullery window squeezing the smallest though bars and that man then drilled out the central bar. The house was searched for desirable property, took food from the pantry, a gold watch, several silver items, coins, clothing and anything else they thought would receive a reasonable price. They drank wine and even filled a decanter and took it outside to one of the gang who was on watch. The men then moved upstairs where the Hollests were attacked. As the men ran off they dropped much of the stolen property but managed to keep hold of a bag of coins. The coins were from a collection for the local school and contained some recognisable tokens. The arrests were made by Inspector Charles Hollington of the Guildford Borough Police on the Sunday after the burglary. Insp Kendall also from the Borough had been to the scene and noted bloodstained footprints on the doorstep of the vicarage. On searching the prisoner Levi Harwood's lodgings a bloodstained stocking was found and his right foot had several small cuts. It was confirmed by Smith that they had taken their shoes off before entering the house. The men pleaded not guilty at the assizes but two were found guilty and hung at Horsemonger Lane in The Borough just south of The Thames which remained Surrey's principal prison and place of execution up to its closure in 1878. It was a common gaol, housing both debtors and criminals, with a capacity of around 300 inmates. In total, 131 men and four women were executed there between 1800 and 1877, the gallows being erected on the flat roof of the prison's gatehouse. Just before he was executed Levi Harwood confessed to pulling the trigger. Such was the outcry just a few weeks following this horrendous crime that on the 25 October 1850 the Rural Police Committee met at Reigate taking evidence from Superintendent Biddlecombe and the chief constable of Hampshire. Biddlecombe covered an area of 28,940 acres with a population of ten thousand one hundred and twenty six with only one felony in his district over the last twelve months, stealing faggots to the value of sixpence. However he had been sent for to deal with twelve burglaries in surrounding districts in the last six months. There had been no cases of felony in Godalming itself during the last five years. Considering how long it would take to establish it is worthy to note at this date he put in a bid for plain clothes officers as detectives, but that is a long story and will be told in the future. Acting at high speed the new Surrey Constabulary was estab-

lished on the 1 January 1851 and incorporated the smaller forces within the county and covered all parts of Surrey not within the Metropolitan Police District. William Henry Biddlecombe was appointed to the new force as one of five superintendents. The Surrey Constabulary incorporated the Guildford Borough but old enmities come to the surface as the aggrieved former chief officer of the Borough takes exception to Biddlecombe receiving credit where he thought it was not due. Interestingly, Hollington refers to Biddlecombe as "detective". **1851 26 April Letter to The Times** from Superintendent Charles Hollington Superintendent of the Guildford Borough Police – letter dated 24 April. Mr Hollington felt aggrieved that "that the whole credit of breaking up the "Frimley Gang" was due to Mr Biddlecombe." Hollington asserted he arrested six of the men. "*Levi Harwood. James Jones alias Burbage (hung for the murder of Mr Hollest) Samuel Harwood, Hiram Smith alias Trowler (the approver in the Frimley case) Thomas Toots alia Morgan and John Hillyer – the two latter were transported for life for the Uckfield burglary. These men I arrested entirely on my own suspicions. "How is it the whole credit is due to Mr Biddlecombe that he did not apprehend some of them as it was well known that one of the rendezvous of the Uckfield gang was Hindhead a little below Godalming where Biddlecombe was located? The man Levi Harwood I had convicted nine years ago; he then had one year's hard labour; since which time I have had several summary convictions against him for assaulting the police etc. I also apprehended Jones on March the 13th 1850 on suspicion of a burglary at Mr Horne's linen draper Guildford (whose house was broken into on the 14th February in the same year) and found property belonging to Mr Horn's housekeeper upon him. He was committed to the Guildford borough sessions, but owing to a month having elapsed between the burglary and apprehension, and the prisoner stating he had bought the property, the jury ignored the bill. At the same time I apprehended a man named George Brisk, a companion of both Levi Harwood and Jones, and found property in his house the produce of several burglaries in the county. He was committed to the assizes at Kingston, where he was tried and sentenced to seven years transportation. I beg further to state that I have on several occasions named these men to Biddlecombe, detective, and other officers, as the ones I had suspected to have committed burglaries in Surrey and elsewhere.* Most police officers attend some horrendous crimes during their service but few can match the horror that awaited Biddlecombe at Esher on the 10 June 1854 the first multiple murder enquiry undertaken by the Surrey Constabulary when six children were murdered by their mother. George Brough announced to Mary Ann his wife and mother of his children that he was leaving her because he suspected she had been cheating on him. He also said he intended to take their children away from her, setting into motion a series of terrible events. On June 10, the day after Mary Ann was confronted by her husband, a man walking by their

home spotted a bloody pillow in the window. He raised an alarm and neighbours found Mary Ann inside, still alive, but with her throat slit. Bodies of six of her children lay scattered throughout the house their throats cut open. Mary Ann survived and was charged with six counts of murder. She confessed, telling investigators that she had used a razor on each child, one at a time. One child had protested and another had struggled, but she killed them all before attempting suicide.

On the 13 June 1854 before a coroner and jury at The Chequers Tavern, West End an inquest was held to enquire into the deaths of the **six Brough children**. Mr. **Biddlecombe**, chief superintendent of the Surrey Constabulary said following information from Inspector Martell he went to the house of Mrs Brough. On entering the back door and going into a room he found under the table a pair of woman's boots and bloody stockings. He went to the door and found that the bolt on the inside was all over blood as if handled with a bloody hand. He went upstairs and found a boy aged seven years on the bed with his face covered with blood. He was dead and his throat was cut. The wound was extensive and incised. There were lying at the foot of the bed Harriet and George both dead each with incised wounds to the throat. He passed to another room and found three more dead children with extensive wounds to the throat. In a third bedroom he saw Mrs Brough in bed and attended by a medical man. He could not speak with her but a few days later he was called back by Mrs. Brough and he took her statement.

CONFESSION OF THE MURDERESS

The following confession was made by the murderess, to Mr. Biddlecombe, chief superintendent of the Surrey Constabulary: "On Friday last, I was bad all day; I wanted to see Mr. Izod, and waited all day. I wanted him to give me some medicine. In the evening I walked about, and afterwards put the children to bed, and wanted to go to sleep in a chair. About nine o'clock, Georgy (meaning Georgiana) kept calling me to bed. I came up to bed, and they kept calling me to bring them some barley water, and they kept calling me till nearly 12 o'clock. I had one candle lit on the chair. I went and got another, but could not see, there was something like a cloud, and I thought I would go down and get a knife and cut my throat, but could not see. I groped about in master's room for a razor. I could not find one; at last I found his keys, and then found his razor. I went up to Georgy, and cut her first; I did not look at her. I then came to Carry, and cut her. Then to Harry, he said, 'don't mother.' I said, 'I must' and did cut him. Then I went to Bill. He was fast asleep. I turned him over. He never awoke, and I served him the same. I nearly tumbled into his room. The two children here, Harriet and George were awake. They made no resistance at all. I then lay down myself." Mary Ann Brough was found not guilty by reason of insanity. Biddlecombe was fast becoming an expert in the murder of chil-

dren which must be a sign of hard times and attitudes around agricultural shortages and illegitimacy. His next case again in 1854 on the 8 August, Biddlecombe dealt with the concealment of the birth of an illegitimate child. Juries were however reluctant to convict the women of murder. Ann Berryman a well dressed genteel looking young woman lived with her father near Chertsey where she earned a living as a dressmaker. In May it was thought by neighbours that she was in the family way and then she was back to normal. Superintendent Biddlecombe the superintendent of police at Chertsey became aware and spoke with the woman who admitted having a child prematurely and she did not murder the child but had burnt the body. Biddlecombe made a search of the garden where he found the partly burned body of the child which were examined by Mr Sherlock a surgeon who thought the baby to have arrived at maturity. There was discussion as to whether the child was born alive and this led to a not guilty verdict by the jury after a short discussion. Then Biddlecombe resigned the resignation recorded 1858 5 May GO 140. It is not known why this should be. No local papers are available in the archives, no mention is made in the national media archives and nothing is said in the police committee minutes. It is unlikely that he fell out with the Chief Constable as he was in his new career as a publican to provide horse and fly for the HMI during his visits to the county and there was contact with the force through his work as clerk of the course at Egham races. It may be and is probably likely that the Chief Constable felt he had been at Chertsey long enough and tried to move him but he did not want to move. Possibly the owners of The Swan made him an offer he could not refuse given the growing family responsibilities; it may have been he liked his horses and the opportunity to be a clerk of the course was too good to pass over. Having resigned, crime did not disappear from his life.

The Morning Post of the **4 Aug 1858** reports that at Guildford Assizes, Edward Morton was charged with **obtaining money by false pretences**, a sovereign, from Mr Biddlecombe of the Swan Inn formerly a very active police superintendent of the Surrey Constabulary. Simply, the man came to the inn pretending to be a vicar, said he was short of cash and Biddlecombe lent him the money. After his trial the con man was found guilty immediately by the jury and he was sentenced to 12 months hard labour. 1858 November 13th on this date a court report appears where his ostler at The Swan was a witness in a case of dog stealing. The Surrey Advertiser reports on 16 July 1864 that readers will remember the capture by the late superintendent of police Mr Biddlecombe of a clever burglar living quietly in Bristol under the name Captain Smith who made a desperate escape at Chertsey shortly before his capture. At Winchester Crown Court John Goodenough alias Smith alias Williams was charged with five burglaries in Hampshire and being at large before his fifteen years sentence to transportation had expired. The Judge said he would deal with the

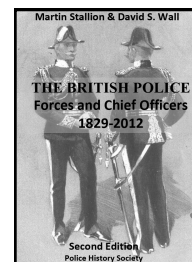
matter himself at the Central Criminal Court. What was Biddlecombe up to? Was this a throw back from his time in the Force or was he working as a private detective for the wealthy and investigating a burglary? On the 19 September 1864 Biddlecombe is reported at the Chertsey Autumn steeplechase and in 1865 still licensee of the Swan Inn Chertsey and Clerk of the Course at the races in Chertsey. The arrangements for policing at the Chertsey race course were to lead to a falling out with the chief constable. Biddlecombe sought twelve men to keep the course clear and the chief constable agreed they could attend. The note responding to the request was sent the by route passed hand to hand by constables on the beat when they met an officer from an adjoining beat or station at a conference point; it arrived too late! Biddlecombe alleged he had suffered a loss because of this and took action against the chief constable to recover £19.19s but bigger questions were at stake i.e. could police be held responsible for non-attendance at an event etc. The case disappeared from the records and seems as if the chief constable made his point and the matter was dropped. Billeting soldiers in Chertsey was causing concerns to licensees including Biddlecombe reported in 1865 on 2 September in the Surrey Advertiser. Biddlecombe: who applied to the bench in hopes that the Quarter Sessions would offer some relief. No matter how busy their public houses and stables were, whenever soldiers were in the district the publicans had to provide billets and the allowances led to the making of a loss. Biddlecombe could not avoid crime but what he was doing working with the superintendent of the Windsor Borough Police in 1866 on the 21 September investigating a fraud it is difficult to fathom unless he was being paid for his skills. Now retired Biddlecombe, reported as of the Swan Hotel and former superintendent of the Surrey Constabulary along with the chief superintendent of the Windsor Borough police were on the track of a fraudster who they found fishing in the middle of the Thames between Chertsey and Weybridge and took him into custody at Windsor. The fraudster was an ex army officer cashiered in 1865 moving to a hotel in Paris where he adopted a new name and the rank of captain. After cashing false cheques he decamped back to England where after a number of adventures and frauds he ended up before the bench in Windsor. Quite what the responsibility of Biddlecombe was is hard to judge. In Durrant's small book of 1951 on the 100th anniversary of the Surrey Constabulary there is mention that Biddlecombe from The Swan would hire carriages to carry the chief constable with the HMI from Weybridge to Chertsey. The book also comments that Biddlecombe was linked to the Tichborne case being employed by the family to find the true identity of the claimant. This he did but was unable to persuade Lord Onslow who was supporting the claimant of that fact. The story concerns Roger Tichborne, disappointed in love who is then lost at sea, and a man who, more than a decade later, appears from the Australian outback claiming to be the missing heir

. The civil and criminal trials which followed held the record as the longest court case in British legal history until the mid 1990s. Biddlecombe began to advertise in The Standard during 1873 and 1874 when he joined forces with retired Chief Inspector Charles Field late of the Metropolitan Police and one of the most famous detectives of his day. In 1855 Charles Dickens visited a group of detectives at Scotland Yard long before they became a part of the new CID. He was very impressed and wrote about the officers including Field who he referred to as Inspector Wield: " --a middle aged man of a portly presence with a large moist, knowing eye, a husky voice, and a habit of emphasising his conversation by the air of a corpulent fore-finger which is constantly in juxta-position with his eyes or nose." Dickens was to use Field as his model for Inspector Bucket in his novel Hard Times and was well placed to establish himself as a private enquiry agent it being probably very beneficial for both Field and Biddlecombe to come together. On 20th April 1883 Biddlecombe died at Barnet and his death certificate stated: **Barnet 20 April 1883, 1 Victoria Villa, Victoria Road, East Barnet. Daughter Alice present at death which was caused by cancer of the pharynx at the back of the mouth aged 68. Occupation given as freeholder.**

=====

(You may wish to photocopy this form)

The British Police. 2nd edition
Order form (See Back Page)



Name and address for delivery

.....

.....

.....

.....

Name and telephone number in case of queries

Please supply _____ copies of *The British police* at £12 each
 (postage and packing included)

Individual members:

- I enclose a cheque/postal order for £ _____ in payment
 [A receipt will be sent with the book]

Corporate members:
 Order number/reference

- We enclose a cheque/postal order for £ _____ in payment
 [A receipt will be sent with the book]
- Please enclose an invoice for payment on receipt

Return this form to:
Martin Stallion
68 High Garrett
Braintree CM7 5NT