

Section

Police &
Prison
Service.

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Service

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Booth, Life and Labour, 1902-3.
 Second Series. Vol. III. Part I.
 Chap. III: (Soldiers and) police.
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Statistics

Census Enumeration					Enumerated by Families	
	Female All Ages.	Males			Total	
		-19	20-54	55-		
Police	17	32	11719	99	11867	Sex { Male { 8561 } Female { 16 } Birth { In London 17% 1427 } Place { Out of " 83% 7150 } Industrial { Employers - 11 } Status { Employed 100% 8555 } Neither - 11 }
Prison Officers	84	-	279	37	400	
	101	32	11998	136	12267	

Remarks All females, save 5 over 65, are between 20 & 54 years of age. The 5 are in the prison service.

Diagram shows that the age of active service is 20 to 40, the number being greater at 30 years of age & falling very rapidly to 50 when it is a very small proportion over 20.

Distribution

East	North	West & Central	South	Total
1432	2706	4399	3730	12267

In Family	Heads	Others Occupied	Unoccupied	Servants	Total Population
Totals	8577	5279	25374	179	39,409
Average	1	.62	2.96	.02	4.60

Classification	Distribution
Numbers <u>Living in families</u>	
3 or more to a room. 1621 or 4.1%.	Inner 3484 } East. Outer 1265 } 4749
2 & under 3 to a room 8585 " 21.8.	North Inner 2180 } Outer 6728 } 8908
1 & under 2 to a room 15695 " 39.8.	West Inner 2052 } Outer 5850 } 7902
Less than 1 to a room. } More than 4 Rooms. } 4 or more persons to a servant } Less than 4 persons to a servant &c. } 2 or more servants. }	Central Inner 4280 4280 S. East. Inner 1275 } Outer 4396 } 5671 S. West. Inner 3523 } Outer 4376 } 7899 39409
Servants 179 " .5	Inner 16794 or 43%
39409 " 100%	Outer 22615 " 57%
Crowded 34% 20% 26%	
Not " 66% 80% 74%	

Census Dictionary gives following list of the Persons included:

Sect 3. Prison Officer etc:-

Governor
 Station
 Officers
 Clerk
 Gaoler
 Turnkey
 Warder etc

House of Correction
 Penitentiary
 Prison
 Reformatory School

Woman Searcher
 Female
 Civil Guard (Prison).
 Convict Trade Instructor
 Artizan Warder.

Section 4. Police

Commissioner
 Chief Constable
 Superintendent
 Inspector
 Sergeant
 Constable
 Detective

of Police or
 Rules
 Police { not Railway or Dock

Police Court Keeper, Criminal Investigator,
 Police Candidate.

Report of Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis for 1894.

Col Sir Edward Ridley B. Bradford K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

Receiver - Alfred R. Pennefather C.B.

Number of Men Employed.

Authorised Strength on Oct 21. 95. (as given in
London Directory 1896)
5 Chief Constable
22 Superintendent
595 Inspectors
1869 Sergeants
12785 Constables
15286

Number on leave daily.

Proportion engaged on Night Duty

Extracts and Summaries from the Report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis for the year 1894.

The Authorised Strength on December 31st 1894
was Supts 31, Inspectors 597, Sergeants 1834 + Constables 12754
of whom " 4 " 55 " 205 " 1455
Total 1521

were engaged on special duties for Government
Departments, including special protection posts,
dockyards + military stations and also for
trading firms and private individuals, leaving
available for service in the Metropolis -
Supts 27, Insps 542, Sergeants 1629, Constables 11299. Total 134

Excluding those on special duties and on
the sicklist, an average of $\frac{1}{14}$ of the
force (862.) is daily on leave in accordance
with the regulation granting one day's leave of
absence to each man every fortnight.

Under the existing system about 60
% of the number available for duty in the
streets is required for night duty -
from 10pm to 6am. The remaining 40%

Particulars of Men engaged on
Special Service & not paid
from Police Rate.

Police District Boundaries

is detailed for duty in 4 reliefs in town districts and two in country districts, from 6 am. to 10 pm.

From Table 14. we find that the 1719 men, for whose services the payment was made to the Receiver of the Metropolitan Police District, were employed as under.

<u>In the Metropolitan District</u> e.g. London County Council Area.	<u>Supt.</u>	<u>Inspector</u>	<u>Sergeant</u>	<u>Constable</u>	<u>Total</u>
All Public Offices, Museums, Courts etc	-	8	47	345	400
Woolwich Dockyard & Arsenal	1	8	26	137	172
Engaged by Trading firms & private persons	-	-	4	69	73
<u>Total</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>551</u>	<u>645</u>

Outside the Metropolis:-

All Public Offices, Buildings etc	-	2	13	74	89
Dockyards & Military Stations (Portsmouth, Devonport, Chatham, Pembroke)	3	27	90	560	680
Trading firms & Private Persons	-	-	1	15	16
<u>Total</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>649</u>	<u>785</u>
<u>Together</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>1200</u>	<u>1430</u>
Employed at cost of Treasury (No particulars given)	-	10	24	255	289
<u>Total number</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>1255</u>	<u>1719</u>

The Metropolitan Police District (243812 & 47) extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing

Rateable Value &
Police Rate.

Amount of
Wages Bill

Crime in 1894

Cross, exclusive of the City of London & the liberties thereof & embraces an area of 688.31 sq. miles extending from Colney Heath, Hertfordshire, on the north to Mogadore Todworth Heath in the south, & from Lark Hall, Essex, in the east, to Staines Moor Middlesex, in the west.

The mean rateable value of the Metropolitan area for Police purposes in the year 1894-5 was £ 37,913,956 and the Police rate (fixed by 31 & 32 Vict c 67) at 9^d in the £) amounted to £ 1427590. of which 5^d levied on the parishes produced £ 795691 & 4^d from the Local Taxation Account produced £ 631899.

The pay of the force, including Chief Constables, Superintendents, Inspectors, Sergeants & Constables, was £ 1276518.

The Criminal Investigation Department's Report shows that since the Department was organised there has been a considerable reduction in the amount of crime and also in its proportion to population; at the same time proportion of persons

apprehended for crime has increased. In 1894, 18666 felons were reported or an average of 3.106 to a 1000 of the estimated population (6010235). In 1867 the first year for which statistics are available, 21303 felons were reported or an average of 6.170 to estimated population (3452246). For these crimes 12049 persons were apprehended in 1894 & only 9620 in 1867. The loss from these crimes has increased however and altho' it varies from year to year is practically 50% greater than formerly, altho' probably the proportion to the wealth protected has largely decreased. The ^(net) loss in 1867 was £63277; in 1894, £98254.

Burglaries in 1894	amounted to	384;	in 1893	509
^{Cases of} Housebreaking	"	1528;	"	1343
Breaking into shops	"	615;	"	738
		<u>2527</u>		<u>2590</u>

Total number of Criminal offences of all kinds

reported to the Police in 1894 was 20970, a decrease ~~of 493~~ of 493 compared with 1893. From the Convict Supervision Office we learn that 960 penal service convicts were

liberated on licence into the Metropolitan Police District & 1488 licence holders and supervisees reported to the Met. Police during the year.

The Supervision of Common Lodging Houses is also part of the Police duties. During 1894, 147 houses were closed, leaving 654 registered lodginghouses under control on Oct 31/94, these being apportioned to accommodate 29827 lodgers. This is a decrease of 17 houses and an increase of 1487 lodgers on the 1893 figures.

Other branches of Police work are the Licensing of Public carriages — cabs, omnibuses and tramway cars — as well as their drivers & conductors. The Lost Property Office is also under police control.

The Report of the Chief Surgeon on the Health of the Force during 1894 shows that 8644 cases of sickness were reported of which 5131 were in the two winter quarters. Of these men, 4972 resumed duty, 172 were

These 8644 cases represent 6946 individuals.

reported 'Unfit' and 50 died. The others were on leave.

The mean number of men for whom payment was made to the Divisional Surgeons was 14405. To this must be added 787 men the average number employed in the Dockyard divisions and beyond the boundaries of the district making a total of 15192. These men show:-

An average daily number of men on the sick list	386.75
" " " " " sick leave	28.31
" " " " " detached leave	19.78
	<u>434.84</u>

A daily average loss on the whole Force by sickness of 2.86 per cent as against 3.34 in 1893.

During the year, 882 were placed on the Sick list on account of injuries received while on duty, 392 from accidents while off duty and 134 from sore feet. (See next page)

The removals from the Force amounted to 824

as follows:

Resigned with Pension	443	Resigned Voluntarily	529
" " Gratuity	68	Resignation Permitted	98
" " through ill health	18	Dismissed	79
(not entitled to gratuity)		Died	67
	529		51
			<u>824</u>

A percentage of 5.43 to Strength of Force.

The total number of police injured while in the execution of their duty was 2287 and of these 2073 were assaults by prisoners or injured whilst making arrests; 510 others were accidentally injured whilst on duty; a total of 2797 injured altho' only 882 necessitated sick list absence from duty.

Of the 15216 men, 4150 have served 15 years and over. Full details of the years served by all grades are given from which the following particulars are summarised:

Time of Joining	Length of Service	Supts	Inspectors & Sub Insp	Police Sergeant	Constables	Total
1852-1864	Over 30 yrs	12	6	5	7	30
1865-1874	20 yrs to 30	19	319	388	1290	2016
1875-1884	10 yrs to 20	-	255	1243	3887	5385
1885-1889	5 yrs to 10	-	8	173	3252	3433
1890-1894	Under 5 yrs	-	-	5	4250	4255
Total Strength		31	588	1814	12686	15,119

	Supts	Inspectors & Sub-Inspector	Sergeants	Constables	Total
Joined the force 1852 to 1860 Over 34 yrs service	6	3	2	4	15
" " 1861 " 1870 Over 24 yrs service	24	123	89	284	520
" " 1871 " 1880 Over 14 yrs "	1	412	921	2794	4128
" " 1881 " 1890 Over 4 yrs "	-	50	801	6410	7261
" " 1891 " 1894	-	-	1	3194	3195
Total Strength	31	588	1814	12686	15,119

If the work done by the police in addition to that already enumerated the tables in the appendix give some particulars, the

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figures showing increases in nearly every department.

In 1894, 157 new streets were formed and 12894 new houses built, the new streets having a total length of over $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles. 14702 summonses were issued on application by the police and convictions obtained upon 13789, 8256 persons were taken to hospitals by the police, 5347 of them being cases of accident. 1527 fires were attended, the total number of police ^{attendance} present being 17588. 88107 persons were apprehended, of whom the magistrates discharged 25195, summarily convicted 59718 and committed 3180 for trial. The Met. Police also served 87783 summonses applied for by private person, convictions resulted upon 67916 of these and the other 19867 were dismissed. As guardians of the public life & property other duties assume large proportions; thus we find that 16101 persons were found & restored to their friends; 30181 windows or doors were found open or insecurely fastened; 23697 stray dogs were seized, while as an appreciation of their services, 657 policemen were commended by judicial authorities and juries; and 1438 by the Commissioners of Police &

in 7 cases public societies showed their approval
by awarding medals or certificates.

The City Police.

(Particulars taken from London Directory, 1896)

Commissioner - Lt Col. Henry Smith

Chief Office - 26 Old Jewry. E.C.

The force comprises, exclusive of constables on private service:

3	Chief Inspectors	}	52
15	District "		
22	Station "		
12	Detective "		
42	Sergeants.	}	79
7	Detective Sergeants.		
21	" Constables	}	816
495	Constables		
947	Total strength		<u>947</u>

Return of Rates of Wages
Paid to Police.

Board of Trade

Sources of Information

Average Annual Wages.

Number of Men employed
& earnings.

Return of Rates of Wages paid by Local Authorities
to Police &c. C. 6715.

This return published by the Board of Trade in June 1892 gives particulars of the wages of police throughout the Kingdom; the results of the enquiry made in 1886.

The wages rates were obtained from official Reports; the particulars as to hours of labour, holidays, extra duties, allowances, free or partly free lodgings, superannuation &c by correspondence. In the case of the City of London Police, a special return was obtained.

The average money wage of the London Police was greater than that in any other district being £78 per annum, the nearest to this average being the Dublin Metropolitan Police and the police of Lancashire & the West Riding (£76 each). The average rate in England & Wales is for large towns £74 & small towns £70.

On October 1st 1886 the 14 696 men were employed in the Metropolitan & City Police forces, and the total amount paid in wages during 1886 is

computed at £1143600. The following table gives the particulars:

Table showing Number of Men at Various Rates

Inspectors

Sergeants

Constables

Ranks and Limits of Average Rates.	Number employed	% of the Number of each class is of the Total Number	Average Weekly Rate of Wages	Percentage of Pay deducted for Superannuation Fund	Number & Percentage of each class			
					Allowed Free Houses or Lodgings		Lodged at Low Rate or allowed to pay House Rate	
					No	%	No	%
Inspectors:-								
Of and above 75/-	31	.2	95.2	2 1/2	6	1	125	19
" 70/- + under 75/-	44	.3	72.7					
" 65/- " 70/-	16	.1	68.0					
" 60 " 65/-	161	1.1	62.7					
" 57/6 " 60/-	2	-	59.8					
" 55/- " 57/6	137	.9	55.8					
" 45/- " 47/6	233	1.6	45.2					
" 37/6 " 40/-	12	.1	38.1					
" 35/- " 37/6	17	.1	36.1					
" 32/6 " 35/-	11	.1	34.0					
Total & Average	664	4.5	55.9					
Sergeants:-								
Of & above 52/6	19	.1	56.7	2 in Met Police 2 1/2 in City Police	1	-	99	8
" 50/- + under 52/6	40	.3	51.1					
" 47/6 " 50/-	10	.1	48.5					
" 45/- " 47/6	6	-	46.5					
" 42/6 " 45/-	8	.1	44.4					
" 40/- " 42/6	55	.4	40.7					
" 37/6 " 40/-	592	4.0	38.3					
" 35/- " 37/6	306	2.1	36.2					
" 32/6 " 35/-	218	1.5	34.0					
Total & Average	1254	8.5	38.0					
Constables:-								
Of 30/- + under 32/6	5581	38.0	30.3	The same as the Sergeant	6	-	2644	21
" 27/6 " 30/-	252	1.7	28.9					
" 25/- " 27/6	3926	26.7	27.0					
At 24/-	3019	20.5	24.0					
Total & Average	12778	87.0	27.10					

* * * * * These rates are for 7 days a week. Particulars as to the Metropolitan Police are taken from the Accounts of the Metropolitan Police. Parliamentary Papers 1883 Session 1887

Superannuation $2\frac{1}{3}$ th pay after 26 yrs service.

Usual Hours of Duty. Sergeants & Constables, 8 hours out of every 24. Inspectors about 10 hours per day.

Annual Leave. Inspectors 14 to 21 days; sergeants 10 days; and constables, 7 days. Other leaves - Sergeants & Constables 2 days per month; and inspectors 1 or 2 days per month.

Boot allowance. In the Metropolitan Police 2 pairs of boots were supplied to each man per year in addition to the uniform; in the City Police an allowance of 3/- per month was given instead.

Other Allowances. Metropolitan Police. About 270 men selected for duty at the House of Commons and at other public buildings and for services with private persons received about 4/- per day extra; & a few men employed at the Post Office &c. received about 15/- to 17/- per week in addition to their ordinary pay. Twenty inspectors, 103 sergeants and 1090 constables received also a weekly allowance of 4/- 3/- + 1/- 6 respectively in addition to the rates of pay given in the tables. City Police. For regulating the street traffic extra pay was given: 1 sergeant 5/-, 71 constables 2/- 6 and 65 constables 1/- per week. 48 plain clothes patrols

received 5/- a week extra & an inspector has £25 a year as inspector of explosives.

In some cases the men lodged at stations or section houses are allowed a certain quantity of coal & the payment for lodging includes light. In the London Met^o Police

the weekly allowances of coal were as follows:

	In Stations	Out of Stations
Single Men	40 lb in winter, 20 lb in summer.	3½ in lieu of coal
Married "	40 lb all the year round	4 ^d do

Detectives and plain clothes constables were allowed certain sums per year for clothing.

Since 1886, the scales of pay have been altered consequent upon the passing of the Police Act in 1890. These have been increases and will tend to increase the proportions at the higher rates. The following notes are from the Report: -

"London Metropolitan Police". In this force the changes affect very considerable numbers. In 1886, a constable, on entering the ~~force~~ service, was paid 24/- per week; after 3 years, 27/-; and after a further period of 5 years, 30/-; the

maximum for the class, was reached. This arrangement was abolished on December 8th 1890, and the men although still entering at the same minimum rate (24/-), now rise by annual increments of 4/- per week up to an increased maximum of 32/- per week. The maximum is 2/- per week higher than in 1886 and the men reach it in the same time as the old maximum, but their average pay during the first nine years of service will be higher on account of the change in the method of increment, as well as 2/- per week more thereafter. The pay of ordinary patrol or section sergeants was, in 1886, 34/- on entrance into this class; 36/- after two years & 38/- after a further period of 3 years. These men now begin at 34/- as before, but rise by annual increments of 4/- per week to a maximum of 40/-. Here again the maximum has been raised 2/- per week and the average yearly earnings are more both in the first 7 years & afterwards."

"City of London Police. The minimum rate for constables remains about the same

as in 1886 but the maximum has advanced
5/- per week; and in the case of sergeants
both minimum & maximum have risen
by 6/- per week."

Jan 1996

Interview with Mr Small, 1^a Adelphi Terrace,
Hon Secretary of the Police Institute.

The Police Institute is the Central Office of the International Christian Police Association, an organization which has branches in many parts of the world & publishes a monthly magazine for policemen entitled "On & Off Duty."

The following excerpt gives the rules & other information concerning the Association

International Christian Police Association.

RULES.

- I.—That this Association be called THE INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN POLICE ASSOCIATION.
- II.—That all Policemen be invited to join this Association who can truthfully say that they believe on the Lord Jesus Christ with the heart, are willing to confess Him with the mouth (Rom. x. 9, 10), and are determined, by His grace, to follow Him in their life (John xii. 26).
- III.—That Members agree to pray for each other, and to work for Christ as they have opportunity.
- IV.—That Meetings be held by invitation in the different branches, as may be found convenient, and that these Meetings may consist of Praise, Prayer, Testimony, Short Addresses, and Reports of work done by Members.
- V.—That the Work should be carried on on a thoroughly unsectarian and non-political basis.
- VI.—That Rules for the Admission of Members, the Conduct of Meetings, etc., be arranged in each Branch by a Committee, chosen from the C.P.A. Members in the Divisions or Sub-divisions of the Branch.*
- VII.—That any regular Christian workers among the Police in each Branch may be invited to become Honorary Members of the Association.

* This Rule applies to Branches in Borough and City Forces.

INFORMATION.

THE INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN POLICE ASSOCIATION is a Union designed for the promotion of the welfare both spiritual and temporal of all Policemen and their families. Its basis is entirely unsectarian and non-political. Its full membership is open to all Policemen who, having been brought to the knowledge of the LORD JESUS CHRIST as their personal Saviour, desire to follow Him in their life. Members agree to pray for one another, and to work for CHRIST as they have opportunity.

The Police Institute, 1A, Adelphi Terrace, Adam Street, Strand, London, is open for Lodging and Refreshment (Reading-room, etc.) to all Police Forces.

The Police Seaside Home, West Brighton, is open to all Police Forces. For particulars apply to Hon. Sec., Miss May Griffin, Police Seaside Home, West Brighton.

The Provincial Police Orphanage, Gatton Point, Redhill, Surrey, is for the benefit of the Orphans of all Policemen of Provincial Forces (so far as funds will allow).

N.B.—All these are supported in whole or in part by voluntary contributions.

The Police Institute is a kind of hotel & club for policemen. There is a Reading room

and a restaurant connected with it and policemen and their families can obtain beds at 4/- per night. It is ~~now~~ used by country policemen visiting London etc. Meetings and of various kinds and religious services are held every day and the rooms are open from 7 am to 11 pm.

The Association has several branches in London police area. They are as under:

In L.C.C. area	Outside L.C.C. but within 15 miles of Charing Cross.
Kensington	Ealing
Central (Adelphi Terrace) City	Harrow
Bethnal Green	Highgate
Stoke Newington	Thornton Heath
Hampstead	Croydon
Finsbury Park	Richmond
Hackney	Putney Heath.
Regents Park	High Barnet
Kentish Town	St Mary Cray
Borough	
Clapham	In London Council Area 16.
Streatham	Outside do 9
Lower Tooting.	In Metropolitan Police District. } 25
Upper Norwood.	
Lewisham	

The section houses are occupied by single men. There are some married quarters but they are few; married men who live at the station are usually on those in charge.

Jan 7/98

Sergeant Hodder, seen at Police Institute

Sergeant Hodder is a middle-aged man; very intelligent & evidently well educated. He was a constable for $8\frac{1}{2}$ years and was then made sergeant, which rank he has held for 9 years. He is now station sergeant and has just obtained promotion to the rank of inspector, (While I was talking to him a lady came in and congratulated ~~him~~ on his promotion.)

The men living in the section houses are all single men. These have 40 lbs of coals a week in winter and 20 lb in summer. A few men living in married quarters get the same allowance but the married men mostly ^{have} ~~do~~ a week in lieu of this.

The Section Houses of the earlier type have large bedrooms containing a number of beds. The newer houses have cubicles, which are very much better. In each house there is a cook's kitchen and scullery where the cook prepares the dinners for the men. Into this men are not allowed.

There is a large mess room fitted with tables & forms where the men take their meals. Bath room and a drying room is also provided; the latter is a hot room in which men coming in wet off their beat place their clothes to dry.

The cook prepares dinner for the men. & for this purpose they are divided into 'messes'. In small houses there will be two messes: one for the day men having ^{dinner in two} ~~in two bath houses~~ lots at 1 pm & 2.15 pm, the latter for men who come off at 2 pm; the other ^{mess} for night men at 8.30 pm. who get a hot dinner before they go out. In large section houses such as Bow Street there will be several 'messes'.

Tea and other meals the men prepare for themselves. A kettle of water is kept boiling on the mess room fire and the necessary utensils are provided so that a man can cook his rashes of bacon etc. Sometimes the cook will perform these little services, if the feeding time comes while she is on duty.

Men living in the Section houses are not allowed out after 12 pm if not on duty.

without permission of their superintendent. Even when on their relief day they must be in by 12 pm unless a permit has been obtained. These can be obtained easily however.

When a single man wishes to get married he ~~also~~ asks permission to leave the seation house as he is going to marry. This is always granted the only proviso that is placed upon his selection of a home being that it must be in a respectable place within his district - a policeman may not live in a slum.

The cause of the crowding shown in the statistics as to police families is due to the restriction of choice of place. The man must be in his division. Now some men who have to pay 7/6 for a single room, an inspector pays 20/- for 3 rooms. Think all the crowding will be found in the A (Whitehall), B (Chelsea), C (St James), D (Marylebone), E (Holborn), G (Finsbury), H (Whitechapel) L (Lambeth), & M (Southwark) Divisions. The City Police are ~~not~~ allowed to live outside their boundary & so this cause of crowding does not operate in their case. Many of them live in the

neighbourhood of the Elephant & Castle and also in the buildings off the Hackney Road. I think C. would be the most crowded division.

Married men prefer to live in the suburbs on account of the cheaper rents and consequently like to be transferred from the central districts. Single men who have done duty in central districts prefer remaining there. They dislike the monotony of the police duties in the outlying districts.

"60% on night duty"

Night duty is not so irksome as the statement in the Report would imply as the night only consists of 8 hours whereas the day is 16 hours. Then some of the men are on patrol duty & work from 5pm to 1am or 6pm to 2am. and these are reckoned as day duty, as are 'point' policemen, who go off at 1am. These men leave off at 9pm on alternate nights. The largest number of police are engaged on the streets between 10pm. and 1am. as the night men are then on duty & the patrols & point men have not gone off.

The number of police in a district is regulated by the payments made to the Receiver

The New Scale of Pay

Reserve Men.

of Police by the parishes. He would know how many police were employed in each parish

Thinks the new scale of pay has given satisfaction and relieved the discontent that formerly prevailed. Since 1890, the constables get $\frac{1}{4}$ a year rise to their maximum of 32/- in 7 years. They also have the opportunity of obtaining an additional $\frac{1}{6}$ d a week as 'reserve' men. Reserve men are a picked body from which the men selected for any special duty such as attendance at race meetings etc are taken. They have the letter R. on their collars in addition to the divisional letter.

Promotion is as a rule fair and follows certain lines which are seldom deviated from. A man is not recommended for promotion to Sergeant until he has reached the highest rate of pay as constable e.g. until after 7 or 8 years service. Before promotion he undergoes a legal examination before a Board of the Police to test his knowledge of police duties. If he passes he has then to pass an examination of the

Civil Service Commission nor can he obtain his rank unless he pass this exam. The next step up is to Station Sergeant & for this he undergoes a technical examination before a Police Board only. For attaining the rank of Inspector two examinations have to be passed - Police Board & Civil Service Commission. He then becomes a sub-divisional inspector and is responsible for one station or two or three small ones as the case may be. He then has to qualify as chief inspector and success here is ~~equa~~ a qualification for the post of superintendent altho' such promotion is not certain but depends upon ability etc. Very minute particulars are kept of every man's career & any faults he may have committed always stand against him.

They are getting a very good class of men to join now. The preponderance of country men he thinks is due not to superior physique of the countryman but to the great advantage the force offers to ill-paid country labourers etc. The Londoner does not take to police work because with his local knowledge he can generally get a place that will pay him

better so far as immediate results are
concerned than the 244 of the Metro. Police.

SLA Jan 15/96

January 30. Called on Mr. Whatley respecting a few points on which additional information was needed. These notes are given in red ink on this and corresponding pages of interview.

Maximum for Constables was $34/6$ formerly. -
The present rate is an advance of $4/9$.

Superannuation. When the men join they are told their pay is $25/-$ or so ± 20 and they receive that amount. The $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ for superannuation is really an addition to the wage and must be so regarded when comparing. Many of the men would not know that they contributed to the fund.

Inspector maximum is $83/7$.

Mr. John Whatley. Chief Clerk. of City Police.
26 Old Jewry.

Called on Mr. Whatley by appointment of the Commissioner, Col. Smith.

Went at once into the subject of the earnings of the force. The scale of pay is as under:
Constables. The minimum is $25/-$ a week. This is net; there are no deductions for superannuation etc. At the end of six years the maximum is reached - $36/3$, the annual increments being $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $2/-$, $2/-$, $2/-$, and $2/3$.

Sergeants commence at $41/5$ rising at the end of 7 years to $45/3$. Detective sergeants rates are a little less - $47/9$.

Inspectors - $57/6$ to $82/-$ weekly.

Some of the men also receive $2/6$ a week for traffic regulation duty; others $1/-$ extra for the same.

Before the 'progressive' scale (as above) was introduced there were only 3 classes among the constables and the men had to wait for promotion.

The Detective Inspectors⁽¹²⁾ were counted with Sergeants
+ Inspectors also, hence total too great.

the number of men in the upper classes being limited and the chance was simply to wait for a vacancy.

Constables : 36/3 - 353

34/- - 68

32/- - 56

30% - 106

28/- - 65

26/6 - 88

257- - 129. 865

Sergeants 441 to 457 91 80

Inspectors 57/6 to 82/- 52 10 08
9.97

The total strength of the force is $\overline{9.97}$ about 1018.

There are 3 commissioners in addition to above.

The men have two days off each month and constables with upward of 18 months service are allowed 7 to 10 days leave of absence in the summer.

There are six section houses for the single men. At these the men pay $\frac{1}{6}$ a week for lodging, 6^d for the housekeeping and 6^d for other

things e.g. 2/6 a week for everything except food. The men mess together for ~~food~~ dinner and find their own tea & other meals.

The duty is 8 hours a day divided into two reliefs. The first relief goes on duty from 6 am. to 10 am; is then off until 2 pm when it goes on again from 2 pm. to 6 pm. The second relief goes on from 10 to 2 pm and after a 4 hour rest from 6 to 10 pm. Night duty is done in one spell - 10 pm. to 6 am. More men are employed on day duty than night, owing to the large number required to regulate the traffic.

The section houses are similar to those of the Metropolitan force in general arrangements, except that in the City they have to fit them into any small plot of ground available & so they are more crowded than the suburban houses built on cheaper land. Some of the married men are living in offices as caretakers and others live within easy reach of the City, lodging etc being approved by the Commissioner. It is impossible to endeavour to enforce residence in the City. There is no accommodation

Mr C. L. Bathurst, Chief Clerk. Metropolitan Police
New Scotland Yard. S.W.

The return of the number of constables earning different rates of pay would be very difficult to obtain and would entail much labour, so could not give it.

The Rates of Pay are as under:

Constables 24/- a week, rising 1/- per week per annum to 32/- maximum.

Sergeants 34/- a week rising 1/- per week annually to 40/- maximum. This is for divisional sergeants.

Those who are engaged on the street or patrol work. Sergeants on station duty and Clerk Sergeants get 45/- a week and rise 1/- per week per annum.

Inspectors. Ordinary 56/- to 64/- a week
Sub-divisional - 70/- & chief inspectors 83/-.

River Police. The abnormal proportion of inspectors in the Thames Division is caused in obedience to an Act of Parliament which says that only Inspectors may board vessels. These men receive the same pay as sergeants - vary from 34/- to 46/- a week. Each

boat carries an inspector. (Dec 31 94. Thames Division contained 56 inspectors, 147 constables)

Allowances. There have been no changes in these extras during recent years, so that the figures given in the 1886 return are still correct. Two pairs of boots per annum etc.

Sickness. When a member of the force is absent thro' illness $\frac{1}{4}$ per day is deducted from his pay. If the illness is continued and another man has to be appointed to take his place, he is detached from the force and one-fifth of his pay is deducted.

Philanthropic Agencies. Beside the Orphanage there is the Metropolitan & City Police Benevolent Fund which assists policemen who are in trouble through no fault of their own. It is managed by a joint board consisting of inspectors & other officials.

Crowding in Homes. Mr B. did not care to commit himself to our figures as regards the number of rooms the police occupy. The men had to live in the sub-division in which they were working and the inspectors had to see that they were

properly housed.

Mr B. could not give particulars as to the police employed within the Metropolitan Area. They had not got the figures for subdividing the Divisions; without a great deal of work these figures could not be obtained.

Gave me a letter to the Inspector at King Street Station, authorising him to show me a section house.

Report for 1887 says that Ambrosden House will be opened this
year of 1888 & will accommodate 180 single men

Inspection of Section House in Ambrosden
Avenue, Victoria Street S.W. in company
with Chief Inspector Warner.

This Section House is the largest in London and
provides accommodation for 164 men. It consists
of 6 floors, the lowest being a semi-basement. The
building is very substantially built of red brick with
stone staircases.

In the basement the staircase ascending in
the middle of the block with an open court yard at
the back divides the building into two wings.

In the basement, the right wing is used as
a cloak room and is fitted with racks, pegs &
boot boxes. Here the men keep their helmets &
uniform clothing, each man having two pegs which
bear a number corresponding with his cubicle.

The other side contains a cleaning room where
the men prepare to go on duty; a drying room
in which a man can place his clothes when
he returns wet off duty and a canteen.

The canteen is managed by the men
themselves, the men off duty taking charge in

turns. Here the men can purchase all kinds of food & some drinks. These are sold as cheaply as the possible & any profit is used to reduce the men's mess expenses. The accounts are audited by Inspector Warner & another Inspector.

The next floor which is reached from the entrance by half a dozen steps, contains in the ^{right} wing, the Inspector's room, the library & recreation room & in the left wing the mess room and kitchen. The Inspector's

room serves the double purpose of an office & a private room. The library is a large apartment furnished with long deal tables, forms & wooden chairs. Against one of the walls was a long range of cupboards containing the library ^{books} which is open for one hour a day so that the men can change their books. Ten or a dozen men were sitting there in various postures suggestive of ease rather than elegance and all looking very unlike the stiff formal policeman as seen on duty. The recreation

room ~~was~~ is a much larger apartment &

contained two billiard tables both of which were in use. The number of men here was greater and several were smoking.

The Mess room is a long apartment extending along half the front of the building. On each side a long table ran from end to end with forms on each side. The tops of the tables were covered with white marbled American cloth. Several policemen were having their tea, & some reading a newspaper at the same time. At each end of the room there was a fireplace with a large pot of boiling water so that the men can make their tea, while the cooks will cook anything they require. The kitchen opens into this room; it is fitted with appliances for cooking on a large scale. Seven women are employed here.

The floors (four) above contain the dormitories, baths, lavatories etc, ^{these floors} ~~these floors~~ being exactly alike so that the description of one applies to the other three. The right wing is one large dormitory. A passage

runs from end to end with cubicles on each side, the partitions being 6ft 6 or 7 ft high. The cubicles are 6½ to 7 feet wide and 10ft long, the size however varies somewhat according to exigencies of space available. A few are larger. Each contain a small bedstead, a chair and a large cupboard for clothes, the top of which serves as a sideboard and there is also a wooden shelf hinged against the partition, which can be raised to form a table. A few of the men had decorated the walls of their cubicle with photos & pictures of various kinds, but these ~~was~~ cases were noticeable as the exceptions.

The other wing contained a small dormitory, two large baths fitted with hot & cold water, and adjoining these was a open space with a long sink with taps and a number of iron bowls for washing purposes whilst hanging on numbered hooks was each man's towel & other toilet requisites. From this bath room a door led to the W.C.'s etc.

The men sleeping on one floor use the accommodation provided on that floor &

are not permitted to go to another floor for any purpose.

The general impression left by the visit is that the accommodation provided is somewhat better than that given to soldiers. Durability ~~and~~ ^{has} been attained without regard to ~~the~~ beauty and all that is necessary to a vigorous physical life is provided but very little or rather nothing except the library books, for the development of the higher faculties. The provision of cubicles is a great boon: they are only provided in the modern houses; in the others there is a row of beds in a long room.

Walking to the Section House, the conversation turned upon the housing of the police. He did not seem surprised that 25% of the men were crowded. "It is very difficult for them to obtain lodgings in the central divisions." At the Section House, Ambrosden Avenue, they had men belonging to 3 division so that there they had not adhered strictly to the rule.

There was a tendency of the married

men to get to suburban divisions when they could obtain lodgings cheaper. They had in their division (A) a larger proportion of single men than usual.

The men were arranged in messes, the members of the mess corresponding to the duties. The Mess only applied to dinner. One set had dinner at 1, another after 2 pm and the night men at 8 pm.

Areas and Population of Police Districts.

District.	Acres	Population 1891.
City of London	671	37705.
Metropolitan Police District	442750	5596101
City & Metro Police	443421	5633806
County of London + School Board District.	75442	4232118
Registrar General's Tables of Mortality Area.	74672	4211743

Rateable Values of Police Districts.

City of London	£ 4167553.	{ From L.C.C. Return No 197. for year April 94 to 4/95.
Middle (£14782) + Inner Temple £22805	37587	
Total City	£ 4205140	
County of London apart from the City.	£ 29711190. 32916330	From Metropolitan Police &c.
Metropolitan Police District outside County of London	£ 8476307 42392637	do do
County of London apart from the City and Penge.	£ 29552116.	From L.C.C. Return
Hamlet of Penge	£ 151759	do do

The totals as given in the Police Return & that of the London County Council show a difference of about £4000. on the total. Probably due to revisions of Valuation lists.

Police Divisions - Metropolitan

Dec. 1894

Within London Area

Com nd Offices	289
A. Whitehall	766
B. Chelsea	610
C. St James's	475
D. Marylebone	543
E. Holborn	550
F. Paddington	446
G. Finsbury	593
H. Whitechapel	567
L. Lambeth	504
M. Southwark	506
<u>11 divisions</u>	<u>5849</u>

Within & without London.

J. Bethnal Green	681
K. Bow	869
N. Islington	704
O. Camberwell	684
R. Greenwich	667
S. Hampstead	796
T. Hammersmith	827
V. Wandsworth	763
W. Clapham	783
X. Hillman	645
Y. Highgate	790
<u>11 divisions</u>	<u>8209</u>
Thames	204
Unapportioned	102
	<u>8515</u>

5849

8515

14364of whom only 13497 are available for
street duty.

Subdividing by saleable value - In London 10505

Outer district 2992

13497

44

Metropolitan & City Police Orphanage.

Strawberry Hill Twickenham.

See: Mr Arthur J Keston.

Established 1870 for destitute orphans of
Members of the Metropolitan & City of London
Police Forces.

At present 260 children - 160 boys and
100 girls are maintained & educated. Boys
are apprenticed at 14 to various trades and
Girls placed in situation at 15 years of
age.

From a "Compassionate Allowance
Fund widows of members of the Force who
have been subscribers to the Institution
receive 2/6 a week for each child not
admitted to the Orphanage, such payment
being continued until they attain the age
of 13.

The orphanage is largely supported by
the Police - 594 Inspectors, 1934 Sergeants and
13526 Constables were subscribers in 1894.
- a total of 16054.

Of the total income £13800, the sergeants
& constables subscriptions, £55 were £3328 and
£5527; The general subscriptions amounted
to £2889, the greater part being sub^d from
Superintendents.

For further particulars see Report

Report from the Select Committee on Retired
Soldiers' and Sailors' Employment. dated June 27/95.
Extracts from Evidence. [Parliamentary Papers.]

Major W.E. Gilbert, Chief Constable of the Metropolitan Police.

On joining the Metropolitan Police a man must be under 27 years of age. Married men are taken but ~~the~~ a man must not have more than two children when he joins.

Superintendent Wm Davis, of Executive Dept., Met. Police.

Large numbers of Army reserve men apply. These men are ^{exceptions to} exempt from the 27 years rule but the number of men actually in the Army Reserve must not exceed 550. men. On Dec^r 31. 1894, the number of men who had passed through the Army amount was about 2400. Between 1875 & 1894 the percentages range from 9.49 to 15.40 of the total strength. On December 31st ₁₈₉₄ there were men serving as under:

From the artillery	308
" " cavalry	625
" " infantry	1288
" " militia	108
	2329

There are a "good few sailors in the Thames Police."

During the last 6 years 14% of men who have been taken are Army Reserve men. This does not represent the number who applied - Probably 50% to 60% of the applicants do not pass the doctor.

I believe they give satisfaction. It is very rare for a man to be reported in the Thames Police. The men have to join the land police first and wait for vacancies.

More than 50% of the candidates fail to pass the doctor. A large percentage of the failures are on account of inferior physique. A considerable number who come up have no chance of passing, they may suffer from bad flat foot and bad legs & feet. Infantry men are often bad on their legs. The standard of height for candidates is 5ft 9 inches.

Both witnesses said that good soldiers ~~would~~ make good policemen.

Notes from Reports by Commissioner of Met. Police
prior to 1894.

In all the reports the wording of the earlier paragraphs is almost word for word the same the only changes being the insertion of the figures.

In the reports issued by Sir Charles Warren, reports by the Divisional Superintendents were given: these contained details as to the particular division & various recommendations. They were discontinued after 1887.

Commissioner Munro in his report for for 1888 says that for the day beat duty of the Metropolis 1561 men were employed. Beside these there were on duty from 9 am to 1 am:— at fixed points 522; at hackney carriage standings 88; a total of 2171 men employed from 9 am to 10 pm.

Report for 1887 says that the candidates class is now located at Kennington and systematic instruction in police duties is imparted to young constables.

Truncheons are made of hard cocus wood and carried in side pocket. Truncheon case abolished 1887.



16th Jan^y 1889.

City of London Police.

Return shewing number of
Members of the Force born
in London or elsewhere.

Born in London — 194

Elsewhere — 698

Total strength of Force. 892

I have sent copy to Mr Smith

Metropolitan Prisons.

The following are "Her Majesty's Prisons" in London (County Council Area).

- Holloway N. For Female convicted criminals and Male & Female Prisoners on remand and awaiting trial - for Queen's Prisoners & for Debtors of London, Middlesex, Surrey & Essex.
(1) Governor. Lieut-Col E. Stephen Milman R.A.

- Pentonville N. For Male criminals
(2) Governor - J. B. Manning Esq.

- Newgate, Old Bailey &c.
(3) Governor in-charge. Lt. Col. E. S. Milman R.A.
Governor of Holloway.

- Wandsworth Common S.W. For every description
(4) of convicted criminal (Male) Prisoners and Debtors.
Governor. Capt. A. F. H. Kelby, R.N.

- Wormwood Scrubs. For First Offenders.
Governor - Capt. H. Talbot Price R.N.

Note. Beside those mentioned on the other side there is the Brixton Military Prison which has accommodation for 493 persons. It is under the control of the Military Authorities. In 1892 the average number of prisoners was 123; the greatest number 170 on Aug 31 & the least 82 on May 25.

∴ The prisons within the
London Area are Local Prisons
For the scale of pay in these establ^{ts}
see pages 94 seq.

91

Salaries of Persons employed in English * Convict Prisons [From Cassell's Guide to Employment] in the Civil Service

	per annum
1 Chief Warders	£165 to £215
6 do do	£115 " £165
80 Principal do	83 " 103
226 Warders	73 " 87
452 Assistant Warders	70 " 80
2 Infirmary Principal Warders	87 " 107
7 " " "	83 " 103
1 " " "	70 " 80
5 " Assistant "	65 " 75
5 Tailor Warders	73 " 87
5 Carpenters "	73 " 87
1 Gardener Asst Warden	70 " 80
1 Plumber " "	70 " 80
19 Principal Matrons	70 " 85
40 Matrons	55 " 70
47 Assistant Matrons	50 " 65
5 Guard Sergeants (Seniors)	70 " 80
5 " " Junior	65 " 75
158 Privates of Guard	60 " 65

Notes on London Prisons - from the Report of the
Commissioners of Prisons for the year ending March/95
(C 7880)

Holloway Prison p. 34-5. The male prisoners were mainly unconvicted men, and there was no work done except by a few convicted males employed in outdoor work, cleaning vans, yards and the interior of the prison. There is a large female ^{prison} population, and they are engaged employed in cooking, washing, mailbag making, needlework & oakum picking.

The average daily number of prisoners was 667, 349 males and 318 females. Of the males 305 were prisoners awaiting trial and 29 debtors. Of the females 51 were awaiting trial. The prisoners' labour was valued at £2307. The chief sums being £654 for mail bag making and most of the remainder for the daily work of the prison: Cooking £357, cleaning £512, washing £330 & repairs £139; & Oakum picking on which an average of 88 were employed resulted in a loss of £3.2.1.

Pentonville Prison (p. 65) There was a daily average of 1088 men and the value of their labour was £6292. rather more than half the amount being for the service of the prison.

Wandsworth Prison An average of 989 men
^{p. 91.} were confined here, and their labours produced £11971.
 36 pouchmaking £1005, mailbag making 66 men £1810; 78
 bagmaking £2142; 188 oakum picking £6.10s.

Wormwood Scrubs. An average of 1032 persons were
 confined here - 932 males & 200 females. The prison is
 used for first offenders or "star" class so called because
 they wear a red star on their caps and clothing. The
 reports says that "The convicts of the 'star' class now
 exclusively confined in this prison have behaved well."
 Work during the year was valued at £~~4024~~ 21521. The
 chief occupations were hammock making, mailbag making,
 sack & ship fender making and for women knitting &
 needlework.

Scale of Pay of Persons employed in
Local Prisons so far as it concerns those
in the Metropolitan Area. [Condensed from
Civil Service Estimates]

		<i>Min.</i>	<i>Max.</i>	<i>Annual Increment.</i>
Chief Warders	Class I.	£ 125 to	£ 150	£ 14
" "	" II	£ 100 to	£ 120	£ 14
" "	" III	£ 85 to	£ 93	£ 1
Principal Warders	—	£ 85 to	£ 93	£ 1
Warders		£ 70 to	£ 78	£ 1
Assistant Warders		£ 60 to	£ 68	£ 1
Matrons	Class I	£ 150 to	£ 180	£ 5
"	" II	£ 120 to	£ 130	£ 2
"	" III	£ 80 to	£ 90	£ 2
Chief Warders		£ 100 to	£ 120	
Principal "		£ 70 to	£ 80	£ 2
Warders		£ 55 to	£ 70	30/-
Assistant Warders		£ 45 to	£ 50	30/-

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Particulars of Persons employed in London
Prisons with particulars of their Rates of
Pay. Compiled from Civil Service
Estimates 1895-96. Tables dealing with the
Staffs of Local Prisons in England & Wales p 241-247.

	Minimum and Maximum Rates of Pay together with rate of Annual Increment.	Number Employed			
		Holloway (with Hurlers)	Pentonville	Wandsworth	Total in London
<u>Men</u>					
Governor Class I.	£ 700	1	1	1	3
Deputy Governor	£ 250 to £ 300 by £ 10 rises	1	1	1	3
Chaplain Class I.	£ 350 to £ 400 " £ 10 "	-	1	1	2
" Class II.	£ 300 " £ 400 "	* 1	-	-	1
Assistant Chaplain	£ 150 " £ 200 by £ 5 rises	1	1	1	3
Roman Catholic Priest	£ 25 " £ 300 according to number of persons	1	1	1	3
Medical Officers. Class I	£ 400 " £ 500 by £ 10 rises	1	1	1	3
Assistant Surgeon	£ 250 by £ 5 "	1	1	1	3
Storekeeper Class I	£ 260 to £ 300 by £ 10 "	1	1	1	3
Clerks Class I	£ 155 to £ 200 by £ 5 "	4	4	4	12
" " II	£ 70 to £ 150 by £ 5 "	4	4	4	12
Compounder	£ 105 to £ 125 by £ 2 "	1	1	1	3
Engineer Class I	£ 100 to £ 120 by £ 4 "	1	1	1	3
Chief Warder Class I	£ 125 to £ 150 by £ 4 "	-	1	1	2
" " Class II	£ 100 to £ 120 by £ 4 "	2	-	-	2
Principal Warders & Officers of corresponding rank	£ 85 to £ 93 by £ 1 "	6	11	11	28
Warders and do	£ 70 to £ 78 by £ 1 "	21	27	26	74
Asst Warders and do	£ 60 to £ 68 by £ 1 "	34	48	46	128
Others (Schoolmaster etc)	Schoolmaster £ 70 to £ 130 by £ 5 "	1	1	1	3
Total Men		82	106	103	291
<u>Women.</u>					
Matron. Class I	£ 150 to £ 180 by £ 5 rises	1	-	-	1
Chief Warder	£ 100 to £ 120 by £ 2 "	1	-	-	1
Principal "	£ 70 to £ 80 by £ 2 "	4	-	-	4
Warders	£ 55 to £ 70 by 30/- "	11	-	-	11
Assistant Warders	£ 45 to £ 50 by 20/- "	25	-	-	25
		42	-	-	42
		124	106	103	333
* Has a Special Allowance of £ 100.					
					128 128 461

Report from the Select Committee on Retired
Soldiers' and Sailors' Employment dated June 27/95
Extracts from Evidence [Parliamentary Papers
No 205.]

Captain Stopford. Commissioner of Prisons and Director
of Convict Prisons.

Warders enter at ²⁴ 24 years of age; the standard
of height is 5 ft 6 inches. Have more applications from
soldiers & ~~sail~~ sailors than from civilians and more
appointments are made from these two classes in
consequence. Men write or apply at the
Home Office. They are then sent to the governor
of the prison nearest to their home. He gives the
man a form to fill up and also writes a
report as to his eligibility. The selection rests with
the Commissioners.

According to a return taken on Oct 31/94 for
12 months, there were 1088 persons filled up
forms of application for appointments; of these
716 were naval & military & 372 civilians.
87 appointments were made, of which 38 were
civilians and 49 naval & military.

Now-commissioned officers make the best
wardens

warders. They fall more readily into the rules of the prison. In the long run the civilian makes an equally good prison officer.

Of the civilians, they prefer to take men from the artizan class; men with a knowledge of a trade and likely to be useful, such as shoemakers, tailors or carpenters.





