

**C a P**

**Crime and Punishment Collections Network**

**NEWSLETTER  
AND  
INFORMATION  
FOR MEMBERS**

**Summer 2010**

# www.capcollections.org.uk

Welcome to the Summer Edition

As I write this the rain thunders down outside the window and a bevy of confused-looking Spanish students hugging wind-driven brollies stagger past my office and into the castle for a guided tour. Yes, the English summer is here again and with it another edition of the CaP newsletter.

The AGM is looming on the horizon- well it's in November, but time seems to have speeded up generally so it will be upon us before we know it. To date, the information circulated by Cath remains good, i.e November 26<sup>th</sup> in Cambridge. There will be much more on this in the Autumn edition of the newsletter, which will be available in October, but please keep this date in your diaries- we are looking forward to seeing you all then.

As ever, my sincere thanks to everyone who has sent me items for inclusion in the newsletter, including Derek Oakensen, from the Old Cells in Brighton, to whom I am indebted for a copy of the Hastings County Borough Police 'Beat Book' from 1935. It's huge, so I hope to dip into it from time to time and pick out things that I hope you will all find interesting- I certainly did.

I hope you enjoy this edition, but the newsletter does belong to you all, so if you have anything to share please don't hesitate to contact me- I rarely bite☺

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## Contents

Photographic enquiries- a success story from Sussex      Derek Oakensen

A new acquisition at Lancaster Castle      Chris Goodier  
*Pay cuts are nothing new...*

Four items;      Raymond Orr

Dedication of RUCGC window in St Anne's Cathedral

Bernardo O'Higgins

The Battle of the River Plate

Tulliallan Castle- dedication

And finally... Beat Book- Police Boxes

### **Solving part of the provenance problem**

A museum without exhibits is, I suppose, fairly pointless, so it was perhaps unsurprising that the early days of the Old Police Cells Museum in Brighton involved as much acquisition as possible: listing, let alone cataloguing came a very poor second. But, despite the fact that most of the items came from various parts of the Sussex Police estate records were virtually non-existent. Cataloguing soon became a major issue, as it is, I suspect, for most museums.

Photographs and photographic negatives were a particular problem. Apart from those images passed over to the museum from the force's Public Relations Department there were two folders of 35mm negatives that had been "rescued" from a probable one-way trip to the waste skip at some time in the past. These included very good copies of some early photographs that had probably been made for police station open days between the 1950s and 80s. The photographs were intrinsically valuable but the labelling amounted to zilch.

Published sources like histories of individual forces provided some clues, and different police uniform styles provided others. Nevertheless it was clear that we might be left with a large number of items that might only be positively described in any museum catalogue as "date unknown, subject unclear, location uncertain".

A chance conversation with the secretary of one of the branches of the National Association of Retired Police Officers (NARPO) in Sussex revealed that they had a very active e-mail circulation list. With the benefit of a Lottery grant the museum had invested in a scanner and, because of concern that the museum itself offered very poor storage for photographs, many were being scanned with a view to transferring the originals to one of the two County Record Offices in Sussex. We could then retain the electronic versions to meet our own needs and the originals might have a better chance of survival.

We were offered the use of the e-mail list of one of the NARPO branches as a trial to see what the reception might be. Care had to be taken to limit the number of images circulated as some recipients still only had dial-up or relatively slow broadband connections. In any case attachments were limited to 10Mb as that is a limit placed by many of the "free" e-mail providers. In essence we explained in detail why they were being sent the pictures (usually in pdf format as this was relatively stable and easy to open) and invited comments. Importantly the museum did not acquire the e-mail listing: that

remained in the hands of the NARPO branch secretary. As a *quid pro quo* better quality pictures were offered (again, electronically) to any NARPO member who wanted them for their own private use.

But, has it worked? The short answer is yes. Extending the project to include other NARPO branches in Sussex proved surprisingly easy. Our e-mail circulation now covers all except one of the Sussex NARPO branches and probably goes to over a thousand addresses. Apart from getting useful information on many of the pictures (including, usefully, corrections to errors in previously published sources) a steady stream of new pictures arrive as retired officers frequently offer to scan related photographs from their own collections. Though some have to be declined as they duplicate existing material or don't conform to our Acquisitions Policy others are now collected in a separate catalogue and retained within the museum. An index sheet with thumbnail images is available to enquirers.

It is not only pictures that are circulated now, queries arising from uncertain provenance of museum stock and questions raised through enquiries to the museum's website are also circulated from time to time. But, apart from the cost in time the system costs virtually nothing. In practice, the majority of the time spent would have been taken up anyway in scanning pictures for the museum's own catalogue records. An unexpected bonus has been that the profile of the museum has been raised dramatically, and this has resulted in some interesting exhibits being donated by people who wouldn't otherwise have thought of the museum. The museum has also benefited financially from donations made by NARPO branches.

Using an e-mail circulation list of this kind has much to recommend it, but the reception that it gets depends, I suspect, very much on the way in which it is done. Our circulations are still done via NARPO branch secretaries: after all, the e-mail lists are their property and it is right that they should have the opportunity to act as gatekeepers if they wish. As a museum we have nothing to gain by creating unwanted "spam". Likewise, great effort is put into thanking everyone who responds, even if they are telling us something that we already know.

Even so, it is important to manage the circulation of material. Most responses seem to arrive within a week or so of circulation, and commonsense dictates that it's probably not a good idea to circulate anything, say, the day before the administrator disappears on holiday for 3 weeks. Equally, the amount of material circulated is restricted so that, as far as possible, those receiving it

don't have their e-mail systems clogged with massive attachments. But it does work: you might like to try it...

Derek Oakensen

Some examples of queries:

### **1. East Sussex Police badges**

In late 1966 East Sussex Constabulary changed its name to East Sussex Police. Some new insignia was bought, and a few senior officers' cap badges were bought. The style that is best known is that issued to Inspectors and Chief Inspectors, made of chrome with blue enamel



It is said that 12 of these were bought, but only 6 issued as the chief constable instructed that it was to be given only to newly promoted Inspectors. But, of course, you may know different....

Superintending ranks were issued, as far as we know, with a similar badge, but made in sterling silver. Until very recently there had been no trace of any badges marked "East Sussex Police" made in silver, but one has now come to light:



Apart from being made of sterling silver the blue enamelling is noticeably lighter in colour. This is the only example known, and it has been suggested that the chief constable, George Terry had this one made up specially for himself. Are there any former East Sussex officers who know about this or whether or not more of these sterling silver badges were made?

### **2. West Sussex Constabulary named whistles**

Some police forces issued whistles with the force name stamped onto them, but a few didn't. Currently the OPC museum has identified named whistles issued to Brighton Police, Hove Police, East Sussex Constabulary and Hastings Police. We know of at least one whistle marked Eastbourne Police in the hands

of a collector, but no-one seems to know of any named whistles issued by West Sussex Constabulary. It may be of course that such items, if issued, have all been destroyed. Or it may be that West Sussex never issued named whistles. Does anyone know the answer?

### **3. Hastings Borough Police special constabulary badges**

Two special constabulary lapel badges, believed to have been issued during the First World War have recently come to light, one probably for Constables, and the other for special Inspectors: By rights there should probably be one marked "Sergeant" as well, at least. Does anyone know if a "sergeant" version was issued?



### **4. Hastings Borough Police belt buckles**

Photographic evidence suggests that for probably the whole of the 19th century the Hastings police were issued with a belt with a generic "snake" buckle (just as the East Sussex Constabulary were). However there is a photograph in the OPCM stock that suggests that, for the first few years of the 20th century at least, a belt buckle consisting of a large Kings Crown on a metal plate was issued. The only illustration available at present is an enlargement from another photo: Shortly after the First World War Hastings seem to have moved to belt less tunics, but does anyone recall being told about such a belt buckle being worn?

### **5. Unknown Hastings badge**

I think that the badge illustrated below has already been circulated to some NARPO members. The picture was sent to the OPC museum in the hope that it could be identified. The badge itself seems to be properly manufactured (as opposed to something cobbled together locally), and the arms device is the same size as the collar/epaulette badges worn by Hastings police till the late 1950s. It is possible, of course, that it was something issued as a cap badge to a Hastings corporation employee. Does it ring any bells with anyone?



### **Brighton Police "Special Force" armband badges**

A collector has supplied the museum with two pictures of badges that may well have been issued to the very large numbers of special constables recruited for the 1926 General Strike. The only photographs seen of special constables during the 1926 period show that they were wearing blue/ white striped police duty armbands, and that some sort of badge may have been attached to these; but the photographs aren't quite clear enough to be sure. Was there also one marked "constable"? If anyone has any thoughts I'd be pleased to hear them.



### **7. East Sussex Police chrome helmet plate**

The black helmet plate issued by East Sussex when the force changed its name from "Constabulary" to "police" is well known: But it is said that the force also ordered a small number of fully chromed helmet plates in the same design for trial purposes, and were never formally issued for operational wear. None of these seem to have survived, and it may be that this story is just that and the chromed version never actually existed. Does anyone know if the chromed version ever existed?



### **8. Unknown Eastbourne badge**

Another badge illustration that has come to the OPC museum via a collector is that shown below. It is 35mm high and 35mm wide and is made of silver and silver gilt. It is possible that it was made for one of the Borough chief constables, but unfortunately pictures of Eastbourne chief constables actually in uniform are few and far between. On the other hand it might have been made locally for a borough employee, or even for a special constabulary senior officer (for a small force Eastbourne seems to have had a very large variety of insignia issued over its relatively short existence). Does anyone recall seeing a badge like this in use?



### **9. Pre-first world war West Sussex cap badge**

There is only photographic evidence of a cap badge apparently widely worn in West Sussex Constabulary in the first years of the 20th century. It is circular in shape, probably black painted or bronze with a white metal crest in the centre. The crest can cause some confusion as West Sussex used an identical "Sussex" crest to that used by East Sussex on police insignia until around 1910. No badges of this type seem to have survived, and it may well be that they were all swept away when Captain Williams took charge in 1912. On the other hand, someone may know where one exists, and if they do, a photograph or scan for the OPC museum archives would be appreciated.

### **10. Unusual Metropolitan Police truncheon**

Amongst a number of old truncheons that have recently come into the OPC museum stock is one that was probably issued by the Metropolitan Police in the second half of the 19th century. It is stamped with the "MP" and Victorian crown cypher typical of that period, but what makes it unusual is that it appears to have a blue pennant attached to a jackstaff painted onto the main body. The pennant is triangular with what seems to be an eight-petalled flower on it in either yellow or gold. This decoration seems to be contemporary with the age of the truncheon itself but enquires made thus far have thrown no light on its provenance. The pictures, unfortunately, are not very clear, mainly because the decoration itself is quite faded, but does anyone know where it might have been used?





### **11. Sussex Police Accident Prevention bus**

An album of photographs of a Leyland Atlantean double deck bus converted for use as a mobile classroom/ display vehicle have been donated to the museum. For those interested in such detail I have recently been told that it is a 1975 former Portsmouth bus (number 295), a Leyland AN68/1R chassis with an Alexander AL H35/40D body. The album of photographs has been scanned and if anyone would like a copy of the file for old times' sake I can send it to you electronically (please quote catalogue number X857, as it helps me to locate the correct file amongst many others!). Missing from the album is a rear view of the converted bus. We have had a request for information from someone who is thinking of making a model of it, and a rear view would be useful. Is there anyone out there who was involved with this project during the 1980s who has a rear photograph that could be used? Likewise, in the driver's cab of this bus there is a duplicate registration plate mounted that suggests that the bus might have been fitted with a towing ball. Does anyone know if this was so, and if it was, what it was designed to tow?



COPY OF A PETITION TO BE PRESENTED

To the Venerable Archdeacon Brooks, Chairman of the Annual Sessions,  
and the other Magistrates of the County Palatine of Lancaster,  
assembled at the adjourned Annual Sessions, held at Preston, on  
Wednesday, the Seventh day of January, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—

From an Official Circular, we have seen from the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Preston, dated 23rd. December, 1851, we observe the following notice of motion given by Thomas Greene, Esq., M. P.

“That the Salaries of Thomas Bond and Thomas Pennington, Gatekeepers, be reduced  
“from and after January 1853, from £80 to £60 per annum.”

We beg most respectfully to state to you, that if our duties are not now so arduous as they were formerly, we have still the same number of hours to remain on duty.

In Summer we are on duty from Six in the Morning, till Ten at Night. In Winter from Seven in the Morning, till Half-past Nine at Night; every other Night we have to sleep in the Gaol, and on Sundays we have to attend the same as any other day.

The place we occupy has been for many years a place of great trust, and likewise the highest to which a subordinate officer could rise.

Before and since the formation of railways, we were often employed in removing prisoners and debtors to various parts of the kingdom, and hope we shall not be considered presumptuous when we state, that no prisoner or debtor ever escaped from us.

The great number of individuals that we have detected and reported for taking Spirituous Liquors &c., into the Gaol, will prove that we have not been men to wink at irregularities.

Our situation has exposed us to many temptations, and if the minutes are examined, it will be found that nearly all who have filled the same situation, prior to us, have been discharged for improper conduct.

Gentleman,—We hope you will be pleased to take into your consideration our length of servitude; one of us having been in the service of the Gaol for a period of 36 years, the other 30 years.

Another ground of our humble petition is, that we are far advanced in years, one of us is in his 71st, and the other in his 64th, year.

We feel quite sure that Captain Hansbrow and the Visiting Justices will without any request on our part speak as to the manner in which we have discharged our duties.

We beg respectfully that, if you have doubts as to the propriety of reducing the salaries of old servants like ourselves, you will give us the benefit of them, as it is to us an important matter. One of us has had an unusually large family, and has still five children dependent on him: and the other, after having brought up a large family, is now maintaining four orphan grandchildren.

We beg to leave this our humble petition in your hands, and we assure you, let the result be what it may, we shall continue nevertheless, so long as we are in the service of the County, faithfully to discharge our duties.

We have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most humble Servants,

THOMAS PENNINGTON,  
THOMAS BOND,

*Gate Keepers at Lancaster Castle.*

*Lancaster. 1st January. 1852.*

## DEDICATION OF RUCGC WINDOW IN ST ANNE'S CATHEDRAL ON SUNDAY 12 OCTOBER 2008

The Memorial Window was designed by Ann Smith and completed by CWS Studios. The window depicts the Risen Christ with the wounds of the cross on his body. Christ stands before symbols of Biblical hope, including a dividing wall, which has been shattered, the upright of the cross and in the arch above, a rainbow with a dove. Also included is the tree which bears its leaves for the healing of the nations and swords which are being transferred into ploughshares.

The sacrifice of the Royal Ulster Constabulary GC is represented by crosses at the feet of Christ, service caps of the RUCGC, the RUC Crest and the George Cross.

The window is one of a series on the 'Fruits of the Spirit' and this window represents 'Peace'. Beside the window is the standard of the Force, which was at the last Passing Out parade of the RUCGC at Garnerville. A brass plate explains the reason for the window.

The Service of Dedication was held in the presence of His Grace, The Duke of Abercorn KG, representing HRH The Prince of Wales. Also in attendance was The Lady Carsewell OBE, Lord Lieutenant of the County Borough of Belfast, Lord Lieutenants from throughout Northern Ireland, the Chief Constable, Deputy Chief Constable, other senior officers, representatives of the Victoria Cross and George Cross Association, police organisations, the RUCGC police family and many supporters of the Force. As a result the Cathedral was packed to capacity.

After the singing of the National Anthem, the hymn 'O God our help in ages past' was sung as the Standard of the RUCGC Foundation and the George Cross were brought into the cathedral and received by the Dean, The Very Rev. Dr. R S J H McKelvey, QVRM, TD. The Standard bearer was Ex-Inspector D McCormac. Ex Chief Superintendent G I Sterritt carried the George Cross, escorted by Ex- Superintendents D Browne and M Cameron, Ex-Sergeant J Adair and Ex-Reserve Constable G Wakenshaw.

The Dean then welcomed those present. This was followed by the Lord's Prayer. The Lessons were read by John Emerson, representing the Voluntary Welfare Groups (Ecclesiasticus 44 vs 7 -15) and by Nigel Lindsay, Vice Chairman of the Police Federation for Northern Ireland(Philippians 4 vs 4 - 9) Between the readings the hymn 'Guide me, O thou Great Jehovah' was sung.

After the second reading and before the Dedication of the Window, the congregation sang the hymn, 'Through all the changing scenes of life'. His Grace, The Duke of Abercorn KG, petitioned the Most Rev and Right Hon, The

Lord Eames of Armagh to dedicate the window. Lord Eames then dedicated the window after which a piper played 'Highland Cathedral'.

The Act of Remembrance, led by Rev Canon W Murphy, TD, MBE, followed.

Candles were lit by Mrs Frances Blackbourne (RUCGC Parents' Association), Miss Katie Graham (daughter of the late Constable John Graham), Mrs Phyllis Carrothers (RUCGC Widows' Association) and Mrs Marilyn Boomer (DPOA).

The anthem, 'Make me an instrument of your Peace' by the choir of the Cathedral, preceded the prayers, which were led by Venerable N B Dodds, representing the Church of Ireland Archbishop of Armagh, Rev A W Ferguson, President of the Methodist Church in Ireland, Rt Rev Monsignor C O'Byrne, representing the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, and Rt Rev Dr W D Patton, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. These included the RUCGC Collect.

Following the hymn 'Lord while for all the world we pray' the address was given by the Dean, the Very Rev Dr R S J H McKelvey, QVRM, TD, He based his remarks on five words - Pilgrimage, Prayer, Pain, Peace and Pride. He used these words to relate to the service and sacrifices of the RUCGC and to emphasize the debt owed by society to the Force.

During the hymn 'Lord of the Years' an offering was taken up for the RUCGC Benevolent Fund. This was followed by the Blessing, given by the Moderator Rt Rev Dr Patton and the Recessional hymn 'Behold the Mountain of the Lord'.

During the singing of it, the RUCGC Standard and George Cross were handed back to the bearers and escorts.

The Voluntary, 'The Young May Moon' concluded the service.

There was then an opportunity to view the window and to enjoy refreshments in the nearby University of Ulster campus.

Speaking to others after the service, they appreciated this fitting tribute to the Royal Ulster Constabulary GC which will be a lasting acknowledgement of the Force we served in and also the supreme sacrifice made by friends and comrades.

The installation of this window and its dedication marks the culmination of the efforts of the Trustees of the Royal Ulster Constabulary GC Foundation, The Dean and Board of St Anne's Cathedral and the numerous individuals and groups, who gave donations

### **BERNARDO O'HIGGINS**

(20/8/1778 - 24/10/1842)

Whilst on holiday in South America one of the places we visited was Punta Arenas in Chile. While there I saw a statute in a Square named after one Bernardo O'Higgins. A street in the town is also named after him. This kindled the thought - who was this man with the Irish sounding name?

Bernardo was the son of Ambrosio O'Higgins, Marquis of Osorno, a Spanish officer from County Sligo in Ireland who had been Governor of Chile and later Viceroy of Peru. His mother was Isabel Riquelme y Meza and Bernardo spent his childhood with her in Chile, and never met his father who supported him financially. Aged 15 years Bernardo went to be educated at a Catholic school in London.

In 1810 he joined the nationalist forces fighting for Chilean independence. In 1814 his group was defeated by the Spanish. In 1817 he defeated the Spanish at the Battle of Chacabuco and he became the first leader of independent Chile after independence in 1818. He organised the new state particularly the army and navy. He was deposed from power in 1823 and exiled to Peru where he died in 1842.

His remains were returned to Chile in 1869 and buried at a military school. They were moved again in 1979 to a place of honour in front of the Palace de la Moneda (Citizens Square) in Santiago. The Chilean village of Villa O'Higgins was named after him and was the main street in Santiago (Avenida Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins).

There is also a statute of O'Higgins in a square named after him in Richmond in London, and a blue plaque at Clarence House in Richmond where he studied. Similar plaques are placed in his honour at Merrion Square in Dublin and Sligo. A Sculpture is also at the railway station at Sydney in Australia and a plaque at Cadiz in Spain where he resided for four years.

Another example of how people of Irish roots helped to influence world events.

### **BATTLE OF THE RIVER PLATE (1939)**

You may well have seen the film "The Battle of the River Plate" depicting the famous sea battle at the start of World War II. Whilst in Montevideo in Uruguay I was able to visit the site of the memorial to the Germany battleship Graf Spee which was scuttled by its captain after being trapped in the Uruguayan capital.

Earlier in the trip we visited the Falkland Islands AND I had visited the memorial to the Battle of the Falklands in 1914. This celebrated the defeat of the German naval force commanded by Admiral Graf Maximilian von Spee by a British force under the command of Vice Admiral Doveton Sturdee. Sturdee's group consisted of the battle cruisers Invincible and Inflexible the armoured cruisers Canarvon, Cornwall and Kent, the light cruisers Bristol and Glasgow and an old vessel Canopus which was used as a make-shift fortress at Port Stanley. Graf Spee's group had the Scharahorst, Gneisenau, Nurnberg and Leipzig and Dresden.

Between the two World Wars restrictions were placed on the composition of the Germany navy. However the Germans built what they called 'pocket'

battleships. One such was the Graf Spee named after the commander of the defeated German naval force in the 1914 Battle of the Falklands.

In the early part of World War II the Admiral Graf Spee had been engaged in destroying of allied shipping in the South Atlantic and Indian Ocean. The Royal Navy assembled a force under the command of Commodore Henry Harwood to intercept the German ship. This force comprised HMS Exeter (a heavy cruiser), two Leander class light cruiser, HMS Ajax and HMS Achilles (New Zealand Division) and HMS Cumberland. The Graf Spee was commanded by Captain Hans Langsdorff.

The battle started on 13<sup>th</sup> December 1939 when the ships sighted each other. The Graf Spee thought that the British ships were protecting a convoy of merchant ships and moved to destroy it.

The British opened fire on the German ship whilst the Graf Spee tried to divide its fire on several of the British ships. Direct hits were made on the Exeter causing severe damage. The Exeter in turn caused considerable damage to the Graf Spee's fuel system. The Ajax and Achilles were also damaged but kept up the pressure on the enemy. Eventually Exeter was so badly damaged that it withdrew to the Falklands and Graf Spee withdrew pursued by the British ships that were in turn attacked by the German ship.

Eventually the Graf Spee entered the River Plate and docked in Montevideo arriving there on 14<sup>th</sup> December. Uruguay was a neutral country but due to British influence in its development in earlier times favoured the Allies.

In the battle 108 men were killed 36 of them on the German ship. Under the 13<sup>th</sup> Hague Convention a warship could only stay for 24 hours in a neutral port unless damaged and they couldn't leave until 24 hours after a merchant ship had sailed. Arrangements were made for British and French merchant ships to leave at 24 hours intervals to keep the Graf Spee in harbour until more British ships arrived. False intelligence was feed to the Germans to convince them that a large force was on its way.

On 17<sup>th</sup> December Captain Langsdorff set sail and after heading towards the open sea then turned as if going to Buenos Aires. However he had the rest of the crew taken off his ship before a number of explosions scuttled the Graf Spee. The crew were taken to Buenos Aires along with the Captain. Captain Langsdorff committed suicide on 19<sup>th</sup> December wrapped in the old Imperial German naval flag. He was buried there with full military honours and several British officers and survivors from merchant ships he had sunk.

Survivors of the crew of Graf Spee were interned in Argentina. A lot of them settled there. Those killed in the battle were buried in the 'Cementerio del Morte' in Montevideo.

The Graf Spee rests in shallow water in the River Plate but over the years the wreck has subsided into the muddy water. Today only the tip of its mast

remains above the water. Parts of the Graf Spee can be seen on display in Montevideo. For example the 15 cm gun is in Montevideo National Maritime Museum. The Seetakt radar and anchor are part of a memorial on the quayside at Montevideo.

HMS Achilles became the flagship of the Indian navy as HMIS Delhi and appeared in the film "The Battle of the River Plate". The town of Ajax, Ontario, Canada is named after HMS Ajax and many of its streets are named after crew members of Ajax, Exeter and Achilles. One street is named after Captain Langdorff who was considered a compassionate Nazi witness by his wrapping himself in the old German flag and his using a military salute at funerals in contrast to the extravagant Nazi salute.

I thought that readers might be interested in this article based as it is so often the case on things seen or heard by the author on his travels.

### **DEDICATION OF THE RUCGC COMMEMORATIVE DISPLAY AT SCOTTISH POLICE COLLEGE, TULLIALLAN**

On Monday 11<sup>th</sup> May 2009 a display of Royal Ulster Constabulary GC items was dedicated at the Scottish Police College at Tulliallan Castle, Kincardine, Fife. On that day a party of over forty people, representing the wider RUCGC family travelled to Tulliallan by air and coach. At the Police College, they joined representatives from Scottish Forces and other guests for refreshments before the Service of Dedication.

The Dedication was held in the Crush Hall of the College where those present were welcomed by the Director of the College, Mr John Geates, BSc. In his remarks he referred to the close relationship between the RUC and the Scottish Police Service, in particular, attendance at courses and as lecturers. Mr Freddie Hall, OBE, QGM, DL, then addressed the gathering, again referring to the connections between Northern Ireland and Scotland. He mentioned the long history of co-operation between the RUC and the Scottish Police Forces and referred to the helicopter tragedy on the Mull of Kintyre in 1994. He also outlined the plans for the present display in the College. Finally he called on Rev. Georgie Baxendale to dedicate the Commemorative Display.

Rev. Baxendale then carried out the Dedication Ceremony, with readings from the poetry of W.B. Yeats and the story of the two men meeting Christ on the road to Emmaus, from the Bible. She related the reading to the road of grief being complex and that as Emmaus was seven miles from Jerusalem so we are all just seven miles from where we want to be. Ernest Hemingway stated that the world breaks everybody but some people become stronger at the broken places. She said that those present represented such people. Rev Baxendale's address was appreciated by those who attended this event. Mr Jim McClure then read the RUCGC Prayer.

There was an opportunity to view the display, which is housed in a cabinet in the hallway beside the Crush Hall. This is an area where students at the College, their friends and other guests pass by, when 'Passing-out' ceremonies take place.

The display has a background made up of photographs of RUC activities over the years, with the RUC Crest as a centre piece. In front of this is a selection of artefacts, including a replica George Cross Medal, RUC Service Medal and various books and figurines. A commemorative plaque is situated to one side of the cabinet.

Following the taking of photographs and the viewing of the display, an excellent buffet lunch was served in the Assembly Hall.

After lunch, the party proceeded outside to the Scottish Police Memorial, where a wreath was laid by Mrs Kate Carlisle, MBE, (Trustee of the RUCGC Foundation), Mrs Anne Magee (widow of D/Inspector Kevin Magee) and Mr Ray Fitzsimons (NIRPOA and brother of the late ACC Brian Fitzsimons).

The party was then given a conducted tour of the Castle before another cup of tea and the return journey to the airport.

This was an important day in the recognition of the RUCGC, and takes its place with the RUCGC Room at Bramshill, the Sculpture at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia, USA, and the Memorial Window in St Anne's Cathedral, Belfast.

And finally...

*Thanks again to Derek for the Beat Book. The following are the regulations for use of the boxes, by both police and public.*

*As a lady of a certain age I do remember these on the streets of London when I was a small child, and of course they have been immortalised by Dr Who. I love the idea that their use by 'poor people' was to be encouraged and also that one of their functions was for 'humanitarian purposes.' It all speaks to me of a kinder, simpler (if not always, of course, a less violent) age, but as I said, I'm getting on a bit. (Ed)*

### **USE OF BOXES BY POLICE.**

The uses to which it is intended the Boxes should mainly be put by Police are as follows :—

- (a) Telephoning Headquarters (direct line) on any Police, Ambulance, or Fire Brigade matter. Through Headquarters are further direct line connections with each Police Department and also the Postal Exchange.
- (b) Writing reports, etc.
- (c) Keeping official instructions and printed matter therein.
- (d) As a place of refreshment during permitted times.
- (e) As a place of detention in certain circumstances, pending the arrival of a Police vehicle.
- (f) As a First Aid Station pending the arrival of an Ambulance.

### **USE OF BOXES BY PUBLIC.**

The public will be free to make use of the telephone on urgent matters by opening the special door provided and using the instrument in accordance with the instructions placed on the door.

Briefly the facilities provided are as follows :—

- (a) To obtain immediate Police assistance in case of the commission of a crime, or any other proper matter.
- (b) To obtain the prompt services of an Ambulance in case of accident or sudden illness in the streets or public places.
- (c) To make enquiry or obtain advice on any matter the Police are competent to deal with.
- (d) To obtain telephonic communication and to transmit messages of an urgent nature at night time to Doctors, Midwives, Hospitals, etc., especially by poor people.
- (e) For any other legitimate and humanitarian purpose.

The public should be encouraged to use the Box phones on such matters as are shewn above, but on other matters they should be directed to the Telephone Exchanges or Kiosks belonging to the General Post Office and where the Police telephones are used by private persons for urgent and serious reasons, if they are in a position to pay the fee, they should be called on to do so, and the amount should be submitted to Headquarters in the usual manner.