

The Kent & East Sussex Railway's Maidstone Extension

Maidstone, the county town of Kent, had been connected to the railway network in 1844 with the opening of the South Eastern Railway's (SER) branch line from Maidstone Road (now Paddock Wood). The SER's North Kent Line was extended southward from Strood to make an end-on connection with this branch in 1856. Headcorn Station on the SER's main line had been opened in 1842. Even with these lines the railway route from Maidstone to the Channel, particularly the ports of Dover and Folkestone, was circuitous and a basic reason for promoting a second route south, besides serving local interests, was to improve this link.

Opposition came from several property owners, in particular from a Mr George Marsham, the owner of Hayle Place. This was a residence standing in its own parkland on high ground overlooking the Loose Valley; it was bounded along the edge of the valley by a steep slope and a belt of trees. Both Mr Marsham, and his tenant, Colonel Pitt who rented the place for £650 per annum, were concerned that the residential value of the property would be ruined. The belt of trees would be removed exposing 'things now hidden'.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY CRICKET COUNCIL.

Wisden CricInfo staff - January 1, 1889

A special meeting of the County Cricket Council was held on Wednesday, February 8, in the members' dining pavilion at Lord's Cricket Ground. Seventeen counties were represented, the following being the list, with the names of the delegates:— Surrey, Mr. J. Shuter and Mr. C. W. Alcock; Lancashire, Mr. S. H. Swire; Nottinghamshire, Mr. W. H. C. Oates and Mr. W. E. Denison; Yorkshire, Mr. M. J. Ellison and Mr. J. B. Wostinholm; Middlesex, Mr. A. J. Webbe and Mr. P. M. Thornton; Kent, Mr. G. Marsham; Sussex, Mr. Montagu Turner; Gloucestershire, Mr. W. G. Grace; Derbyshire, Hon. W. M. Jervis;

Robert H Bullock-Marsham
who was who
1916-1928

Met. Police Magistrate, Barnst. for 1879.
= 1871 Laura Field 2. J. George Field of Ashurst Park.
1860 Barnst. Inno Temple. Ker.
J. Bryant & Co.

Lt. Charles Austin Field-Marsham¹ (M)

b. 03 Nov 1910, d. c Jan 1941, #14551

d. c Jan 1941p292.htm#i14551|Major Charles George Marshamb. 03 Dec 1872

d. 07 Oct 1956p292.htm#i14552|Mary Dorothea Knightlb. b 1889

d. 26 Jan 1970p338.htm#i16887|Robert H. Bullock-Marshamb. 03 Sep 1833

d. 05 Apr 1913p338.htm#i16890|Laura Fieldld. 25 Jul 1926p338.htm#i16891|Edward Knightlb. b 1873p367.htm#i18328|lll');"Pedigree

Lt. Charles Austin Field-Marsham was the son of Major Charles George Marsham and Mary Dorothea Knight. He was born on 3 November 1910.

He married Joan Helen Nevill, daughter of Percy Llewelyn Nevill and Marjorie Nevill, on 14 February 1935.¹ He died circa January 1941, on active service.¹

Child of Lt. Charles Austin Field-Marsham and Joan Helen Nevill:

Rupert Charles Edward Field-Marsham+ (05 Feb 1938)

1. [S8] Charles Mosley, *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 106th edition*, volume 1, page 19.

Major Charles George Marsham (M)

b. 03 Dec 1872, d. 07 Oct 1956, #14552

d. 07 Oct 1956p292.htm#i14552|Robert Henry Bullock-Marshamb. 03 Sep 1833

d. 05 Apr 1913p338.htm#i16890|Laura Fieldld. 25 Jul 1926p338.htm#i16891|Robert Bullock-Marshamb. 17 Jun 1786

d. 27 Dec 1880p338.htm#i16892|Jessie Dewarld. 27 Dec 1880p338.htm#i16893|George Fieldlp367.htm#i18327|lll');"Pedigree

Major Charles George Marsham was the son of Robert Henry Bullock-Marsham and Laura Field. He was born on 3 December 1872.

He married Mary Dorothea Knight, daughter of Edward Knight, on 25 October 1904. He died on 7 October 1956 at age 83.

Children of Major Charles George Marsham and Mary Dorothea Knight:

Major Robert Edward Field-Marsham (03 Aug 1905 - 23 Nov 1996)

Mary Elizabeth Field-Marsham (20 Oct 1907)

Lt. Charles Austin Field-Marsham+ (03 Nov 1910 - c Jan 1941)

Major Robert Edward Field-Marsham¹ (M)

b. 03 Aug 1905, d. 23 Nov 1996, #14553

d. 23 Nov 1996p292.htm#i14553|Major Charles George Marshamb. 03 Dec 1872

d. 07 Oct 1956p292.htm#i14552|Mary Dorothea Knightlb. b 1889

d. 26 Jan 1970p338.htm#i16887|Robert H. Bullock-Marshamb. 03 Sep 1833

d. 05 Apr 1913p338.htm#i16890|Laura Fieldld. 25 Jul 1926p338.htm#i16891|Edward Knightlb. b 1873p367.htm#i18328|lll');"Pedigree

Major Robert Edward Field-Marsham was the son of Major Charles George Marsham and Mary Dorothea Knight. He was born on 3 August 1905. He married, firstly, Geraldine Wrohan, daughter of Henry Wrohan, on 24 June 1936. He and Geraldine Wrohan were divorced in 1950. He married, secondly, Joan Helen Nevill, daughter of Percy Llewelyn Nevill and Marjorie Nevill, on 2 October 1950.¹ He died on 23 November 1996 at age 91.¹

1. [S8] Charles Mosley, *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 106th edition*, volume 1, page 19.

Joseph Bullock (M)

Joseph Bullock lived at Caverfield, Oxfordshire, England.

Child of Joseph Bullock:

Amelia Frances Bullock+ (- 30 Mar 1836)

Major-General David Dewar (M)

Major-General David Dewar lived at Fife, Scotland.

Child of Major-General David Dewar:

Jessie Dewar+ (- 27 Dec 1880)

George Field (M)

George Field lived at Tunbridge Wells.

Child of George Field:

Laura Field+ (- 25 Jul 1926)

Edward Knight (M)

b. b 1873, #18328

Edward Knight was born before 1873.

He lived at Keswick Old Hall, Norwich, Norfolk, England.

Child of Edward Knight:

Mary Dorothea Knight+ (b 1889 - 26 Jan 1970)

Henry Wrohan (M)

Child of Henry Wrohan:

Geraldine Wrohan

Rupert Charles Edward Field-Marsham (M)

b. 05 Feb 1938, #18330

d. c Jan 1941|p292.htm#i14551|Joan Helen Nevill|b. 26 Apr 1906

d. 18 Mar 1998|p291.htm#i14547|Major Charles G. Marsham|b. 03 Dec 1872

d. 07 Oct 1956|p292.htm#i14552|Mary D. Knight|b. b 1889

d. 26 Jan 1970|p338.htm#i16887|Percy L. Nevill|b. 11 May 1877

d. 24 Apr 1927|p290.htm#i14472|Marjorie Nevill|b. 11 Oct 1886

d. 08 Mar 1945|p290.htm#i14473|)"Pedigree

Consanguinity Index=0.4%

Rupert Charles Edward Field-Marsham was the son of Lt. Charles Austin Field-Marsham and Joan Helen Nevill. He was born on 5 February 1938. He married Marilyn Muriel Maughan,

daughter of Dr. George B. Maughan, on 20 September 1963.

Children of Rupert Charles Edward Field-Marsham and Marilyn Muriel Maughan:

- Robert Scott Field-Marsham (12 Jul 1964)
- Rupert Charles Field-Marsham (29 Jan 1968)

Marilyn Muriel Maughan (F)
Pedigree

Marilyn Muriel Maughan was the daughter of Dr. George B. Maughan. She married Rupert Charles Edward Field-Marsham, son of Lt. Charles Austin Field-Marsham and Joan Helen Nevill, on 20 September 1963.

Children of Marilyn Muriel Maughan and Rupert Charles Edward Field-Marsham:

- Robert Scott Field-Marsham (12 Jul 1964)
- Rupert Charles Field-Marsham (29 Jan 1968)

Mary Elizabeth Field-Marsham (F)
b. 20 Oct 1907, #18332
d. 07 Oct 1956lp292.htm#i14552|Mary Dorothea Knightlb. b 1889
d. 26 Jan 1970lp338.htm#i16887|Robert H. Bullock-Marshamlb. 03 Sep 1833
d. 05 Apr 1913lp338.htm#i16890|Laura Fieldld. 25 Jul 1926lp338.htm#i16891|Edward Knightlb. b 1873lp367.htm#i18328|lll');"Pedigree

Mary Elizabeth Field-Marsham was the daughter of Major Charles George Marsham and Mary Dorothea Knight. She was born on 20 October 1907.

Robert Anstruther Marsham (M)
b. 01 Jan 1875, d. 25 Nov 1946, #18333
d. 25 Nov 1946lp367.htm#i18333|Robert Henry Bullock-Marshamlb. 03 Sep 1833
d. 05 Apr 1913lp338.htm#i16890|Laura Fieldld. 25 Jul 1926lp338.htm#i16891|Robert Bullock-Marshamlb. 17 Jun 1786
d. 27 Dec 1880lp338.htm#i16892|Jessie Dewarld. 27 Dec 1880lp338.htm#i16893|George Fieldlp367.htm#i18327|lll');"Pedigree
Last Edited=10 May 2003
Robert Anstruther Marsham was the son of Robert Henry Bullock-Marsham and Laura Field. He was born on 1 January 1875. He married Jessie Dorothy Motion, daughter of W. Richard Motion, on 7 June 1904. He died on 25 November 1946 at age 71.

Jessie Dorothy Motion (F)
Pedigree

Jessie Dorothy Motion was the daughter of W. Richard Motion. She married Robert Anstruther Marsham, son of Robert Henry Bullock-Marsham and Laura Field, on 7 June 1904.

Mary Evelyn Bullock-Marsham (F)
b. 14 Jan 1874, d. 19 Jul 1962, #18335
d. 19 Jul 1962lp367.htm#i18335|Robert Henry Bullock-Marshamlb. 03 Sep 1833
d. 05 Apr 1913lp338.htm#i16890|Laura Fieldld. 25 Jul 1926lp338.htm#i16891|Robert Bullock-Marshamlb. 17 Jun 1786

d. 27 Dec 1880lp338.htm#i16892|Jessie Dewarld. 27 Dec 1880lp338.htm#i16893|George Fieldlp367.htm#i18327|lll'); "Pedigree

Mary Evelyn Bullock-Marsham was the daughter of Robert Henry Bullock-Marsham and Laura Field. She was born on 14 January 1874. She died on 19 July 1962 at age 88.

Leila Janet Bullock-Marsham (F)

b. 14 Apr 1879, d. 08 Oct 1962, #18336

d. 08 Oct 1962lp367.htm#i18336|Robert Henry Bullock-Marshamlb. 03 Sep 1833

d. 05 Apr 1913lp338.htm#i16890|Laura Fieldld. 25 Jul 1926lp338.htm#i16891|Robert Bullock-Marshamlb. 17 Jun 1786

d. 27 Dec 1880lp338.htm#i16892|Jessie Dewarld. 27 Dec 1880lp338.htm#i16893|George Fieldlp367.htm#i18327|lll'); "Pedigree

Leila Janet Bullock-Marsham was the daughter of Robert Henry Bullock-Marsham and Laura Field. She was born on 14 April 1879. She died on 8 October 1962 at age 83.

Reverend Cloudesley Dewar Bullock-Marsham (M)

b. 30 Jan 1835, d. 02 Mar 1915, #18337

d. 02 Mar 1915lp367.htm#i18337|Robert Bullock-Marshamlb. 17 Jun 1786

d. 27 Dec 1880lp338.htm#i16892|Jessie Dewarld. 27 Dec 1880lp338.htm#i16893|Reverend Hon. Jacob Marshamlb. 28 Feb 1759

d. 28 Jan 1840lp338.htm#i16896|Amelia F. Bullockld. 30 Mar 1836lp338.htm#i16897|Major-General David Dewarlp367.htm#i18326|lll'); "Pedigree

Reverend Cloudesley Dewar Bullock-Marsham was the son of Robert Bullock-Marsham and Jessie Dewar. He was born on 30 January 1835.

He married, firstly, Frances Penelope Marsham, daughter of Reverend George Frederick John Marsham and Elizabeth Marcia Jones, on 20 June 1876.

He married, secondly, Edith Matilda Reynardson, daughter of Reverend George Birch Reynardson, on 16 February 1897.

He died on 2 March 1915 at age 80.

He held the office of Rector of Harrietsham, Maidstone, Kent.

Child of Reverend Cloudesley Dewar Bullock-Marsham and Frances Penelope Marsham:

Major Cloudesley Henry Marsham (10 Feb 1879 - 19 Jul 1928)

Jessie Elizabeth Bullock-Marsham (F)

b. 13 Mar 1832, d. 1922, #18338

d. 1922lp367.htm#i18338|Robert Bullock-Marshamlb. 17 Jun 1786

d. 27 Dec 1880lp338.htm#i16892|Jessie Dewarld. 27 Dec 1880lp338.htm#i16893|Reverend Hon. Jacob Marshamlb. 28 Feb 1759

d. 28 Jan 1840lp338.htm#i16896|Amelia F. Bullockld. 30 Mar 1836lp338.htm#i16897|Major-General David Dewarlp367.htm#i18326|lll'); "Pedigree

Jessie Elizabeth Bullock-Marsham was the daughter of Robert Bullock-Marsham and Jessie Dewar. She was born on 13 March 1832. She married Reverend Charles Montague Style, son of Captain William Style and Louisa Charlotte Marsham, on 24 September 1867. She died in 1922.

Reverend Charles Montague Style (M)

b. 21 Aug 1830, d. 07 Dec 1916, #18339

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d. 07 Dec 1916|p367.htm#i18339|Captain William Style|b. 12 Apr 1785
d. 24 Feb 1868|p368.htm#i18354|Louisa Charlotte Marsham|b. 14 May 1790
d. 25 Oct 1866|p368.htm#i18353|Reverend Hon. Jacob Marsham|b. 28 Feb 1759
d. 28 Jan 1840|p338.htm#i16896|Amelia F. Bullock|d. 30 Mar
1836|p338.htm#i16897|);"Pedigree

Reverend Charles Montague Style was the son of Captain William Style and Louisa Charlotte Marsham. He was born on 21 August 1830.
He married Jessie Elizabeth Bullock-Marsham, daughter of Robert Bullock-Marsham and Jessie Dewar, on 24 September 1867.
He died on 7 December 1916 at age 86.
He held the office of Rector of South Warnborough, Hampshire.

Reverend Charles Marsham (M)

b. 02 Jun 1787, d. 24 Aug 1867, #18340
d. 24 Aug 1867|p367.htm#i18340|Reverend Hon. Jacob Marsham|b. 28 Feb 1759
d. 28 Jan 1840|p338.htm#i16896|Amelia Frances Bullock|d. 30 Mar
1836|p338.htm#i16897|Robert Marsham, 2nd Baron Romney|b. 22 Aug 1712
d. 16 Nov 1793|p338.htm#i16898|Priscilla Pym|d. 27 Feb 1771|p338.htm#i16899|Joseph
Bullock|p367.htm#i18325|);"Pedigree

Reverend Charles Marsham was the son of Reverend Hon. Jacob Marsham and Amelia Frances Bullock. He was born on 2 June 1787. He died on 24 August 1867 at age 80, unmarried.
He held the office of Vicar of Stoke Lyne and Caversfield, near Bicester.

Admiral Henry Shovell Marsham (M)

b. 28 Jan 1794, d. 26 Oct 1875, #18341
d. 26 Oct 1875|p367.htm#i18341|Reverend Hon. Jacob Marsham|b. 28 Feb 1759
d. 28 Jan 1840|p338.htm#i16896|Amelia Frances Bullock|d. 30 Mar
1836|p338.htm#i16897|Robert Marsham, 2nd Baron Romney|b. 22 Aug 1712
d. 16 Nov 1793|p338.htm#i16898|Priscilla Pym|d. 27 Feb 1771|p338.htm#i16899|Joseph
Bullock|p367.htm#i18325|);"Pedigree

Last Edited=9 Jul 2003

Admiral Henry Shovell Marsham was the son of Reverend Hon. Jacob Marsham and Amelia Frances Bullock. He was born on 28 January 1794.
He married Maria Sophia Jones, daughter of Walter Jones, on 27 February 1838. He died on 26 October 1875 at age 81.

Maria Sophia Jones (F)

d. 21 Dec 1861, #18342
Pedigree

Maria Sophia Jones was the daughter of Walter Jones. She married Admiral Henry Shovell Marsham, son of Reverend Hon. Jacob Marsham and Amelia Frances Bullock, on 27 February 1838. She died on 21 December 1861.

Reverend Jacob Joseph Marsham (M)

b. 08 Feb 1804, d. 23 Oct 1894, #18343
d. 23 Oct 1894|p367.htm#i18343|Reverend Hon. Jacob Marsham|b. 28 Feb 1759
d. 28 Jan 1840|p338.htm#i16896|Amelia Frances Bullock|d. 30 Mar
1836|p338.htm#i16897|Robert Marsham, 2nd Baron Romney|b. 22 Aug 1712

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d. 16 Nov 1793|p338.htm#i16898|Priscilla Pym|d. 27 Feb 1771|p338.htm#i16899|Joseph Bullock|p367.htm#i18325|'''|';"Pedigree
Last Edited=9 Jul 2003

Reverend Jacob Joseph Marsham was the son of Reverend Hon. Jacob Marsham and Amelia Frances Bullock. He was born on 8 February 1804. He died on 23 October 1894 at age 90, unmarried.

He held the office of Vicar of Shorne, Kent.

Reverend George Frederick John Marsham (M)

b. 02 Jun 1806, d. 29 Jan 1852, #18344

d. 29 Jan 1852|p367.htm#i18344|Reverend Hon. Jacob Marsham|b. 28 Feb 1759

d. 28 Jan 1840|p338.htm#i16896|Amelia Frances Bullock|d. 30 Mar

1836|p338.htm#i16897|Robert Marsham, 2nd Baron Romney|b. 22 Aug 1712

d. 16 Nov 1793|p338.htm#i16898|Priscilla Pym|d. 27 Feb 1771|p338.htm#i16899|Joseph Bullock|p367.htm#i18325|'''|';"Pedigree

Reverend George Frederick John Marsham was the son of Reverend Hon. Jacob Marsham and Amelia Frances Bullock. He was born on 2 June 1806.

He married Elizabeth Marcia Jones, daughter of Walter Jones, on 4 June 1833.

He died on 29 January 1852 at age 45.

He held the office of Rector of Allington, Kent.

Children of Reverend George Frederick John Marsham and Elizabeth Marcia Jones:

Catherine Elizabeth Marsham (12 Jan 1838 - 16 Jun 1903)

Frances Penelope Marsham+ (28 Dec 1841 - 09 Feb 1890)

George Marsham (10 Apr 1849 - 02 Dec 1927)

Elizabeth Marcia Jones (F)

d. 20 Apr 1849, #18345

Pedigree

Last Edited=10 May 2003

Elizabeth Marcia Jones was the daughter of Walter Jones. She married Reverend George Frederick John Marsham, son of Reverend Hon. Jacob Marsham and Amelia Frances Bullock, on 4 June 1833. She died on 20 April 1849.

Children of Elizabeth Marcia Jones and Reverend George Frederick John Marsham:

Catherine Elizabeth Marsham (12 Jan 1838 - 16 Jun 1903)

Frances Penelope Marsham+ (28 Dec 1841 - 09 Feb 1890)

George Marsham (10 Apr 1849 - 02 Dec 1927)

Walter Jones (M)

Last Edited=9 Jul 2003

Walter Jones lived at Hayle Place, Kent, England.

Children of Walter Jones:

Maria Sophia Jones (- 21-Dec 1861)

Elizabeth Marcia Jones+ (- 20 Apr 1849)

George Marsham (M)

b. 10 Apr 1849, d. 02 Dec 1927, #18347

London, Monday, November 14, 1887.

Category: News

Full Text: Copyright 1887, The Times

LONDON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1887.

SIR CHARLES WARREN receives this morning the congratulations and thanks of the whole law-abiding population of this country for his complete and effectual vindication of that law which is the sole bulwark of public liberty. Thanks to his masterly arrangements and to the ability and devotion with which they were carried out by the force under his control, the determined attempt made yesterday to place the metropolis at the mercy of a ruffianly mob was totally and signally defeated. Those who watched the struggle and noted the character of the mob that surged and bellowed around Trafalgar-square can best appreciate the value of the service he has rendered, and the magnitude of the calamity involved in any other issue than that achieved by his well-conceived and well-executed measures. Putting aside mere idlers and sightseers, who were doubtless present in considerable numbers, and putting aside also a small band of persons afflicted with a diseased craving for notoriety, which the charitable may describe as fanaticism, the active portion of yesterday's mob was composed of all that is weakest, most worthless, and most vicious in the slums of a great city. It was no enthusiasm for free speech, no reasoned belief in the innocence of Mr. O'BRIEN, no serious conviction of any kind, and no honest purpose that animated these howling roughs. It was simple love of disorder, hope of plunder, and the revolt of dull brutality against the rule of law. Those whom morbid vanity or greed of gain prompts to hound on the ignorant and debased to enterprises which they are shy of embarking in personally

they are shy of embarking in personally may imagine that they disguise their motives by ranting about freedom of speech and public rights. But the mob brought together by their pernicious incitements cares nothing for these things, and is so far superior to its instigators that it at least avoids their nauseous hypocrisy. There was no pretence yesterday of lofty motives or high enthusiasm, but a frank indulgence of the primary passions and a free resort to the offences against property and against the person which it is the chief task of our police courts to hold in check. What SIR CHARLES WARREN did yesterday was to crush a deliberate attempt to set aside the elementary safeguards of civilized society and to terrorize London by placing the control of the streets in the hands of the criminal classes.

The announcement that no meeting would be permitted in Trafalgar-square was supplemented on Saturday by a notice that no organized procession would be allowed to approach it. This notice was the key to all SIR CHARLES WARREN'S dispositions. From an early hour in the forenoon Trafalgar-square was guarded by a strong body of police, which was reinforced as the time fixed for the projected meeting drew near. Not only did that meeting never take place, but it never came near to taking place. No one set foot in the interior of Trafalgar-square except as the prisoner of the police. Nor did any public speaking occur in the environs. Now and then an orator attempted to bawl from the top of an omnibus, but he was invariably moved on with great promptitude, and although the mob was ready enough to cheer it was not in the least disposed to listen, a fact which furnishes another evidence of the total absence of all serious purpose. No procession reached the square, unless one or two van loads of noisy fellows who were promptly shunted on to the Embankment may be dignified with that name. Thus the discomfiture of the agitators was complete and unqualified. They vowed they would meet in the square in spite of the police, and they utterly failed to plant a man in it. They were bent on

marching in their thousands to the rendezvous, and not one coherent column ever got within shouting distance of the place. They had planned

a series of orations, and not a single intelligible sentence ever reached the ears of the crowd. Nothing can be conceived more complete and crushing than their defeat upon every point of their programme. But the completeness and apparent ease of the victory in Trafalgar-square itself, where no serious attempt was ever made to deforce the cordon of police with the exception of an insane rush headed by MR. CUNINGHAM GRAHAM and BURNS, both of whom were captured, were due to the judicious handling of the outposts, upon whom fell some very hard fighting. A severe engagement took place at Wellington-street, where the police broke up a procession from the East-end, and another sharp skirmish occurred at the top of Shaftesbury-avenue. The most savage and determined attack upon the police was, however, made by contingents from the Surrey side, composed of choice spirits from all the slums between Greenwich and Battersea. They were met at Parliament-street and routed after a hand-to-hand engagement lasting about twenty minutes, in which the police were attacked with bricks, bars of iron, and even knives. Two of them were stabbed at this point, one dangerously. Of course the more desperate members of these baffled processions made their way individually to the vicinity of Trafalgar-square, swelling the disorderly mob that filled its approaches. Here again were ample materials for making a rush which might have driven back or broken the three-fold ranks of the cordon. But this danger also had been foreseen and provided for. Bodies of mounted police circulated constantly and dispersed every group that threatened to gain coherence. The hooting and yelling of the baffled roughs were loud and incessant, but they were powerless for collective action. The outlying cordons of police effectually broke up the organized processions, and to reform behind them was rendered impossible by the continual vigilance of the mounted men and their allies on foot. The disintegration of the mob was completed by the

UNINTEGRATION OF THE MOB was completed by the appearance at a quarter past four of a detachment of the Life Guards, whose glittering cuirasses and helmets caught the last gleams of wintry daylight. They marched slowly round and round the square, a magistrate at their head in readiness to read the Riot Act. A little later a detachment of Foot Guards, with bayonets fixed, and, as it appeared, in no mood to be trifled with, occupied the roadway in front of the National Gallery. It then became evident to the most sanguine or sanguinary that the game of disorder was up, and a little renewed activity on the part of the mounted police rapidly dispersed the disheartened mob.

SIR CHARLES WARREN, it will be seen, was determined as far as possible to prevent the development of disorder. The disputed territory was occupied in good time by the police, measures were taken to prevent a pitched battle by dealing with the malcontents in detail, and a judicious display of ample reserves of power contributed to show the hopelessness of attempts which the mob was otherwise quite in the humour to make. It remains to be said, most emphatically, since the contrary will no doubt be asserted, that the conduct of the police was marked by the greatest moderation and forbearance. Their task was rendered needlessly difficult by the presence of persons claiming to be respectable, who forgot that in mingling with a riotous mob they forfeited all claim to the consideration they are accustomed to receive. So long as it was at all possible the police relied exclusively upon the movement of their horses to disperse the groups, and long after personal violence was added to the torrents of abuse that assailed them they forbore to retaliate. If a fault could be found with them, it was that they put up with too much and were too slow to punish wilful assaults. But when the mob took to striking their horses over the nose, prodding them from behind with walking-sticks and knives, and hanging two or three deep upon their bridles, it became a sheer impossibility to avoid active measures. Some of their assailants

got the broken heads they richly deserved, but a great many more escaped well-merited punishment, and have to thank the admirable self-control displayed by the police under the most severe provocation. It may be hoped that the magistrates will not fail to pass exemplary sentences upon those now in custody, and more particularly upon the ringleaders who made themselves conspicuous by inciting those about them to resistance. Behind these ringleaders stand yet greater criminals, who in the Press and otherwise have laboured to the best of their ability to convert an English Sunday into a carnival of blood. For that despicable brood there ought to be some short, sharp, and summary process of punishment affording no room for their coveted self-advertisement. As the law stands it is a nice question of expediency whether they are more fitly punished by being prosecuted or by being left alone.

MPS Historical Timeline

Bloody Sunday 1887

This riot in Trafalgar Square on 13 November 1887 caused many injuries and some alleged loss of life, and led to a sustained media campaign against the Commissioner.

In the summer of 1887, large numbers of the destitute unemployed began camping in Trafalgar Square. Their presence made the square a centre for political agitation, and by September the Commissioner, Sir Charles Warren, fearing London would again be at the mercy of the mob, asked the Home Secretary to ban all meetings in the square.

Home Secretary Matthews procrastinated throughout October, during which time Warren had to post up to 2000 policemen around the square on weekends to ensure public order. In November Matthews suddenly gave way and allowed Warren to prohibit meetings in and around the square.

The left-wing press, who had previously perceived Warren as a desirable intellectual progressive, perceived this as having been done on his sole authority, and felt it to be unlawful and provocative. A meeting to challenge his order was called for 2.30pm on Sunday 13 November, and Warren responded by expressly prohibiting any procession from entering the square on that day.

Warren stationed his 2000 men and took up a position to oversee events in the square himself, from which he sent reports at intervals to the Home Secretary. By mid afternoon Warren was forced to call in 400 foot soldiers and the Life Guards to relieve the police.

By the end of the day John Burns, the dockers' union leader, was arrested, as was the radical MP R.B. Cunninghame Graham, who had been injured in the fighting, and Charing Cross Hospital was filled with casualties. The left-wing press reported that one or more people had subsequently died of their injuries. Skirmishes continued until December, including a huge brawl in Westminster Abbey. The radicals held regular weekly demonstrations in Trafalgar Square, and Warren's unfortunate policemen were marshalled in for extra weekend duties to control the crowds.

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History section

Trafalgar Square Demonstration and Riot 1886

This brief riot and subsequent panic caused the resignation of the Commissioner, and is sometimes known as Black Monday.

On Monday 8 February two rival organisations, the London United Workmen's Committee and H.F. Hyndman's revolutionary Social Democratic Federation, gave notice of their intention to hold meetings in the square on the same day. Although it was recognised that they might clash violently, there had been no grave public order problems in London since the Hyde Park Riot in 1866, two years before the Commissioner's appointment, and the Home Secretary was preoccupied with Irish Home Rule.


As a result, neither man ordered serious precautions. The meetings were approved with arrangements for a small force of constables to police the square, and a reserve of 563 men standing by. District Superintendent Robert Walker was appointed to maintain public order, but he was 74 years old and quite unsuitable for such active service. He went in plain clothes to observe the meetings, lost touch with his men and disappeared into the crowd, where he had his pockets picked.

The meetings passed off without incident, but when the speakers had left the square a crowd of 5000 streamed west along Pall Mall and resumed a more fiery meeting in Hyde Park. A garbled message came to the reserve that there was trouble brewing in The Mall instead of Pall Mall, so they marched away to protect Marlborough House and Buckingham Palace, while a few hundred metres north the mob rushed unhindered along Pall Mall and St James's, smashing club windows as they went.

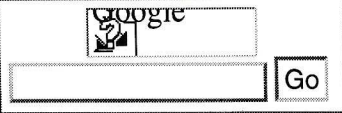
The meeting in Hyde Park inspired more mayhem, and in the early evening they raged back down Oxford Street breaking shop windows and looting. At Marylebone Lane, Inspector James Cuthbert was routinely parading a Sergeant and 15 constables. When he heard a mob was approaching he marched his men down to Oxford Street, and with a determined baton charge the 17 policemen scattered the crowd and ended the riot.

Two days later in thick fog, Oxford Street traders received word another mob was approaching, and they hastily barricaded their windows and waited for an event that never took place. Scotland Yard was blamed for this panic, and it was claimed (erroneously) that the Commissioner had issued the unnecessary warning. A committee was set up to report on the incidents, and Henderson, realising he was to be made scapegoat, resigned. The circumstances of his going lent appeal to the idea of a more military Commissioner, and he was replaced by Sir Charles Warren.

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Bloody Sunday



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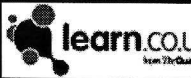
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The Social Democratic Federation (SDF) organised a meeting for 13th February, 1887 in Trafalgar Square to protest against the policies of the Conservative Government headed by the Marquess of Salisbury. The government decided to ban the meeting and the police were given the orders to stop the marchers entering Trafalgar Square. The SDF decided to continue with their planned meeting and as a result the marchers were attacked by the police. George Barnes was one of those who was badly injured by the charging police horses. Some of the protesters were arrested and later two of the leaders of the march, John Burns and Robert Cunninghame Graham, were arrested and later sentenced to a six-week prison sentence.



Bloody Sunday (13th February, 1887)

(1) Sir Charles Wilson, head of the Metropolitan Police, letter to the Home Secretary calling for 20,000 special constables to deal with socialist meetings in London (22nd October, 1887)

We have in the last month been in greater danger from the disorganized attacks on property by the rough and criminal elements than we have been in London for many years past. The language used by speakers at the various meetings has been more frank and open in recommending the poorer classes to help themselves from the wealth of the affluent.

(2) Walter Crane later described what took place on **Bloody Sunday** on 13th November 1887.

I never saw anything more like real warfare in my life - only the attack was all on one side. The police, in spite of their numbers, apparently thought they could not cope with the crowd. They had certainly exasperated them, and could not disperse them, as after every charge - and some of these drove the people right against the shutters in the shops in the Strand - they returned again.

(3) In his book, *My Days and Dreams*, **Edward Carpenter** described the events of Bloody Sunday.

A socialist meeting had been announced for 3 p.m. in Trafalgar Square, the authorities, probably thinking Socialism a much greater terror than it really was, had vetoed the meeting and drawn a ring of police, two deep, all round the interior part of the Square.

The three leading members of the SDF - Hyndman, Burns and Cunninghame Graham - agreed to march up arm-in-arm and force their way if possible into the charmed circle. Somehow Hyndman was lost in the crowd on the way to the battle, but Graham and Burns pushed their way through, challenged the forces of 'Law and Order', came

to blows, and were duly mauled by the police, arrested, and locked up.

I was in the Square at the time. The crowd was a most good-humoured, easy going, smiling crowd; but presently it was transformed. A regiment of mounted police came cantering up. The order had gone forth that we were to be kept moving. To keep a crowd moving is I believe a technical term for the process of riding roughshod in all directions, scattering, frightening and batoning the people.

I saw my friend Robert Muirhead seized by the collar by a mounted man and dragged along, apparently towards a police station, while a bobby on foot aided in the arrest. I jumped to the rescue and slanged the two constables, for which I got a whack on the cheek-bone from a baton, but Muirhead was released.

The case came into Court afterwards, and Burns and Graham were sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, each for "unlawful assembly". I was asked to give evidence in favour of the defendants, and gladly consented - though I had not much to say, except to testify to the peaceable character of the crowd and the high-handed action of the police. In cross-examination I was asked whether I had not seen any rioting; and when I replied in a very pointed way "Not on the part of the people!" a large smile went round the Court, and I was not plied with any more questions.

(4) J. R. Clynes, *Memoirs* (1937)

Angry Labour leaders announced that, on Sunday, November 13th, 1887, Trafalgar Square would be stormed. Squadrons of military, fully armed, and powerful detachments of police, were drafted there to resist any such attempt. On the appointed day, workers led by Burns and others tried to force a way through the armed ranks, to demonstrate the rights of free speech. Bricks and stones were flung, iron railings crashed on sabres and bayonets, dozens of workmen were wounded, and the attack was beaten off. Burns and others were arrested.

A month or two later, another effort was made to storm the Square, and a workman was killed. Burns made a speech at the funeral, and was again arrested. At his trial at the Old Bailey, H. H. Asquith was Counsel for the Defence. Burns was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment; later, he and Asquith were Cabinet Ministers together.

(5) Henry Hamilton Fyfe, *My Seven Selves* (1935)

When the unemployed dockers marched on Trafalgar Square, where meetings were then forbidden, I enrolled myself as a special constable to defend the classes against the masses. The dockers striking for their sixpence an hour were for me "the great unwashed" of music-hall and pantomime songs. Wearing an armlet and wielding a baton, I paraded and patrolled and felt proud of myself.

My old gentleman (his boss at *The Times* newspaper) at the office was a Tory of uncompromising violence. He would have had the unemployed shot down. He thought that Gladstone, the Liberal leader, was literally possessed of a devil.

case was - padman freed a revolver
 - the H of C lobby and the assault by
 a male suffragist on the Lloyd page.
 Sources provided at week inquiries

40180

The Times 40182 (9 (10 Apr) 1913) Thursday.

Funeral: The Mr RHB Marshall. Yesterday.

Body was brought for burial to London Rev W Revival
 Rector of St Mary's, Bryanston Sq assisted by Rev Blett
 burial - Kennel free Cemetery.

Cowan Mr. George M. Sir Albert de Bantze
 Rev Cloudsley M. Mr. Thomas Nelson (Police Court Minister)
 Sons Charles & Robert, travelled by one train
 body.

The Times 11 8 April 1913
 10 Apr 96
 died before 5.4.1913 (14 2-3) Jhs
 Continued to sit or Bow St until about 10 days ago when he
 got bronchitis. 2nd son of his father.
 Grandson of James Tople 1858, good SE Asian Circuit.
 1865-1879 Recorder of Maidstone.
 1879 met W. Poynter, first of Freeman in Walswell courts
 transferred to Westminster 1877 born 1859
 Only Sir Albert de Bantze (approx 1876) was known
 to him among the West India magnates.

Anecdote of Crimean veteran - dock or West India
 who told him of the difficulty of securing admission to
 Chelsea Hospital, and complained that the authorities had
 taken his pension. Mr. Marshall remarked that
 apparently he found it more difficult to get into
 Chelsea than into St. Dunstons. His case was investigated
 & the publicity it received led to nearly £300 being subscribed
 by the public. The court messengers Mr Barnett
 supplemented the old man's pension with the funds
 available and then he ceased to call and was never heard
 dealt with, murder case v. Cooper