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THE POLICE OF SYDNEY

1788-1862

Bruce Swanton

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I 1788 - 1800 : David Collins et al

Criminal behaviour represented a serious problem to authorities at Sydney Cove from the very first weeks of settlement. The fact is not, perhaps, surprising given that the great majority of the small settlement were felons under sentence. Stealing of vital stores and food, in particular, threatened the wellbeing of all. The fact that few offenders were apprehended¹ ensured continuance of the problem.

[1788]

Original planning for the penal settlement assumed marine troops would accept responsibility for public security including custody of prisoners. The military quickly declined to accept a static custodial role upon arrival and their internal security role was limited. Forethought had been given only to the appointment of a Deputy Judge Advocate and a Provost Marshal. The Deputy Judge Advocate, Captain David Collins, promptly took over as Police Magistrate and Henry Brewer was appointed Provost Marshal on the evening of 26 January 1788.² Brewer performed several roles. He acted also as assistant to Captain Collins, was labor overseer, Sheriff and peace officer. His duties also involved servicing the courts. He or his deputies had to carry out executions and other punishments. In civil proceedings he was required to serve process, take bail and seize and sell distrained chattels. Both Collins and Brewer were, like the Governor, military personnel but, their offices were purely civil. Other Justices were also appointed.

Two and one half weeks after the first fleet's arrival in Sydney Cove, Governor Arthur Phillip appointed a freeman, James Smith, as Headborough or constable.³ Phillip's authority to appoint constables was contained in his second commission. The decision to appoint Smith a constable seems to have been to make him a government employee in order that he could draw victuals from the government store rather than any perceived need for the services of such an officer. Like Brewer, Smith's peace officer role was exercised when needed. While in Sydney his principal job seems to have been that of assistant to Brewer. Smith was a weak and ineffectual man, laying few charges. Towards the end of the year he was moved to Rose Hill where he served as constable and storekeeper for a short while before being retired. It appears he was replaced as Constable at Sydney by John Bazely. Thus, the early police establishment of Sydney was consistent with eighteenth century English practice, ie, Justice and constable, although the office of Provost Marshal was more consistent with colonial establishments by that time.

By April 1788, Governor Arthur Phillip was compelled to warn his refractory charges that henceforth convictions for theft

would incur the death penalty with immediate effect.⁴ Even this grim caution went unheeded and it became necessary to establish a marine patrol to protect the settlement and its stores during hours of darkness. Although of some utility, for the marines did arrest some malefactors, thieving from stores and dwellings continued at an alarming rate. Public events provided ideal conditions for such felons. The morning following celebration of the King's birthday, on 4 June, produced evidence of a large number of overnight thefts from both convicts' huts and officers' marquees.⁵ The feast in celebration of the Prince of Wales' birthday some two and one half months later, on 12 August, was seriously diminished when sheep selected for a public spit roast were stolen.⁶

As the last months of 1788 slipped away and 1789 began, the food position in the settlement deteriorated drastically. Imported food was in short supply and of poor quality. Horticulture initially provided but modest returns. Morale generally reduced to a dangerously low level and the convicts proved increasingly difficult to control. In a further bid to halt the decline, marine guards were instructed to shoot those failing to respond to their challenges during night hours.⁷

[1789:

As especially serious source of food theft was discovered early in 1789. One morning, a marine patrol found a broken key in the lock of the storehouse door. Upon conducting a check, the Commissary found stores were missing. Inquiries made of the convict locksmith revealed he had made the key, the wards of which he was shown, for a marine named Hunt. Private Hunt had, in fact, been on guard duty at the store on the night immediately preceding discovery of the broken key. Placed under arrest, Private Hunt implicated six of his fellow marines. It was revealed upon further inquiry the marines had systematically looted the government store for a period of some eight months. Operating in pairs, one would enter the storehouse with the aid of Private Hunt's duplicate key while the other stood guard outside. Hunt had decided to undertake additional private thieving from the store, unknown to his erstwhile accomplices. Alarmed at the sound of the approaching patrol and attempting to lock the storehouse door in haste, Hunt broke the key and was forced to leave the wards in the lock. Thanks to his greed, five of Private Hunt's co-conspirators were hanged. He avoided penalty by turning Queen's evidence.⁸

By July 1789, thefts from gardens, stores and dwellings were occurring almost nightly at both Sydney Cove and Rose Hill. Although suspicion for much of the thieving in Sydney Cove fell heavily upon a team of brick makers who were forbidden to enter the settlement after sunset, the marine patrols remained largely ineffectual. Of course, victimised convicts were affected by thefts of property and food in exactly the same way as free men and a convict named John Harris suggested to David Collins, the Judge Advocate, that a night watch be formed of convicts. Earlier, the thought of setting men to protect public and private property who had signally demonstrated their lack of concern for property would not have been acceptable to the authorities. But now, faced with the continuing ineffectuality of marine patrols and having no freemen available to undertake such a task, the

proposition was seriously considered. The Judge Advocate took the idea to the Governor and together they prepared a convict watch in some detail. Other officials, including the marine commander, Major Robert Ross, were consulted. On 7 August 1789, the Governor and the Judge Advocate jointly signed the following regulations for a Night Watch:

The following regulations to be observed by the night watch appointed for the more effectual preservation of public and private property, and for preventing or detecting the commission of nightly depredations.

a Night-watch, consisting of twelve persons,⁹ divided into four parties, is appointed, and fully authorised to patrol at all hours in the night, and to visit such places as may be deemed necessary for the discovery of any felony, trespass, or misdemeanor, and for the apprehending and securing for examination any person or persons that may appear to them concerned therein, either by entrance into any suspected hut or dwelling, or by such other manner as may appear expedient.

2.--Those parts in which the convicts reside are to be divided, and numbered in the following manner:- The convicts' huts and the public farm on the east side of the cove to be the first division. Those at the brick-kilns and the detached parties at the different farms in that district the second division. Those on the western side, as far as the line that separates the district of the women from the men, the third division. The huts occupied from that line to the hospital, and from thence to the observatory, to be the fourth division.¹⁰

3.--These districts or divisions to be each of them under the particular inspection of one person, who shall be judged qualified to inform himself of the actual residence of each individual in his district, as well as of his business, connections, and acquaintance.

4.--Cognisance is to be taken of such convicts as may sell or barter their slops or provisions, as also of such as game for either of the aforesaid articles, and report is to be made of them to the Judge-Advocate.

5.-- Any soldier or seaman found stragling (sic) after the taptoo has beat, or who may be found in the convict's huts, is to be detained, and information to be immediately given to the nearest guardhouse.

6.--On any person's being robbed during the night, he is to give immediate information thereof to the watch of his district, who on the instant of

application being made shall use the most effectual means to trace out the offender or offenders, so that he or they may be brought to justice.

7.--The watch of each district to be under the direction of one person, who will be named for that purpose, and all the patrols to be immediately under the inspection of Herbert Keeling.¹¹ They are never to receive any fee, gratuity, or reward from any individual to engage their exertions in the execution of the above trust; nor are they to receive any stipulated encouragement for the conviction of any offender; but their diligence and good behaviour will be rewarded by the Governor, and for which purpose their conduct will be strictly attended to by those who are in authority over them.

8.--The night-watch to go out as soon as the taptow has done beating, to return to their huts when the working drum beats in the morning, and reports to be made at twelve o'clock to the Judge Advocate of all robberies and misdemeanors, by Herbert Keeling. Any assistance the patrols may require will be given them on applying to the officer of the nearest guard, and by the civil power if necessary; for which application is to be made to the provost-martial.

9.--Any negligence on the part of those who may be employed on this duty will be punished with the utmost rigour of the law.

The night-watch to consist of the following persons:-

Charles Peat¹²
William Hubbard¹³
John Coen Walsh
John Neal¹⁴

Wm. Bradbury¹⁵
Thos. Oldfield
Stephen Le Grove¹⁶
John Archer¹⁷

The volunteer watchmen who were selected as being of the 'fairest character' according to Captain Watkin Tench, promised Judge Advocate Collins their fidelity and diligence, declaring they would not be deterred from their duty by other convicts.¹⁸ The list of names attached to the Watch Regulations is not entirely correct. Oddly, John Harris was not mentioned in the list of watchmen, although he was an inaugural member serving briefly before being despatched to Norfolk Island. The principal watchman, Herbert Keeling, was also sent to Norfolk Island but did not participate in the police of the island. A strong willed man he fell foul of the island's Lieutenant Governor, Major Robert Ross, and was flogged for his temerity. Only a week after the night watch's commencement Harris caught two free men breaking into widow Sarah Bellamy's house. They were both drunk and were later brought before a Justice.¹⁹ Being freemen and gentlemen they were merely cautioned. Harris went to Norfolk Island in 1790 and was later placed in charge of constables at Sydney Vale, Arthur's Vale and Grenville Valley. Prior to that appointment he

had been active as a watchman on the Island.²⁰ In November 1800, he fell out with Governor Phillip King, who had granted him an absolute pardon, when he refused to rejoin the police.²¹

Provided with a short staff of office, the new watchmen commenced civil duty (note emphasis in s.8) on 8 August 1789 with immediate success. For a period of several months, according to Governor Phillip, no offences were reported.²² The Watch system of four separate foot beats continued with few changes, other than personnel, until 1795; by which year it was operating in daylight hours as well as at night time. The system was also extended to Parramatta, Toongabbie and the Hawkesbury.²³ Members were still exclusively convict personnel and no cash payments were made. Watch chairs did not appear in Sydney until much later and then only for private watchmen.

On 26 August 1789, Bazely was still working as assistant to Brewer. The last record of his actions in Sydney was on 14 November 1789 when he gave evidence on a charge of drunkenness and insolence to himself. He may have, like Harris before him, been moved to Rosehill as he gave evidence in a charge of theft at that location on 31 March 1791. Together with other well-behaved convicts he was settled on land at the "eastern farms" on 24 January 1792.

In accordance with their instructions, the watchmen detained a number of service personnel, handing them over to the nearest guardhouse. Doubtless these events created resentment among the marines, the major task of whom was to guard the convicts. It would have been strange if such a reversal of role and loss of face had not created serious resentment. One night a watchman found a marine in the convicts' lines and duly detained him. The following morning the marine commander, Major Ross, informed the Judge Advocate he considered such detention of service personnel who had committed no offence to be an insult to the corps. They would no longer, he continued, 'suffer themselves to be treated in that manner or be controlled by the convicts ...'

So strong was Ross' objection, Governor Phillip was obliged to rescind regulation number 5. On 9 November 1789, no doubt much embarrassed, he issued the following amendment to the night watch regulations:

NOTWITHSTANDING the 5th Article of the regulations established for the night-watch directs that any soldier found stragling (sic) after the tapto has beat, or in the convict's huts, is to be detained, and information immediately given to the nearest guard, the night-watch are not in future to stop any soldier, unless he is found in a riot, or committing any unlawful act, in which case such soldier is immediately to be taken to the nearest guard.²⁴

Despite this embarrassment the night watch continued to do well. Captain Watkin Tench recorded in his journal that petty villains were at least restrained and it became possible to keep a garden relatively unscathed.²⁵ Perhaps basking in the night watch's reflected glory, Judge Advocate Collins wondered, in

November 1789, if the streets of London even were as 'well guarded and watched as the small but rising town of Sydney.'²⁶ It is interesting to note that both Collins and Tench referred to the small group of watchmen as 'police'. Members were not referred to as constables, though. The usage represents an interesting combination of eighteenth and nineteenth century connotations of the concept.

Sydney's approximate police establishment in 1789 was as shown at Table 1 below together with remuneration where known.

Table 1
Sydney's Police Establishment 1789

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
Police magistrate (David Collins) (part time)	1	
Provost Marshall (Henry Brewer) (part time)	1	
Constable (John Bazely) (part time)	1	keep only
Watchman	12	keep only

Source: HRNSW various

The building of a large guard house commenced February 1790 on the east side of Sydney Cove in the vicinity of the bridge over the Tank Stream. The site was determined by the fact that assistance could be sent quickly to any part of the small but widely spread settlement from that point. Watch personnel would certainly have found it convenient for the lodgement of prisoners. Construction was completed in April 1790.²⁷

[1790

In a letter to Lord Sydney, dated February 1790, Governor Phillip remarked that the night watch had fulfilled its purpose. No robberies had been committed for several months, he informed his Lordship and the convicts were far better behaved.²⁸

By March 1790, the settlement was near starvation as horticulture failed to produce sufficient food and the first relief fleet had been lost at sea unbeknown to both London and Sydney. Effectiveness of the night watch decreased, possibly because good men were rewarded with tickets of leave and were replaced by less capable men. David Collins recorded in his diary 'robberies of gardens and houses were daily and nightly committed,' very different sentiments from those expressed only five months previously.²⁹

The night watch (which worked throughout the 24 hours) continued its responsibility for Sydney's policing over the next six years. One of its longest serving members was Constable Henry Kable who was appointed in 1791.

[1791]

Although still little more than a village in size in 1791, Sydney was full of seamen and officers from transports in the harbor during August. As a result, liquor was brought ashore and, inevitably, found its way into the hands of convicts. Accordingly, port regulations were issued prohibiting the landing of spirituous liquors without the permission of the Judge Advocate. The Provost Marshal and his assistant plus two principals of the Watch were appointed to seize all illegally landed liquor.³⁰ In fact, a good deal of shipping was almost constantly in Sydney Cove in the latter part of 1791 and public order suffered somewhat as a result. Port orders were enforced after a fashion by the Watch, ten seamen being charged on one occasion for being in the town after nine o'clock at night.³¹

The eternal problem facing those responsible for crime control, that of gaining sufficient information from the criminal class was evident in early Sydney. David Collins, the Deputy Judge Advocate, offered his opinion that fear of reprisal was sufficient to seal the lips of most convicts cognisant of some criminal behavior or other. Virtually every piece of information received by the authorities resulted either from accident or by reason of conflict between principals to illegal behavior.³² In addition, of course, was the neck saving behavior of arrested offenders who, in return for a pardon, sometimes implicated their otherwise unknown accomplices.

Following the departure of Governor Phillip in 1792, command of the settlement was exercised by army officers under the initial direction of Major Francis Grose, the Lieutenant Governor, and civil administration was subordinated to military practice. At that time David Collins recorded in his diary, 'the military power had hitherto been considered as responsible only for the protection of the stores, and the discharge of such duties as belonged to their profession, without having any share in the civil direction of the Colony'.³³ Civil magistrates were deprived of their discretion and could only operate with approval of the military commander. Previously, magistrates operated of their own discretion merely making post facto reports to the Governor. Apart from the Lieutenant Governor and the Judge Advocate who were both Justices by virtue of their commissions, the bench comprised Rev. Richard Johnson, Augustus Alt and Richard Atkins. It was not until Governor John Hunter assumed office on 11 September 1795 civil dominance was once again established. David Collins recorded with obvious satisfaction, in October 1795, 'the Police and civil duties of the town and district of Sydney are now regulated by civil magistrates'.³⁴

[1792]

Although still unpaid, convict constables were provided with four convicts for their personal use.

From the latter part of 1792 on, frequent supplies of liquor reached the settlement. Inevitably, convicts obtained a

[1793]

share and a great deal of social and physical harm resulted. In March 1793, two persons died after consuming excessive amounts of American rum. Both the deceased were persons of good repute but, had been unable to resist over indulgence.³⁵ A search of suspected houses one night resulted in a haul of 14 or 15 gallons of illicit spirits. The searchers, Watch and military personnel, were allowed to keep the seized liquor as an encouragement. Numerous persons were arrested for public drunkenness and lodged in the Watch house.³⁶ Public drunkenness resulted in a number of ugly brawls in which serious physical injury was sustained by some of the participants.³⁷

By mid-1793, Aborigines had again become a threat to the settlement's law and good order. In particular, they took to attacking and robbing persons travelling along the track between Sydney and Parramatta. On several occasions, armed parties were despatched to drive them away but, according to David Collins, careful orders were given not to take life.³⁸

Christmas Day 1793 saw the usual crop of Watchhouse guests, some of whom were subsequently punished - including servants for stealing an officer's liquor. David Collins remarked at the time that :

The passion for liquor was so predominant amongst the people, that it operated like a mania, there being nothing they would not risk to obtain it: and while spirits were to be had, those who did any extra labour refused to be paid in money, or any other article than spirits, which were now, from their scarcity, sold at six shillings per bottle.³⁹

By that time, the huts of the Sydney Cove settlement had extended almost to Brickfield Hill. The cluster of huts in the Brickfields area had grown so in number as to nearly meet the huts spreading forth from the Cove. The town and district (as then defined) were close to being united.⁴⁰

Convict offenders preyed not only on their own class but, also upon their "betters". The Reverend Johnson's house was broken into during June 1794 and a large amount of property stolen. It seemed clear some of his own servants were implicated in the affair and some of the stolen property was found in the woods nearby. Even so, it was not possible to prosecute anyone although a number of suspects were "taken up" and questioned.⁴¹ As Johnson was a magistrate it can be expected every effort was made to identify the offenders. Mr Kent, a government convict agent, had his house burgled in the old marine quarters. Kent was spending the evening at the Officers' barracks when at nine o'clock, he was informed of the breaking. A heavy chest of apparel, money, bills and letters, had been taken. Although a wide search was immediately instituted by 20 or 30 persons and although the chest was a four man carry, nothing was discovered at the time. Subsequently, a small part of the clothing was found in the woods but nothing more.⁴² Adding insult to injury, the thieves sent Mr Kent some insulting verses and returned a

[1794]

pocketbook and some papers but, no money. The writer claimed responsibility also for the theft from Reverend Johnson's house.⁴³

More seriously, a ship's officer was robbed one evening close to the barracks. The two robbers struck their victim and grabbed his watch. However, they dropped the watch and did not bother to look for it in the darkness, being content to keep the seals.

David Collins viewed such crimes as a direct consequence of the gambling which so occupied the convict class as well as some settlers. Raids on gambling schools were difficult to execute as "lookouts" were stationed who were familiar with the faces of Watch members. Gamblers were thus rarely surprised by peace officers.⁴⁴

Four cells were completed at the guard house on the east side of Sydney Cove in July 1794. The whole structure was surrounded by a high fence to make it more secure.⁴⁵

Captain William Paterson relieved Major Grose as Administrator on 12 December.

During February 1795, convict runaways living in the bush around Sydney and living by crime became a particular nuisance. It was thought there were at least three of them and an armed party of Watchmen and others were sent to engage them. One of the convicts, by the name of Suffini, was surprised in the act of stealing from a garden and, failing to surrender, was shot by one of the Watchmen. This action had the effect, according to Collins, of driving the other runaways further away from Sydney; for a time, at least.

[1795]

Although far distant from Europe, many of that continent's institutions continued to be observed. One in particular, the offering of Libations to St Patrick on 17 March, is well known to police the world over. Sydney was no different in 1795, having many Irish prisoners in the Town. Collins recorded that the cells were full that night.⁴⁶

It was about this time that relations between settlers and Aborigines started to seriously deteriorate. On several occasions, armed parties were sent on punitive patrols in retaliation for attacks on settlers. The best known of the Aboriginal assailants, Pemulwoy, became active on the outskirts of Sydney, venturing to within half a mile of Brickfield Hill.⁴⁷

As the population increased, so did the problem of vagrants. Many of those persons, some of whom were undischarged convicts, shuttled between the various outer settlements and Sydney. Great evils, according to a Government and General Order, were said to result from the actions of such persons and, Constables and Watchmen of Sydney District and elsewhere were directed to stop and examine male and female convicts and other suspicious persons. If such persons were not in possession of an official or other pass, they were to be confined.⁴⁸ Governor Hunter referred to the vagrant types as "banditti", a term which retained currency for several decades.⁴⁹

Also, in October 1795, Collins referred to Constables as a group along with Superintendent's and storekeepers.⁵⁰ They were permitted four convicts each for personal employment. It is not clear whether he employed the term synonymously with "Watchman".

Over the seven years of Sydney's existence, military and other personnel had been permitted to erect huts along the banks of the Tank Stream. For conveniences' sake, each hutholder had worn a track from his or her hut to the stream, removing palings from the protective fence that bordered both banks in the process. At times of heavy rain a great deal of filth flowed down such tracks into the stream, seriously polluting it. The Governor prohibited the removal of palings, as well as the keeping of pigs in the vicinity of the stream. Offenders were warned their houses would be pulled down. As Collins expressed it in his diary, the state of the town's drinking water 'became an object of police.'⁵¹ The Governor's orders were, however, widely ignored and it became necessary to repeat the instruction on more than one occasion.^{52,53} It seems that particular objective of police, at least, was not realised.

The activities of roaming pigs had for long been a problem in Sydney. Lieutenant Governor Grose had permitted the shooting of trespassing pigs. Governor Hunter, in an effort to conserve live stock, on the other hand, decreed that trespassing pigs be taken to the Provost Marshal. Damage committed by pigs was to be ascertained by a magistrate and an equivalent sum paid into the court by the animal's owner before the beast could be retrieved. Failing such a solution, the Provost Marshal was to hand the seized animal to the Government store. Damages to aggrieved landholders were to be paid out of any monies realised by the Commissary from the sale of impounded animals.⁵⁴

Captain John Hunter assumed office as Governor on 11 September.

Constables and other law officers were directed, in January 1796, to pay strict attention to the possibility of illicit stills and report any found to the authorities.^{55,56} As a result, a number of stills were located and destroyed, much to the regret of their owners as handsome profits were to be made from spirits.⁵⁷

[1796]

As his earlier orders concerning the protection of Sydney's water supply had achieved little effect, Governor Hunter issued a Government and General Order late in January authorising the arrest of anyone drawing their water upstream of the tanks.⁵⁸

At that time, the crime rate was such that it was felt necessary to issue a Government and General Order directing that all non-military firearms be registered with the Commissary. Constables were instructed to arrest all persons carrying arms without a certificate. Some law abiding settlers complied with the direction but, of the 200-300 government firearms thought to be at large in the community, fewer than 50 were accounted for.^{59,60} It was also decided something more forceful had to be done about the vagabonds hiding in the woods around Sydney. Notice was given that the capture of Caesar complete with his firearms would be rewarded with five gallons of spirits.⁶¹ There

were no immediate takers but, two men, braver, perhaps, than the rest decided to obtain the reward. Accordingly, they tracked Caesar to his hideout and, shot and killed him.^{62,63} The hunting of Caesar was one of very few examples of bounty hunting in New South Wales and one wonders if the fact that Caesar was a negro was significant.

The sale of goods in Sydney by visiting trading ships provided an opportunity for forgers to make not only base coins but, also forged notes with which to purchase goods. One attempt in 1796, resulted in a number of convicts being arrested for passing a forged ten guinea note bearing the Commissary's name.⁶⁴ Most were acquitted but, James McCarthy was less fortunate, being sentenced to death.⁶⁵

Henry Brewer, the Provost Marshal, fell sick in March 1796, being relieved by Thomas Smyth, a government storeman and former Marine Corporal.⁶⁶

By late March 1796, Governor Hunter was extremely concerned with the incidence of drunkenness among the "lower orders". He strongly suspected more liquor was being landed from visiting ships than was approved. Unlicensed outlets, too, he observed, played a role in the unfortunate scheme of things. All officers, magistrates and Constables, were enjoined to do their utmost to suppress the illegal traffic. Hunter echoed a major view of the time when he expressed his concern that peace, good order and public tranquility were threatened by excess of liquor, in addition to the ruin of public health and industry.⁶⁷

Hunter was quickly discovering that human behavior is not necessarily determined by the mere passing of laws. Late in March 1796, he felt it necessary to repeat yet again his instructions that swine holders were responsible for ensuring their animals caused no damage.⁶⁸

Even military officers at Sydney Cove, complete with military security, were unable to ensure they were unmolested by the unwelcome attention of burglars and others. Captain Paterson's store room was broken into and a great deal of property stolen even though a sentry stood guard at the door of his home. That same month, March 1796, Captain Townson was relieved of 60 dollars of public monies plus his watch. In both cases, servants were suspected but, necessary proof was lacking. Crime operated in cycles during the early years of Sydney's settlement and March 1796 represented an upswing. On the evening of St Patrick's Day, officers of the Nightwatch were assaulted by two offenders whom they attempted to arrest. One of the offenders was wanted for attempted burglary of a dwelling. He was hidden in the house of a friend, ie, the second offender. The second offender, Matthew Farrell, died later in the year as a result of the affray with the Watch.⁶⁹ The Watchmen involved in the fatality subsequently appeared before a Court of Criminal Judicature but were discharged.⁷⁰ An interesting case occurred at that time which in a woman was robbed of some cloth but, failed to identify the offender in court by reason of his life being forfeit in the event of a conviction being recorded.⁷¹

April 1796 was marked by a substantial issue of slops to all convicts and, Governor Hunter issued also dire warnings to the recipients against selling their apparel. It was expected many convicts would either sell or gamble away their clothes, subsequently stealing from others to make up their deficiencies. Judge Advocate Collins was privately skeptical of the Governor's warning.⁷² At the same time drunkenness was being considered a major social problem affecting both the physical and economic health of the town. In yet another effort to limit the indiscriminate vending of spirits, the Governor decided to issue licences to sell liquor. Accordingly, ten licencees were selected by the Magistrates. The licencees were bound in the sum of 20 pounds, with two sureties of ten pound each, to observe the terms of their licence. All civil officers were warned to suppress unlicensed vendors. Unlicensed operators were warned they risked having their houses pulled down.⁷³

The promise of remission held out to the original Sydney Cove night watch by Governor Phillip was formalised in April 1796 by Governor John Hunter. He issued the following public notice specifying the benefits attaching to service as a constable:

ENCOURAGEMENT TO CONSTABLES

Encouragement to people acting as Constables at Sydney, Parramatta, Toongabbie, and the Hawkesbury.

1st. Each to have an additional suit of cloathing (sic) annually in order to their having at all times a more respectable appearance.

2nd. To have a pint of spirits served to each every Saturday.

3rd. To have the same ration served to them which is issued to the military and free people. N.B.--This does not relate to quantity, for that is the same to all descriptions of people, but in the particular articles, it being impossible to regulate that so as to avoid making some distinction; in such case the preference is given to the military and free people.

4th. Those who may have been sent to this country for seven years, and who shall officiate as a constable to the satisfaction of the magistrates of the district in which he acts for the space of three years from his appointment as such, shall be entitled to emancipation, and be at liberty to leave the settlement whenever he chooses.

5th. Those who may have been sent to this country for fourteen years, and who shall officiate as above for the space of seven years, shall be entitled to the same reward and advantages.

6th. Those who may have been transported for life, and who shall officiate as above for the space of ten years, shall be entitled to the above advantages and to conditional emancipation, ie, freedom in this country and liberty to become settlers.⁷⁴

The concept of a district of Sydney was clearly beginning to emerge, although still not formally defined.

In a letter to the Home Secretary, to which he appended a copy of the above document, Governor Hunter reflected on the great difficulty experienced in finding suitable persons to undertake the taxing job of constable; thus the entitlements offered. He also raised the necessity for a Chief Constable in each division to supervise petty constables. The necessity of granting remissions to conscientious officers had the unfortunate effect of continually removing responsible men from the police. As the pool of capable men was small indeed the remission system had the effect of ensuring a lower level of police effectiveness than could have been achieved had other approaches been adopted.

Governor Hunter's concern with the pernicious effects of drunkenness was deepened when he discovered that persons to whom he had issued liquor licences were exchanging liquor for farm produce with obvious results. In addition, it seems, drunkenness, riot, idleness and robbery, were evident in greater measure than ever. Persons continuing to barter liquor for crops were warned they would be deprived of all government assistance. Less than a month later he again indicated his intention of removing certain liquor licencees from the government store. Magistrates and Constables were exhorted to be particularly vigilant.⁷⁵

A temporary court house of lath and plaster was erected in June 1796. The Judge Advocate and other magistrates had felt greatly inconvenienced previously in having to conduct courts in their own dwellings.⁷⁶

During July 1796, a seaman was shot and killed in Sydney.⁷⁷ That same day, 4 July, a Hawkesbury farmer shot one of his convict hands. The seaman's assailant was sentenced to 600 lashes but, the farmer evaded capture for some time owing to the dilatoriness of the local Watch. These two tragedies prompted the authorities to try to come to grips with those people off the store - who were generally considered responsible for most crime. All persons off the store were ordered to report to Sydney for investigation. Regulations were also promulgated requiring that only persons possessing an official certificate of discharge from the Commissary could be employed. As a result, a herd of thieves and vagabonds descended on Sydney in an effort to obtain the requisite certificate. False names and forged documents were freely used and the Judge Advocate and Watch personnel were busily occupied for a while in checking out personal details. David Collins, the Deputy Judge Advocate, felt he detected most impostors who were immediately set to hard labor in the town and gaol gangs. These gangs grew daily in size, according to Collins, due to the frequency of crime committed at the time.⁷⁸

Exasperated with the failure of the hog owners to ring and yoke their beasts, Governor Hunter issued a Government and General Order on 19 July 1796, authorising property owners to shoot pigs found within their respective curtilages.⁷⁹ Even this order had but a very temporary effect and, the following March, Hunter was forced to have a pound constructed.⁸⁰

On 8 July 1796, Henry Brewer, the Provost Marshal, died. As a peace officer he had the general direction of police in his hands although the appointment of a Head Constable would have reduced that responsibility somewhat. His successor, Thomas Smyth, was mainly occupied with Sheriff type duties but he remained a peace officer and on occasions took charge of police operations. Even so, the role of Provost Marshal never again possessed the close association with constables and watchmen as exercised by Brewer.

In September 1796, Rev Richard Johnson and Surgeon William Balmain were nominated acting magistrates in the district and town of Sydney.⁸¹ The construction of a gaol was commenced, with each settler required to contribute a certain number of logs to the building thereof.⁸² A similar order was issued the following May with respect to grass for thatching.⁸³

During October 1796, Governor Hunter undaunted by his failure to ensure the control of pigs in the town, embarked on a campaign to clean up some of the abuses that had crept into Sydney's social life. Persons claiming more than their fair share of rations from the government store were high on the list. Morals were not excluded and attendance at Church was required. Constables were required to order people to Church on Sundays. An Irishman, by the name of Carroll, seriously assaulted a Constable who gave him such an instruction, claiming he would obey neither the clergy nor the Governor. He no doubt regretted his principled stand when he received his punishment in Court the following day.⁸⁴

Later, in November 1796, Governor Hunter, decided to combat public disorder in an increasingly disorderly and violent Sydney Town and environs. In order to permit a more rational approach to reducing disorder he determined to divide the Town into four divisions and residents were directed to number their houses.

Free citizens in each division were exhorted to elect from among their number, three of the 'most decent and respectable men residing within their divisions to be appointed as watchmen to ensure the peace and tranquility of the various divisions'. Names of elected persons were to be submitted to the Governor for formal approval. It is sometimes asserted Governor Hunter disbanded the Night Watch when he introduced elected watchmen. There is no evidence of this. The watch system as practised in Sydney had long ceased to operate only at night and clearly some members, for example, Henry Kable remained employed. It seems more probable Hunter's innovation was designed to support the permanent watch rather than replace it.

Elected watchmen were required to perform a wide range of duties. All disorderly persons, night walkers and suspicious

persons were to be arrested and either handed over to a constable or taken before a Justice. Unknown or idle persons found in their division were to be questioned and travellers required to produce their authority to travel. Strangers were to be noted and reported to the civil magistrate. Gamesters and drunkards were to be taken before the magistrate and idle strolling discouraged during the times of divine service. On top of these duties they were required to call the time at night. Elected watchmen worked in co-operation with fulltime constables. In return for performing these duties, the Governor promised watchmen and their families full rations, an occasional issue of slops and one half of one pint of spirits each Saturday.⁸⁵

The written instructions to the watchmen of the Town divisions which, incidentally, is one of the earliest printed documents in NSW, read as follows:

INSTRUCTIONS to the WATCHMEN of the TOWN DIVISIONS.

The Watchmen are to apprehend all Night Walkers and all Disorderly and Suspicious Persons, and to detain them until they are examined by the Sitting Magistrate.

They are to interrogate all those who are found Idling about in their Division not being inhabitants thereof, and cause them to give an account of themselves. If they call themselves Free People and off the Store, they are to produce their Certificates, if they are People travelling from Parramatta, the Hawkesbury or from any other distant place in Sydney, they are to produce their Passports or Leave from the persons authorised to give them.

Gentlemen's Servants will have Passes from their respective Masters.

The Watchmen will inform themselves of all Stranger who may come to reside within their Divisions and report them at the end of the Week to the Civil Magistrate. They will be particularly careful to secure and bring before the magistrates all Gamesters and Drunkards, and to enforce in their respective Divisions due reverence for the Sabbath Day, and not to permit any to be Idly Strolling about during Divine Service.

A Bell will be hung as soon as possible, which will ring the Working Parties to and from their Labor, and also at the Hour of Nine in the Evening, at which time it is expected that all the inhabitants shall betake themselves to their several habitations unless they are obliged to be abroad on any particular business.

The Watchmen on going their rounds are to examine the doors and windows of the different houses in their Divisions, and to call the hour of the Night as nearly as they can guess.

Although the office of Watchman in most Towns is performed at the expense of inhabitants, being for the public security, yet the Governor in consideration of the trouble attending the faithful officiating shall be allowed what is called the Free Ration for themselves and Families, an occasional supply of Slops and half a pint of Spirits every Saturday, if their diligence may deserve further notice the Magistrates will have an eye to them and recommend them to other indulgences.

Sydney Nov 20th, 1796

By Command of His Excellency⁸⁶

So totally ignored were the Governor's orders concerning hogs and, so little enforced were they by the Constables, Hunter was reduced in February 1797, to pleading with Sydney's residents to mend their ways.⁸⁷ [1797]

Sydney's log goal was completed in June 1797.⁸⁸ It contained 22 cells for criminals plus debtor accommodation.⁸⁹

Writing to the Home Secretary on 10 June 1797, Governor Hunter reported that as a result of his regulations 'our police is now such that we have no disturbances or cries of alarm in the night ...' People no longer lived in fear of having their houses plundered.⁹⁰ The Governor's satisfaction, however, did not last long.

Later, in November, 1797, Governor Hunter reminded citizens an annual election of constables was due, asking inhabitants to gather and choose their watchmen for the next 12 months.⁹¹

That same month Governor Hunter became alarmed at the threat to property and public order by vagrant whites living with Aborigines and thieving for a living from the white community. All constables, watchmen and others were enjoined to capture them and, if unable to apprehend them, to shoot them.⁹² The situation concerning runaway convicts and their depredations did not, however, improve. Ten months later, the Governor established a 'system of police' throughout all districts. The system involved the division of the settlement into districts, with wardens, constables, and magistrates assigned to each.⁹³

During December 1797, following a brawl in which Colbee had been wounded by his peers and was only saved from certain death by the intervention of some military personnel, Benelong for some explicable reason threw a spear at one of the soldiers. Benelong would have been killed on the spot by the soldiers had he not been apprehended by the Provost Marshal. He was detained for the night

both to save him from the ire of the military as well as to prevent him executing certain threats he had made against whites generally. However, he was released the following morning and quitted the town.⁹⁴

By December 1797, dogs had become such a problem in Sydney, especially with respect to killing stock, that they were restricted. Persons were permitted to keep only the minimum number necessary for the protection of premises. Dogs found by landholders on their property were liable to be shot out of hand. Thus, another public nuisance was identified.^{95,96}

Governor Hunter was a determined man and was concerned to see his system work despite its poor showing, as evidenced by the frequent escapes from Sydney gaol. Late in 1798 he yet again called for the election of constables and watchmen, expressing at the same time his hope that newly elected officials would prove more effectual than their predecessors. By this time, sufficient magistrates had been appointed and those officers were required to ensure elections were held.⁹⁷

[1798]

By May 1798, Collins' diary recorded the view that the reduced number of robberies in Sydney was due to the improvement that had occurred in the police over the previous two years.⁹⁸

Seamen from visiting merchant ships were at times given to insulting the town sentries, as well as contravening port orders by going ashore at all hours. Governor Hunter directed in a Government and General Order that such offenders be arrested. In addition, if found to be noisy, riotous or insolent, they were to be punished by the magistrates.⁹⁹

In August, yet another attempt was made to ensure greater observance of the Lord's Day. All convicts were required by a Government and General Order to attend Church service on Sunday mornings and the Superintendents and Constables were directed to ensure the order was complied with. Magistrates were to ensure the closure of licensed public houses during the hours of divine service as well as ensure that no other irregularity occurred.^{100,101} One unexpected public response to the Governor's order was that the Church was set alight and burned to the ground. The arsonist's efforts were, however, unavailing as services were thereafter held in a large storehouse.¹⁰²

The election of divisional Constables was held in December 1798. Magistrates were required to be extremely selective of the persons referred to them for the office as, due to the numerous escapes from Sydney Gaol, it was thought some Constables had either connived at those escapes or been shamefully neglectful of their duties.^{103,104}

During January and February 1799, the catalog of crime continued. The acting Commissary's house was looted. It is possible seamen aboard ships in the harbor took some of the haul, as it was known that some seamen were receivers of stolen property. On the night of 11 February 1799, the new Gaol was set alight, with 20 prisoners loaded with irons in it. Fortunately, they were rescued but, the gaol itself was a total loss. And yet,

[1799]

despite the dismal crime scene, it was claimed by David Collins the police were vigilant and the magistrates active.¹⁰⁵

The new group of elected officials, to Hunter's undoubted dismay, were no improvement. By July 1799, the Governor was publicly complaining that the petty constables and divisional watchmen were either grossly negligent or corrupt. Those officials having authority over the 'civil police' were urged to do all they could to rectify matters. In particular, community leaders in Sydney and Parramatta were asked to consider ways and means of detecting robbers. It was suggested thought be given to rewards and special patrols by the most sober and vigilant of the constables. Suggestions were called for, to be lodged with the Judge Advocate to be later considered by a full bench of magistrates.¹⁰⁶ The Governor's order read as follows:

By the late increased number of nocturnal robberies, we have much reason to suspect that the Petty Constables and divisional Watchmen are either extremely negligent in their duty, or that they suffer themselves to be prevailed on by the house-breakers to be less vigilant than they ought to be, and to connive at their depredations upon the honest and industrious; a continuance of this unpardonable remissness in the duty they are charged with will certainly give room for strong suspicion of their honesty, and dispose the more respectable inhabitants to suppose them partakers with the thieves.

It is hereby particularly recommended by the Governor to every officer in the colony, as they value the value of their property, to give their utmost assistance to those immediately concerned in the executive part of the civil police, in putting, as early as possible, a stop to so very great an evil.

It is also particularly recommended to the chief inhabitants of the towns of Sydney and Parramatta that they select a few of the most respectable of their number, in each division of the towns, whom they may authorise to consider the most effectual means of detecting the robbers, and bringing them to trial; whether by such rewards as they may be enabled to offer, or by small divisional patrols for the night service, and who shall take that duty by turns, and be under the immediate direction of a respectable inhabitant of their own choice, or an officiating constable selected from among the most sober and vigilant of that description of people; this may serve as a spur to the exertions of the divisional watchmen.

Rebuilding of the Sydney Gaol was proceeding so slowly at the end of July 1799, that the Constables of the different divisions of Sydney were directed to inform their respective inhabitants that five persons would be required each day from

each division to work on the gaol under the supervision of a Watchman. Persons so employed could be changed daily but, the scheme was to last as long as required. In addition to the four divisions, ie King's, Nepean's, Bank's and Maskelyne's, the Brickfields area was also required to supply labor.¹⁰⁷

The problem of convicts stowing away on outward bound ships was ever present to the Sydney authorities. In October 1799, a number of convicts absented themselves from their in part, it was thought, in order to hide aboard one or other of a number of ships expected to shortly depart Sydney Cove. A public order was published stating that if such convicts returned within a week to their duties they would be excused but, otherwise, they would be subject to the fullest rigors of the Law. On the same day the order was published but, just prior to its appearance, the Hillsborough was searched as she left the Cove. Several convicts were found and taken ashore. One saved his hide by incriminating several sailors who had assisted in the escape attempt. The sailors were taken ashore and punished before being drummed to the wharf and returned to their ship. Shortly after, the Hunter left the harbor and it was found Ann Holmes was missing. Governor Hunter sent an armed party in pursuit from the Royal Navy vessel Reliance, which was in harbor at the time. The Hunter was overtaken and searched by Constables. Ann Holmes was discovered aboard and the ship was obliged to return to Sydney Cove. The ship's crew had behaved insolently to the officer of the Reliance who had commanded the pursuit party and they also drew cutlasses against the Constables. Indeed, one crew member even presented a musket at the Chief Constable. A criminal court was convened to hear charges against the Hunter's Master. Much to the Governor's embarrassment, no documentation could be discovered to establish Holmes' convict status. The charge, therefore, lapsed.¹⁰⁸

A shortage of labor to assist with the harvest in December 1799, resulted in Sydney's Constables being sent to the Hawkesbury to search for vagrants. Such vagrants, unless they chose to work for settlers at that location, were to be taken to Sydney so as to help with the harvest there.¹⁰⁹

II 1800 - 1809 : John Harris et al

By 1800, there were 36 constables and district watchmen in Sydney who were all supported by the Crown.¹¹⁰ That strength had remained constant since 1797.

[1800

In January 1800, in the course of a letter to the Duke of Portland, Governor Hunter remarked on the high incidence of forgery in Sydney.¹¹¹ In another letter to his Grace, written only two days later, Governor Hunter defended the government's purchase of liquor on the ground that spirits were supplied Constables, Watchmen and overseers as incentives to the continued diligent execution of their duties.¹¹²

Nocturnal breakings and thefts in February 1800, resulted in military sentries being instructed to detain anyone not capable of giving the countersign until the arrival of the Corporal of the guard. The Constables' patrols were similarly instructed to arrest anyone suspicious found at large at night.¹¹³

The issue of Sunday Observance raised itself again in August 1800. On the twenty-fifth day of that month an order was issued pointing out the duties of Superintendents, Constables and overseers concerning the attendance of convicts at divine service. Dismissal was promised those officials who failed to ensure the necessary attendance of convicts subject to their control.¹¹⁴

The large amount of spirits in Sydney and other settlements had become a cause for concern to the home government for some time and Philip Gidley King was sent out from England with firm instructions to clam down on liquor trafficking.¹¹⁵ King took his instructions seriously attributing numerous crimes, including forgery and robbery to Sydneysiders' thirst for rum.¹¹⁶ Within a month of assuming his gubernatorial duties King was busy, as had been Hunter before him, issuing Government and General Orders detailing severe penalties for those failing to comply with his directions concerning the sale and import of liquor.¹¹⁷ The continuing and pressing problem of pigs destroying people's gardens was another priority issue.¹¹⁸ Despite his concern with the liquor problem, King felt constrained to continue grog issues to Constables and overseers, ie, a weekly pint of rum.¹¹⁹

Captain Phillip Gidley King assumed office as Governor on 28 September 1800.

By Government and General Order dated 29 September 1800, Surgeon John Harris was appointed magistrate for the County of Cumberland.¹²⁰ He was subsequently made responsible for what by

then was routinely known as the Police of Sydney as well as appointed a Magistrate at Sydney.¹²¹

By Government and General Order dated 1 June 1801 Sergeant-Major Jamieson and Sergeant Flemming were directed to inspect the police of George's River settlement and watchmen in the Military District of Sydney weekly. Their reports were to be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor. The use of the term "police" in this context is interesting as Governor King referred to military personnel (as were the Sgt Maj and Sgt) who were assigned to protecting crops of settlers at George's River from the depredations of Aborigines. The Military District of Sydney comprised the barracks at Wynyard and the watchmen referred to were either soldiers or persons employed by the army.¹²²

[1801]

The return of employment for the quarter ending 30 June 1801 for Sydney showed a reduced strength of 27 constables and watchmen.¹²³

In a notice dated 3 July 1801, Governor King notified that the fee for a night's lodging in Sydney's gaol was five shillings. The fee was to be divided between the arresting Constable(s) and the gaoler, as agreed by the Governor.¹²⁴ This order was repeated in port orders of 10 October 1801.¹²⁵

In Government and General Order dated 27 July 1801, Governor King proclaimed John Harris as Naval Officer.

Although the new stone gaol was completed prior to Governor Hunter's departure, it had not been completely paid off. Governor King decided to pay off the balance of the account by imposing a tax on strong drink.¹²⁶

In May 1802, Chief Constable Henry Kable was dismissed by the Governor for allegedly misbehaving in the execution of his duty¹²⁷ and was replaced on 23 June by John Redman.^{128,129} Kable's behaviour involved the unlawful importation of pigs in the course of his substantial private business dealings. Subsequent to his enforced retirement, Kable became one of the colony's principal merchants. About the same time, Constable Thomas Parsonage received 50 lashes for having extorted money from prisoners but he was not dismissed from office. Parsonage, encountered further problems on 9 May 1803, when he was charged by a fellow watchman with sleeping on duty at the General Hospital when he was supposed to be guarding government provisions deposited there. He was then dismissed the watch and sent to labour at a public agricultural settlement.¹³⁰ The 24 constables and watchmen were placed under the Provost-Marshal's (a civil office) directions until more permanent arrangements were made.¹³¹

[1802]

In Government and General order dated 14 May 1802, Governor King directed that Constables were not to release persons under arrest, except to lodge them in gaol, unless delivered in due course, other than by order of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or a magistrate.¹³² This order was intended to prevent prisoners buying themselves out of custody by giving money privately to arresting constables.

By October 1802, it appears Kable had been replaced by a Head Constable John Redman. A Government and General Order dated 10 October, directed that 'the Provost Marshal, head constable, gaoler and every other person concerned in the police, will make their daily and occasional reports to the Lieutenant Governor, to whom all complaints respecting breaches of the peace are to be made in the first instance, and in his absences from headquarters, to the Judge Advocate or nearest magistrate.'¹³³

The direction that civil matters be directed to the Lieutenant Governor (civil office) was made by Governor King in retaliation at Lieutenant Colonel Paterson's demand that inter alia Surgeon John Harris, who was serving as Naval officer and magistrate, be returned to military duties. It was considered in some circles that Harris' enthusiastic enforcement of Port Orders substantially interfered with the private peculations of military officers, especially the importation of liquor. In a Government and General Order dated 9 October, King offered the opinion that Harris' performance on the bench was instrumental in the detection and punishment of vice and robberies and the preservation of good order in Sydney.¹³⁴ In addition to the Government and General Order directing the town's peace officers to report to the commanding officer of the NSW Corps, Governor King wrote personally to Lt Col Paterson informing him of his new responsibilities.¹³⁵ The letter read:

Sir, - The hitherto well-conducted police of the settlement being now abandoned by the removal of Dr Harris, it is incumbent on me, and necessary for the welfare of this settlement, that I should charge you with the administration of the department. You will observe by the general orders of this day that any person concerned with police do make their daily and constant and occasional reports to you in the first instance, which you will inquire into; and in all cases where punishments are necessary you will convene the magistrates and report your decision to me, if at Sydney, but if I am at Parramatta or any other settlement, you will consider yourself at liberty to inflict any punishment under one hundred lashes. Any arrangement you may judge necessary to offer for my approbation, and which you may judge conducive for preserving the good order of this settlement, I shall most readily attend to it.

Thus, Governor King neatly turned the tables on Lt Col Paterson who felt he could not refuse the direction. Paterson managed to avoid these onerous additional duties, which included sitting daily on the Sydney bench, for a while following a serious wound received in the course of a duel with John McArthur on 14 September 1802.¹³⁶

At 31 March 1803, there were 17 convict constables and watchmen employed in Sydney.¹³⁷

[1803

In May 1803, Lt Col Paterson was sufficiently recovered from his wound to return to duty and police reports were once again required to be reported to him.¹³⁸

During November 1803, two constables were charged with illegally landing spirits. They were dismissed and put to public labor.¹³⁹ Later the same month, Constable Michael Connor was sentenced to corporal punishment and to work on the gaol gang for attempting to board the Paterson without a pass.¹⁴⁰

As 1803 proceeded, it is apparent from the increasing documentation available that the business of government was becoming more complex and, that relatively the peace and good government of Sydney was becoming less central to official preoccupations. Even so, there was still the need to deal with public nuisances. A Government and General Order dated 19 August proscribed the discharge of firearms in Sydney between the hours of sunset and sunrise as well as mentioning the eternal problem of unyoked swine. Hog owners were advised that unbelled and unyoked beasts found at large would be forfeit to the Orphans Fund.¹⁴¹

A number of forged English and Irish bank notes were found in circulation in Sydney during May 1805. All persons in the territory in possession of English and Irish bank notes were instructed to take them to John Harris, Magistrate and superintendent of Police, to be examined by him.¹⁴²

On 25 August 1803, one of the most horrifying murders in Sydney's history occurred. Placed on a stakeout that night in the vicinity of Back Row, Constable Joseph Luker was brutally killed by burglars collecting the proceeds of a breaking. Luker received 16 head wounds, a cutlass guard being embedded in his skull. Several were arrested for the murder after a thorough investigation conducted by Surgeon John Harris. Harris was not on the bench at the time but in his customary energetic manner he took charge of the matter as though he were. Another constable was strongly suspected of being implicated in the crime but insufficient evidence of his guilt was adduced.¹⁴³

On 8 June 1804, Surgeon John Harris was reappointed to the Sydney bench.¹⁴⁴

[1804]

The issue of illegal liquor and the stills employed in making same was an evergreen as the issue of controlling swine. Yet again, in a Government and General Order dated 31 August 1805, Governor King railed about the deleterious effect of bad spirits on the health and economy of settlement. Constables and Watchmen were enjoined to report all knowledge of such matters to the magistrates.¹⁴⁵

[1805]

Governor King attempted to improve internal security in 1806 by clamping down on Irish dissidents. The NSW Corps and Loyal Associations were directed to patrol the various parts of Sydney and Parramatta at irregular periods at night. In Government and General Order dated 13 May 1806 he directed citizens to abide by instructions given to patrols and police:

[1806]

- * not to suffer lights to be kept in improper houses after taptow beating; if such houses should be lighted after that hour and improper persons (not residents) found therein, they are to be confined, and the proprietor's conduct to be reported

- * all idlers loitering about the towns or environs after sunset to be imprisoned
- * convicts taken up by the guard or patrol at night to be sent to gaol; but should any improper conduct in persons of other descriptions oblige the guard or patrol to detain them, they are to be kept in the main guard room
- * it is to be clearly understood that officers of all descriptions of the Navy, Army, the masters, supercargoes, and mates of merchant vessels laying in the harbor, storekeepers, superintendants, constables and officers' servants on their masters' business, are to be passed on making themselves known to patrol or sentinels; also known to householders of good character, and who carry a light agreeable to the standing General Orders of the garrison
- * persons answering "officer" who are not entitled to that appellation are to be detained
- * persons of whatever description making use of abusive or insulting language to the patrol or sentinels in the execution of their duty, are to be detained and reported next morning
- * all persons taken up by the guard or patrol, and confined either in the guard house or gaol, are to be reported by the officer to Major Johnston at Sydney... before guard mounting next morning, that such measures may be taken as the service requires.¹⁴⁶

Municipal regulations took a step further on 8 June 1806 when John Harris, signing himself as Superintendent of Police, issued a public notice requiring Sydneysiders to mend their garden fences and number their dwellings.¹⁴⁷ Later in the year, a Government and General Order dated 2 November 1806, Governor Bligh decreed rudimentary fire regulations.¹⁴⁸

Captain William Bligh assumed office as Governor on 13 August.

Governor Bligh quickly became acquainted with all the municipal problems that had plagued his predecessors. Like them he issued Government and General Orders that were notable only for their lack of public compliance, eg, bartering goods for liquor, control of dogs and,¹⁴⁹ control of firearms.¹⁵⁰

In May 1807, John Harris was once again removed from the bench; this time by Governor William Bligh. Harris's position on the bench was taken by Robert Campbell. Campbell was in turn removed the following year, shortly after the overthrow of Bligh. [1807:

Captain William Bligh was removed from office on 26 January 1808 and Lt Col George Johnston assumed command of the colony. Johnston was in turn replaced by Major Joseph Foveaux on 29 July. [1808:

A member of the Sydney Bench, Lt William Lawson, was appointed Police Magistrate 18 September 1808.

Lt Col Johnston reassumed command of the colony on 9 January and continued in that position until 31 December 1809.

[1809]

Surgeon John Harris was appointed Police Magistrate by Foveaux with effect from 20 January 1809, following the posting of Lt Lawson to Kings Town. Previously some of the conspirators had wanted Laycock appointed 'Magistrate and Police Officer' but, the powerful John McArthur opposed the appointment.

Civil government remained in a low state under a succession of administrators until Governor Lachlan Macquarie arrived in Sydney in the closing days of 1809. Macquarie saw much that displeased him and quickly set about remedying the defects of government and a lax and inefficient bureaucracy.¹⁵¹ Even so, Major Joseph Foveaux, who was Administrator of the colony from July 1808 until 8 January 1809, reported to Macquarie that during his period of office he so closely supervised police affairs that few crimes escaped detection and that public order was outstanding.¹⁵² At the time of Foveaux's departure from Sydney, in March 1810, Macquarie generously paid tribute to his success in improving police.

Late in 1809, Sydney's police had several welcome successes including the saving of lives and recovery of stolen goods.

III 1810 - 1825 : Darcy Wentworth

Lt Col Lachlan Macquarie assumed office as Governor on 1 January 1810. Prior to departing for New South Wales he was instructed by Viscount Castlereagh, the Colonial Secretary, that:

[1810

The great objects of attention are to improve the morals of the colonists to encourage marriage, to provide for education, to prohibit the use of spirituous liquors, to increase the agriculture and stock, so as to ensure the certainty of a full supply to the inhabitants under all circumstances.¹⁵³

Virtually all Macquarie's policies need to be seen in the light of these instructions.

In March 1810, Macquarie imposed an additional one shilling a gallon duty on all imported spirits. Funds so obtained were to finance police, goals and public works. In fact, the duty was paid into what he termed the Colonial Police Fund which commenced 1 April 1810. Surgeon D'Arcy Wentworth was appointed first Treasurer of the fund.

Macquarie's moral attitudes were in some respects similar to those of Governor Hunter and constables were again strictly enjoined to patrol the vicinity of churches during service times. Vagrants and idlers were to be arrested should they have no good reason to be about. Hotels were required by the same order to be closed during divine service hours and, in any event, between 10.00am and 12.00 noon each Sunday on pain of loss of licence.¹⁵⁴

By mid-1810, Governor Macquarie was so dissatisfied with policing in Sydney he directed Lt Col O'Connell to provide a night guard to patrol the town. The guard comprised one sergeant, two corporals and 12 privates. The guard's tour commenced at 7 pm daily, terminating at 7 am the next day. Patrols of one corporal and two privates were required to commence each 30 minutes - a requirement which if complied with must have kept the two corporals busy. The military patrols were supplementary to civil police activities.¹⁵⁵ The actual order reads as follows:

- * Lieutenant Colonel O'Connell will be pleased to direct a picquet, consisting of one sergeant, two corporals, and twelve privates, to be added to the main guard every evening at sunset, for the purpose of patrolling the different quarters and streets of the town during the night, in order to

protect the peaceable inhabitants from the thefts and robberies so frequently committed upon them of late by the numerous idle characters that constantly lurk about the town at night for that purpose.

- * A patrol of one non-commissioned officer and two privates is to be sent out every half-hour during the night, to commence at seven o'clock in the evening, and to continue till daybreak.
- * These patrols are to take up all disorderly and idle people whom they may find going about the town between those hours, and confine them in the main guard, unless they can give a very satisfactory account of themselves on being examined by one of the night constables, one of whom will be directed to attend at the main guard for this purpose every night from seven o'clock till daybreak.

A small debts jurisdiction was granted the Sydney bench by proclamation on 3 July 1810. Summonses were issued by the Judge Advocate, Process was to be served by the Chief Constable of the town of Sydney. Warrant's of distress were also to be executed by the Chief Constable, that officer receiving fees for both process serving and warrant execution.¹⁵⁶

Macquarie's fundamentalist attitudes ensured his attention being attracted to municipal type behaviour regulations. Bathing at the government wharf, being in sight of government house, was proscribed on October 1810.¹⁵⁷ Two days later, in the second Government and General Order issued in the space of three days, Constables were ordered to pay strict attention to disorderly behaviour and boxing in Hyde Park. The selling of wine or liquor from booths during race week was also strictly forbidden.¹⁵⁸

In October 1810, Macquarie gave notice in the Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser of his intention to establish 'a well regulated and strict system of police in the town as soon as the watch-houses are completely finished.'

By December 1810 the Police Fund had accumulated sufficient money for Macquarie to commence his reform of Sydney's police system. Most of the detailed planning was performed by the Colony's Principal Surgeon, D'Arcy Wentworth, who was appointed Superintendent of Police on 29 December. Wentworth's salary as Superintendent of Police, when it was eventually paid, was only 200 pounds per annum but he received in addition an annual stipend of 350 pounds as Principal Surgeon. Robert Jones was appointed Assistant Superintendent at the same time.¹⁵⁹

Macquarie's police regulations were as follows:

POLICE REGULATIONS for the Town of Sydney, in New South Wales, to be established and take effect, on and from the 1st of January, 1811.

Section 1st.

1. That the Town of Sydney shall henceforth be divided into Five Districts, to each of which shall be attached a particular Name, and be described as follows, viz:-

1st District.--From Dawe's Point on the North, to Surry Lane inclusive on the South; and extending from Sydney Cove on the East to Cockle Bay on the West.

2nd District.--From Surry Lane on the North, to the Military Barracks on the South, and extending from Sydney Cove on the East to Cockle Bay on the West.

3rd District.--From Macquarie place on the North, to the North Side of King Street on the South, both inclusive; And extending from Hyde Park on the East to Cockle Bay on the West.

4th District.--From the South Side of King's street on the North to Park-street on the South, both inclusive and extending from Hyde Park on the East to Cockle Bay on the West.

5th District.--From Park-street and the Burying Ground on the North to the Southern Extremity of the Brickfields on the South, and extending from Hyde Park and Surry Hills Farm on the East to Cockle Bay on the West.

2. That in each District there shall be built a watch House for the reception of such persons as shall be found in the Streets after hours, Idle, Disorderly, or Suspicious.

3. That the name of each Street or Lane shall be painted in Conspicuous parts thereof, and that each House therein shall be regularly numbered.

Section 2nd.

1. That in and over each and every of the above Named Districts, there shall be a Person called the District Constable.

2. That each District Constable shall have under him Six other Constables in ordinary.

3. That the District Constable shall every Night at Sunset place in the watch-house a Constable, to be called the Constable of the Night, to receive such Delinquents, and enter such charges as may be brought in during the Night.

4. That the District Constable shall appoint every Night two other Constables to patrol the Streets in their respective Districts.

5. That the District Constable shall, at Certain hours during the Night, visit the Watch-house of his District, and see that the Constables under him are diligent in the performance of their Duties.

6. That the District Constable shall report every Instance of Disobedience, Misconduct, or other Negligence in the Constables under him to the Chief Constable.

7. That, at 7 O'Clock every morning, the District Constables shall receive the Reports of the Night Constables of their respective Districts, and carry the Same, Signed with their several hands, to the Chief Constable as soon afterwards as possible.

8. That the District Constables shall attend the relief and stationing of the Constables respectively under them, and give them such Instructions as they may deem necessary, and shall obey such orders as they may from time to time receive from the Chief Constable.

9. That the District Constables shall, under the Orders of the Chief Constable, convey such prisoners as they may have in their respective custodies before the superintendant of the police, and follow his orders thereon.

10. That each District Constable shall attend at a certain Hour every Afternoon at the House of the Chief Constable to hear and receive such other Instructions as the Chief Constable may give.

Section 3rd.

1. That the Night Constable shall repair at the hour appointed to the District Watch House, and shall there remain until 7 O'Clock the following Morning.

2. That the Night Constable shall receive and take down the Names and Places of Abode of such persons as may be brought into the Watch House during the night, and shall also take down the Charges upon which they shall respectively be brought in, and the name of the Constable or such other person who shall bring them in.

3. That such Night Constable shall duly make report of the same, and of all other occurrences as may fall within his knowledge during the Night, and shall deliver such report, signed with his name, to the Constable of his District, by 7 O'Clock on the ensuing Morning.

4. That such Night Constable shall strictly keep in charge and Custody all such persons as may be brought to him in Charge during the Night, and deliver over the same to the District Constable the ensuing Morning; and for this purpose he shall be allowed to Secure, by such means as he thinks proper, all such persons so brought to him in Charge, should they be riotous, or attempt by any Means to Escape.

Section 4th.

1. That the Ordinary Constables shall come upon duty precisely at the hour appointed, and remain therein until previously relieved, and shall in all things be obedient to the District Constables under whom they act.

2. That they shall every half-hour during the Time they are on duty Patrole the Streets in their respective Districts, and shall call the hour of the Night at such intervals.

3. That they shall each be armed with a Cutlass, and shall also carry a Rattle for the purpose of giving Alarm if Necessary.

4. That they shall strictly stop every prisoner or other suspicious person being about the Streets after the hour of Nine O'Clock at Night, and take them immediately to the Watch House of the District, where they shall leave them in Charge of the Constable of the Night.

5. That they shall have a discretionary power of Calling at the houses where prisoners reside, or at any other Suspicious Houses, at any Time during the Night, to see if such prisoners or other Suspicious Characters are within, and if not, they shall examine the Master or Mistress of the house thereupon, and report the same to the Constable of the Night.

6. That if at any Time during the Night any fray, Riot, or Disturbance shall take place, they shall do their utmost to restore the peace, and shall forthwith Commit the offenders to the Watch-house.

7. That they shall be diligent in seeing that the houses and Skillings and Offices in the different Streets in their respective Districts are Secure, and if the Doors or Windows of the same are open that they shall apprise the Inhabitants thereof.

8. That in Cases of Emergency, or where additional assistance shall be required, the Constables shall Spring their Rattles; and all Constables on hearing the same shall immediately repair to the place from

whence the Sound comes, and give all such assistance as may be necessary.

9. That every Constable shall report the Occurrences of the Night to the Constables of the Night in the respective Districts.

10. That they shall see that the Houses of all Persons licensed to sell Wine, or Spirituous Liquors, or Beer, are shut up by the Hour of Nine O'Clock at Night; and if after that Hour they shall hear any Riot or disturbance therein, they shall enter the Same and commit such persons so rioting to the Charge of the Constable of the Night, and Summon the Master or Mistress of the House to appear before the Superintendent of the Police on the following Morning.

11. That they shall enter all Houses which they suspect to be Houses of ill fame, or (being unlicensed) where Wine, Spirituous Liquors, or beer is retailed, and Commit all persons whom they may find Tippling or Drunken, or misconducting themselves therein, to the Charge of The Constable of the Night.

12. That they shall be diligent in pursuing, searching for, and apprehending all Felons, Burglars, Housebreakers, Riotous and disorderly Persons, at all times, and in taking the same before the Superintendent of Police.

Section 5th.

1. That the Chief Constable shall do his utmost endeavour in seeing that the respective District and other Constables are diligent in the performance of their Duty, and that he shall strictly report every Instance of neglect or Misconduct on their parts to the Superintendent of Police.

2. That he shall every Morning receive the reports of the Several District Constables, and present them to the Superintendent, and receive his orders thereupon, and Obey all such orders as he may receive from the Superintendent.

3. That he shall enquire after all Houses of bad repute and all disorderly Houses, and faithfully report the same to the Superintendent, that they may be respectively indicted as such.

4. That he shall apprehend and take before the Superintendent all Persons whom he shall see drunken, idle, or disorderly in the Streets, at any Time, and all persons who have no apparent Means of obtaining a livelihood, that they may be dealt with according to Law.

5. That he shall watch narrowly all prisoners and Suspected Persons, and make enquiry as to their different Modes of employing their own hours, that he may be the better able to Caution the different Constables respecting them.

6. That he shall make report to the Superintendant of all such persons as he shall know, or shall suspect, to retail Wine, Spirituous Liquors, or Beer, without License, or to encourage Vice or immorality in their Houses, or to receive therein any Women who seek to obtain a Livelihood by Prostitution, and that he shall in general do his utmost endeavour to preserve Publick Decorum, and to report every Breach thereof.

7. That he shall apprehend and Commit to Prison all Persons whom he shall find breaking and profaning the Sabbath day, and shall give particular orders to the different Constables under him to do the like.

8. That the Chief Constable shall keep a Book, in which he shall enter the Name of every Prisoner resident in Sydney, and of the place of his residence, and the Name of the person or persons with whom such prisoners may reside, and that he shall Order the Constables in ordinary to visit the Houses of such prisoners at certain Times during the Night.

Section 6th.

1. That there shall be a particular officer appointed to have the general Care, Superintendance, and inspection of everything and person connected with the police of the Town of Sydney, to be called the Superintendant of Police.

2. That such a person shall be a Magistrate of the Territory of New South Wales.

3. That he shall have the general Ordering and Controul over all Constables, and shall have the power of punishing any Neglect of Duty in them, by striking them off the List of Constables, or by indicting them for such Neglect before the Criminal Court.

4. That he shall upon every Day, at such Hour of the Forenoon as shall be most convenient to him, receive the Reports of the High Constable, and call before him all such persons as may have been apprehended by the Several Constables in the different Districts during the Night.

5. That he shall have the power of punishing every Prisoner duly convicted before him, upon the Oath of

one or more Credible Persons, of Wilful Neglect of Work, of being abroad during the Night after the limited hours, or of being intoxicated in the publick streets at any time, by publick Whipping, not exceeding Fifty Lashes, and also by confining such persons to Hard Labour for any time not exceeding Thirty Days.

6. That he shall have the power of punishing all persons whatsoever, duly Convicted as above of being idle and disorderly Persons, by publick Whipping and Confinement to hard Labour as above.

7. That he shall have the power of punishing all persons Convicted on Oath before him of being Rogues and Vagabonds, by Publick Whipping, not exceeding Fifty Lashes, and by Confinement to hard Labour for any Time not exceeding Six Months.

8. That he shall have the power of punishing any persons who shall be duly Convicted before him of being incorrigible Rogues by Confinement to hard Labour for any Time not exceeding Twelve nor less than Six Months, and during that Time of Correcting such persons by Whipping in such Manner, Times and places as in his discretion he shall think fit.

9. That all poor persons not using proper means to get employment or spending their money in Ale-houses or places of bad repute, or not applying a proper proportion to the maintenance of their families, or wilfully absenting themselves from their Work, or publickly breaking or profaning the Sabbath Day, or attempting to Commit any Felony of Misdemeanour, or to break any House, or shall refuse to assist any Constable in the execution of his Duty, or being out after hours at night without reasonable Cause, or being drunken or riotous in the streets during any time, shall upon due proof, upon Oath, be taken and deemed to be idle and disorderly persons and punished as such.

10. That all persons having been once Convicted and punished as Idle and disorderly Persons, who shall again Commit the same Offence, or who shall actually desert their Families without leaving them a proper Maintenance, or who shall keep Houses of ill fame or bad repute for the reception of the lewd of either Sex, or who shall commonly keep houses for the Retail Sale of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, or Beer, without a Licence, or who shall keep a disorderly house of any kind, or who shall resist any Constable in the execution of his Duty, shall be deemed to be Rogues and Vagabonds and punished as such.

11. That all persons apprehended as Rogues and Vagabonds, and escaped from those who apprehended them, and all Rogues and Vagabonds who shall escape

from Confinement, before the Expiration of the Term for which they were Committed, or who, having been once punished as Rogues and Vagabonds and discharged, shall commit the like Offence, or striking or beating any Constable in the performance of his duty, shall be deemed to be incorrigible Rogues and punished as such.

12. That the Superintendant shall Carefully Keep a book, in which he shall enter the Names of all Persons brought before him, of the offences of which he shall have convicted them, and the punishments adjudged by him.

13. That the Superintendant of the Police shall keep a Register, in which he shall Enter the Names and places of Abode of every Housekeeper in the Town of Sydney, or within One Mile thereof, and of every person composing their respective families and the situation which such persons fill therein.

14. That the Superintendant shall have the power to examine all persons charged before him with any Felonies or Larcenies of a trifling Nature, and on Conviction of the same, upon due proof, shall have power to punish the Offender or Offenders with Corporal Punishment not exceeding Fifty Lashes, and by Imprisonment and hard Labour for the Space of Three Months.

15. That he shall examine all persons charged before him with Burglary, Highway Robbery, or other Felony of an Aggravated Nature; and in case he shall be Satisfied of the Justice of such Charge, he shall commit the Offender or Offenders to the Gaol at Sydney to take their Trial at the next Criminal Court, and at the same Time he shall bind over the several Witnesses to appear and prosecute, and shall return such Examination and Depositions to the Judge-Advocate's Office as soon as possible.

Section 7th.

That any Person or Persons apprehending and prosecuting to Conviction any Felons that Commit Burglary or Highway Robbery, shall be entitled to the Sum of Five Pounds Sterling out of the Police Fund, to be paid by the Treasurer thereof, on the Certificate of the Judge-Advocate of the Apprehension and Conviction, within One Month of the Such Conviction.

Section 8th.

1. That all prisoners and labouring persons shall not be abroad or away from their houses between the hours of Nine O'Clock at Night and Daybreak in the Morning, under the penalty above

mentioned, Unless they can shew reasonable Cause for the same to the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

2. That all persons shall be aiding and assisting, on demand, to the different Constables in the Execution of their Duties.

3. That all prisoners in the Actual Employ of Government shall enter their Names, their places of Abode, and the Names of the Persons with whom they respectively lodge, with the Chief Constable at Sydney; and that such persons shall not Change their respective lodgings unless they shall give previous Notice of the same to the Chief Constable Forty-Eight Hours before such change, that the same may be duly registered by him.

4. That any Prisoner refusing or neglecting to Enter their Names and places of Abode with the Chief Constable, or to give Notice of such Change of Residence to the same as aforesaid, shall, on Conviction before the Superintendent, be adjudged to be and punished as an idle and disorderly Person.

5. That every Housekeeper resident in Sydney, or within One Mile thereof, shall, on or before the 20th day of this present Month of January, enter or Cause to be entered with the Superintendent of the Police their respective names, places of abode, and the Names of their Children and Servants, and also the Names of such Strangers or other persons as shall be resident with them, or shall remain in their houses beyond Twenty-four hours from their first Arrival.

6. That any Housekeeper Neglecting or refusing to Comply with the above Regulation shall, upon Conviction before two Magistrates, be punished by Fine and Imprisonment at the discretion of such Magistrates.

His Excellency the Governor, deeming the foregoing Police Regulations of the most Essential and greatest possible Importance, not only to the safety and Security of the Persons and property of Individuals, but also to the Welfare and Prosperity of the Inhabitants and the Colony at large, Commands and directs most implicit compliance and Strict Obedience from all descriptions of Persons residing within this Territory, to the several Orders and Regulations now published for their Observance and Guidance, as they shall answer to the Contrary at their Peril.

Given under my Hand, at Government House, Sydney, New South Wales, this 1st day of January, 1811.

L. MACQUARIE

By Command of His Excellency the Governor:-

JOHN THOMAS CAMPBELL, Secretary.¹⁶⁰

Appointment of the following personnel to implement Macquarie's police scheme was advised in the Sydney Gazette and NSW Advertiser of 29 December:

District Constables: Jonathan Green (first), Richard Phelps (second), John Russell (Third), John Wheeler (fourth), Richard Dalton (fifth).

Constables: John Jones, John Godwin, Edward Tulby, Matthew Quinn, Patrick Field, Samuel Reid, George Cochrane, John Ayres, Joseph Evans, John Smith (I), James Mannek, William Goodman, William Donnelly, Abraham Lee, William Welch, Joseph Welch, Michael Simpson, John Pauley, John Webb, Thomas Colebrook, James Phelan, William Thorn, Charles Evans, Thomas Jones, Abraham Bateman, George Atkins, John Anslie, William Forster, John Randall, Robert McAlister, Aaron Pakenham, Thomas Mansfield, John Burgess, Thomas Salmon, John Smith (II), George Phillips, Ambrose McGuiggan, Gilbert Baker, Frederick Meredith, Joseph Smith, John Lyster, Thomas Dunn, James Chamberlin, Matthew J Gibbons (Clerk of the market) and William Hawkins (Assistant Clerk of the market).

These regulations were subsequently approved by Earl Bathurst with the exception of the Superintendent's power to inflict corporal punishment as he felt it could be construed to be applicable to freemen as well as convicts; a decision vigorously opposed by Macquarie.¹⁶¹

Writing to the Earl of Liverpool in October 1811, concerning his police regulations, Macquarie expressed himself well satisfied with the impact of his new system on the good order and peace of Sydney Town. In a manner reminiscent of David Collins he observed 'the present System is not surpassed by that of any City in Europe.' Not quite all crime was suppressed, he admitted but, the little that was committed was speedily solved by D'Arcy Wentworth. In later years, Wentworth was to admit that the provision concerning a register of householders and tenants was an onerous task and was not proceeded with after 1812. Instead, Wentworth undertook a periodic census.¹⁶²

At that time, some officials routinely received fees for performing their public duty. Thus, the deputy Provost-Marshal received two shillings and sixpence for everyailable writ and, the Gaoler received a variety of fees ranging from three shillings to sixpence according to task. Macquarie approved the following fees for the Chief Constable:

On the apprehending and lodging in Jail any
 Sailor who may be found riotous or disorderly...0.2.6
 Of which fee 1s. is to be paid to the Constable
 or Constables assisting in the apprehension
 For each Night that Sailors so apprehended
 may be confined.....0.2.6
 Which fee is to be divided as the foregoing
 For the Apprehending of Deserters or runaway
 Sailors, to be divided equally among the
 apprehending Constables and himself.....2.0.0
 For Serving Summonses from the Judge-Advocate's
 Office for Debts under Forty Shillings, each
 summons.....0.1.10
 For the Seizure of Stills or other Article
 prohibited by the Colonial Regulations, and
 ordered for Distribution among the Senior
 Constables; the Chief Constable is to receive
 an equal proportion with them.

Approved---

L. MACQUARIE¹⁶³

Further ensuring an orderly life in the bustling colonial capital, Macquarie directed that street traffic be regulated from 29 June 1811. From then on, any persons leaving their car or cart unattended in a Sydney street or driving a car or cart through the streets rather than leading the beast pulling it, was to be prosecuted. Similarly, anyone who permitted their cattle to invade a footpath was to be punished. On 11 August 1810 he moved to improve the situation obtaining in the Town's congested streets. From that date, streets were not to be less than fifty feet wide, including a footpath on each side of the carriageway. Where necessary garden fences were to be removed to achieve this purpose and, even, in fact, some houses had to be moved.¹⁶⁴

Sydney's approximate police establishment in 1811 was as shown below at Table 2 together with remuneration where known.

Table 2

Sydney Police Establishment 1811

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
Superintendent of Police (D'Arcy Wentworth)	1	£200 per year
Clerk	1	
Assistant Superintendent (Robert Jones)	1	
Head Constable (John Redman)	1	
District Constable (Johnathan Green, Richard Phelps, John Russell, John Wheeler, Richard Dalton)	5	
Constable	45	keep only
Gaoler/Constable (Daniel Cubitt)	1	

Source: HRNSW various

On 1 January 1814, Robert Jones was still Assistant Superintendent of Police and John Redman was still Chief Constable, both on a salary of 60 pounds per annum.¹⁶⁵ There were five District Constables at 50 pounds per annum each. The Earl of Bathurst's approval to pay a salary of 200 pounds per annum to D'Arcy Wentworth, the Superintendent of Police, was finally given in 1814, after Wentworth had served in the position for three and one half years.¹⁶⁶ He, of course, had continued to draw his Principal Surgeon's stipend, which was considerably larger than that of Principal Police Magistrate, that is, 200 pounds per annum as compared with 365 pounds per annum, as well as profiting from private commercial dealings mostly involving liquor.

[1814]

Sydney's approximate police establishment in 1814 was as shown below at Table 3 together with remuneration where known.

Table 3

Sydney Police Establishment 1814

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
Superintendent of Police (D'Arcy Wentworth)	1	£200 per year
Clerk	1	
Assistant Superintendent (Robert Jones)	1	£ 80 per year
Head Constable	1	£ 60 per year
District Constable	5	£ 50 per year
Constable		keep only

Source: HRA I v8 p311

George Chartres was clerk to the Superintendent of Police. According to Justice Bent, the Assistant Superintendent (who possessed no legal or court responsibilities) was in receipt of 80 pounds per annum in 1815. He mentioned the fact in a private letter to Lord Bathurst. In the course of the letter he took the opportunity to criticise D'Arcy Wentworth, especially with respect to his involvement in liquor retailing.¹⁶⁷

[1815]

A Select Committee Into Gaols was appointed in 1815. Alexander Riley, a merchant and magistrate, gave evidence which touched in part upon Sydney's policing. Following are extracts from his evidence given 21 April 1815:

Is the police defective at Sydney, and in the different townships of the town? - I do not think it is at all adequate either in Sydney or in other parts of the territory; the governor and the magistrates have considerable difficulty in procuring proper men; but the officers of the police and the constables are so indifferently remunerated, that no persons of any repute will take upon them the irksome duty, unless they are driven to it by distress.

Who appoints, and what is the effective force of the police in Sydney? - They are appointed at Sydney solely by the governor; the number of constables varies on particular occasions.

Is there a constable of each district of the town? - Governor Macquarie has very materially improved the police of Sydney since his arrival; though now certainly not properly efficient, this has rendered it much more so than it ever was before; he has divided the town into districts, erected a watch-house in each of them, and appointed day and night constables.

Out of what class of persons are those day and night constables selected? - From the prisoners who have conducted themselves in a manner that he considers renders them eligible to the situation, and free persons who are willing to undertake it.

How are they paid? - They receive a ration from the store clothing, and some allowance, I believe, of spirits; and, in some instances, those who have superior duties to perform are allowed one and two men, in remuneration.

Is not that latter allowance, namely, of the men, productive of considerable inconvenience? - It is considered as a great evil to the colony.

Has it been the custom to take the rations for the persons so appointed, and to let them loose to support themselves as they can? - It is, in almost every instance.

Then, in fact, the allowance of two men is nothing more than the allowance of two rations? - The different masters have different means of receiving remuneration for allowing those people to be at liberty. Some take alone their rations: others take a certain sum per week, agreeably to the terms they may reciprocally enter into.

Are not many of the offenders, who are committed to gaol, to be found amongst that very class of persons whom you have just now mentioned? - Yes; the magistrates have always considered the system as a material source of the crimes of the colony.

How are the magisterial duties performed at Sydney; is the attendance regular and constant? - The superintendent of police sits every day at the court-house; there is a magistrate of the week, who hears complaints at his own house; and the whole of the magistrates at Sydney meet every Saturday, forming a bench.

Has the superintendent of police the power solely of ordering persons to the coal river? - He has.

For what term? - I do not know that the term is defined; but I apprehend he rarely orders them there for more than one or two years. I do not know of any instance exceeding that, and it is only a prisoner he would order at all.

Are not, in general, the sentences of transportation to the coal river for shorter periods than one or two years? - Yes; three, six and twelve months, are the general sentences.

What is the nature of the offences for which persons are so sent? - Shall thefts in general; thefts of that description that render it politic not to bring them before a criminal court, or before the bench of magistrates, who would probably inflict a more severe punishment.

Riley also gave evidence concerning rural policing and commented upon the adverse consequences of Macquarie's insistence that convicts be mustered every Sunday morning for divine service. According to Riley, the concentrating of convicts in such a manner provided further opportunity for the planning of crime. It was also adduced in the course of his evidence that a code or 'species of combination' existed among Sydney's convicts which forbade the giving of evidence at criminal hearings.¹⁶⁸

Sydney's approximate police establishment in 1815 was as shown below at Table 4 together with remuneration where known.

Table 4

Sydney Police Establishment 1815

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
Superintendent of Police (D'Arcy Wentworth)	1	£200 per year
Clerk (George Chartres)	1	
Assistant Superintendent (Robert Jones)	1	£ 80 per year
Head Constable (John Redman)	1	£ 60 per year
District Constable	5	£ 50 per year
Constable		keep only

Source: Various

During 1817, a sixth police district was created in Sydney. [1817]
The Constables establishment was raised to 60 members.

Two years later, in 1819, Assistant Superintendent Robert [1819]
Jones retired. He was replaced the same year by R L Murray. It
was in November 1819 that D'Arcy Wentworth was examined by
Commissioner John Bigge. In the course of his interrogation,
Wentworth informed Bigge that in addition to Robert Lathrop Murray
who also acted as Principal Clerk, Mr Ezekiel Wood was employed in
the police office. There were also one Chief Constable, one
Assistant Chief Constable, six District Constables and 50
constables. Chief Constable John Redman, who had been in office
when Wentworth took over police, was an infirm and elderly man who
was functionally illiterate.

Wentworth stated that he sat on the bench from 10am daily
to investigate all criminal charges and breaches of the peace
committed in the town and vicinity of Sydney, as well as hear
charges of masters against their assigned servants. The vicinity
of Sydney was not defined in his commission but, was taken to
include those districts the inhabitants of which normally mustered
in Sydney.

There were six watch houses, one for each of the six police
districts. These districts covered the Town of Sydney from Dawe's
battery to the Toll Gate, exclusive of the Military District, ie,
the area enclosed by the barracks walls.

Constables were required to reside either in or close to
their districts, although they were not provided with
accommodation. Constables, Wentworth continued, were responsible
for the tranquility of their districts. Each morning, occurrence
reports were made to the Assistant Superintendent. The reports,
plus any prisoners, were then placed before the Principal
Superintendent, that is, Wentworth.

District Constables were required to supervise their
subordinate constables. Subordinate constables acted as watchmen,
carried rattles and cried the hour.

Apprehended persons were held only at watch houses number 2
and number 6. Convicts could be held if found abroad after nine
pm without good reason. But, freemen could only be arrested for
breaches of the peace on view.

Constables were generally selected by Wentworth from the
ranks of emancipists and free men. Several were retired soldiers
from the 102nd and 73rd Regiments. The six District Constables
received 20 pounds per annum, plus full rations and some slops.
Subordinate constables received no pay but, were provided with
rations and slops for themselves, their wives and up to two
children.

Wentworth volunteered the view that all police should be
provided a cash wage. Indeed, according to Judge Advocate Wylde,
at one stage in Wentworth's term of office the Constables of
Sydney had threatened to resign en masse if their pay were not
increased.169. He [Wentworth] had not received many complaints

against police just prior to his interrogation but, when such complaints were proven, he dismissed offending members.

Larceny was considered the major offence category, although breakings had earlier constituted a serious problem. One contribution to the improved crime situation, considered by Wentworth, was the new barracks for Government prisoners. This institution resulted in fewer prisoners being abroad at night. The two most effective punishments were being sent to Coal River, under the control of Captain Morisset, and solitary confinement accompanied by bread and water.¹⁷⁰

Commissioner Bigge examined Wentworth closely with respect to liquor licensing matters, an area in which the Police Superintendent was vulnerable to criticism by virtue of his private interests in liquor trading.

Sydney's approximate police establishment in 1819 was as shown below at Table 5 together with remuneration where known.

Table 5

Sydney Police Establishment 1819

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
Superintendent of Police (D'Arcy Wentworth)	1	£200 per year
Clerk (Ezekiel Wood)	1	
Assistant Superintendent (RL Murray, also acted as clerk)	1	£ 80 per year
Chief Constable	1	£ 60 per year
Assistant Chief Constable	1	
District Constable	6	£ 20 per year + rations + some slops
Constable	50	keep only

Source: HRNSW various

In mid-1820, several appointments to the Sydney police were advised in the Sydney Gazette. Some of the reasons underpinning these mutations are worthy of mention as they are no doubt typical of the standards of subordinate personnel at that time. For example, William King and John Walker were appointed constables vice Thomas Kane and John Price. The latter two were dismissed for neglect of duty, drunkenness and disorderly behaviour. Denis McConnell was appointed constable in place of Daniel McAnulty who had resigned for health reasons. Isaac Chapman was appointed a constable for special duty at the Lumber Yard. Constable James Smith was dismissed for drunkenness, neglect of duty and ill treating a respectable Sydney citizen.¹⁷¹

The names of various police officers in 1820 were published for public information in the Sydney Gazette. John Redman was still Chief Constable for the Town and District of Sydney. Other office holders included:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1st District Constables | - William Spears, John Aules, George Kelly, Charles Thomas, James Nixon, Joseph Slater |
| 2nd District Constables | - George Pashley, William Wade, Richard Partridge, William Hubbard (member of original night watch in 1789), Joseph Walsh, John Kellow, Thomas Kennedy |
| 3rd District Constables | - James Lane, Thomas Bowers, Francis Wild, William Ogle, Abraham Bateman, William Morey, James McCoy |
| 4th District Constables | - Richard Dalton, Thomas Burn, James Styles, William Greenwood, John Donovan, Robert McAlister, Charles McLean |
| 5th District Constables | - Thomas Dunn (shortly to become Chief Constable <u>vice</u> John Redman), Thomas Benton, Aaron Barnet, Denis McConnell, John Massey, John Pearce (in 1840, an Inspector John Pearce was OIC C Division), Joseph Haynes |
| 6th District Constables | - John Butcher, Samuel Bowyer, Peter Welsh, William Brown, Samuel Clamm, Richard Kebble, William King |
| Town Constables | - William Thorn, William Goodwin, James Wilbow, Gilbert Baker, William Tristram, Joseph Redfern, John Walker, Christopher Robby, Thomas Kinshea, Matthew Miller, William Nash, William Wakeman, John McCarty |
| Lumber Yard Constable | - Isaac Chapman |
| Grose Farm Constable | - Richard Cross |
| Government Domain Constable | - John Doo |

A number of other constables were assigned to various government offices but cannot be considered part of the police of Sydney.

Sydney's approximate police establishment in 1820 was as shown below at Table 6 together with remuneration where known.

Table 6

Sydney Police Establishment 1820

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
Superintendent of Police (D'Arcy Wentworth)	1	£200 per year
Principal Clerk	1	
Assistant Superintendent (RL Murray)	1	
Chief Constable (John Redman)	1	
District Constable	6	
Constable	51	

Source: Sydney Gazette (20 May 1820)

In 1821, D'Arcy Wentworth retired from the bench and was replaced by William Minchin. R.L. Murray, the Assistant Superintendent, also retired and was eventually replaced by Thomas William Middleton. John Redman resigned as Chief Constable being replaced by Thomas Dunn. However, William Minchin died in 1822 and Wentworth returned to the bench, finally resigning in 1825.

[1821

Major General Sir TM Brisbane assumed office as Governor on 1 December 1821.

Sydney's approximate police establishment in 1821 was as shown below at Table 7 together with remuneration where known.

Table 7

Sydney Police Establishment 1821

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
Superintendent of Police (William Minchin)	1	
Principal Clerk		
Assistant Superintendent (TW Middleton)	1	
Chief Constable (Thomas Dunn)	1	
District Constable		
Constable		

Source: various

In 1824, Earl Bathurst informed Governor Brisbane that in conformity with the second Bigge report he intended to appoint a Police Superintendent and two assistant Superintendents, these men to be employed as a mounted patrol. He sent out to Sydney two former London policemen George Cornick and Thomas Amsden as the two Assistant Superintendents. Neither officer was particularly effective. By 1827, as Hazel King points out, one was in gaol and the only reason the other was not incarcerated also was that he would not be able to repay his creditors if placed in prison.¹⁷²

[1824]

The year 1824 also saw the dissolution of the Colonial Police Fund.

IV 1825 - 1833 : F.N. Rossi

In May 1825, Captain Francis Nicholas Rossi was appointed Superintendent of Police at Sydney and Police Magistrate, a position offered him by Earl Bathurst. He organised Sydney's police on lines similar to those obtaining at Bow Street.¹⁷³

[11

The office of Provost Marshal was superseded by that of Sheriff in 1825.

Rossi was required to frame general instructions for police throughout the colony,¹⁷⁴ it being Earl Bathurst's intention to comply with Commissioner Bigge's recommendation that police in New South Wales be centralised. But Governors Brisbane and Darling both postponed the change and Rossi was thus in practice confined to supervising the Police of Sydney.¹⁷⁵ He did, though, possess authority to correspond directly with rural benches.¹⁷⁶

Captain Rossi's term of office was marked by continuing series of rumours and allegations all alleging his impropriety in various matters. Basically, it seems, jealousy attached to the fact that he held important office as a foreigner, for he was born in Corsica and possessed a marked accent. The Sydney Gazette in an 1826 editorial pointed out that if foreigners were never to be allowed to hold office, half Europe's monarchy would be jobless.¹⁷⁷ Later, in 1826, an allegation was made that Rossi had been involved in the slave trade whilst Superintendent of Convicts in Mauritius.¹⁷⁸ An inquiry was held into the allegation, the report of which supported Rossi's denial of the claim.¹⁷⁹

One young policeman who joined the Sydney Police at roughly the same time as Captain Rossi took command was Francis O'Meara. O'Meara served for nearly 20 years, for eleven of which he held the rank of conductor. Years later, at 80 years of age and destitute, O'Meara petitioned parliament for relief.¹⁸⁰

Sydney's police establishment in 1825 was as shown at Table 8 below, together with remuneration where known.

The quality of Rossi's police, as he well knew, was low. He consistently argued for higher pay with which to attract a better type of recruit. But, a parsimonious government was not inclined to raise wages. The Sydney Gazette was of the opinion the colony did not possess sufficient men of the calibre necessary to permit competent policing. One editorial commented 'the generality of

TABLE 8

Sydney Police Establishment 1825

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
Superintendent (F.N. Rossi)	1	
Principal Clerk (Michael Robinson)	1	£150 per year with £5 annual increment to a total of £175
Second Clerk (William Meach)	1	
Third Clerk	1	
Assistant Superintendent (George Cornick, Thomas Amsden)	2	
Chief Constable (Thomas Dunn)	1	£130 per year
Police Officer	2	£100 per year
Wardman	8	£ 60 per year
Conductor	16	£ 52 per year
Patrolman	48	£ 40 per year
Constable (District)	3	
Watch House Keeper	?	

Source: HRAI, v12, p685

men who become armed with the staff of office, with few exceptions, are scarcely zealous enough to carry the weapon which distinguishes their authority from the rest of mankind'.¹⁸¹ The solution, the newspaper argued, was to employ personnel from the newly arrived Royal Veteran Company in the police service. This advice was, in fact, followed by the authorities and the military pensioners proved themselves dismal failures.¹⁸²

Lt General Ralph Darling assumed office as Governor on 19 December 1825.

Rossi, in October 1826, submitted a detailed report on the police establishment to Governor Ralph Darling. He pointed out the major reasons for the poor state of law and order in the city. Firstly, a large number of time expired convicts had in recent times concentrated both in Sydney and the interior. These men were largely responsible for the great amount of crime committed. Secondly, the lack of appropriate legislation to permit police to act effectively under the circumstances. Thirdly, he, in very diplomatic terms, suggested that more men were necessary. To relieve the personnel shortage he suggested: (1) the attestation of special or honorary constables to supplement regular staff, and (2) the engagement of an extra 16 night constables to patrol the streets. These extra men would also, he claimed, permit him to respond to calls for assistance from the interior. Regular constables, he went on, should be paid an annual salary of 40

[1826]

pounds, with an increment of 5 pounds per annum after five years service. Similarly, conductors should be paid 52 pounds per annum and, conductors 60 pounds per annum. A pension of 2/- per day after 21 years service was also suggested. Rossi had previously made this same suggestion to Governor Brisbane shortly after his appointment.

Rossi also pointed out that the Police Office was short of clerks as well as being poorly equipped, indeed, 'altogether unfit'.

Upon receipt of the report, the Executive Council accepted its various recommendations. Ever alert to save the public purse, though, the Council at the same time decided the required issue of clothes (provided for under Regulations) should be terminated. The increase in pay was to be considered in lieu of every allowance. Employees of the police department were to wear a band around their hats to signify rank or some other badge to be determined. Mercifully, in his instructions to Rossi, the Governor omitted any reference to a hat band but directed consideration of a badge of some sort, it being considered important that police officers be quickly identified as such. Darling approved interim pay scales.¹⁸³ He was, however, to suffer some embarrassment over the matter, as he was severely rebuked by the Home Secretary for implementing such reforms without Home Government approval.¹⁸⁴

In 1827, blue and scarlet uniforms (similar to those worn by the Bow Street Horse Patrol) were issued to court staff constables. Others were provided with a badge and an armband only.¹⁸⁵ The same year plans were made to divide Sydney in eight wards, each with a watch house. A watch house design was sent to England for approval.¹⁸⁶

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In 1827 there appears the first known reference in NSW to a detective.¹⁸⁷ Constable Chapman (formerly of the Lumber Yard) was appointed Runner in mid-1827 stationed at George Street police office. On a salary of 100 pounds per annum, his job principally involved attending to police business in the interior.¹⁸⁸

Sydney's police establishment in 1826 was as shown at Table 9 below, together with remuneration where known.

TABLE 9

Sydney Police Establishment 1826

Title (a)	no. on rank (b)	Remuneration (c)
Superintendent (F.N. Rossi)	1	
Principal Clerk (Michael Robinson)	1	
Second Clerk (William Meach)	1	
First Assistant Superintendent (Thomas Amsden)	1	

(a)	(b)	(c)
Chief Constable (Thomas Dunn)	1	£150 per year
Police Officer	2	
Wardsman	8	4/- per day
Conductor	16	3/3 per day
Patrolman	48	2/10 per day
Constable (Night)	16	1/3 per day
Constable (District)	?	
Watch House Keeper	?	

Source: HRA I, v12, pp678-688; Sydney Gazette (30Jan) p1

Also in 1827, Captain Rossi retired as Superintendent of Police, being replaced by Lt Col J.T. Morisset. But, in 1829, Captain Rossi was reappointed Principal Superintendent of Police and Police Magistrate. Another three years passed before he retired for the second time, in 1833, due to ill health. Morisset had been approved by Lord Bathurst as Governor of Norfolk Island. However, upon his return to Sydney in September 1827 following a two year furlough in England, Governor Darling took exception to this appointment and tried to block it. As a temporary measure he installed Morisset to the vacant office of Superintendent of police at Sydney, at his proposed gubernatorial salary of £600 per year. For more than a year Darling continued his resistance until forced to give way in February 1829.¹⁸⁹

Sydney's police establishment in 1827 was as shown at Table 10, together with remuneration where known. The Home Government (Military Chest) assumed financial responsibility for police establishment, gaols and hulks from 1828 through 1835 in accordance with instruction promulgated by the Secretary of State of Colonies dated 30 July 1827.¹⁹⁰

TABLE 10

Sydney Police Establishment 1827

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
Superintendent (F.N. Rossi/ J.T. Morisset)	1	£600 per year (Morisset only)
Principal Clerk		
Second Clerk		
Assistant Chief Constable	1	
Chief Constable (Thomas Dunn)	1	
Wardsman		£73 per year, 4/- per day
Conductor		£59.6.3 per year, 3/3 per day
Patrolman		£54.1.2 per year, 2/10 per day
Constable		

Source: Final Report of Committee On Police and Gaols, p420

In 1828, George Jilks held office as Sydney's Chief Constable under the direction of Lt Col Morisset. The police establishment for 1828 was as shown at Table 11 below, together with remuneration where known.

[18;

TABLE 11

Sydney Police Establishment 1828

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
Principal Superintendent of Police (J.T. Morissett)	1	£600 per year
Principal Clerk	1	
Second Clerk	1	
Third Clerk	1	
Chief Constable (T. Dunn/G. Jilks)	1	
Assistant Chief Constable		
Wardsman	5	
Conductor	11	
Patrolman	56	
Constable		
Runner	1	£100 per year

Source: Final Report Of Committee On Police and Gaols, p421

In 1829, a number of serious robberies were reported in Sydney and environs. The number of cases heard at the January sessions more than doubled the number heard only a year previously.¹⁹¹ Crime grew considerably over the succeeding months. Bushrangers infested the roads about Parramatta and even committed a number of 'outrages' in the neighbourhood of Sydney.

[18

The police establishment in 1829 was as shown at Table 12 below, together with remuneration where known. Captain Rossi returned from retirement to take over from Lt Col Morrisset as Principal Superintendent of Police following Morrisset's departure for Norfolk Island in February 1829.

TABLE 12

Sydney Police Establishment 1829

Title (a)	no. on rank (b)	Remuneration (c)
Principal Superintendent of Police (J.T. Morrisset/F.N. Rossi)	1	
Principal Clerk		
Second Clerk		

(a)	(b)	(c)
Third Clerk		
Chief Constable (George Jilks)	1	
Assistant Chief Constable		
Wardsman		
Conductor		
Patrolman		
Constable		
Runner		

Source: Various

By 1830, the pressure of business on the Sydney police bench was such that Captain Rossi felt compelled to make further strong representations to Governor Ralph Darling. His memorial was, in fact, very similar to that which he submitted in 1826.

[1830]

As Rossi pointed out, many cases required two Justices, for example, when a freeman was charged or licence applications for slaughter-house operators and auctioneers were heard. The honorary Justices, most of whom were city merchants, were extremely reluctant to sit on the bench for fear of being harshly criticised in the press of the day. This reluctance caused Rossi and those having business before the police court considerable inconvenience.

The police personnel establishment remained largely as approved by the Home Secretary in 1827, although case lists had grown enormously. The lists were longer principally, he suggested, due to the large number of transported convicts received in the colony. The resulting growth in paperwork was beyond the capacity of the clerks to cope with.

Rossi politely but firmly requested a variation of the total police establishment better suited to the needs of the situation, even though it involved a small increase in expenditure. Such a reform would enable him to better perform his bench duties, superintend police throughout the colony and correspond with magistrates of the interior. The appointment of an Assistant Police Magistrate was central to his planned reforms. In the event of his request not being complied with, Rossi requested that he not be held accountable for the resulting poor police performance.

Rossi's plea was sympathetically viewed by the Executive Council on 16 June 1830. The Council's determination was as listed:

1st. That an Assistant Superintendent of Police be appointed for the Town of Sydney, in order to relieve the Principal Superintendent in carrying on the duties of the Town and to enable him to attend to the Police of the Colony generally.

2nd. That the Salary of the Assistant be Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds per Annum.

3rd. That the ordinary Constables be appointed, as far as the circumstances will permit, from the Men receiving Tickets of Leave holding out to them such inducements in the shape of rewards for extraordinary exertions, "Vizt.," Apprehending Bushrangers, such as would prove a Stimulus to Meritorious Services.

4th. That the Rewards for important Services should extend to Conditional Pardons; and, for the apprehension of desperate delinquents and other Notorious Characters, free Pardons should be granted with a Passage to England.

5th. That the Police form one Corps, and be liable to serve in any part of the Colony, the Station of the Constables being changed every Six Months.

6th. That the Police wear a Badge on the left Arm, except when employed on any Secret Service, and be armed with a musket and bayonet, a pistol and Cutlass.

7th. That the Police be paid on the first of every Month.

8th. That Neglect of duty, Drunkenness and other offences be punished with dismissal or forfeiture of Pay due, or both, according to the circumstances of the case; and the individual, if holding a Ticket of leave, be returned to Government.

9th. That every Constable, who shall be employed in any task not connected with his duty, shall be punished as above.

10th. That no Constable be allowed to engage in business of any kind, or to cultivate land.

11th. That Pound Keepers be sworn in as Constables, as occasion may require, but are not to receive any Pay or Allowance further than the rewards which may be offered for any Special Service.

12th. That the Superintendent of Police and other Stipendiary magistrates should Visit the different parts of their Districts once at least in every Month; and this the Chief and other Constables in whom Confidence can be placed, should be employed in like at uncertain periods.

13th. That, with a View to the efficiency of the Police, Boards be immediately appointed in the Several Districts to ascertain the fitness, in point of health, etc., of the Constables for the duties of their Station; And that, previous to the appointment of any Constables in future, he shall undergo a similar examination, if it can conveniently take place, it being clearly understood that the Magistrates are not to employ any Constable or other persons, belonging to the Police, on their farms or in their private Concerns, on pain of dismissal from their Office.192

The Home Government's response to the Council's determination is difficult to ascertain from available records. Certainly, the Assistant Police Magistrate's position was agreed to but other determinations appear not to have been responded

to.¹⁹³ It may be that the Home Government's lack of detailed response was in part due to the fact that Governor Darling had promised an overall reduction in police expenses in New South Wales.¹⁹⁴

Later, on 2 July 1830, by government order, a court of the sessions of the peace was created within the Convict Barracks at Hyde Park to be held everyday, except Sunday, Christmas Day and Good Friday. Magistrates were required to roster themselves to attend the court to hear charges against convict deserters and so save the time of the Sydney Court.

Sydney's police establishment in 1830 was as shown at Table 13, together with remuneration where known. A Water Police was established with the appointment of one Conductor and two boatmen.

TABLE 13

Sydney Police Establishment 1830

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
Principal Superintendent of Police (F.N. Rossi)	1	
Principal Clerk	1	
Second Clerk		
Third Clerk		
Chief Constable (George Jilks)	1	
Assistant Chief Constable		
Wardsman		
Conductor (Town)		
Conductor (Water Police)		
Patrolman	1	
Boatmen (Water Police)	2	
Runner		

Difficulties referred to by Captain Rossi in administering Sydney's police are confirmed in an item in the Australian which commented on the great turnover of police personnel and of rumours that police officers were not paid for months on end. The newspaper concluded the system was as much at fault as individual officials.¹⁹⁵ The same journal made similar comments in respect of soldiers, who were equated in terms of status and responsibility with constables. An Assistant Superintendent of Police was appointed on 1 August 1831.

[1831]

Sydney's police establishment in 1831 was as shown at Table 14, together with remuneration, where known.

Major General Sir Richard Bourke assumed office as Governor on 3 December 1831.

TABLE 14

Sydney Police Establishment 1831

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
Principal Superintendent of Police (F.N. Rossi/H.C. Wilson)	1	
Principal Clerk		
Second Clerk		
Third Clerk		
Assistant Police Magistrate (Charles Windeyer)	1	£350 per year
Chief Constable (George Jilks)	1	
Assistant Chief Constable		
Wardsman		
Conductor (Town)		
Conductor (Water Police)		
Patrolman		
Boatman (Water Police)		
Runner		

Source: Various

In March 1832, the Colonial Secretary wrote Governor Bourke, instructing him to pay fines and fees received by the police establishment to the Commissariat so as to liquidate expenses incurred by the application of Home Government funds to the erection of police buildings, etc.¹⁹⁶

[1832

In September 1832, Governor Bourke informed the Colonial Secretary the residence occupied by Captain Rossi as Principal Superintendent of Police would be sold as from March 1833. This information reflected Rossi's intention to retire as well as the fact that an official policy of the Colonial Government was to divest itself of official residences for most major office holders.¹⁹⁷

After some eleven months in office, Governor Bourke, in November 1832, advised the Colonial Secretary that former Governor Darling's economies in the 'Constabulary Force' were not to be taken too seriously. Darling's policy of employing convict constables as opposed to smaller numbers of freemen had, according to Bourke, merely resulted in an excessive number of separations - a comment reminiscent of the Australian's comments some two years previously. As a result, the Justices increasingly appointed freemen at 2s 3d a day although, even so, Bourke held little hope 'of seeing for many years a decent Constabulary Force in New South Wales'.¹⁹⁸ In this respect, of course, he referred not only to Sydney Police but also to rural Bench Police.

Captain Rossi was succeeded by Henry Croasdaile Wilson, the Convict Barracks' Master. Wilson had been appointed Barrack Master by governor Bourke at the request of Wilson's relative,

Lord Althorp. However, Viscount Howick, political Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, had asked the Governor to provide him a more lucrative appointment should one present.¹⁹⁹ The granting of leave prior to the retirement of F.N. Rossi, provided a suitable vacancy to be filled by Wilson.

Sydney police establishment in 1832 was as shown below at Table 15, together with remuneration, where known.

TABLE 15

Sydney Police Establishment 1832

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
First Police Magistrate (H.C. Wilson)	1	
Second Police Magistrate (Charles Windeyer)	1	£350 per year
Principal Clerk		
Second Clerk		
Third Clerk		
Chief Constable (George Jilks)	1	
Assistant Constable		
Wardsman		
Conductor (Town)		
Conductor (Water Police)		
Patrolman		
Boatman (Water Police)		
Runner		

Source: Various

V 1833 - 1841 : H.C. Wilson, J.L. Innes

The year 1833 constituted a benchmark in the development of Sydney's police. On 30 September 1833, the Sydney Police Act 1833 commenced. This composite police and police offences statute for the first time provided a legislated framework for the police establishment. The Act, modelled in part on the imperial Metropolitan Police Act 1829, provided for police in the Town and Port of Sydney. Police organisation and personnel were formally subjected to the control of magistrates. Unlike the 1829 police structure in London, in which the judicial-police nexus was severed, the traditional 'police establishment', which included stipendary magistrates and their staff, continued in a form similar to that prescribed by Pitt's Middlesex Justices Act 1792 for the policing of parts of London. Thus, the terms 'police magistrate' and 'police court', in Sydney, continued to be used in their original and proper sense. It had been Bourke's intention to separate the judicial and executive elements of police as had been done in metropolitan London but, pressure of court business required Wilson's continued presence on the bench.

[1833
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Sydney's police establishment prior to commencement of the Police Act 1833 was as shown below at Table 16 together with remuneration, where known. Following commencement of the Act in October 1833, the establishment was increased by one Inspector, four Constables and 14 Patrolmen. A rise in pay was also granted.²⁰⁰

TABLE 16

Sydney Police Establishment 1833 (Sep)

Title (a)	no. on rank (b)	Remuneration (c)
First Police Magistrate (H.C. Wilson)	1	£600 per year
Second Police Magistrate (Charles Windeyer)	1	£350 per year
Principal Clerk	1	£200 per year
Second Clerk	1	£130 per year
Third Clerk	1	£120 per year
Fourth Clerk	1	£110 per year
Fifth Clerk	1	£91.5.0 per year, 5/- per day
Messenger	1	8d per day
Officer Keeper	1	£20 per year

(a)	(b)	(c)
Chief Constable	1	£150 per year
Assistant Chief Constable	1	£100 per year
Wardsman	7	4/- per day
Conductor (Town)	14	3/3 per day
Conductor (Water Police)	1	3/6 per day
Patrolman	54	2/10 per day
Constable (District)	6	2/3 per day

Source: LCVP 1824-1837, p362

Some changes were made by Wilson following introduction of the new legislation and it is worth while considering in some detail how 'police work' was performed and what it entailed at that time. Prior to October 1833, the police of Sydney were organised in seven divisions. Each police division was contiguous with a town ward or district. A wardsman was the senior police officer in each ward and he was assisted by two conductors. One half of the available constables commenced duty at 6 pm daily and patrolled in twos and threes until midnight. At which time they were dismissed. The conductors woke up the other one half in time for them to commence duty at midnight. Patrolling constables were required to call the hour (as nearly as they could guess it). They wore no uniform and carried no arms.

Wilson proposed to the Governor that Sydney's police be patterned as closely as circumstances permitted on the London model. The men were dressed in uniform blue jackets, similar to those worn by many Sydneysiders at that time. A cuffband was worn to indicate 'on duty' status and detachable alphanumeric insignia were also provided. The insignia not only identified individual members but indicated their parish as well. Rattles were provided with which to summon assistance in case of emergency. Both conductors and patrolmen were issued staves. Parish numbers were painted on the staves in red for conductors and blue for patrolmen. Members had to purchase their staves but other equipment was provided by the government.

Police paraded twice daily under the new regime. The first shift paraded at 8.30 am at the Police Office Yard in George Street. An inspection was conducted before they proceeded to their various duties.

The second shift paraded at 5.30 pm and was inspected by a conductor. The men were then marched from the Police Office Yard, Druitt Street, to their various watch houses by their conductors. Under Wilson's scheme members patrolled singly at an average pace of two and one half miles an hour. They were relieved each two hours. Time spent at the watch house by patrolmen was formally assigned to sleeping. Out of 60 patrolmen, 40 paraded for parish duty each night. The remaining 20 slept at home. Thus, the men worked two nights out of three. The hour was no longer called, so as not to warn malefactors of a police presence and gossiping

whilst on beats was strictly forbidden. Of the 40 men on duty, one half only were actually on duty at any one time. This system inflicted severe physical strain on members. It is not surprising sick reports were frequent.

One conductor supervised the receiving watch house which sometimes contained as many as one hundred prisoners at a time. This conductor was assisted by one subordinate member only. Although no doubt there would frequently be other officers in the watch house processing prisoners, it is not difficult to appreciate the demanding task performed by watch house staff.

Change is frequently resisted. Wilson reported a couple of years later that some 'old hands' objected to the two hourly as opposed to six hourly reliefs, as well as having to patrol singly.²⁰¹ But, Wilson persisted with his reforms having faith in the 'well working' London system. This basic policing system was supervised by an overlapping system of inspections by a variety of officials. The watch houses were supposed to be visited every night by the Chief Constable and his Assistant as well as the Inspector. Sometimes the First Police Magistrate would also pay a visit.

Day duties remained roughly the same before and after Wilson's assumption of the office of First Police Magistrate. A total of nine men and one conductor were employed at the five watch houses, two to each building. One man remained at any one time in the watch house while the other either patrolled or performed other duties. Two men always accompanied the First Police Magistrate, from two to four were always on duty in the Domain, one constable was located at each wharf and many performed duty at the various courts, for example, two Supreme Courts, Quarter Sessions, Court of Requests. When all courts were sitting simultaneously, police resources were stretched thin indeed. The situation was exacerbated by the need to send constables to perform special duties in the interior.

A universal feature of reports by chief police officers concerns the many and varied tasks required to be performed by their subordinates. Little has changed since 1833 in this respect. In his report, referenced above, the First Police Magistrate listed some of these duties:

... Constables have to serve all the summonses; execute the warrants and writs against goods and persons; escort prisoners to and from the gaol and watch-houses, and go in and out with them on their necessary occasions; and to take charge of all prisoners of the Crown, whom their masters choose to send to the watch-house. They have also to escort all prisoners sent from Sydney to the interior, or to the coast, and to go to the ships with those who are quitting the territory. They have to go on board and search all vessels leaving the Port, and are sometimes obliged to remain on board for several days after a ship has cleared out. They have to attend inquests; summon Coroner's Juries; watch over dead bodies; attend

the theatre, horse races, and all public meetings; and to keep order in the markets; they have occasionally to go out of Town in large parties to prevent boxing matches, or other unlawful meetings, and in pursuit of felons. They have to kill dogs, and escort the cart which carries them off; also, to escort the Government water carts; keep order at the bore or water pipes; and whenever they are not employed in these, their regular daily duties, they are to look after runaways and suspected persons, or those against whom they know warrants to be issued; they are to lay informations against, or give notice to, (as the case may be) all persons acting in contravention of the provisions of the Police, the Licensing, the Harbours, or the Bushranging Acts; to prevent and detect felonies, and to apprehend offenders; to pick up and protect drunkards and their property; to guard the houses of those that go out and leave them empty, or those where the doors are not locked, or the windows open; and shops and counters whose owners will not watch them themselves. They have to suppress all riots and tumults; to apprehend those who break the Peace, and all idle disorderly persons, street gamblers, etc. to be present at all large assemblies; to protect the disembarkation of females, free and bond, and prevent their being insulted or intruded on, as long as they are under the charge of Government.

This description of the manifold duties performed by police at that time provides an excellent idea of the nature of policing. Although vestiges of the watch and ward functions are still evident, so is the essence of policing as it was known until the early 1960s in Sydney.

The station duties of conductors, which included accepting charges and granting bail, receiving members' reports and generally supervising members' conduct, are recognisable in the duty profiles of today's Station Sergeants.²⁰²

Until 1833, police expenditure in the colony was a charge to the British Treasury, although certain sums in aid were paid by the colony. The sums in aid were obtained from liquor licence fees and court fines. Governor Richard Bourke suggested to the Colonial Secretary the construction of police buildings, defined as Gaols, lockup houses, watch houses and court houses of all descriptions, be made a charge to the colony. The buildings would be paid for from licence fees, fines, etc. In return for the colony undertaking such a responsibility, the Governor made clear that the rents and expenses of such buildings normally paid into the Military Chest should no longer be paid. All other expenditures relating to police, for example, salaries of stipendiary magistrates, constables and gaolers as well as the mounted police, were to remain a charge on the British Government, as they were mainly occasioned by the dumping of British prisoners in the colony.²⁰³ On 15 November 1834, the Secretary of State for the Colonies directed that wef 1 July 1835, the colony again defray its own police, gaol and marine expenditure.

With the appointment of H.C. Wilson, the Governor approved the appointment of additional constables and clerks so as to permit more effective policing in the town and port of Sydney. The colonial financial reserve increased considerably in 1833 and the Governor considered he could bear the additional expense from local resources.²⁰⁴ Rossi in his recent retirement, after years of battling with inadequate resources, must have smiled wryly at the increased establishment provided his successor. Public life was ever thus!

In an attempt to solve the problem of insufficient recruits a number of retired London police officers were brought out to the colony in 1834. Although representing an improvement in general quality they were mostly too old to be fully active, some having physical ailments.²⁰⁵

[1834

The Governor again increased police funding in 1834, using colonial funds.²⁰⁶ This expenditure prompted the British Treasury to suggest that the colony bear all expenses for police from then on.²⁰⁷

The Legislative Council's committee of inquiry ultimately recommended a reduction in police strength as well as suggesting a superintendent be appointed to control all police in the colony. Despite the committee's recommendation, police strength increased during this period. For example, in 1832 there were only 76 police officers on strength, 84 in 1833, 102 in 1834 and 1835, whilst in 1836 police strength totalled 181.²⁰⁸ Accompanying this increase in strength there was an important increase in literacy levels. Prior to 1833, even the Assistant Chief Constable could not read but, after 1835 many members were literate.²⁰⁹

Sydney's police establishment for 1834 was as shown at Table 17 below, together with remuneration, where known.

TABLE 17

Sydney Police Establishment 1834

Title (a)	no. on rank (b)	Remuneration (c)
First Police Magistrate (H.C. Wilson)	1	£600 per year
Second Police Magistrate (Charles Windeyer)	1	£350 per year
Third Police Magistrate	1	
Principal Clerk	1	£200 per year
Second Clerk	1	£130 per year
Third Clerk	1	£120 per year
Fourth Clerk	1	£110 per year
Fifth Clerk	1	£91.5.0 per year 5/- per day
Sixth Clerk	1	

(a)	(b)	(c)
Messenger	1	8d per day
Officer Keeper	1	£20 per year
Chief Constable	1	£150 per year
Assistant Chief Constable	1	£100 per year
Inspector	1	
Wardsman	5	4/- per day
Conductor (Town)	14	3/3 per day
Conductor (Water Police)	1	3/6 per day
Patrolman	66	2/10 per day
Constable (District)	11	2/3 per day

Source: LCVP 1824-1837 p422

The Sydney Police District, as notified in NSW Government Gazette of 10 June 1834 comprised the parishes of St James, St Philip, St Lawrence, St Andrew, Alexandria, Botany, Petersham, Concord, Hunter's Hill, Willoughby, Gordon, Manly Cove, Narrabeen and Broken Bay; 14 parishes in all.²¹⁰

Captain Rossi, by then comfortably established in retirement on his property Rossiville near Goulburn retired to give evidence to the Legislative Council's Committee On Police in June 1835. He had little to say but what he did say was relevant to the structure of police in the colony. Coming from the man most knowledgeable concerning such matters in New South Wales, his views warranted serious consideration. Rossi considered a single Principal Superintendent should have responsibility for police throughout the Middle District. He, the Principal Superintendent, should have authority over all paid magistrates in respect of their responsibilities concerning police. He should not, according to Rossi, however, be in any way concerned with judicial matters. Thus, even at this stage of the colony's development, he was not able to conceive of a total division between magistrates and executive police officers. Rossi also recommended mounted police be stationed along the Colony's three main roads. The police role as envisaged by Rossi involved the protection of lives and property, the suppression of riots and disorder and the keeping of surveillance on disorderly persons and vagabonds.²¹¹

[1835]

In accordance with Wilson's desire to adapt London police practices and styles as far as possible to the Sydney scene, the Committee On Police in its final report recommended the ranks of Conductor, Wardsman and Patrolman be respectively replaced by Inspector, Sergeant and Constable.²¹²

Sydney police establishment during 1835 was as shown at Table 18, together with remuneration, where known.

TABLE 18

Sydney Police Establishment 1835

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
First Police Magistrate (H.C. Wilson)	1	£600 per year
Second Police Magistrate (Charles Windeyer)	1	£350 per year
Third Police Magistrate	1	£300 per year
Principal Clerk	1	£200 per year
Second Clerk	1	£130 per year
Third Clerk	1	£120 per year
Fourth Clerk	1	£110 per year
Fifth Clerk	2	£100 per year
Office Keeper	1	£20 per year
Messenger	3	8d per day
Chief Constable (George Jilks)	1	£150 per year
Assistant Chief Constable	1	£100 per year
Inspector	1	£100 per year
Wardsman	5	4/- per day
Conductor (Town)	16	3/3 per day
Conductor (Water Police)	1	3/6 per day
Patrolman	66	2/10 per day
Constable (District)	11	2/10 per day
Watch House Keeper	1	2/10 per day
Market Clerk (Constable)	2	3/3 per day
Market Watchman (Constable)	1	2/10 per day

Source: LCVP 1824-1837, p362

Four watch houses were located in Sydney during 1835 at Druitt Street, Harrington Street, St. James and Pitt Street.

H.C. Wilson recommended to the Committee on police and Gaols a horse patrol be started in Sydney but, the committee rejected the proposal arguing the Mounted Police was capable of performing such duties.

Sydney's police establishment during 1836 was as shown at Table 19, together with remuneration where known.

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TABLE 19

Sydney Police Establishment 1836

Title (a)	no. on rank (b)	Remuneration (c)
First Police Magistrate (H.C. Wilson)	1	£700 per year
Second Police Magistrate (Charles Windeyer)	1	£400 per year

(a)	(b)	(c)
Third Police Magistrate	1	£300 per year
Principal Clerk	1	£250 per year
Clerk	2	£150 per year
Clerk	1	£120 per year
Clerk	3	£100 per year
Clerk	1	£80 per year
Office Keeper	1	£60 per year
Messenger	2	
Chief Constable	1	
Assistant Chief Constable	1	
Superintendent	1	
Inspector	6	
Sergeant	20	
Conductor (Water Police)	1	
District Constable	1	
Constable (Town)	114	
Constable (District)	8	

Source: LCVP 1824-1837, p508

In 1837, in an effort to reduce expenses the NSW government [1837] experimented with employing ticket-of-leave constables at a lower rate of pay, that is, at a rate of 2/3d per day as against 2/9d per day, on the understanding that a conditional pardon would be granted after four years service. These conditions applied to men serving sentences of seven to 14 years. In fact, very few ticket-of-leave constables opted for the lower pay rate, preferring more cash in hand to a pardon. For men serving longer sentences, none were attracted to the police service at all.²¹³

[1837]

Sydney's police establishment in 1837 was approximately as indicated at Table 20, together with remuneration where known.

TABLE 20

Sydney Police Establishment 1837

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
First Police Magistrate (H.C. Wilson)	1	£700 per year
Second Police Magistrate (Charles Windeyer)	1	£400 per year
Third Police Magistrate	1	£300 per year
Principal Clerk	1	£250 per year
Clerk	2	£150 per year

(a)	(b)	(c)
Clerk	1	£120 per year
Clerk	3	£100 per year
Clerk	1	£80 per year
Clerk	1	£60 per year
Office Keeper		£120 per year
Messenger	2	8d per day
Chief Constable	1	£150 per year
Assistant Chief Constable	1	£100 per year
Superintendent	1	£100 per year
Inspector	6	4/- per day
Sergeant	20	3/3 per day
Constable (Town)	114	2/10 per day
Constable (District)	8	2/3 per day
District Constable	1	3/- per day
Conductor (Water Police)	1	3/6 per day
Boatman	8	8d per day

Source: LCVP 1824-1837

Sir George Gipps assumed office as Governor on 24 February 1838.

[1838

It was late in 1838 that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Glenelg, wrote to Governor George Gipps, instructing him to make arrangements for the total expense of police and gaols to be borne by colonial funds.²¹⁴

Sydney's police establishment during 1838 was approximately as indicated at Table 21, together with remuneration where known.

TABLE 21

Sydney Police Establishment 1838

Title (a)	no. on rank (b)	Remuneration (c)
First Police Magistrate (H.C. Wilson)	1	£700 per year
Second Police Magistrate (Charles Windeyer)	1	£400 per year
Third Police Magistrate	1	£300 per year
Principal Clerk	1	£300 per year
Clerk	1	£170 per year
Clerk	1	£155 per year
Clerk	2	£140 per year
Assistant Clerk	1	6/- per day
Assistant Clerk	1	5/- per day

(a)	(b)	(c)
Office Keeper	1	£20 per year
Messenger	2	1/9d per day
Chief Constable	1	£150 per year
Assistant Chief Constable	1	£100 per year
Superintendent	1	£100 per year
Inspector	6	5/- per day
Sergeant	14	4/- per day
Sergeant	6	3/3 per day
Constable (Town)	30	3/6 per day
Constable (Town)	84	2/10 per day
Constable (District)	8	2/9 per day
District Constable	1	3/- per day
Conductor (Water Police)	1	3/6 per day
Boatman	8	8d per day

Source: LCVF 1839, p523

First Police Magistrate H.C. Wilson was suspended by the Executive Council in 1839 following the sustaining of a number of charges of impropriety against him. From the limited official correspondence existing concerning the Sydney police between the date of his appointment and suspension, he appears to have been an effective manager. As a person, though, he seems to have been overbearing and irascible. In 1838, he had been the subject of an allegation of improper intimacy with a female convict who had appeared before him in court. That charge, preferred by Mr R. Ryan, Chief Clerk in the office of the Principal Superintendent of Convicts, was not continued with following Wilson's denial of it before the Executive Council. Later, following a number of further inquiries into Wilson's behaviour, Wilson struck Ryan. Ryan retaliated in part by alleging Wilson:

[1839]

- * privately employed a carpenter to build him a house on the North Shore and that Wilson drew a constable's pay in respect of that man
- * had bread drawn for consumption by prisoners fed to his dogs and poultry
- * employed policemen in his private service, and frequently in livery
- * detained in his private service a convict assigned to another person
- * allowed a convict legally assigned to him to follow his trade in Sydney
- * used policemen to collect shells to make lime for his house

- * permitted one of his private servants to live in a watch house
- * used official coals from his office in his private dwelling
- * used a police cart to his private advantage.

Not all the charges were investigated but, the first, second, third and sixth were considered proved by the Executive Council, which resulted in his suspension.²¹⁵

In 1839, Wilson obtained six month's advance salary from the administration on the understanding that he wished to go to London in order to present his defence. He did not, in fact, go but submitted a letter to the British Government through Governor George Gipps. In that letter, to the Governor's apparent annoyance, Wilson made allegations about improprieties committed in departments other than his own.²¹⁶ It did him little good as his suspension was upheld by the Home Government.

Those areas of the Sydney police district lying outside the City's boundaries were policed by one district constable and eight constables.²¹⁷

November 1839 saw Captain Joseph Long Innes, a magistrate, appointed exclusively as Superintendent of Police for Sydney. As such he performed no bench duties. His appointment, however, was not confirmed by the Home Government and in 1841 he relinquished the appointment. Police posted strength rarely exceeded 95 during his term of office.

A further committee of inquiry into police and gaol management was held in 1839 and a further recommendation for reduction in police strength resulted, from 114 to 80. By December 1839, Sydney police strength was reduced to one Chief Constable, one Assistant Chief Constable, four Inspectors, 12 sergeants and 80 constables. The pay rate for constables, 2/9d per day, made recruiting difficult. Following strong representations by Captain Innes to the government, new police pay scales were announced: that is, Chief Constable 150 pounds per annum, Assistant Superintendent 100 pounds per annum, Inspectors 5/- per day, sergeants 4/- per day and constables 3/6 per day. The appointment of a General Superintendent Police was urged.²¹⁸

The Committee speculated briefly on reasons contributing to difficulty in recruiting good calibre police officers, other than low pay. One factor identified by the Committee as contributing to higher than normal (English) levels of social disruption was the shortage of females and the consequential shortage of stable families relative to the population as a whole. Excessive drinking and other forms of debauchery naturally flowered in the comparative absence of an uplifting female presence.

Innes informed the Legislative Council committee that shortage of police officers of good character resulted in the town's police possessing members who were 'wanting in both mental and physical ability and presenting an appearance at once ludicrous and disreputable'.²¹⁹

Sydney's police establishment during 1839 was approximately as shown at Table 22 below, together with remuneration where known. However, by December that year Town police strength had been reduced to 99 members. About three quarters of subordinate police personnel were said to be Irish, more than one half were ex-convicts and ticket of leave men and about 20 per cent had military experience.²²⁰

TABLE 22

Sydney Police Establishment 1839

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
First Police Magistrate (H.C.Wilson/J.L. Innes)	1	£700 per year
Second Police Magistrate (Charles Windeyer)	1	£400 per year
Third Police Magistrate (R. Stewart)	1	£300 per year
Principal Clerk (C. Delhorey)	1	£300 per year
Clerk (Records) (J. Westgate)	1	£200 per year
Clerk (fees and fines, to FPM) (C. McDermott, R. Ormiston)	2	£170 per year
Clerk	1	£146.5.0 per year
Clerk	1	£144.8.3 per year
Clerk	1	£138.4.8 per year
Assistant Clerk	2	6/- per day
Office Keeper	1	£20 per year
Messenger	2	1/9d per day
Chief Constable (George Jilks)	1	
Assistant Chief Constable (George Mitchell)	1	
Superintendent (J. Rawson)	1	
Inspector	6	5/- per day
Sergeant	18	4/- per day
Sergeant	2	3/3 per day
Constable (Town)	60	3/- per day
Constable (Town)	54	2/10 per day
Constable (District)	8	2/9 per day
District Constable	1	3/- per day

Source: LCVF 1839, Estimates 1840, p405

Despite pay rises the quality of subordinate police personnel did not improve markedly. A leader article in the Sydney Herald commented at some length on the 'miserable rabble' of police suggesting their number be reduced by two thirds and their salary greatly increased. Until this was done, the newspaper claimed, unoffending citizens would continue to be assaulted in the streets. Adding insult to injury was the fact that despite low wages for constables, the constabulary as a whole was excessively expensive to maintain.²²¹

In his reports to the Home Government concerning the expense of police and gaols in the colony, Sir Richard Bourke had earlier (in 1836) reported that a factor contributing to the excessive expense of police was the fact that settlers required magistrates and police in their vicinity so as to get as much work out of their convict labourers as possible. This view was supported in London.²²²

The question of payment of police and gaol expenses was one that created a constant state of tension between Sydney and Whitehall. By 1840, it was felt in the colony that the British Government was going to insist on the entire police budget being financed from within New South Wales. Sir George Gipps, in an endeavour to raise the necessary money proposed that each district should pay at least a portion of its own police expenses, in addition to those of public works.²²³ However, Gipps's attempts at introducing necessary legislation in the Legislative Council were defeated by the elected members. The major reason advanced by the Council was that a portion of police expenses must be borne by the Home Government. Governor Gipps was then forced to resort to a number of administrative measures to raise the finance necessary to pay 'the whole expense of Police and Gaols being thrown upon the Colony'.²²⁴

Gipps at the same time prepared a Bill which provided for municipalities to pay a portion of police costs although control was to remain with executive government. In writing to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord John Russell, about his 'principal difficulty', Gipps regretted he could not follow the English system of controlling and financing the police but that in view of the state of development of New South Wales, control of police had to remain with the executive.²²⁵

The Water Police Act 1840 (4 Vic 17) authorised a water police establishment under the direction of a Water Police Magistrate at Sydney and elsewhere (s.1). The Sydney Water Police establishment was separate from the Town Police. By the following year an establishment of 15 operational and 12 non-operational personnel under the energetic command of Captain H.H. Gibbes was regulating Sydney's shipping.

Transportation to New South Wales was finally terminated by the Home government with effect from 1 August 1840. Governor Gipps announced the decision to the Legislative Council on 20 October 1840. However, transportation from England and New South Wales to Norfolk Island and Van Diemen's Land continued.

Sydney police establishment in 1840 was approximately as shown at Table 23 below together with remuneration, where known.

TABLE 23

Sydney Police Establishment 1840

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
First Police Magistrate (J.L. Innes)	1	
Second Police Magistrate (Charles Windeyer)	1	£400 per year
Third Police Magistrate		£300 per year
Principal Clerk		
Clerk		
Clerk		
Clerk		
Clerk		
Assistant Clerk		
Office Keeper	1	£20 per year
Messenger	2	1/9 per day
Chief Constable (George Mitchell)	1	
Assistant Chief Constable	1	
Superintendent	1	
Inspector	3	5/- per day
Sergeant	6	4/- per day
Constable (Town)	80	
Constable (District)	8	2/9 per day
District Constable	1	3/- per day
Magistrate (Water Police)	1	
Conductor (Water Police)	1	
Constable (Water Police)	8	

Source: City Council Records 1844-1845, 1-58, p267

VI 1841 - 1850 : A.S. Miles, J.L. Innes, E.D. Day

On 1 September 1841, the Home Government's protege, William Augustus Miles (rumoured to be a son of William IV, according to Hazel King), was appointed Commissioner of Police for the City and District of Sydney. He had been strongly supported for the position by C.S. Lefevre, Speaker of the House of Commons. Miles came from England where he had, among other official responsibilities, assisted with the Rural Constabulary Commission. Unlike his predecessors he had no military experience. He had, also, no practical police experience but was nevertheless an enthusiastic supporter of the methods of London's Metropolitan Police and he introduced some of its forms²²⁶ and regulations. Even the buttoned tailcoat worn by Sydney's police officers at that time was patterned on those worn in London. Miles, like most of his predecessors was unable to avoid bench duties, at least at first.

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The practice of Constables receiving one half of each fine resulting from charges laid by them led to considerable public antagonism. The Australian commented:

Respectable people are dragged into the watch house, falsely accused of drunkenness, and are fined in a reckless manner, at the instance of any Constable whose interest it is to give its usual evidence.²²⁷

On assuming command, Miles attempted to mollify public opinion by directing street officers to avoid arresting drunks purely for the portion of the fine involved. Only drunks who were incapable of looking after themselves or who were disorderly were to be arrested. Mildly drunk persons causing no offence were to be helped to their dwellings. Another measure aimed at improving police performance concerned the prohibition of abusive language to members of the public and unnecessary use of batons.

In June 1841, Governor Gipps requisitioned arms for foot police in NSW. The British principal storekeeper advised that the carbines requested were the same as those in contemporary use by the Royal Irish Constabulary. The type of pistols required were similar to those on issue to the English Coastguard.²²⁸

The Town of Sydney in 1841 possessed a police establishment as shown at Table 24 below. A further nine officers were occupied in policing the district outside the town. Police wages were poor, which fact inevitably impacted on the quality of police personnel. Rhetorically, the Sydney Gazette asked 'In this country, where labour is at such a premium as it is - what man who has a spark of industry in his composition would accept a post of

a police constable, for the amount of wages given.²²⁹ Police remuneration during 1841 was as shown below together with remuneration where known.

TABLE 24

Sydney Police Establishment 1841

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
Superintendent	1	£400 per year
Magistrate	1	£400 per year
Magistrate	1	£300 per year
Clerks (9)		
Office Keeper	1	£20 per year
Messenger	2	1/9 per day
Chief Constable (George Mitchell)	1	£150 per year
Assistant Chief Constable	1	£100 per year
Inspector	4	5/- per day
Sergeant	13	4/- per day
Constable (Town)	90	3/6 per day
Constable (District)	8	2/9 per day
District Constable	1	3/- per day
Magistrate (Water Police) (H.H. Gibbes)	1	
Inspector (Water Police)	2	10/- per day
Constable (Water Police)	12	3/- per day
Clerk (Tonnage)	1	£150 per year
Clerk	1	£140 per year
Office Keeper	1	3/6 per day
Messenger	1	8d per day
Boatman	6	8d per day

Source: LCVP 1841, Estimates for 1842

During October 1841 mobs including seamen from HMS Favorite attacked Sydney watch houses on two successive nights, as it was thought they contained arrested seamen.

In January 1842, Judge William Burton was reported as believing that police roughness in arresting drunks was an important reason why they were perceived by the public as an enemy. However, he considered police performance in that respect to have improved of late.²³⁰

[1842]

In 1842, the Town of Sydney was Incorporated under the Sydney City Corporation Act 1842. The Town Council was required to meet the Sydney police budget (s.70), a special rate being levied for the purpose.²³¹ Despite its requirement to contribute to the police budget, the Sydney Council was permitted no direct

control of police affairs. Indirectly, however, by virtue of the funds it was prepared to vote, the Council did influence police strength. This situation lasted for some three years, that is, 1842-1844. Almost straight away the position of Sergeant was abolished and the number of constables reduced to 65. Aldermen performed duty as magistrates in place of stipendiary magistrates. Police wages for 1842 were as shown under at Table 25 together with remuneration where known.

TABLE 25

Sydney Police Establishment 1842

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
Superintendent (J.L. Innes)	1	£500 per year
Magistrate (Charles Windeyer)	1	£400 per year
Magistrate	1	£300 per year
Clerks (9)		
Office Keeper	1	
Messenger	2	1/5 per day
Chief Constable (George Mitchell)	1	£150 per year
Assistant Chief Constable	1	£100 per year
Inspector	4	5/- per day
Sergeant	12	4/- per day
Constable (Town)	65	3/6 per day
Constable (District)	8	2/9 per day
District Constable	1	3/- per day
Magistrate (Water Police) (H.H. Gibbes)	1	
Inspector (Water Police)	2	10/- per day
Coxswain (Water Police)	1	5/- per day
Constable (Water Police)	12	3/- per day
Clerk	1	£162.8.4 per year
Clerk (Tonnage)	1	£150 per year
Office Keeper	1	3/6 per day
Messenger	1	8d per day
Boatman	6	8d per day

Source: LCVP 1842, p259, Estimates for 1843

In 1842, a significant reduction in police income resulted from a legislative provision that fines of five shillings or less to go to the Benevolent Asylum. But, they continued to receive half of all other fines until further changes in 1849 and 1850. London Metropolitan Police formed its Detective Branch in 1842.

Following objections to the Water Police Act 1840 by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a Select Committee of the Legislative Council inquired in 1843 into the Water Police. The Committee recommended greater economies and that the body be brought under the control of the Town bench. Later in the year

the principal Act was amended. Among the amendments legislated was the abolition of the office of Water Police Magistrate (Superintendent).²³²

Early in 1843 police strength was as shown at Table 26 below, although later in the year the situation improved slightly.

TABLE 26

Sydney Police Establishment 1843

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
Superintendent (W.A. Miles)	1	£500 per year
Magistrate (Charles Windeyer)	1	£400 per year
Magistrate	1	£300 per year
Chief Clerk	1	£300 per year
Clerk	4	£200 per year
Clerk	1	£155 per year
Clerk	1	£140 per year
Assistant Clerk	2	6/- per day
Office Keeper	1	£20 per year
Messenger	2	1/5 per day
Chief Inspector	1	£125 per year
Inspector	4	6/- per day
Sergeant	6	4/6 per day
Sergeant	6	4/6 per day
Constable (Town)	70	3/6 per day
Constable (District)	8	2/9 per day
District Constable (not shown on city council estimates)		
Magistrate (Water Police) (position abolished during year)	1	
Inspector (Water Police)		
Sergeant (Water Police)		
Coxswain (Water Police)	1	
Constable (Water Police)	8	

Source: City Council Estimates for 1843

In addition to normal duties police were obliged to undertake a number of extraneous tasks. During calendar 1843 the taskings shown at Table 27 were claimed to have been performed.²³³

During 1844, a Select Committee of the Legislative Council considered matters pertaining to insecurity of life and property in Sydney. The committee's formation was the result of public fears concerning a perceived increase in crime in Sydney over the preceding 12 months. The committee attributed the crime increase, in particular the rise in aggravated offences, including two robberies resulting in the death of victims, to a number of contributing causes including the lax administration of the Hyde Park Convict Barracks which permitted convicts to be at large

[1844]

TABLE 27

Sydney Police Extraneous Duties 1843

Duty/location	no. of men	days employed
quarter sessions	7	44
supreme court	7	30
Hyde Park barracks	3	312
ic stills	2	69
process service outside city	1	69
escorts	1	69
on ships	1	69
court	1	53

Source: Appendix No.26, Fourth Police Report. 1844-1845, 1-588, p273

during night hours, to the large number of Norfolk Island time expired convicts, unemployment and the lack of a Chief Constable. This latter reference involved the striking from the police establishment the office of Chief Constable. This officer, who had previously held long service in the police of Sydney and was frequently employed in the Magistrate's Court, was able to inform the bench as to the criminal histories of those appearing before them. The lack of such an officer in 1844, it was argued, resulted in many experienced criminals being dealt with by the courts as first offenders. During the period in which the City Corporation was responsible for city police funds, the Chief Constable, George Mitchell, had in effect retired. No subsequent appointment was made in the rank and one of the Inspectors performed the duties of that office, including the filing of informations. This officer was referred to as the Chief Inspector,²³⁴ although the formal rank title pertaining to that office did not come about until either 1851 or 1852. Magistrate Windeyer considered the departure of George Mitchell and former Chief Constable George Jilks a great loss to the city due to their close knowledge of the criminal class.²³⁵ In fact, a principal function of the Chief Constable was to detect crime.²³⁶

The Committee also commented adversely on the divided authority exercised in respect of the Sydney police, suggesting it either revert entirely to the auspices of the Colonial Government or be assigned to municipal authorities. In the event, the former course was adopted, a decision which no doubt deeply affected the course of police organisation and control in New South Wales. Had the latter course been adapted, it is possible the British model of police development based on local authorities would have occurred.²³⁷

William Augustus Miles, who interestingly was referred to as Chief Commissioner of Police during the course of the Select Committee's inquiries, gave the strength of Sydney Town Police at that time as comprising 70 constables, 12 sergeants and four inspectors. These men operated within the "city" of Sydney. A

further eight constables operated in those parts of the Sydney police district not within by the city's precincts. The approximate police establishment for Sydney for 1844 was as shown below at Table 28, together with remuneration where known. The estimates originally made provisions for positions of a Chief Runner and a Town Runner but the provision was cancelled and two of the longer serving Constables continued to operate as Runners. Most probably they were the men intended to fill the new positions had they come about.

TABLE 28

Sydney Police Establishment 1844

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
Commissioner of Police (W.A. Miles)	1	£500 per year
Senior Police Magistrate (Charles Windeyer)	1	£400 per year
Chief Clerk (Cornelius Delohery)	1	£300 per year
Clerk (Charles McDermott, Robert Ormiston, W.T. Cowper George Warburton)	4	£200 per year
Clerk (Samuel Morgan)	1	£155 per year
Clerk	1	£140 per year
Assistant Clerk	2	6/- per day
Office Keeper (Mrs McMakin)	1	£20 per year
Messenger	1	1/5 per day
(Chief) Inspector (John Wearin)	1	£125 per year
Inspector and Court Officer (John Pearce)	1	£125 per year
Inspector (Thomas Molloy, Jeremiah Higgins)	2	6/- per day
Sergeant	6	4/6 per day
Sergeant	6	4/- per day
Constable (Town)	70	3/6 per day
Constable (District)	8	3/6 per day
District Constable	1	

Source: LCVP 1844, p469

Of the 70 Constables employed by the City of Sydney, 61 were available for normal duties. The remaining nine were assigned as at 13 June 1844 as follows:

* Mayor's orderlies	2	(Peter Bourke, William Woods)
* Commissioner's orderlies	2	(William Johnson, John Tancred)
* IC Police Office	1	(David McMakin)
* Vegetable Market	1	(Samuel Sparkes)
* Corn Market	1	(Alexander McIntosh)
* Domain	1	(Charles Lucas)
* Coroner's Court	1	(William Callaghan)

Watch Houses were distributed as follows in June 1844:

* Druitt Street	Prisoners
* Parramatta Street	Prisoners
* Elizabeth Street	Prisoners
* Harrington Street	Prisoners
* Cumberland Street	Constables only
* Miller's Point	Constables only
* Bathurst Street	Constables only
* Liverpool Street	Constables only

Some 23 per cent of subordinate ranks were ex-convicts but only one ticket of leave Constable was employed.

Miles also advised the Committee that poor remuneration had the effect of encouraging subordinate police personnel to charge persons for the personal profit involved and made them susceptible to bribery and perjury.

The Sydney Police District was bounded as follows: 'From Botany Bay westward along George's River to Salt Pan Creek, including the parishes of St George and Petersham, to the water at Iron Cove, thence in a northerly direction up Lane Cove to the Waters of Cowan Creek, and thence to the south head of Broken Bay; the district includes the hundred of Packerham, comprising the parishes of St George, Botany, Petersham, and Alexandria.' The City of Sydney comprised six wards: Bourke, Brisbane, Cook, Gipps, Macquarie and Phillip.

Miles, in answer to questions from the committee, agreed his personnel strength was inadequate to the police mission.

As at 22 June 1844, the City of Sydney had eight watch houses, distributed as follows: Druitt Street (opposite Police Office), Parramatta Street, Elizabeth Street, Harrington Street, Cumberland Street, Miller's Point, Bathurst Street, Liverpool Street. The first four were capable of holding prisoners. The remainder were used by police personnel only.

Police strength was reduced at the time the city was incorporated, the number of constables being reduced to 65.²³⁸

In 1844, Sydney City Council, in an attempt to indicate its displeasure at having to levy a police rate without any direct control over police organisation, refused to pay the salary of the Commissioner of Police. It did agree, though, to pay for a Superintendent. Miles continued in office without reduction in salary. All subordinate members of the Sydney police, however, suffered a reduction in their wages.²³⁹ At that time police were paid for seven days a week rather than six as was the case with workers generally and they continued to receive a proportion of fines imposed.

Although public concern was deeply aroused in 1844 with two well publicised murders, there was by no means a unanimous demand for increased police numbers. At a public meeting held to discuss crime problems, one citizen felt that if more police were to merely carry on as the present officers there would be no benefit.

All they cared about was, he claimed:

smelling a poor devil's breath after rum at night, in the neighbourhood of public houses, to find out if he had been drinking rum after hours.²⁴⁰

The Sydney Herald supported increased police strength but the Guardian, in a vein similar to this expressed above declared:

If they were to be guided by the current of public opinion it ran rather in favour of reduction than augmentation.....The numerous informations against unregistered dogs, stray goats, and sinning publicans - the dragging of a man to the watch house because he had chosen to take a glass more than the police and the police bench thought fit for him, though it could harm himself only - was voted a nuisance; and it was very shrewdly suspected that if the police had so much leisure for this sort of work (and very profitable work it used to be), that some of them might be spared.²⁴¹

In July 1844, the Police Committee of the Sydney City Council furnished a report which stated inter alia:

The anomalous position of the City Council with respect to this functionary [Superintendent of Police] in having to estimate for his salary, but without the slightest control over his movements, leaves them considerably in the dark as to his efficiency in performing the duties of his office, and is another of the reasons which may be urged for the propriety of giving to the corporation the control as well as the payment of the police. Your committee can hardly hazard an opinion on the system of management adopted by the Superintendent, the details of which they have no means of investigating, but they cannot help thinking that it would be advantageous for the public safety if his system could admit of his presence in the streets and at the police office more frequently than happens at present. It would also be advisable, they conceive, for the superintendent to direct the attention of the constabulary more fully to carrying out the provisions of the Police Act with respect to preventing or removing nuisances, as your committee are satisfied that a little more vigilance on the part of the constabulary in this respect would prevent many of the nuisances that now disfigure some of the principal streets of the city. Without dwelling, however, on a system of management which is involved in so much mystery to them, your committee will, at least, venture to assert that the duties of the superintendent of the Sydney police, if efficiently performed, would be sufficient to occupy the whole of his time, and they must protest against sanctioning the system of burdening the superintendent with a plurality of offices not

strictly connected with the city police; but, until the control of the police be vested in the corporation the protest of your committee will be of little avail. They many point out the inconsistency of uniting in one individual the offices of superintendent of police, commissioner under the Merchant Seaman's Act, superintendent of the water police, member of the Immigration Board, and superintendent of the district police; but the appointment to those offices is not in the hands of the City Council. Their estimate has reference to the first of these offices only, and the salary is not intended as a remuneration for offices which they do not recognise.²⁴²

During 1844, nearly one quarter of Sydney's police strength was drawn from ex-convict ranks, although only one ticket of leave man was employed.

In August 1845, a petition was submitted to the Legislative Council requesting a separate Water Police Magistrate and Court as the service provided by the George Street Police Station in respect of marine matters was considered inadequate.

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During 1845, the police establishment of Sydney was approximately as shown below at Table 29, together with remuneration where known.

TABLE 29

Sydney Police Establishment 1845

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
Commissioner of Police (W.A. Miles)	1	£500 per year
Senior Police Magistrate (Charles Windeyer)	1	£400 per year
Chief Clerk	1	£200 per year
Clerk	1	£160 per year
Clerk	1	£150 per year
Clerk	1	£130 per year
Clerk	1	£115 per year
Clerk	1	£110 per year
Assistant Clerk	2	5/- per day
Office Keeper	1	£20 per year
Messenger	2	1/5 per day
Chief Inspector (John Wearin)	1	
Inspector (Moore, Higgins, Pearce, Connor)	4	4/- per day
Sergeant	12	3/- per day
Constable (Town)	76	2/9 per day
Constable (District)	8	2/3 per day
District Constable	1	2/9 per day
Inspector (Water Police)	2	4/- per day
Constable (Water Police)	10	2/9 per day

Source: LCVP 1845

In 1846, Sydney was divided into four police divisions A, B, C, D, and new beats, to be walked at a rate of three miles an hour, were defined in the city area. Beats were detailed as:

A Division (Inspector JW Moore)

- No 1. - George, York, and Clarence streets, from DrUITT-street to King-street. - Thirty minutes.
- No 2. - Clarence-street north and Barrack-lane, from King-street to Church Hill. - Twenty-two minutes.
- No 3. - Kent and Sussex streets north, from King-street to the Flour Company's wharf. - Thirty-four minutes.
- No 4. - Bathurst and Kent streets, from DrUITT-street to Liverpool-street. - Fifteen minutes.
- No 5. - Sussex-street south, from Market-street to the corner of George and Sussex streets, Haymarket-Twenty-eight minutes.

B Division (Inspector S Higgins)

- No 1. - George-street, from Park to Campbell streets, half a mile. - Ten minutes.
- No 2. - Pitt-street, from Park-street to Campbell-street, half a mile. - Ten minutes.
- No 3. - Castlereagh-street, from Park-street to Campbell-street, half a mile. - Ten minutes.
- No 4. - Elizabeth street, from Park-street to Campbell-street, half a mile. - Ten minutes.
- No 5. - Parramatta-street, from Campbell-street to Newtown-road, one mile - Twenty minutes.

C Division (Inspector John Pearce)

- No 1. - Elizabeth, Phillip, and Macquarie streets, from Park to Hunter streets. - Twenty-six minutes.
- No 2. - Castlereagh-street, from Park-street to Hunter-street. - Fifteen minutes.
- No 3. - Pitt-street, from Park-street to Hunter-street. - Fifteen minutes.
- No 4. - George-street, from Park-street to Bridge-street. - Seventeen and a half minutes.
- No 5. - Hunter, Bent, Macquarie, Phillip, Bligh, and O'Connell streets, from George-street to Macquarie-street, bounded by Hunter and Bent streets. - Twenty-two and a half minutes.
- No 6. - Macquarie-place, Spring-street, and Bridge-street, to George-street, as far from the Obelisk. - Eleven minutes.
- No 7. - Government Jetty. - Station.
- No 8. - Station House.

D Division (Inspector Patrick Connor)

- No 1. - George-street, from Battery Point, the conjunction of Fort and George streets to Jamieson-street. - Fifteen minutes.
- No 2. - Church Hill, from Charlotte-place to the Scot's Church, down Jamieson-street; back past Mr. Petty's Hotel, across Church Hill into

Kent-street, as far as Mr. Agar's stores, back to Church Hill, along the south end of Prince's-street, down Essex-street, into Harrington-street, down to the bottom of Church Hill. - Thirty-five minutes.

No 3. - (Rocks). - Comprising Upper Fort street, Prince-street, as far as the bridge in Argyle-street; Cumberland-street as far as the conjunction of George and Fort streets; Gloucester-street, along Bunker's Hill, behind the old Custom's House stores, Cambridge and Harrington streets.

No 4. - Windmill-street, from Trinity Church along Argyle and Kent streets as far as Mr. Agar's stores; back past Mr. Peat's public-house, corner of Clyde-street; past the Royal Oak, down as far as the gate at Moore's Wharf, back to Windmill-street to Battery Point, and back to Trinity Church - Thirty minutes.

Between January 1844 and 30 June 1847 out of a total strength of about 100 members, 82 were dismissed (mostly for drunkenness), 83 resigned and five died, making a total of 170 mutations.²⁴³ About one third of the Force had seen military service and some 70 per cent were Irish.

With the improved trading position of the colony by 1845, shipping interests again pushed for the establishment of a separate Water Police. Their efforts were rewarded in 1846 when the Legislative Council approved the necessary funds and Captain Browne once again took up his duties as Superintendent and Magistrate.

In 1846, Sydney police establishment was roughly as shown below at Table 30, together with remuneration where known.

TABLE 30

Sydney Police Establishment 1846

Title (a)	no. on rank (b)	Remuneration (c)
Commissioner (W.A. Miles)	1	£400 per year
Senior Police Magistrate	1	£400 per year
Chief Clerk	1	£200 per year
Clerk	1	£160 per year
Clerk	1	£150 per year
Clerk	1	£130 per year
Clerk	1	£115 per year
Clerk	1	£110 per year
Assistant Clerk	2	5/- per day
Office Keeper	1	£20 per year
Messenger	1	1/5 per day
Inspector	4	4/- per day
Sergeant	12	3/- per day

(a)	(b)	(c)
Constable (Town)	76	2/9 per day
Constable (District)	8	2/3 per day
District Constable	1	2/9 per day
Inspector (Water Police)	2	4/- per day
Constable (Water Police)	10	2/9 per day

Source: LCVP 1846, Estimates for 1847, p145

Public dissatisfaction with the police of Sydney remained high in 1846. One element of that dissatisfaction was the perceived unfitness of many police officers to uphold standards they themselves did not observe. Bells Life In Sydney, commenting on the new Liquor Act in a leader article:

It is ridiculous in the last degree to elevate a police force into a conservator of morals. If they were organised for such an end, the candidates must necessarily undergo some sort of preparatory instruction and investigation, and be made at least competent to understand in some measure the moral code which they are entrusted to carry out, and also be in their own private lives proper examples for imitation; whereas taken as a body, they are about as ignorant a class of individuals as can possibly be found within the limits of the colony; orders they may comprehend, but morals is a term with which they are totally unacquainted, and which their private and public conduct is often a most lamentable illustration of..²⁴⁴

Sir C.A. FitzRoy assumed office as Governor on 3 August 1846.

In April 1847, the military commander in New South Wales informed Governor Charles FitzRoy that he had been instructed to reinforce imperial troops in New Zealand from the New South Wales garrison. As a result, only the 99th Regiment would be left in the Colony. This information sufficiently alarmed the Governor that he complained to the Secretary of State for War and Colonies, Earl Grey. The Governor's major fear was that a single regiment might be insufficient to keep unruly elements in the Sydney society in order should they resort to violence. He reported that on several occasions local mobs had exceeded the capacity of police to disperse. High wages available to labourers and mechanics made it impossible to recruit the class of man to permit a quality police service, he continued, especially in view of the lack of spare time permitted constables and the irksome discipline imposed on them. 'Wherefore the Sydney Police, although adequate to the ordinary duties required of it, is not, and cannot be made as efficient as it ought to be.'²⁴⁵ The Secretary, however, was unsympathetic, merely suggesting that if suitable police recruits were not offering in Sydney, the Governor should consider recruiting in England.²⁴⁶ This idea was taken up several years later.

[1847]

During 1847, partly as a consequence of official concern at the proposed reduction of troops in the colony, a Select Committee of the Legislative Council enquired into police matters. Amongst the mass of evidence produced to the committee were the standing orders of the Sydney police. These standing orders and regulations for the guidance of the Sydney Police Force read as follows:

1. A constable is to be not only firm, but is to be civil to all persons peaceably conducting themselves.
2. He is not to enter into conversation with any person, whilst on duty, except on matters of Police.
3. He is not to answer angrily, to argue or use irritating language, or abusive terms, to any person, of whatever rank or class, under any circumstances whatsoever.
4. He is not to interfere idly or officiously; but to have good grounds before he acts, and then to do his duty with coolness, judgment, and decision.
5. He is to bear in mind that his staff is not a bludgeon; but a badge of office, and if used with discretion, only upon emergency, will obtain respect from the public, and assistance to the bearer.
6. He is to remember that loss of temper will be loss of place.
7. He is in all cases to treat a prisoner properly, and to enforce upon him, or her, only such constraint as may be necessary for their safe custody.
8. He is not in case of affray or tumult to rush indiscriminately upon the people, striking them with his staff; but he is to single out the ringleaders, and either secure the offenders then, or keep them in his sight (if possible) until he can procure sufficient assistance to capture them.
9. He is to make himself acquainted with all parts of his district, streets, alleys, houses, and inhabitants, so that he may recognize the latter, and render every assistance when called upon.
10. Every constable in the Force, if he proves himself active and intelligent, and of good conduct, may hope to rise to superior situations.
11. The Sergeants for street duty will at all times march their men to their respective posts, and march the relieved men back to the station-house, for the purpose of giving in their visits.

12. Every officer and constable in the Force will immediately communicate to the first superior Officer he may meet (and to that person only) any intelligence or information he may receive, on matters connected with Police.
13. The superior Officers will, on receipt of such intelligence or information, communicate with the Commissioner of Police forthwith, and not to an other person without his permission; the certain penalty for neglect of this order, will be either a heavy fine, or immediate dismissal from the Force, without regard to rank or service.
14. The Police, though placed in divisions, is but one Force, and each must assist the other. The Inspectors are to look on the men as part of their own authority, and be at all times studious in their instructions to those under their command, especially to those who may have recently joined the Police, as the Commissioner will hold the Inspectors responsible for everything that may occur in their respective Districts.
15. The Police when visiting public-houses, are to wear their uniform and numbers; they are not, on any account, to disguise themselves, (unless specially ordered to the contrary) nor are they to enter any other way than by the regular door, unless in pursuit of a prisoner, or other person of whom they may be in chase.
16. Though the Commissioner requires the men of the Force to make themselves acquainted with their Districts, he reprehends all eaves-dropping and listening at windows.
17. Every man of the Force is ordered to give his name, letter, and number, when challenged to do so by any person, who feeling themselves aggrieved, may require it.
18. The men of the Force are not, on any account to give information on Police matters to any person who may require it, but to refer them respectfully to the Commissioner.
19. Whenever a fire breaks out, the constable on whose beat it may occur, will immediately report the same to the Sergeant on duty at the nearest station-house, who will immediately send reports to the Commissioner, Chief Inspector, and to the Inspectors of Districts, at the same time warning all their men on duty, and those off duty, when they will be paraded at their respective station-houses, and marched regularly to the place where the fire may be.

20. The Inspector of Divisions will take the duty in rotation, from eleven o'clock at night till six in the morning; to patrol the City, visit the men at the station-houses, and on their beats, and report all irregularities and neglect of duty. He will also enter in the station-house report the time of his visit, and leave word which direction he intends taking.
21. Every man in the Force is to take notice of any nuisance, or dead animals, on or near his beat, and report the same to his Inspector, who will send a memorandum to that effect to the Inspector of Nuisances, or City Surveyor; and should the nuisance not be removed within a reasonable time, the Inspector will report the same to the Commissioner.
22. The Commissioner has ordered it to be notified to the Force, that they are not, on any account, to keep shops for the sale of groceries, vegetables, fruit, or any other commodity, without special permission; any constable found acting contrary to this order will be immediately dismissed the Force.
23. The Commissioner has ordered it to be notified to the Force, that he does not intend voting for any of the candidates at the approaching elections, and recommends the Police to follow his example.
24. The Officers and constables of the Police Force are ordered not to receive any reward from any person, unless through the hands of, or by the expression of the Commissioner.
25. It is ordered that no man of the Force will offer or become bail, under any circumstances whatever, under a penalty of immediate dismissal, and consequent forfeiture of all pay and claims then due.
26. It is positively ordered that no Officer or constable in the Force, shall, at any time, join any Club, Lodge, or Association, without special permission from the Commissioner.
27. Each man is to devote his whole time to the Police.
28. He shall serve or reside wherever he may be directed.
29. He shall promptly obey all lawful orders which he may receive from the persons placed in authority above him. If the order appears unlawful or improper, the constable may complain to the Commissioner, who will pay due attention to him; but any refusal to perform the order, or any negligence, will not be suffered.

30. He shall strictly conform himself to all the regulations which may be made from time to time for the good of the Force.
31. He shall at all times appear in his complete dress, and when on duty wear the duty badge.
32. He will be supplied with clothing, of which he is expected to take every care, and of which periodical inspection will be made.
33. He shall not quit the force without giving a month's previous notice; should he quit without giving such notice, all pay then due to him shall be forfeited.
34. If he is dismissed the Force, the whole of his pay then due or unpaid shall be forfeited to the Queen.
35. Every man dismissed from the Force, or who shall resign his situation, shall, before he quits the service, deliver up every article of dress and appointments which have been supplied to him; and should any such articles have been, in the opinion of the Commissioner, improperly used or damaged, a deduction from any pay then due shall be made, sufficient to make good the damage, or supply a new article.
36. Every Officer and constable of Police is liable to immediate dismissal for neglect of duty, unfitness,²⁴⁷ negligence, misconduct, or evasive conduct.

Many of these provisions directly reflect the influence of Rowan and Mayne's Instructions to the 'New' Police in 1829.²⁴⁸ Quite why such a limited selection of the London Instructions was made when a more comprehensive adaption would have considerably improved the limited instructions compiled for the guidance of Sydney police officers is not known.

In 1847, the Sydney city police operational establishment comprised six Inspectors, 12 sergeants and, 88 constables. One sergeant and eight constables were responsible for that part of the Sydney Police District external to the city boundaries. The Select Committee considered this latter number too few and it was, in fact, doubled about one year later.²⁴⁹ Although Commissioner Miles informed the committee his Force was sufficient for most needs, it seems clear public order was not subject to police control at that time.

Outstations were maintained at Balmain, Paddington, O'Connell Town and North Shore.

In his evidence to the 1847 Select Committee on Police, Magistrate Charles Windeyer provided details as to how complaints against police were handled at that time. Citizens taking complaints about police officers to him were first examined so as

to determine whether the complaint concerned the officer in his capacity as a citizen or as a police official. Complaints concerning constables in the course of their duty were referred to the Commissioner who settled the matter by way of fine or dismissal. Should the complaint have involved a breach of British or colonial law, it would have then been placed before a bench of three magistrates for determination.²⁵⁰ There is some evidence that considerable dissatisfaction existed amongst rank and file police officers concerning Commissioner Miles's hearing of disciplinary cases.

In his evidence to the Select Committee Commissioner Miles noted there were 30 private watchmen in Sydney who guarded 488 houses.²⁵¹

Another witness to the Committee, Inspector John Wearin, informed members that two constables were employed fulltime as 'Runners'. These "old hands", as J.L. Innes referred to them, operated in plain clothes and apart from a general consorting role, concerned themselves mostly with robbers. Wearin also detailed the training process at that time. The induction process lasted five days. On Day One, an Inspector read standing orders to the newcomer(s). Novices then spent several days walking beats as supernumeraries being told what to look for. On Day Five, the recruit was sworn in. Until about 1844, recruits had to pay twelve shillings and sixpence to enter the Force but the City Council during the period it had charge of the Constabulary stopped the practice.²⁵²

Sydney's approximate police establishment for 1847, together with remuneration where known, are shown at Table 31 below.

TABLE 31

Sydney Police Establishment 1847

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
Commissioner of Police (W.A. Miles)	1	£400 per year
Chief Police Magistrate	1	£400 per year
Chief Clerk	1	
Office Keeper	1	
Messenger	1	
Chief Inspector		7/- per day
Inspector	4	4/- per day
Sergeant	12	3/6 per day
Constable (Town)	76	
Constable (District)	8	2/3 per day
District Constable	1	2/9 per day
Inspector (Water Police)	2	4/- per day
Constable (Water Police)	12	2/9 per day

Source: Report Of Select Committee On Police

City Constables were assigned extraneous duties as shown at the Table 32 below.

TABLE 32

Sydney Police Extraneous Duties 1847

Location/duty	No.
Criminal court	7
Quarter sessions	7
Court of requests	1
Domain	1
Coroner's court	1
Market sheds	1
Sick/escort	1

Miles, as a result of charges of insobriety and wrongful dismissal of a Constable, was removed from his office as Commissioner of Police in 1848. A board, in 1847, had already found him guilty of keeping his accounts in a careless fashion. He was instructed to exchange places with Captain Joseph Long Innes who, at that time, was acting as a Justice on the Sydney bench. The following year, the Legislative Council declined to vote Miles's salary as a police magistrate. He died shortly thereafter.

[1848]

A particularly savage riot erupted in Sydney during mid-1848. The riot had its origins, according to the Omnibus, when two Constables attempted to arrest a couple of drunken seamen from the Favorite. A mob formed to assist the seamen and the two police officers were obliged to withdraw. When the night shift mustered at midnight a body of police, supported by a number of citizens, dispersed the mob.

A mob, which was clearly part of a planned exercise, dominated by seamen stormed the Harrington Street Watch House. The watch house was manned only by a Sergeant and two Constables who were obliged to evacuate the premises. Two seamen prisoners (possibly the two drunken seamen of the previous evening were re-arrested) and a robber were released.

The mob then moved into Pitt Street and then flowed up King Street, smashing the deserted St James Watch House. The mob then moved down to Drutt Street where it stormed the Central Police Office. A body of police was assigned to defending the CPO but was unable to move until an armed party of soldiers attended the scene. After blank volleys proved unsuccessful in dispersing the crowd, ball ammunition was fired and several were wounded. Following the breaking of the mob, according to the Omnibus' correspondent:

The vagabond constabulary, after the soldiers had come to their assistance, armed themselves with

carbines and bayonets, bludgeons and long poles, which they used in a brutal manner on every person they met. We observed a Constable with a pole nearly ten feet in length, rush out of the police yard and knock down a citizen by several blows on the head...

Another respectably dressed person was run through the body with a bayonet by one of the Constables and killed...

Many of the Constables made too free a use of their staves after there was any need. Several respectable persons were assaulted and maltreated by these fellows who not having the sense to discriminate should not have the baton entrusted to them.

Apparently, 21 prisoners were arrested. Military pickets were mounted at the Domain and the wharf with orders to arrest any seamen. One Constable was also arrested.²⁵³

Sydney's police establishment in 1848 was approximately as shown in Table 33 below together with remuneration where known.

TABLE 33

Sydney Police Establishment 1848

Title	No. on rank	Remuneration
Commissioner of Police (W.A. Miles)	1	£400 per year
Senior Police Magistrate	1	£400 per year
Clerk (Second Class)	1	£300 per year
Clerk (Second Class)	1	£200 per year
Clerk (Third Class)	2	£200 per year
Clerk (Third Class)	1	£155 per year
Clerk (Third Class)	1	£120 per year
Assistant Clerk	3	£100 per year
Interpreter	1	5/- per day
Office Keeper	1	£20 per year
Messenger	1	2/6 per day
Inspector (City Police)	4	4/- per day
Sergeant (City Police)	12	3/6 per day
Constable (City Police)	76	2/9 per day
Constable (District)	8	2/3 per day
District Constable	1	2/9 per day
Magistrate (Water Police)	1	£300 per year
Clerk (Water Police)	1	£150 per year
Inspector (Water Police)	2	4/- per day
Constable (Water Police)	12	2/9 per day
Watch House Keeper (Water Police)	1	2/9 per day

Source: LCVP 1848, VI Estimates for 1849

Captain Innes did not remain long as Superintendent of Police as in 1849 it was found he had permitted irregularities to exist over several years whilst Visiting Justice at Darlinghurst Gaol.²⁵⁴ He was succeeded for a short period by Captain E.D. Day.

[1849]

The Sydney Morning Herald for 26 May 1849, in the form of a letter to the editor, evidenced a typical case of mob control. The letter writer reported he had been surrounded in King Street by a large number of ruffians. His arms were pinioned, his hat was stolen and his pockets picked. He felt himself fortunate to have saved his watch. During the fracas not a policeman was to be seen.²⁵⁵

Sydney's police establishment during 1849 was approximately as shown below at Table 34, together with remuneration where known.

TABLE 34

Sydney Police Establishment 1849

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
Superintendent of Police (W.A. Miles)	1	£400 per year
Police Magistrate	1	£400 per year
Clerk (Second Class)	1	£300 per year
Clerk (Second Class)	1	£200 per year
Clerk (Third Class)	2	£200 per year
Clerk (Third Class)	1	£155 per year
Clerk (Third Class)	1	£120 per year
Assistant Clerk	3	£100 per year
Interpreter	1	5/- per day
Office Keeper	1	£20 per year
Messenger	1	2/6 per day
Inspector (City Police)	4	4/- per day
Sergeant (City Police)	12	3/6 per day
Constable (City Police)	76	2/9 per day
Inspector (District)	1	4/- per day
Sergeant (District)	1	3/6 per day
Constable (District)	15	2/3 per year
Magistrate (Water Police)	1	£300 per year
Clerk (Water Police)	1	£150 per year
Inspector (Water Police)	2	4/- per day
Constable (Water Police)	12	2/9 per day
Watch House Keeper (Water Police)	1	2/9 per day

Source: LCVP 1849, VI, Estimates for 1850

On 1 October 1850, the Police Regulation Act 1850 (14 Victoria 38) was passed. This Act placed the police of the entire colony under an Inspector General of Police, under whom was to be a Superintendent of Police for Sydney, five Provincial Inspectors plus other ranks. The new organisation bore obvious similarities to the Royal Irish Constabulary. The Water Police was incorporated with the new organisation and a body of mounted police was raised. With the final abolition of the Water Police as an independent body, Captain Browne was provided with the office of Immigration Agent. Executive and judicial functions were divorced. Former Sydney Superintendent of Sydney's police, Edward Denny Day, was appointed a Provincial Inspector. John McLerie was appointed Superintendent of Police for Sydney on 1 October 1850. He was previously Adjutant-Paymaster of Mounted Police.

By 1850, the ex-convict element of Sydney Police was down to about 14 per cent. A Select Committee on Police held that year concluded the reputation of police suffered from the ex-convict presence as well as poor pay over many years.

During 1850, Chief Clerk Cornelius Delohery fell foul of E.D. Day and was dismissed from office. Upon making representation to the government he was reinstated. But, apparently, the Sydney bench conceived a dislike of Mr Delohery. Subsequently, during a period of illness charges were brought against him and the Colonial Secretary called for a report from him. Following an inadequate defence, according to Delohery because Superintendent McLerie would not inform him of the basis of the charge(s) laid, he was again dismissed. On 1 December 1856, Mr Delohery submitted a petition to the Legislative Assembly seeking relief.

Sydney's approximate police establishment in 1850 was as shown at Table 35 below, together with remuneration where known. By 1850, about 14 per cent of police subordinate ranks were ex-convicts.

TABLE 35

Sydney Police Establishment 1850

Title (a)	No. on rank (b)	Remuneration (c)
Superintendent of Police (E.D. Day)	1	£400 per year
Clerk	1	£250 per year
Clerk	1	£160 per year
Clerk	1	£130 per year
Clerk	1	£100 per year
Clerk	3	£91.13.4 per year
Clerk	1	£85 per year
Interpreter	1	5/- per day
Office Keeper	1	£20 per year
Messenger	1	2/6 per day

(a)	(b)	(c)
Commissioner (W.A. Miles)	1	£400 per year
Inspector (City Police)	4	4/- per day
Sergeant (City Police)	12	3/6 per day
Constable (City Police)	76	2/9 per day
Inspector (District)	1	4/- per day
Sergeant (District)	1	3/6 per day
Constable (District)	15	2/3 per year
Magistrate (Water Police)	1	£300 per year
Clerk (Water Police)	1	£150 per year
Inspector (Water Police)	2	4/- per day
Constable (Water Police)	12	2/9 per day
Watch House Keeper (Water Police)	1	2/9 per day

Source: LCVP 1850 V.2, Estimates for 1851

VII 1851 - 1856 : William Spain, W.C. Mayne

During late 1850, Edward Denny Day, Superintendent of Police, was dismissed from office following allegations of drunkenness. A few months later, however, he was appointed a Provincial Inspector in the reorganised NSW Police.²⁵⁶

On 26 January 1851, Anniversary Day, a drunken crowd gathered in the vicinity of a partially completed house at Circular Quay. The building was licensed to sell liquor for the day. John McLerie, the new Superintendent of Police, ordered the building cleared while apparently unsafe scaffolding attached to the building was removed. A mob of some 300 hooted police and, when a particularly offensive male member was arrested, threw stones. McLerie, himself was hit by a rock but was not seriously hurt. The mob cleared following his reading of the proclamation against rioting.²⁵⁷ A sometime Sydney magistrate, J.S. Dowling (1851-1857), later recorded in his memoirs that the occasion was one of only two during his term of office that qualified as a riot.²⁵⁸ The other occurred later the same year. One Sunday police arrested a number of naval personnel dressed in women's clothing by way of a jape. About 8.00 pm a crowd of matelots arrived outside the Cumberland Street watch house where one of the seamen was locked up. Upon being threatened with violence by the mob, the watch house keeper released the prisoner. The mob then went to the Druitt Street watch house to release another prisoner. Unable to gain entry the mob left but returned an hour or so later. By that time police reserves had been mobilised and the mob was dispersed by police baton charges.²⁵⁹

[1851]

The Governor's speech to the opening session of the Legislative Council in 1851 forecaste police reorganisation. A board of inquiry, formed after the New Year's Eve disturbances, recommended improved co-ordination of various authorities.

The new Act commenced 1 January 1851 - on the eve of the discovery of gold in the colony. William Spain, a solicitor, was appointed Inspector General of Police at a salary of 800 pounds per annum. He was also a MLC. Spain experienced considerable criticism in his endeavors to implement reforms of the Police Regulation Act 1850, especially for his apparent laxity in organising the police districts of the interior. He established the Sydney Police District on 17 June 1851. Feeling the chorus of criticism had impaired his ability to manage the police organisation, Spain resigned on 11 December 1851.²⁶⁰

Inspector John Pearce, who joined Sydney Police in 1841 and who was promoted Inspector in 1842, fell out with his superordinates in 1851. Inspector General William Spain and

Superintendent McLerie instructed Pearce to arrest a person or persons discharging fireworks during Queen's Birthday celebrations. Pearce declined to do so on the grounds that the behaviour was too trivial to warrant such a dramatic step. He was therefore directed to clear the street. The mob thereupon turned nasty and police found it difficult to comply with the order. Pearce remarked on this fact to Spain and McLerie who thereupon suspended him from duty, preferring charges of drunkenness and disobedience against him.

John Pearce later appeared before a board of magistrates (J.S. Dowling, H.H. Browne and George Allen) who dismissed him from Sydney Police. Pearce was then ejected from his police quarters which necessitated his selling his effects at a considerable loss as he had no other shelter for them.

Still later, according to Pearce, he was arrested as a runaway convict and sentenced by the Sydney bench to Darlinghurst Gaol for breach of good behaviour. He was then sent by the Principal Gaoler and the Gaol Medical Officer to Tarban Creek Lunatic Asylum, where he spent two and a half years. Injuries received whilst a police officer prevented Pearce taking strenuous employment but he eventually found a position as a storeman and warper. Pearce petitioned parliament for redress in 1865.²⁶¹

Sydney's approximate police establishment in 1851 was as shown at Table 36 below, together with remuneration where known.

TABLE 36

Sydney Police Establishment 1851

Title (a)	No. on rank (b)	Remuneration (c)
Inspector General) of Police (NSW)) (William Spain))	1	£800 per year
Inspector (Provincial))	5	£400 per year
Sub Inspector)Central (Provincial))Office	5	£200 per year
Accountant)	1	£200 per year
Clerk)	3	
Messenger)	1	2/6 per day
Police Magistrate)	1	£300 per year
Chief Clerk)	1	£250 per year
Clerk (Second Class))	2	£200 per year
Clerk (Third Class))Judicial	2	£120 per year
Assistant Clerk)Depart-	1	6/- per day
Interpreter)ment	1	5/- per day
Office Keeper)	1	£20 per year
Messenger)	1	2/6 per day

(a)	(b)	(c)
Superintendent)	
(John McLerie)	)	1
Inspector	)Sydney	5
Sergeant	)City	12
Constable	)Police	100
Female Searcher	)	1
		£400 per year
Inspector	)Sydney	1
Sergeant	)District	1
Constable	)Police	16
		5/- per day
		4/6 per day
		3/3 per year
Magistrate	)	1
Clerk	)Sydney	1
Inspector	)Water	2
Constable	)Police	12
Watch House Keeper	)	1
		£300 per year
		5/- per day
		3/9 per day
		3/9 per day
Sergeant	)Sydney	1
Corporal	)Horse	1
Mounted Constable	)Patrol	14
		6/- per day
		5/- per day
		3/9 per day

Source: LCVP 1851, V1, Estimates for 1852, pp17 et seq

In 1851, Sydney's city wards were: (1) Gipps, (2) Brisbane, (3) Bourke, (4) Phillip, (5) Macquarie, and (6) Cook. Suburbs included: (1) Balmain, (2) Camperdown, (3) Canterbury, (4) Chippendale, (5) Glebe, (6) Newtown, (7) O'Connell Town, (8) Paddington, (9) Redfern, (10) St Leonard's, and (11) Surry Hills. City Population at 1 March was 44,240. Suburban population totalled 9,684 inhabitants. Metropolitan total 53,924 persons.

One Sydney citizen complained bitterly to the media in December 1851, concerning police treatment of drunks. On one occasion, he complained, that worshippers leaving a church service in Drutt Street witnessed police officers handcuff a drunk and drag him so violently to the watch house that his shirt and breeches were about torn from his body. The same citizen reported further violent treatment of a drunk by a constable only a few days later.²⁶²

On 1 January, William Colbourne Mayne, a Crown Lands Commissioner (and thus former officer of the defunct Border Police), was appointed Inspector General of Police.

In 1852, it was learned the British Government had disallowed the colonial Police Regulation Act 1850. The 1850 statute was repealed and replaced by the Police Regulation Act 1852 which largely reflected the views of the select committee formed to consider the Home Government's action. As a result, rural police remained under the control of their respective local benches. The Inspector-General's domain was confined to the County of Cumberland plus mounted police throughout the colony. The select committee that investigated police organisation in

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support of the amendment also recommended an increase in pay for some police officers so as to make recruitment easier in the face of opportunities presenting on the goldfields but not for Sydney's constables. Instead, annual increments of wages were proposed so as to encourage long service.²⁶³

The shortage of water police officers resulting from the 'rush' to the gold diggings as well as the large number of deserting seamen prompted a select committee investigation into the Sydney Water Police Department. The committee recommended inter alia increased water police salaries and, importantly, that the Water Police whilst retaining its discrete character, remain part of the police force of the Metropolitan District.²⁶⁴

Sydney's approximate police establishment in 1852 was as shown at Table 37 below, together with remuneration where known.

TABLE 37

Sydney Police Establishment 1852

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
Inspector General (W.C. Mayne)	1	£800 per year
Accountant (Second Class)	1	£160 per year
Clerk (Second Class)	1	£162.10.0 per year
Clerk (Third Class)	2	£112.10.0 per year
Messenger	1	2/6 per day + 2/-
Police Magistrate	1	£400 per year
Chief Clerk	1	£300 per year
Clerk (Second Class)	2	£200 per year
Clerk (Third Class)	2	£120 per year
Assistant Clerk	2	6/- per day + 1/-
Interpreter	1	5/- per day + 1/-
Office Keeper	1	£20 per year
Messenger	1	2/6 per day + 2/-
Superintendent (John McLerie)	1	£400 per year
Chief Inspector	1	£103 per year
Divisional Inspector	4	£83 per year + 2/6 per day
Sergeant	12	4/- per day + 2/3
Constable	100	2/9 per day + 2/-
Female Searcher	1	£20 per year
Inspector	1	£83 per year + 2/6 per day
Sergeant	1	£73 per year
Constable	16	2/9 per day + 2/-

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Magistrate	)	1	£300 per year
Clerk	)	1	£150 per year
Inspector	)Sydney	2	£83 per year +
	)Water		2/6 per day
Constable	)Police	12	2/9 per day + 2/-
Watch House Keeper	)	1	2/9 per day + 2/-
Messenger	)	1	2/6 per day + 2/-
Sergeant	)Sydney	1	
Corporal	)Horse	1	4/- per day + 2/-
Mounted Constable	)Patrol	16	2/9 per day + 2/-

Source: LCVP 1852 V1, Estimates for 1853, p692

In 1853 the boundary of the Sydney Police District was defined as being bounded on the north and north-west by Broken Bay and Cowan Creek; on the west by lines bearing south-westerly and south, dividing Hynde's grant, to Lane Cove, thence by the east side of that river and cove to the Parramatta River, crossing that river, thence by the north side of that river upwards to the west boundary of the parish of Concord, thence by the western boundaries of that parish and the parish of St George. On the south by George's River and the south shore of Botany Bay to Cape Solander; and thence by the waters of the ocean to the entrance of Broken Bay aforesaid, and including all islands in Port Jackson and the Parramatta River.

On 18 March 1853, Inspector General Mayne issued a detailed set of General Instructions for Metropolitan Sydney Police. Entry qualifications included: (1) being under 40 years of age, (2) being able to read and write (3) free of bodily complaint, (4) possessing a strong constitution, and (5) being intelligent; all criteria being assessed by the Medical Officer and Chief Inspector.

On 24 October, the Police Recruiting Act 1853 was passed. This statute provided for the recruitment of experienced police officers in Great Britain and Ireland for the Sydney Metropolitan Police. These men were provided a free passage to Sydney and were contracted for a term of years, mostly three.

Sydney's approximate police establishment for 1853 was as shown at Table 38 below, together with remuneration where known.

TABLE 38

Sydney Police Establishment 1853

Title (a)	no. on rank (b)	Remuneration (c)
Inspector General (W.C.Mayne)	1	£800 per year
Accountant (Second Class)	1	£260 per year
Clerk (Second Class)	1	£260 per year
Clerk (Third Class)	2	£155 per year
Messenger	1	2/6 per day
Police Magistrate	1	£400 per year
Second Magistrate	1	£200 per year
Chief Clerk	1	£300 per year
Clerk (Second Class)	1	£260 per year
Clerk (Second Class)	1	£240 per year
Clerk (Third Class)	2	£155 per year
Assistant Clerk	2	6/- per day
Assistant Clerk	2	5/- per day
Interpreter	1	5/- per day
Office Keeper	1	£20 per year
Messenger	1	2/6 per day
Superintendent (John McLerie)	1	£500 per year
Chief Inspector	1	£103 per year
Divisional Inspector	4	£83 per year + 2/6 per day
Divisional Inspector	4	£73 per year + 2/6 per day
Sergeant	24	4/- per day + 2/3 per day
Constable	150	2/9 per day + 2/-
Female Searcher	1	£20 per year
Detective Police:		
Inspector	1	£83 per year + 2/6
Sergeant	1	4/- per day + 2/6
Constable	5	3/- per day + 2/-
Central Station House:		
Acting Inspector	2	4/- per day + 2/3
Constable/turnkey	2	2/9 per day + 2/-
Female Station House:		
Acting Inspector	1	4/- per day + 2/3
Prison van:		
Constable (driver)	1	2/9 per day + 2/-
Constable (guard)	1	2/9 per day + 2/-
Coroner's duty:		
Constable	1	2/9 per day + 2/-
Inspector	1	£83 per year + 2/6 per day
Sergeant	1	£73 per year
Constable	20	2/9 per day + 2/-

(a)	(b)	(c)
Magistrate (Water Police)	1	£500 per year
Clerk (Petty Sessions)	1	£200 per year
Second Clerk	1	£150 per year
Sub Inspector	) 3	£83 per year + 2/6 per day
Sergeant	) Sydney	
Constable	) Water 18	2/9 per day + 2/-
Watch House Keeper	) Police 1	£50.3.9 per year
Messenger	) 1	2/6 per day
Sergeant	) Sydney 1	£101.5.0 per year
Corporal	) Horse 1	4/- per day + 2/-
Mounted Constable	) Patrol 16	2/9 per day + 2/-

Source: LCVP V1, Estimates for 1854, pp26-27

The Central Station House in 1854 was staffed by two Acting Inspectors and two Constables (Turnkeys). The Female Station House was commanded by an Acting Inspector. The Prison Van was staffed by two Constables, one being the driver and the other, the guard. One Constable was assigned to the Coroner's Court.

[1854:

Mr Jilks, one of the two weights and measures Inspectors, resigned during the year as fees received from stamping weights and fines were inadequate.

During 1854 Sydney's police establishment was approximately as shown at Table 39 below together with remuneration where known.

TABLE 39

Sydney Police Establishment 1854

Title (a)	no. on rank (b)	Remuneration (c)
Inspector General (W.C. Mayne)	) 1	£800 per year
Accountant (2nd class clerk)	) 1	£280 per year
Clerk (2nd class clerk)	) Central) Office 1	£280 per year
Clerk	) 2	£170 per year
Messenger	) 1	2/6 per day
Officer Keeper	) 1	£20 per year

(a)	(b)	(c)
Police Magistrate)	1	£500 per year
Chief Clerk)	1	£300 per year
Clerk (Second Class))	1	£280 per year
Clerk (Third Class))Judicial	2	£170 per year
Clerk (Third Class))Depart-	1	£140 per year
Assistant Clerk)ment	2	6/- per day
Assistant Clerk)	2	5/- per day
Interpreter)	1	5/- per day
Office Keeper)	1	£20 per year
Messenger)	1	2/6 per day
Superintendent)		
(John McLerie))	1	£500 pr year
Chief Inspector)	1	£103 per year
Inspector (in charge))	4	£83 per year +
)		5/- per day
Inspector(divisional))	4	£73 per year +
)		5/- per day
Sergeant)	24	4/- per day + 4/3
Constable)	150	2/9 per day + 3/3
Female Searcher)Sydney	1	£20 per year
Detective Police:)City		
Inspector)Police	1	
Sergeant)	1	
Constable)	5	
Central Station House:)		
Acting Inspector)	2	
Constable/turnkey)	2	
Female Station House:)		
Acting Inspector)	1	
Prison Van:)		
Constable (driver))	1	
Constable (guard))	1	
Inspector (in charge))	1	£83 per year +
)Sydney		5/- per day
Sergeant)District	2	4/- per day + 4/3
Constable)Police	24	2/9 per day + 3/3
Magistrate)	1	
Clerk(Petty Sessions))	1	£200 per year
Clerk (Third Class))	1	£150 per year
Inspector)	1	£83 per year +
)		5/- per day
Sub Inspector)Sydney	3	£83 per year +
)Water		5/- per day
Detective Constable)Police	2	£100.7.6 per year +
)		2/9 per day
Constable)	20	2/9 per day + 3/3
Watch House Keeper)	1	2/9 per day + 3/3
Messenger)	1	2/6 per day
Sergeant Major)Sydney	1	£101.5.0 per year
Sergeant)Horse	1	4/4 per day
Mounted Constable)Patrol	16	2/9 per day + 3/3

Sir W.T. Denison assumed office as Governor on 20 January 1855.

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A number of officers in the ranks of sergeant and constable were so engaged, the bulk of whom arrived on the Bangalore on 13 January 1855. Other officers arrived on the Lord Hungerford and Victory on 20 March and 24 May respectively. Three of the sergeants were promoted to inspector (or acting inspector) rank and another 17 were made sergeant or acting sergeant. Twenty-three were engaged as ordinary constables. Two men were, in fact, transferred to the Water Police and another two went to the Mounted Patrol.²⁶⁵

Some of these men rose to high rank in the police and were thereafter known as 'Bangalore' men. They were held responsible by subordinate ranks for the imposition of the highly unsuitable London police style tunic worn by Sydney police as well as other unpopular importations with respect to 'methods of working'.²⁶⁶

Complications arose, however, with the arrival of a large party of recruits on the Exodus. The group included two Inspectors, five sergeants and 91 constables. Seventy-nine Constables refused to engage as they held they had been promised accommodation subject to a deduction of only two shillings a week. Two of the constables (or, more precisely, ex-constables) were charged with breaching the Police Recruiting Act 1853, a misdemeanour and conspiracy proceedings were commenced against the other 77 constables. Charges against the two constables were dismissed by the magistrates when it was conclusively shown that the accommodation promise had been made by an Inspector Hampton. The embarrassed government not only had to drop the conspiracy charges but, also had to provide accommodation for all single police officers in metropolitan Sydney as it would have been grossly inequitable to accommodate some members and not others.^{267,268} These men were thereafter known as the 'Israelites'.²⁶⁹

Thomas Mitchelson, the remaining weights and measures Inspector, petitioned the Legislative Council for improved remuneration as the fees and fines received were insufficient to support him and his family. The Council recommended he be placed on a fixed salary.

Continuing problem of drunkenness in Sydney resulted in a Select Committee of the Legislative council inquiring into intemperance. The committee, chaired by Charles Cowper, was principally concerned with questions of liquor licensing. Apart from agreeing on the need to licence public houses, however, the committee was unable to agree on definite proposals for legislation.²⁷⁰

During 1855, roughly 100 Constables were assigned to foot beat duties. The Central Station House was managed by two Acting Inspectors and two Constables (turnkeys). The Female Station House was assigned one Acting Inspector and one Constable was required for duty at the Coroner's Court. Two Constables, one a driver and the other a guard operated the prison van. The Fire Brigade was included in the police establishment but is not shown

below. Sydney's police establishment in 1855 was approximately that shown at Table 40 below, together with remuneration where known. A process server (Constable) was attached to the Central Police Office.

TABLE 40

Sydney Police Establishment 1855

Title (a)	no. on rank (b)	Remuneration (c)
Inspector General) (W.C. Mayne))	1	£800 per year
Accountant) (Second Class))	1	£300 per year
Clerk (Second Class))Central	1	£300 per year
Clerk (Third Class))Office	2	£185 per year
Office Keeper))	1	£20 per year
Messenger)	1	2/6 per day
Officer Keeper)	1	£20 per year
Police Magistrate)	1	£500 per year
Chief Clerk)	1	£300 per year
Clerk (Second Class))	1	£300 per year
Clerk (Third Class))	1	£185 per year
Clerk (Third Class))	1	£100 per year
Assistant Clerk)Judicial	4	6/- per day
Interpreter)Depart-)ment	1	5/- per day + 2/3
Court Crier)	1	2/9 per day + 3/3
Office Keeper)	1	£20 per year + 10d per day
Messenger)	1	2/6 per day + 2/2
Superintendent) (John McLerie))	1	£500 per year
Clerk (Third Class))	1	£185 per year
Chief Inspector)	1	9/2 per day + 1/6
Inspector (in charge))	4	8/- per day + 1/7
Inspector (divisional))	8	7/6 per day + 1/6
Sergeant)	24	6/- per day + 2/3
Constable)	150	5/- per day + 1/-
Detective Police:)		
Inspector)	1	8/- per day + 1/7
Sergeant)	1	6/3 per day + 2/3
Constable)Sydney	9	5/3 per day + 1/-
Central Police Office:)City		
Summons Server)Police	1	5/- per day + 1/-
Central Station House:)		
Acting Inspector)	2	6/- per day + 2/3
Constable/turnkey)	2	5/- per day + 1/-
Female Station House:)		
Acting Inspector)	1	6/- per day + 1/-

(a)	(b)	(c)
Prison Van:)	
Constable (driver)	) 1	5/- per day + 1/-
Constable (guard)	) 1	5/- per day + 1/-
Coroner's duty:)	
Constable	) 1	5/- per day + 1/-
Inspector (in charge)	)Sydney 1	8/- per day + 1/7
Sergeant	)District 2	6/- per day + 2/-
Constable	)Constab- 24	5/- per day + 1/-
	)ulary	
Magistrate	) 1	£500 per year
Clerk(Petty Sessions))	1	£200 per year
Clerk (Third Class)	) 1	£150 per year
Assistant Clerk	) 1	6/- per day
Messenger	) 1	2/6 per day + 3/3
Inspector (in charge))	Sydney 1	10/- per day + 3/9
Sub Inspector	)Water 3	8/- per day + 1/7
Constable (Detective))	Police 2	5/3 per day + 1/-
Constable	) 20	5/- per day + 1/-
Watch House Keeper	) 1	£91.10.0 per year
Court and Office)	
Keeper	) 1	£20 per year
Messenger	) 1	2/6 per day + 3/3
Detective Police:)	
Inspector	) 1	8/- per day + 1/7
Sergeant	) 1	6/3 per day + 2/3
Constable	) 9	5/3 per day + 11d
Sergeant Major	)Sydney 1	£137.5.0 per year
Sergeant	)Horse 1	£109.16.0 per year
Mounted Constable	)Patrol 16	5/- per day + 1/-

Source: LCVP 1855 V2, Estimates for 1856, pp868-869

VIII 1856 - 1852 : John McLerie

On 17 September 1856, William Colbourne Mayne resigned his police position, subsequently becoming Auditor-General. He lived to a ripe old age, dying at Burwood in 1902. Superintendent John McLerie was promoted Inspector General of Police in his place.

[1856]

By 1856, both the District Inspector and Sergeant were provided with mounts. Staffing arrangements at the Central and Female Station Houses, Coroner's Court and Prison Van were the same as for 1855. The Superintendent moved into shared accommodation with Inspector General in Phillip Street, Sydney.

In 1856, the City of Sydney police district was defined as being bounded on the north by the waters of Port Jackson, from a landmark at the head of Blackwattle Bay to Rushcutter's Bay; on the east by the stream entering Rushcutter's Bay to a bridge on the South Head Road, at the north west corner of Sydney Common, and by the western boundary of that Common, being the east side of Dowling Street, to Cleveland Street; on the south by the south side of Cleveland Street westerly to a landmark on the Cook's River Road; and on the west by the west side of the Cook's River Road, and its northerly prolongation, to the landmark at the head of Blackwattle Bay, and including Cockatoo and Goat Islands.²⁷¹

With the advent of responsible government, S.A. Donaldson was appointed Premier 6 June 1856. Donaldson was succeeded on 26 August by Charles Cowper. Cowper was in turn replaced on 3 October.

Sydney's police establishment in 1856 was approximately as shown at Table 41 below, together with remuneration where known.

TABLE 41

Sydney Police Establishment 1856

Title (a)	no. on rank (b)	Remuneration (c)
Inspector General) (W.C. Mayne/John) McLerie))	1	£800 per year
Accountant)	1	£400 per year
Clerk (Second Class))Central	1	£375 per year
Clerk (Third Class))Office	1	£275 per day

(a)	(b)	(c)
Clerk (Third Class)	) 1	£245 per day
Office Keeper	) 1	£25 per year
Messenger	) 1	£80 per year
Police Magistrate	) 1	£700 per year
Chief Clerk	) 1	£500 per year
Clerk (Second Class)	) 1	£375 per year
Clerk (Third Class)	) 2	£275 per year
Clerk (Third Class)	)Judicial 1	£230 per year
Assistant Clerk	)Depart- 4	£175 per year
Interpreter	)ment 1	£120 per year
Court Crier	) 1	£100 per year
Office Keeper	) 1	£30 per year
Messenger	) 1	
Chief Inspector	) 1	10/8 per day
Inspector (in charge)	) 5	9/7 per day
Inspector (divisional)	) 10	9/- per day
Sergeant	) 24	8/3 per day
Constable	) 150	6/- per day
Summons Server	) 1	6/- per day
Detective Police:)	
Inspector	) 1	9/7 per day
Sergeant	) 1	8/6 per day
Constable	)City 9	6/3 per day
Central Station House:	)Constab-	
Acting Inspector	)ulary 2	8/3 per day
Constable/turnkey	) 2	6/- per day
Female Station House:)	
Acting Inspector	) 1	8/3 per day
Female Searcher	) 1	£20 per year
Prison Van:)	
Constable (driver)	) 1	6/- per day
Constable (guard)	) 1	6/- per day
Coroner's duty:)	
Constable	) 1	6/- per day
Inspector (in charge)	)Sydney 1	9/7 per day
Sergeant	)District 2	8/- per day
Constable	)Police 24	6/- per day
Magistrate	) 1	£700 per year
Clerk (Petty Sessions)	) 1	£275 per year
Clerk	) 1	£225 per year
Clerk	) 1	£175 per year
Court and Office)	
Keeper	)Water 1	£40 per year
Messenger	)Police 1	£104 per year
Inspector (in charge)	) 1	£250.18.9 per year
Sub Inspector	) 3	9/7 per day
Coxswain	) 4	6/6 per day
Detective Constable	) 2	6/- per day
Constable	) 16	6/- per day
Watch House Keeper	) 1	6/- per day
Sergeant Major	)Sydney 1	10/7 per day
Sergeant	)Horse 1	8/- per day
Corporal	)Patrol 2	6/6 per day
Mounted Constable	) 14	6/- per day

Wages for selected employment categories are shown below so as to provide comparison:

Category	Remuneration
Masons	14/- per day
Bricklayer	16/- per day
Mason's labourer	10/- per day
Painters	12/- per day
Carpenters	12/- per day
Plasterers	14/- per day

Source: Minutes of Evidence of Select Committee on Conditions of the Working Classes, p. 148

Police crime returns for the Metropolitan District (including the City of Sydney) in 1857 were for the first time submitted on London Metropolitan Police forms. Thus, comparability with previous years was not possible in all cases. The returns showed a total of 7,206 arrests during the year, 4,157 male and 3,047 female. The figure showed a decrease of 2,148 over 1856. The number of individuals involved in the year's arrests was 5,376, a large number of offenders having been charged more than once. Females figured largely in the multiple arrest figures. Only shoplifting type offences showed growth over the 1856 figures. The great majority of arrests were for drunkenness and street and minor offenses. Assaults and thefts from buildings figured prominently among the more serious charges. One hundred and thirty-two charges of assault police were also recorded.

[1857]

A remarkably high number of 1,309 charges (approx 18 per cent were dismissed. Magistrates committed on 202 charges and summarily dealt with 5,695 cases.

The interesting point concerning the rise in thefts concerned the fact that magistrates had recently been granted summary jurisdiction in respect of cases involving property up to and including a value of 40 shillings. Inspector General McLerie was of the view that lower sentences by magistrates with regard to such offences, compared to those imposed at Quarter Sessions, were responsible for the rise.²⁷²

During 1857, Sydney's approximate police establishment was as shown at Table 42 below, together with remuneration where known.

TABLE 42

Sydney Police Establishment 1857

Title (a)	no. on rank (b)	Remuneration (c)
IGP and Metro Supt) (John McLerie))	1	£800 per year
Accountant)	1	£500 per year
Clerk(accounts branch)) (Third Class))	1	£225 per year
Clerk (accounts branch)) (Third Class))Central	1	£175 per year
Clerk (police branch))Office (Second Class))	1	£375 per year
Clerk (police branch)) (Third Class))	1	£275 per year
Medical Attendant)	1	£150 per year
Messenger)	1	5/- per day
Office Keeper)	1	£25 per year
Police Magistrate)	1	£630 per year
Clerk (First Class))	1	£430 per year
Clerk (Second Class))	1	£350 per year
Clerk (Second Class))Judicial	1	£300 per year
Clerk (Third Class))Department	1	£230 per year
Clerk (Fourth Class))	4	£175 per year
Interpreter)	1	£61 per year
Messenger/Office Keeper)	1	£100 per year
Chief Inspector)	1	10/8 per day
Inspector(divisional))	10	9/- per day
Sergeant)	10	8/3 per day
Constable)	100	6/- per day
Summons Server)City		
Detective Police:)Constab-		
Inspector)ulary	1	9/7 per day
Constable)	5	6/3 per day
Central Police)		
Station:)		
Acting Inspector)	2	8/3 per day
Constable/turnkey)	2	6/- per day
Female Station House:)		
Acting Inspector)	1	8/3 per day
Female Searcher)City	1	£20 per year
Coroner's duty:)Constab-		
Constable)ulary	1	6/- per day
Weights and Measures)		
Inspector)	1	£150 per year
Inspector)Sydney		
(First Class))District	1	9/7 per day
Sergeant)Police	2	8/- per day
Constable)	24	6/- per day

(a)	(b)	(c)
Magistrate)	1	£630 per year
Clerk(Petty Sessions))	1	£275 per year
Clerk (Third Class))	1	£225 per year
Interpreter)	1	£61 per year
Office Keeper)Water	1	£40 per year
Sub Inspector)Police	2	9/7 per day
Coxswain)	3	6/6 per day
Constable)	12	6/- per day
Detective Constable)	2	6/- per day
Watch House Keeper)	1	6/- per day
Sergeant Major)	1	9/7 per day
Sergeant)Horse	1	8/- per day
Corporal)Patrol	2	6/6 per day
Mounted Constable)	14	6/- per day

Source: LAVP 1857 V2, pp181 et seq

Charles Cowper again became Premier on 7 September 1857.

Although police estimates for 1858 distinguished between City and District Police, parliamentary papers record metropolitan data only. Sydney police establishment for 1858 was approximately as shown at Table 43 below, together with remuneration where known.

[1858]

TABLE 43

Sydney Police Establishment 1858

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
IGP and Metro Supt (John McLerie))	1	£800 per year
Accountant (J.C. Thompson))	1	£400 per year
First Clerk (P.H. de Philipsthal))	1	£400 per year
Clerk (J.L. Horsey, H.H. Bligh)) IGP	2	£300 per year
Clerk (Henry Lowndes))Office	1	£250 per year
Clerk (Finley McMartin))	1	£175 per year
Clerk (Thomas Ayres))	1	£125 per year
Chief Inspector)	1	10/8 per year
Inspector)City and	5	9/9 per day
Inspector)District	6	9/- per day
Sergeant)Police	16	8/3 per day
Constable)	153	6/- per day
Female researcher)	2	£10 per year

(a)	(b)	(c)
<u>Detective Police:</u>)	
Inspector	) 1	9/7 per day
Constable	) 4	6/3 per day
)	
<u>Central Police Station:</u>)	
Acting Inspector	) 2	8/3 per day
Constable/Turnkey	) 2	6/- per day
)	
<u>Coroner's Duty:</u>	)City and	
Constable	)District 1	6/- per day
	)Police	
<u>Horse Patrol:</u>)	
Sergeant Major	) 1	9/7 per day
Sergeant	) 1	8/- per day
Corporal	) 2	6/6 per day
Trooper	) 14	6/- per day
)	
Police Surgeon (J.Y. Rutter)	) 1	£150 per day
Inspector of weights and measures (Thomas Mitchelson)	) 1	£150 per day
<u>Water Police Magistrate</u> (Samuel North)	) 1	£630 per year
Clerk (Petty Sessions) (Benjamin Bunbury)	) 1	£275 per year
Second clerk (George Huntley)	) 1	£225 per year
)	
Sub Inspector	) 2	9/7 per day
Coxswains	)Water 3	6/6 per day
Constable	)Police 12	6/- per day
Detective Constable	) 2	6/- per day
Watch housekeeper	) 1	6/- per day
Court and office keeper	) 1	£40 per year
)	
Police magistrate (David Forbes)	) 1	£630 per year
Chief Clerk (George Warburton)	) 1	£430 per year
First deposition clerk (C.J. Smithers)	) 1	£350 per year
Second disposition and licencing clerk (T.F.S. Nathan)	) 1	£300 per year
Third class clerk	) 1	£230 per year
Assistant clerk (F.B. Davidson, W.C. Armstrong, Philip Pinnock)	) 3	£175 per year
Officer keeper	) 1	£36 per year

Source: NSWRS 1858; LAVP 1858-1859 V2, Estimates for 1859,
pp 584 et seq

Police districts of the Colony were promulgated on 24 February 1858. Subsequently a number of variations were made and a detailed description of all districts was published on 23 November 1958 in Boundaries Of The Police Districts Of New South Wales. To the best extent possible, Police Districts accorded with electoral districts established under the Electoral Act 1858. Separate Sydney and Metropolitan Districts were cited. The Sydney Police District (electoral district No.55) was defined as:

Embracing the City of Sydney and a small portion beyond the western boundary of the City; and bounded on the north by the waters of Port Jackson from Rushcutter's Bay to Blackwattle Swamp Cove; on the west, from Blackwattle Swamp Cove, by Bay - street, southerly, to Parramatta - street; and thence by the Newtown Road to the extension of Cleveland - street; on the south by that extension, and Cleveland - street, easterly, to Dowling - street; and on the east by Dowling - street, northerly, to its intersection with the Upper South Head Road, and thence by the stream falling into Rushcutter's Bay to that Bay, aforesaid.

The Metropolitan Police District (electoral district No.56) was defined as:

Embracing the north-eastern portion of the County of Cumberland, and bounded on the north by the Hawkesbury River, from the sea, at Broken Bay to Cowan Creek; on the west by the west boundaries of the Parishes of Broken Bay and Gordon to Lane Cove, to the Parramatta River, by the river, upward, and by the western boundaries of the parishes of Concord and St George, to George's River; on the south by that river and the south shore of Botany Bay to Cape Solander; on the east by the sea to Broken Bay aforesaid, including all the Islands in the Harbour of Port Jackson and the Parramatta River, but excluding the Police District of the City of Sydney.²⁷³

The two districts were combined on 19 November 1861 to form the Metropolitan Police District.

Meetings of unemployed persons in Hyde Park during 1859 sufficiently alarmed the government to appoint a select committee to inquire into the conditions of the working classes of the metropolis. The Inspector General's office in Elizabeth Street overlooked these meetings. From oblique comments made by McLerie to the committee, it is clear police officers maintained surveillance by mingling with the crowds.

[1859]

Sydney police establishment in 1859 was approximately as shown at Table 44 below, together with remuneration where known.

TABLE 44

Sydney Police Establishment 1859

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
IGP and Metro Supt (John McLerie))	1	£800 per year
First Clerk (P.H. de Philipsthal))	1	£375 per year
Clerk (J.L. Horsey, H.H. Bligh)) IGP	2	£300 per year
Clerk (Henry Lowndes))Office	1	£250 per year
Clerk (Finley McMartin))	1	£175 per year
Clerk (Thomas Ayres))	1	£150 per year
Chief Inspector)	1	10/8 per day
Inspector (in charge))	5	9/7 per day
Inspector (divisional))	6	9/- per day
Sergeant)	17	8/3 per day
Constable)	165	6/- per day
Female searcher)	2	£10 per year
)		
<u>Detective Police:</u>)		
Inspector)	1	9/7 per day
sub-Inspector)	1	8/3 per day
Constable)	7	6/3 per day
)		
<u>Central Police Station:</u>)City and		
Acting Inspector)District	2	8/3 per day
Constable/Turnkey)Police	2	6/- per day
)		
<u>Coroner's Duty:</u>)		
Constable)	1	6/- per day
)		
<u>Horse Patrol:</u>)		
Sergeant Major)		9/7 per day
Sergeant)	1	8/3 per day
Corporal)	2	6/6 per day
Trooper 14)	14	6/- per day
)		
Chinese interpreter (John Jausing))	1	£150 per year
Police Surgeon (J.Y. Rutter))	1	£150 per year
Inspector of weights and measures))		
(Thomas Mitchelson))	1	£150 per year
Water Police Magistrate and)		
Shipping Master (Samuel North))		
Clerk (Petty Sessions))		
(Benjamin Bunbury))	1	£275 per year
Second clerk (J.W. Lees))	1	£225 per year
Assistant clerk)	0	6/- per day
)		
Shipping Branch: -)		
Clerk 2/c (James Flanagan))	1	£300 per year
Clerk 3/c (Maurice Finucare,)Water		
W.E. Shorter))Police	2	£250 per year
Messenger)	2	£104 per year
Court and office keeper)	1	£40 per year

(a)	(b)	(c)
Sub Inspector	)	2 9/- per day
Coxswains	)	3 6/6 per day
Constable	)	12 6/- per day
Constable (detective, onshore)	)	2 6/- per day
Watch housekeeper	)	1 6/- per day
Police magistrate (David Forbes)	)	1 £630 per year
Clerk (Petty Sessions))	
(George Warburton)	)Central	1 £430 per year
Clerk (C.J. Smithers)	)Police	1 £350 per year
Clerk (James Martin)	)Office	1 £300 per year
Clerk (William Crane, F.B. Davidson, W.C. Armstrong, Robert Sealy)	)	4 £200 per year
Officer keeper	)	1 £25 per year

Source: NSWSR 1859, pp59-60

A return submitted to the Legislative Assembly in November 1859 showed Sydney and Metropolitan police strength as 195 men.

W. Forster became Premier of New South Wales 27 October 1859.

Police arrests for the years 1851 to 1859 inclusive are shown below together with subsequent outcomes:

Year	Arrests	Discharged	Summary disposal	Committed
1851	736	386	-	350
1852	662	351	18	293
1853	858	441	80	337
1854	857	427	68	362
1855	957	466	149	342
1856	802	321	257	224
1857	1,423	483	738	202
1858	1,596	525	834	237
1859	1,601	542	790	269

Source: Minutes of Evidence, Report Of Select Committee On Condition Of The Working Classes, p177.

Complaints against police are nothing new in Sydney. A particularly interesting case occurred in March 1860 and is typical of the unfortunate situations that can arise when people act on impulse in the heat of the moment. The particular case received considerable publicity, being the subject of no less than five letters to the editor of the Sydney Morning Herald. Briefly, an obstreperous person was being forcefully marched along George Street to the lockup late one Saturday night. A pedestrian who objected to a plain clothes officer kicking the struggling offender was promptly placed under arrest himself. He appealed to two bystanders. These two men followed the procession to the police station where they too were locked up and kept in custody until Sunday afternoon. Oddly, the person who was first arrested for complaining about the plain clothes officer kicking the drunk was not charged but thrown out of the station on his arrival.

The publicity received by the complaining letters prompted John Cecil Read, the inspector in charge of B Division, to write his own letter of protest. Inspector Read, who had served 15 years in the London Metropolitan Police Force and a further six in Sydney's, forcefully defended the action of his officer, reminding the Herald's readers that 'police of the present day are neither 'old Charleys', nor errand boys ...'. Inspector Read, of course, was old enough to remember the days before the introduction of the 'New' Police in London and his comments are especially interesting as they reveal the emergence of a sense of occupational dignity and independence.²⁷⁴

The Office of Inspector General and Superintendent were continued in the person of John McLerie from 28 October 1856. He was also Principal Superintendent of Convicts, Visiting Magistrate at Sydney Gaol and Chairman of the Convict Classification Board.

Sydney's police establishment in 1860 was approximately as shown at Table 45 below, together with remuneration where known.

TABLE 45

Sydney Police Establishment 1860

Title (a)	no. on rank (b)	Remuneration (c)
IGP and Metro Supt (John McLerie))	1	£800 per year
First Clerk (P.H. de Philipsthal))	1	£375 per year
Clerk (H.H. Bligh)) IGP	2	£300 per year
Clerk (J.L. Horsey) (Accountant)) Office	1	£300 per year
Clerk (Henry Lowndes))	1	£250 per year
Clerk (Finley McMartin))	1	£175 per year
Clerk (Thomas Ayres))	1	£150 per year
Office Keeper)	1	£25 per year
Chief Inspector)	1	10/8 per day
Inspector (in charge))	5	9/7 per day,
)		9/- per day
Inspector (divisional))	6	9/- per day

(a)	(b)	(c)
Sergeant	) 19	8/3 per day
Constable	) 146	6/- per day
Female searcher	) 2	£20 per year
)	
<u>Detective Police:</u>)	
Inspector	) 1	9/7 per day
sub-Inspector	) 1	8/3 per day
Constable	) 10	6/3 per day
)	
<u>Mounted Patrol:</u>	)City and	
Inspector	)District 1	9/7 per day
Sergeant	)Police 1	8/3 per day
Corporal	) 2	6/6 per day
Trooper	) 14	6/- per day
)	
Chinese interpreter (J.Jaunsing)	) 1	£150 per year
Police Surgeon (John Y. Rutter)	) 1	£150 per year
Inspector of weights and measures (Thomas Mitchelson)	) 1	£150 per year
Water Magistrate (Samuel North)	) 1	£630 per year
Clerk (Petty Sessions))	
(Benjamin Bunbury)	) 1	£275 per year
Second Clerk (J.W. Lees)	)Water 1	£225 per year
Court and office keeper	)Police	
Sub Inspector	) 2	9/- per day
Coxswain	) 3	6/6 per day
Constable	) 11	6/- per day
Constable (detective, on shore)	) 2	6/- per day
Police Magistrate (D.C.F. Scott)	) 1	£600 per year
Clerk (Petty Sessions))	
(Henry Connell)	) 1	£430 per year
Clerk (C.J. Smithers)	)Central 1	£350 per year
Clerk (James Martin)	)Police 1	£300 per year
Clerk (J.P. Ormiston)	)Office 2	£230 per year
Clerk (W. Crane, F.B. Davidson, W.C. Armstrong, Cornelius Delohery )	) 3	£200 per year
Clerk (A.K. Roscoe)	) 1	£100 per year
Office Keeper	) 1	£25 per year

Source: NSWRSR 1860, LAVP 1861 Estimates for 1861, pp717 et seq.
NB - some differences between two sources, eg, 126 to 146 re City Constables.

J. Robertson became Premier 9 March 1860.

The select committee inquiring into the condition of the working classes of the Sydney metropolis sat over the period late 1859 to early 1860. Considerable evidence was given concerning poor housing, lack of sanitation and unemployment. Inspector General McLerie deposed there was a great deal of concealed

distress in the city and that intemperance was a critical factor and, also referred to massive overcrowding of the small tenements occupied by the poor and labouring classes. An increase in female prostitution was also noted by McLerie.

Inspector C.E. Harrison, chief of detectives, was summoned before the select committee in addition to the Inspector General. Harrison advised the Select Committee of substantial prostitution and a large number of brothels in the central Sydney area. Some prostitutes were said to be as young as seven years of age. In some lanes leading off Kent and Sussex streets, every building was a brothel. Inspector Harrison advised the committee that the number of establishments providing cheap concerts and singing for young people had declined markedly in recent years.

In December 1860, rioting broke out at the Lambing Flat goldfields, two Chinese were allegedly killed and another ten injured and, in addition, a good deal of property was damaged.²⁷⁵ Disorders continued well on into 1861 and police were drafted to the goldfields. Some semblance of order was restored but rioting again occurred in the middle of the year. The state of eventual rebellion that occurred was eventually put down but great difficulty was encountered in co-ordinating the various police reinforcements necessary to be sent to the diggings. As a result, pressures for a consolidated constabulary in the colony increased.²⁷⁶ By September 1861, Charles Cowper, the Premier, had introduced a Police Consolidation Bill to parliament.²⁷⁷ The rural magistracy naturally resisted the Bill and it took quite some time to run its course.²⁷⁸

Charles Cowper once more became Premier on 10 January 1861.

[1861

A substantial brawl occurred in Pitt Street South on 18 February 1861, involving more than 100 participants according to a press report. Arresting officers were initially unable to effect arrests and had to seek reinforcements. One of the brawlers was arrested for injuring Trooper Ranger's police mount by throwing stones.²⁷⁹

Sir John Young assumed office as Governor on 22 March 1861.

Sydney's approximate police establishment for 1861 was as shown at Table 46 below, together with remuneration where known.

TABLE 46

Sydney Police Establishment 1861

Title	no. on rank	Remuneration
IGP and Metro Supt (John McLerie))	1	£800 per year
First Clerk (P.H. de Philipsthal))	1	£375 per year
Clerk (H.H. Bligh)) IGP	2	£300 per year
Clerk (J.L. Horsey) (Accountant)) Office	1	£300 per year
Clerk (Finlay McMartin))	1	£250 per year

(a)	(b)	(c)
Clerk (Thomas Ayres)	) 1	£175 per year
Clerk (Henry Sykes)	) 1	£150 per year
Office Keeper	) 1	£25 per year
Chief Inspector	) 1	10/8 per day
Inspector (in charge)	) 5	9/7 per day,
Inspector (divisional)	) 6	9/- per day
Sergeant	) 22	8/3 per day
Constable	) 169	6/- per day
Female searcher	) 2	£20 per year
)	
<u>Detective Police:</u>)	
Inspector	) 1	9/7 per day
sub-Inspector	) 1	8/3 per day
Constable	) 10	6/3 per day
)	
<u>Mounted Patrol:</u>	)City and	
Inspector	)District 1	9/7 per day
Sergeant	)Police 1	8/3 per day
Corporal	) 2	6/6 per day
Trooper	) 14	6/- per day
)	
Chinese interpreter (J.Jaunsing)	) 1	£150 per year
Police Surgeon (John Y. Rutter)	) 1	£150 per year
Inspector of weights and measures (Thomas Mitchelson)	) 1	£150 per year
Water Magistrate (Samuel North)	) 1	£630 per year
Clerk (Petty Sessions) (William Crane)	) 1	£275 per year
Second Clerk (J.W. Lees)	)Water 1	£225 per year
Court and office keeper	)Police 1	£25 per year
Sub Inspector	) 2	9/- per day
Coxswain	) 3	6/6 per day
Constable	) 12	6/- per day
Constable (detective, on shore)	) 3	6/- per day
Police Magistrate (D.C.F. Scott)	) 1	£600 per year
Clerk (Petty Sessions) (Henry Connell)	) 1	£430 per year
Clerk (C.J. Smithers)	)Central 1	£350 per year
Clerk (James Martin)	)Police 1	£300 per year
Clerk (J.P. Ormiston)	)Office 2	£230 per year
Clerk (F.B. Davidson, W.C. Armstrong,	) 2	£200 per year
Clerk (Cornelius Delohery, Frederick Hales)	) 2	£150 per year
Clerk (A.K. Roscoe)	) 1	£110 per year
Office Keeper	) 1	£25 per year

Source: NSW Blue Book 1861, Estimates 1861. NB - discrepancies exist between two sources.

A memorandum of expenditure was presented in December 1861 to the Legislative Assembly outlining police strengths at that time compared to strengths established for the proposed consolidated police. It was expected some 77 positions would be saved. Data are shown at Table 47 below.

TABLE 47

Comparative Police Establishments 1861 - 1862

BRANCHES OF POLICE.	Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Chief Inspectors.	Inspectors in Charge.	Divisional Inspectors.	Chief Constables, 1st Class.	Chief Constables, 2nd Class.	Sergeant Major.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	District Constables.	Constables.	TOTAL.	OFFICERS.			POLICE.		TOTAL OF ALL RANGES.		
	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.												
Metropolitan Police .. .. .	..	..	..	1	5	6	..	..	19	..	..	..	182	163						
Sydney Mounted Patrol. . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	14	18						
Water Police .. . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	25						
Horse Patrol and Gold Police	3	2	2	3	29	29	..	216	234	Proposed Consolidated Police..	8	12	24	110	714	865	
Native Police	1	1	6	8								
Police, Country Districts (106 Benches)	28	30	58	331	447								
TOTAL	3	2	1	1	8	8	28	30	3	50	31	58	722	945		TOTAL ..	8	12	24	110	714	868

Grades to merge into 1st and 2nd class Sergeants, 123.

The Police Regulation Bill 1861 received its second reading in the Legislative Assembly on 27 December 1861. Premier Cowper mentioned the Bill was predicated on a need to secure peace and order and remedy the inefficiency of police and control distribution of police. He urged the House not to be persuaded by appeals to despotism and centralisation. Recommended by a select committee in 1847, the Bill had the further advantage of separating the judicial and administrative functions of magistrates. The Bill received a mixed reception from MPs. Objections included: (1) too much power placed in hands of the executive, (2) it was an experiment already unsuccessfully tried in the colony, and (3) increased costs. Supporting arguments included: (1) separation of magistrate's powers, (2) most country magistrates would favour handing over their police powers, (3) police efficiency in the interior would improve and, (4) abuses of unpaid magistrates would be reduced. One MP reluctantly voted for the Bill but remarked the ideal solution was to have local police forces under the undivided control of police chiefs, as in Scotland.²⁸⁰

However, Premier Charles Cowper was determined to avoid the difficulties presented to his government during the Lambing Flat riots. The obtaining of police reinforcements had proved time consuming and frustrating. A centralised police service was intended to remove that problem.

Eventually, on 1 March, the Police Regulation Act 1862 commenced, creating the present police department of New South Wales. After a period of 73 years, the police service of NSW became, and has so remained, consolidated.

ENDNOTES

1. E.B. Eldershaw, Phillip of Australia, Angus and Robertson, Sydney, 1972, 140.
2. John Copley, Sydney Cove, Angus and Robertson, Sydney, 1962, 37.
3. *ibid.*, 77-8.
4. David Collins, An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales. Australian Facsimile Edition, Adelaide, 1978, 8, 25.
5. John White, Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales, Angus and Robertson, Sydney, 1962, 141.
6. *ibid.*, 194.
7. Eldershaw, *op. cit.*, 149.
8. *ibid.*, 150.
9. The discrepancy between the specified watch establishment of 12 and the nine names provided suggests that selection of personnel was not complete at the time the regulations were signed. On subsequent occasions, Phillip variously refers to 12 and ten watchmen, see fn 113, HRA I, I., which suggests a floating number.
10. The first division consisted of that portion of the City of Sydney which lies on the east of Hamilton and Pitt Streets, and to the north of Moore Street and an imaginary continuation eastward. The second division was the area in the neighborhood of the present corners of Hay and George Streets. The third division was that part which lay to the west of the Tank Stream, and south of a line which almost corresponds to the present alignment of Essex Street. The fourth division lay to the north of the latter line, and extended to the extremity of Dawes Point. See fn 114, HRA I, I.
11. Herbert Keeling, alias John Kellan alias Keelan, a convict sentenced to transportation for life. Arrived on Scarborough. He was pardoned in the year 1800, on account of his service as promoter and first principal of the night watch. See fn 115, HRA I, I. Worked on Norfolk Island from 1790 to 1793. Executed in 1806 for forging promissory notes.
12. Possibly Charles Peal. Arrived on Scarborough. First appointed overseer of timber getters, then to night watch in Aug 89. Later made a principal in the night watch. Received a conditional pardon in 1795, see [1981]. Don Chapman. 1788, The People Of The First Fleet, Cassell, Sydney. See also [1961] John Copley, Sydney Cove, Angus and Robertson, 1.

13. Arrived on Scarborough. Appointed to night watch Aug 89. In Dec 91 was farming at the Ponds, later at the Hawkesbury. Known to have been a Sydney constable 1820-1822; see Copley, op. cit.
14. Arrived on Scarborough. Appointed to night watch Aug 89, see Chapman, op. cit., and Copley, op. cit.
15. Arrived on Scarborough. Appointed to night watch Feb 90. Later absconded into the bush, see Chapman, op. cit., and Copley op. cit.
16. Arrived on Scarborough. Appointed to night watch Aug 89, see Chapman, op. cit., and Copley, op. cit.
17. HRNSW, 1, 2, 292-3. HRA, I,I, 138-9.
18. Collins, op. cit., 78.
19. G.F.J. Bergman, 'John Harris, The First Australian Policeman.' JAHS, 5, 49-66.
20. HRNSW I, 2, 579-80.
21. Arrived on Scarborough, 29 Feb 88, see Chapman, op. cit., and Copley, op. cit.
22. HRNSW, 1, 2, 288-9. HRA I,I, 134.
23. Thomas O'Callaghan, 'Police Establishment In NSW', JRAHS, 9, 6, 1923, 278.
24. HRNSW, 1, 2, 293. HRA I,I, 139.
25. Watkin Tench, Sydney's First Four Years, Angus and Robertson, Sydney, 1961.
26. Collins, op. cit., 85.
27. *ibid.*, 97-8, 109.
28. HRNSW, 1, 2, 298. HRA I,I, 144.
29. Collins, op. cit., 101.
30. *ibid.*, 175.
31. *ibid.*, 184.
32. *ibid.*, 200.
33. *ibid.*, 252-3.
34. *ibid.*, 343-4.
35. *ibid.*, 272.

36. *ibid.*, 277.
37. *ibid.*, 284.
38. *ibid.*, 297.
39. *ibid.*, 327.
40. *ibid.*, 327-8.
41. *ibid.*, 376.
42. *ibid.*, 377.
43. *ibid.*, 381-2.
44. *ibid.*, 377.
45. *ibid.*, 383.
46. *ibid.*, 411.
47. *ibid.*, 417.
48. HRNSW, 2, 322.
49. HRNSW, 3, 31.
50. Collins, *op cit.*, 431.
51. *ibid.*, 432.
52. *ibid.*, 450.
53. HRNSW, 2, 326.
54. Collins, *op cit.*, 438.
55. *ibid.*, 449.
56. HRNSW, 3, 10.
57. Collins, *op cit.*, 450.
58. HRNSW, 3, 10-11.
59. Collins, *op cit.*, 450.
60. HRNSW, 3, 9-10.
61. Collins, *op cit.*, 451.
62. *ibid.*, 453.
63. *ibid.*, 457.

64. *ibid.*, 459-60.
65. *ibid.*, 473.
66. *ibid.*, 460.
67. HRNSW, 3, 36.
68. *ibid.*, 37.
69. Collins, *op cit.*, 485.
70. *ibid.*, 491.
71. *ibid.*, 467.
72. *ibid.*, 470.
73. *ibid.*, 471.
74. HRNSW, 3, 46. HRA I,I, 567.
75. HRNSW, 3, 58.
76. Collins, *op cit.*, 485.
77. *ibid.*, 491.
78. *ibid.*, 486-8.
79. HRNSW, 3, 60.
80. *ibid.*, 201.
81. Collins, 2, 2.
82. HRNSW, 3, 139.
83. *ibid.*, 209.
84. Collins, 2, 4.
85. HRNSW, 3, 165. HRA I,I, 701-2.
86. Copy of actual notice held by W.C. Penfold and Co. Pty. Ltd., Sydney.
87. Collins, 2, 197.
88. Collins, *op. cit.*, 41.
89. *ibid.*, 42.
90. HRNSW, 3, 216. HRA I,II, 16.
91. HRNSW, 3, 307. HRA I,II, 206.

92. HRNSW, 3, 309-11. HRA I,II, 207.
93. HRNSW, 3, 489. HRA I,II, 226.
94. Collins, 2, 68.
95. *ibid.*, 70.
96. HRNSW, 3, 312.
97. HRNSW, 3, 513. HRA I,II, 361.
98. Collins, 2, 110.
99. HRNSW, 3, 412-3.
100. *ibid.*, 472-3.
101. Collins, 3, 122-3.
102. *ibid.*, 130.
103. *ibid.*, 139.
104. HRNSW, 3, 513.
105. Collins, 3, 197-8.
106. HRNSW, 3, 685. HRA I,II, 586.
107. Collins, 3, 223.
108. Collins, 3, 266-8.
109. *ibid.*, 277.
110. HRA I,II, 616.
111. HRNSW, 4, 3.
112. *ibid.*, 7.
113. Collins, 3, 286.
114. *ibid.*, 299.
115. HRNSW, 4, 893.
116. *ibid.*, 170.
117. *ibid.*, 249.
118. *ibid.*, 248.
119. *ibid.*, 312.

120. ibid., 209.
121. HRNSW, 4, 132. HRA I,II, 596.
122. HRNSW 4, 380.
123. HRA I,III, 155.
124. HRNSW, 4, 432.
125. ibid., 593.
126. ibid., 465.
127. S G AND NSWA, (25 Sep) 1803,4 (1, 30).
128. Government Standing Orders, 1802, (23 Jun).
129. Henry KABLE arrived on Friendship. In 1791 made a member of the night watch and pardoned. Appointed head constable in 1796.
130. S G AND NSWA, 1803, (15 May), 2 (1, 11).
131. HRNSW, 4, 771. HRA I,III, 624.
132. HRNSW, 4, 754.
133. ibid., 771.
134. ibid.
135. ibid., 802.
136. HRA I,IV, 92.
137. S G AND NSWA, 1803, (22 May), 1 (1, 12).
138. S G AND NSWA, 1803, (4 Dec), 3 (1, 40).
139. ibid.
140. HRNSW, 5, 202-3.
141. ibid., 620.
142. S G AND NSWA, 1803, (28 Aug), 4 (1, 26) et seq.
143. HRA I,III, 650,652, 679-81.
144. HRNSW, 4, 132. HRA I,II, 596.
145. HRNSW, 4, 73.
146. HRNSW, 5, 91-2.

147. *ibid.*, 198-9.
148. *ibid.*, 253-4.
149. *ibid.*, 255.
150. M.H. Ellis, Lachlan Macquarie, His Life, Adventures and Times, Angus and Robertson, Sydney, 1978, 189.
151. HRA I,VII, 234.
152. HRNSW, 7, 280-1.
153. HRNSW, 7, 452, Australian Dictionary of Bibliography, 2, 190.
154. *ibid.*, 388.
155. HRNSW, 7, 393-5.
156. *ibid.*, 427.
157. *ibid.*
158. HRA I,VII, 205.
159. HRA I,VII, 406-13; S G AND NSWA, 1811, (5 Jan),1-2.
160. HRA I,VII, 666, 719-20.
161. HRA I,VII, 385, see also 722. HRNSW, 7, 607.
162. John Ritchie, The Evidence To The Bigge Reports, Heinemann, Melbourne, 1971, 1, 48.
163. HRNSW, 7, 403.
164. HRA I,VIII, 190.
165. HRA I,VIII, 311.
166. HRA I,VIII, 597.
167. HRA IV,I, 168.
168. Report of the Select Committee into Gaols, 1815.
169. HRA IV,I, 817.
170. John Ritchie, The Evidence To The Bigge Reports, Heinemann, Melbourne, 1971, 2, 184.
171. Sydney Gazette, 1820, (20 May), 1.
172. HRA I,XIII, 661.
173. Australian Dictionary of Biography, 2, 399.

174. HRA I,XII, 20-1.
175. Final Report of the Committee on Police and Gaols, 1835, 419.
176. Australian Dictionary of Biography, 2, 399.
177. Sydney Gazette, 1826, (5 Jul), 2.
178. HRA I,XII, 206.
179. HRA I,XII, 730-5.
180. V and P Legislative Assembly, 1881, 'Petition of Francis O'Meara', 771.
181. Sydney Gazette, 1826, (19 Jul), 3.
182. HRA I,XI, 86-8.
183. HRA I,XII, 678-88, Sydney Gazette, 1827, (30 Jan), 1.
184. HRA I,XIII, 419.
185. Sydney Gazette, 1827, (25 Apr).
186. HRA I,XIII, 308.
187. ibid.
188. Sydney Gazette, 1827, (18 Jun), 2.
189. Margaret Hazzard, Punishment Short of Death, Hyland House, Melbourne, 1984, 121-2.
190. Final Report of the Committee on Police and Gaols, 1835, 421.
191. Sydney Gazette 1829, (22 Jan), 3.
192. HRA I,XV, 762-3.
193. HRA I,XVI, 118-19.
194. HRA I,XVI, 235.
195. Australian, 1831, (4 Feb).
196. HRA I,XVI, 576.
197. HRA I,XVI, 752.
198. HRA I,XVI, 789-90.
199. Australian Dictionary of Biography, 2, 609-10.

200. Report From The Select Committee On Police, 1847, 46.
201. Report Of First Police Magistrate, 1835.
202. *ibid.*
203. HRA I,XVII, 234.
204. HRA I,XVII, 234-5.
205. O'Callaghan, *op. cit.*, 292.
206. HRA I,XVII, 474.
207. HRA I,XVII, 579.
208. NSW Blue Books 1832-1836.
209. Report of First Police Magistrate, 1835, 361.
210. Final Report of Committee on Police and Gaols, 1835, 425.
211. Minutes of Evidence Taken Before the Committee on Police, 1835, (10 Jun), 335-6.
212. Final Report of the Committee on Police and Gaols, 1835, 428.
213. Sydney Herald, 1839, (13 Nov), Supplement.
214. LCNSW, Votes and Proceedings, 1839, 177-9.
215. HRA I,XX, 415-21.
216. HRA I,XX, 474-6.
217. LCNSW, Votes and Proceedings, 1839, 405.
218. Sydney Herald, 1839, (13 Nov), Supplement.
219. Report of the Committee on Police and Gaols. Minutes of Evidence, 1839, 2, 414.
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221. Sydney Herald, 1840, (15 Jan), 2.
222. HRA I,XX, 692.
223. HRA I,XX, 712-13.
224. HRA I,XX, 729-30.
225. HRA I,XX, 781-2.

226. Report from the Select Committee on the Insecurity of Life and Property, 1844, 3.
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230. Sydney Herald, 1842, (15 Jan).
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234. Report from the Select Committee on Police, 1847, 45.
235. *ibid.*
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264. Report From The Select Committee On The Water Police Department, 1852.
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266. W.C. Bowler, 'New South Wales Police Duties in the "Eighties".' Police News, 1948, 28, 3 (Mar), 19-20.
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275. Sydney Mail, 1860, (15 Dec), 5.

276. Sydney Morning Herald, 1861, (31 Jul), 3.
277. Sydney Morning Herald, 1861, (12 Sep), 5.
278. Sydney Morning Herald, 1861, (30 Nov), 1.
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SOVEREIGNS & SELECTED HOME GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS 1788-1862

year	sovereign	prime minister	home secretary	colonial secretary or secretary responsible for colonial affairs
1788	King George III (s.1760)	William Pitt (7Dec 1783) (Tory)	Lord Sydney (Townshend)(1783)	Lord Sydney (1783) [Colonies]
1789	King George III	William Pitt	Lord Sydney WW Grenville	Lord Sydney WW Grenville
1790	King George III	William Pitt	WW Grenville	WW Grenville
1791	King George III	William Pitt	WW Grenville Henry Dundas	WW Grenville Henry Dundas
1792	King George III	William Pitt	Henry Dundas	Henry Dundas
1793	King George III	William Pitt	Henry Dundas	Henry Dundas
1794	King George III	William Pitt	Henry Dundas Duke of Portland	Henry Dundas [War & Colonies] Duke of Portland
1795	King George III	William Pitt	Duke of Portland	Duke of Portland
1796	King George III	William Pitt	Duke of Portland	Duke of Portland
1797	King George III	William Pitt	Duke of Portland	Duke of Portland
1798	King George III	William Pitt	Duke of Portland	Duke of Portland
1799	King George III	William Pitt	Duke of Portland	Duke of Portland
1800	King George III	William Pitt	Duke of Portland	Duke of Portland
1801	King George III	William Pitt Henry Addington (21Mar) (Tory)	Duke of Portland Lord Pelham	Duke of Portland Lord Hobart
1802	King George III	Henry Addington	Lord Pelham	Lord Hobart
1803	King George III	Henry Addington	Lord Pelham CP Yorke	Lord Hobart
1804	King George III	Henry Addington William Pitt (16May) (Tory)	CP Yorke Lord Hawkesbury	Lord Hobart Earl Camden
1805	King George III	William Pitt	Lord Hawkesbury	Earl Camden Viscount Castlereagh
1806	King George III	William Pitt Lord Grenville (10Feb) (Whig)	Lord Hawkesbury Earl Spencer	Viscount Castlereagh William Windham
1807	King George III	Lord Grenville Duke of Portland (31Mar) (Tory)	Earl Spencer Lord Hawkesbury	William Windham Viscount Castlereagh

year	sovereign	prime minister	home secretary	colonial secretary or secretary responsible for colonial affairs
1808	King George III	Duke of Portland	Lord Hawkesbury	Viscount Castlereagh
1809	King George III	Duke of Portland Spencer Perceval (6Dec) (Tory)	Lord Hawkesbury Richard Ryder	Viscount Castlereagh Earl of Liverpool
1810	King George III	Spencer Perceval	Richard Ryder	Earl of Liverpool
1811	King George III (Prince Regent appointed 5Feb)	Spencer Perceval	Richard Ryder	Earl of Liverpool
1812	King George III	Spencer Perceval Earl of Liverpool (16Jun) (Tory)	Richard Ryder Viscount Sidmouth	Earl of Liverpool Earl Bathurst
1813	King George III	Earl of Liverpool	Viscount Sidmouth	Earl Bathurst
1814	King George III	Earl of Liverpool	Viscount Sidmouth	Earl Bathurst
1815	King George III	Earl of Liverpool	Viscount Sidmouth	Earl Bathurst
1816	King George III	Earl of Liverpool	Viscount Sidmouth	Earl Bathurst
1817	King George III	Earl of Liverpool	Viscount Sidmouth	Earl Bathurst
1818	King George III	Earl of Liverpool	Viscount Sidmouth	Earl Bathurst
1819	King George III	Earl of Liverpool	Viscount Sidmouth	Earl Bathurst
1820	King George III (d.29Jan) King George IV	Earl of Liverpool	Viscount Sidmouth	Earl Bathurst
1821	King George IV (c.19Jul)	Earl of Liverpool	Viscount Sidmouth	Earl Bathurst
1822	King George IV	Earl of Liverpool	Viscount Sidmouth Sir Robert Peel	Earl Bathurst
1823	King George IV	Earl of Liverpool	Sir Robert Peel	Earl Bathurst
1824	King George IV	Earl of Liverpool	Sir Robert Peel	Earl Bathurst
1825	King George IV	Earl of Liverpool	Sir Robert Peel	Earl Bathurst
1826	King George IV	Earl of Liverpool	Sir Robert Peel	Earl Bathurst
1827	King George IV	Earl of Liverpool George Canning (30Apr) (Tory) Viscount Goderich (8Sep) (Tory)	Sir Robert Peel WS Bourne Marquess of Landesdowne	Earl Bathurst Viscount Goderich William Huskisson

year	sovereign	prime minister	home secretary	colonial secretary or secretary responsible for colonial affairs
1828	King George IV	Viscount Goderich Duke of Wellington (26Jan) (Tory)	Marquess of Landesdowne Sir Robert Peel	William Huskisson Sir George Murray
1829	King George IV	Duke of Wellington	Sir Robert Peel	Sir George Murray
1830	King George IV (d.26Jun) King William IV	Duke of Wellington Earl Grey (24Nov) (Whig)	Sir Robert Peel Viscount Melbourne	Sir George Murray Viscount Goderich
1831	King William IV (c.8Sep)	Earl Grey	Viscount Melbourne	Viscount Goderich
1832	King William IV	Earl Grey	Viscount Melbourne	Viscount Goderich
1833	King William IV	Earl Grey	Viscount Melbourne	Viscount Goderich EG Stanley
1834	King William IV	Earl Grey Viscount Melbourne (13Jul) (Whig) Sir Robert Peel (26Dec) (Tory)	Viscount Melbourne Viscount Duncannon Henry Goulburn	EG Stanley T Spring-Rice Earl of Aberdeen
1835	King William IV	Sir Robert Peel Viscount Melbourne (18Mar) (Whig)	Henry Goulburn Lord John Russell	Earl of Aberdeen Charles Grant
1836	King William IV	Viscount Melbourne	Lord John Russell	Charles Grant
1837	King William IV (d.20Jun) Queen Victoria	Viscount Melbourne	Lord John Russell	Charles Grant
1838	Queen Victoria (c.28Jun)	Viscount Melbourne	Lord John Russell	Charles Grant
1839	Queen Victoria	Viscount Melbourne	Lord John Russell Marquess of Normanby	Charles Grant Marquess of Normanby Lord John Russell
1840	Queen Victoria	Viscount Melbourne	Marquess of Normanby	Lord John Russell
1841	Queen Victoria	Viscount Melbourne Sir Robert Peel (6Sep) (Tory)	Marquess of Normanby Sir JR Graham	Lord John Russell Lord Stanley
1842	Queen Victoria	Sir Robert Peel	Sir JR Graham	Lord Stanley
1843	Queen Victoria	Sir Robert Peel	Sir JR Graham	Lord Stanley
1844	Queen Victoria	Sir Robert Peel	Sir JR Graham	Lord Stanley
1845	Queen Victoria	Sir Robert Peel	Sir JR Graham	Lord Stanley WE Gladstone

year	sovereign	prime minister	home secretary	colonial secretary or secretary responsible for colonial affairs
1846	Queen Victoria	Sir Robert Peel Lord John Russell (6Jul) (Whig)	Sir JR Graham Earl Grey	WE Gladstone Earl Grey
1847	Queen Victoria	Lord John Russell	Earl Grey	Earl Grey
1848	Queen Victoria	Lord John Russell	Earl Grey	Earl Grey
1849	Queen Victoria	Lord John Russell	Earl Grey	Earl Grey
1850	Queen Victoria	Lord John Russell	Earl Grey	Earl Grey
1851	Queen Victoria	Lord John Russell	Earl Grey	Earl Grey
1852	Queen Victoria	Lord John Russell Earl of Derby (28Feb) (Tory) Earl of Aberdeen (28Dec) (Peelite)	Earl Grey SH Walpole Viscount Palmerston	Earl Grey Sir JS Pakington Duke of Newcastle
1853	Queen Victoria	Earl of Aberdeen	Viscount Palmerston	Duke of Newcastle
1854	Queen Victoria	Earl of Aberdeen	Viscount Palmerston	Duke of Newcastle [Colonies] Earl Grey
1855	Queen Victoria	Earl of Aberdeen Viscount Palmerston (10Feb) (Liberal)	Viscount Palmerston Sidney Herbert	Earl Grey Sidney Herbert Lord John Russell Sir William Molesworth Henry Labouchere
1856	Queen Victoria	Viscount Palmerston	Sidney Herbert	Henry Labouchere
1857	Queen Victoria	Viscount Palmerston	Sidney Herbert	Henry Labouchere
1858	Queen Victoria	Viscount Palmerston Earl of Derby (25Feb)(Conservative)	Sidney Herbert SH Walpole	Henry Labouchere Lord Stanley Sir Edward Bulwer- Lytton
1859	Queen Victoria	Earl of Derby Viscount Palmerston (18Jun) (Liberal)	SH Walpole THS Sotherton-Estcourt Sir GC Lewis	Sir Edward Bulwer- Lytton Duke of Newcastle
1860	Queen Victoria	Viscount Palmerston	Sir GC Lewis	Duke of Newcastle
1861	Queen Victoria	Viscount Palmerston	Earl Grey	Duke of Newcastle
1862	Queen Victoria	Viscount Palmerston	Earl Grey	Duke of Newcastle

GOVERNORS AND ADMINISTRATORS OF NSW 1788-1862

1788 Captain Arthur Phillip
 1789 Captain Arthur Phillip

 1790 Captain Arthur Phillip
 1791 Captain Arthur Phillip
 1792 Captain Arthur Phillip (10Dec)
 Major Francis Grose (11Dec)
 1793 Major Francis Grose
 1794 Major Francis Grose (12Dec)
 Captain William Paterson (12Dec)
 1795 Captain William Paterson (11Sep)
 Captain John Hunter (11Sep)

 1796 Captain John Hunter
 1797 Captain John Hunter
 1798 Captain John Hunter
 1799 Captain John Hunter
 1800 Captain John Hunter (27Sep)
 Captain PG King (28Sep)

 1801 Captain PG King
 1802 Captain PG King
 1803 Captain PG King
 1804 Captain PG King
 1805 Captain PG King

 1806 Captain PG King (12Aug)
 Captain William Bligh (13Aug)
 1807 Captain William Bligh
 1808 Captain William Bligh (removed 26Jan)
 Lt Col George Johnston (26Jan-28Jul)
 Major Joseph Foveaux (29Jul)
 1809 Major Joseph Foveaux (removed 8Jan)
 Colonel William Paterson (9Jan-31Dec)
 1810 Lt Col Lachlan Macquarie (1Jan)

 1811 Brig Gen Lachlan Macquarie
 1812 Brig Gen Lachlan Macquarie
 1813 Maj Gen Lachlan Macquarie
 1814 Maj Gen Lachlan Macquarie
 1815 Maj Gen Lachlan Macquarie

 1816 Maj Gen Lachlan Macquarie
 1817 Maj Gen Lachlan Macquarie
 1818 Maj Gen Lachlan Macquarie
 1819 Maj Gen Lachlan Macquarie
 1820 Maj Gen Lachlan Macquarie

 1821 Maj Gen Lachlan Macquarie (1Dec)
 Maj Gen Sir TM Brisbane (1Dec)
 1822 Maj Gen Sir TM Brisbane
 1823 Maj Gen Sir TM Brisbane
 1824 Maj Gen Sir TM Brisbane
 1825 Maj Gen Sir TM Brisbane (1Dec)
 Lt Col William Stewart (1-18Dec)
 Lt Gen Ralph Darling (19Dec)

1826 Lt Gen Ralph Darling
 1827 Lt Gen Ralph Darling
 1828 Lt Gen Ralph Darling
 1829 Lt Gen Ralph Darling
 1830 Lt Gen Ralph Darling

 1831 Lt Gen Ralph Darling (21Oct)
 Colonel Patrick Lindesay (22Oct-2Dec)
 Maj Gen Sir Richard Bourke (3Dec)
 1832 Maj Gen Sir Richard Bourke
 1833 Maj Gen Sir Richard Bourke
 1834 Maj Gen Sir Richard Bourke
 1835 Maj Gen Sir Richard Bourke

 1836 Maj Gen Sir Richard Bourke
 1837 Maj Gen Sir Richard Bourke (5Dec)
 Lt Col Kenneth Snodgrass (6Dec)
 1838 Lt Col Kenneth Snodgrass (23Feb)
 Sir George Gipps (24Feb)
 1839 Sir George Gipps
 1840 Sir George Gipps

 1841 Sir George Gipps
 1842 Sir George Gipps
 1843 Sir George Gipps
 1844 Sir George Gipps
 1845 Sir George Gipps

 1846 Sir George Gipps (11Jul)
 Sir MC O'Connell (12Jul-2Aug)
 Sir CA Fitzroy (3Aug)
 1847 Sir CA Fitzroy
 1848 Sir CA Fitzroy
 1849 Sir CA Fitzroy
 1850 Sir CA Fitzroy

 1851 Sir CA Fitzroy
 1852 Sir CA Fitzroy
 1853 Sir CA Fitzroy
 1854 Sir CA Fitzroy
 1855 Sir CA Fitzroy (17Jan)
 Sir WT Denison (20Jan)

 1856 Sir WT Denison
 1857 Sir WT Denison
 1858 Sir WT Denison
 1859 Sir WT Denison
 1860 Sir WT Denison

 1861 Sir WT Denison (22Jan)
 Lt Col JB Kemp (22Jan-22Mar)
 Sir John Young (22Mar)
 1862 Sir John Young (25Dec67)

OFFICIALS POSSESSING PRINCIPAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR
POLICE OF SYDNEY, 1788 - 1862

year (a)	name/date (b)	appointment(s) (c)
1788	David Collins (Jan)	DJA, Magistrate
1789	David Collins	DJA, Magistrate
1790	David Collins	DJA, Magistrate
1791	David Collins	DJA, Magistrate
1792	David Collins	DJA, Magistrate
1793	David Collins	DJA, Magistrate
1794	David Collins	DJA, Magistrate
1795	David Collins	DJA, Magistrate
1796	David Collins (Aug)	DJA, Magistrate
	Richard Atkins (Aug)	
	(Acting)	DJA, Magistrate
1797	Richard Atkins	DJA, Magistrate
1798	Richard Atkins (May)	DJA, Magistrate
	Richard Dore (May)	DJA, Magistrate
1799	Richard Dore	DJA, Magistrate
1800	Richard Dore (7 Sep)	Magistrate
	John Harris (7 Sep)	Magistrate (acting)
1801	John Harris	Magistrate
1802	John Harris (9 Oct)	Magistrate
	William Paterson (10 Oct)	Lt Gov, Magistrate
1803	William Paterson	Lt Gov, Magistrate
1804	William Paterson (7 Jun)	Lt Gov, Magistrate
	John Harris (8 Jun)	Magistrate
1805	John Harris	Magistrate
1806	John Harris	Magistrate
1807	John Harris (2 May)	Magistrate
	Robert Campbell (2 May)	Magistrate
	Robert Campbell (27 Jan)	Magistrate
1808	William Lawson (18 Sep)	Police Magistrate
	William Lawson (20 Jan)	Police Magistrate
1809	John Harris (20 Jan- 25 Mar)	Police Magistrate
	D'Arcy Wentworth (17 May)	Magistrate
1810	D'Arcy Wentworth (29 Dec)	Superintendent of Police
1811	D'Arcy Wentworth	Superintendent of Police
1812	D'Arcy Wentworth	Superintendent of Police
1813	D'Arcy Wentworth	Superintendent of Police
1814	D'Arcy Wentworth	Superintendent of Police
1815	D'Arcy Wentworth	Superintendent of Police
1816	D'Arcy Wentworth	Superintendent of Police
1817	D'Arcy Wentworth	Superintendent of Police
1818	D'Arcy Wentworth	Superintendent of Police
1819	D'Arcy Wentworth	Superintendent of Police
1820	D'Arcy Wentworth (Apr)	Superintendent of Police
	William Minchin (Apr)	Superintendent of Police
1821	William Minchin (d.26 Mar)	Superintendent of Police
	D'Arcy Wentworth	Superintendent of Police
1822	D'Arcy Wentworth	Superintendent of Police
1823	D'Arcy Wentworth	Superintendent of Police

(a)	(b)	(c)
1824	D'Arcy Wentworth	Superintendent of Police
1825	D'Arcy Wentworth (May)	Superintendent of Police
	F.N. Rossi (19 May)	Superintendent of Police
1826	F.N. Rossi	Superintendent of Police
1827	F.N. Rossi (May)	Superintendent of Police
	J.T. Morisset	Superintendent of Police
1828	J.T. Morisset	Superintendent of Police
1829	J.T. Morisset	Superintendent of Police
	F.N. Rossi	Superintendent of Police
1830	F.N. Rossi	Superintendent of Police
1831	F.N. Rossi	Superintendent of Police
1832	F.N. Rossi	Superintendent of Police
1833	F.N. Rossi	Superintendent of Police
	H.C. Wilson	First Police Magistrate
1834	H.C. Wilson	First Police Magistrate
1835	H.C. Wilson	First Police Magistrate
1836	H.C. Wilson	First Police Magistrate
1837	H.C. Wilson	First Police Magistrate
1838	H.C. Wilson	First Police Magistrate
1839	H.C. Wilson	First Police Magistrate
1840	H.C. Wilson (Jul)	First Police Magistrate
	J.L. Innes (Jul)	First Police Magistrate
1841	J.L. Innes (Aug)	First Police Magistrate
	W.A. Miles (1 Sep)	First Police Magistrate
1842	W.A. Miles	First Police Magistrate
1843	W.A. Miles	First Police Magistrate
1844	W.A. Miles	First Police Magistrate
1845	W.A. Miles	First Police Magistrate
1846	W.A. Miles	First Police Magistrate
1847	W.A. Miles	First Police Magistrate
1848	W.A. Miles	First Police Magistrate
	J.L. Innes	First Police Magistrate
1849	J.L. Innes	First Police Magistrate
	E.D. Day	First Police Magistrate
1850	E.D. Day	First Police Magistrate
1851	William Spain (1 Jan-1 Dec)	Inspector General of Police
1852	W.C. Mayne (1 Jan)	Inspector General of Police
1853	W.C. Mayne	Inspector General of Police
1854	W.C. Mayne	Inspector General of Police
1855	W.C. Mayne	Inspector General of Police
1856	W.C. Mayne (17 Sep)	Inspector General of Police
	John McLerie (28 Oct)	Inspector General of Police
1857	John McLerie	Inspector General of Police
1858	John McLerie	Inspector General of Police
1859	John McLerie	Inspector General of Police
1860	John McLerie	Inspector General of Police
1861	John McLerie	Inspector General of Police
1862	John McLerie (1 Mar)	Inspector General of Police

SYDNEY, CITY AND DISTRICT ESTIMATED POPULATION* AND POLICE
OFFICER STRENGTHS#, SELECTED YEARS, 1788-1862

year	popn	POS	year	popn	POS
1788	966	1	1819	11209	67
1790	1455	10	1820	11209	59
1799	2426	36	1825	10774	78
1800	2546	36	1833	16232	84
1802	2163	24	1835	20000	102
1804	3372	24	1836	19729	152
1805	3183	24	1841	35507 (SPD)	132
1806	3134	16	1846	49630 (SPD)	113
1811	4895	49	1848	49212 (SPD)	116
1817	7235	67	1851	58993 (SPD)	150
			1856	79581 (SPD)	272

* Considerable inaccuracies exist in these data and, the older they are for the most part, the more inaccurate they are. In some cases different areas are reported, eg, metro and Sydney Police District. When more than one figure in a year are available consistent criteria have been exercised in selecting the figure shown. Sudden jumps are explained either by internal migration or the arrival of convict transports from Britain.

Inaccuracies exist with police officer strengths also. Figures given where known.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS RELEVANT TO SYDNEY POLICE 1788-1862

- [1823] Report Of The Commissioner Of Inquiry On The Judicial Establishment Of New South Wales & Van Diemen's Land (Bigge)
- [1835] Report Of The Select Committee On Police & Gaols (Trood)
- [1843] Report From The Select Committee On The Bill to Amend The Water Police Act 1843 (Wentworth)
- [1844] Report Of The Select Committee On The Insecurity Of Life & Property (Nicholson)
- [1847] Report From The Select Committee On Police (Cowper)
- [1850] Police Establishment, Report From The Board of Inquiry (Hill)
- [1850] Report From The Select Committee On Police (Thomson)
- [1852] Report From The Select Committee On The Water Police Department (Holroyd)
- [1852] Progress Report From The Select Committee On The Police Regulation Bill (Holroyd)
- [1852] Second Progress Report From The Select Committee On The Police Regulation Bill (Holroyd)
- [1852] Final Report From The Select Committee On The Police Regulation Bill (Holroyd)
- [1855] Final Report From The Select Committee On Intemperance (Cowper)
- [1856-] Report Of The Board Of Inquiry Into Police Matters
- [1857] (Hay)

TABLE OF STATUTES OF RELEVANCE TO SYDNEY POLICE 1788-1862

1833	<u>Sydney Police Act</u> (4 William IV 7)
1840	<u>Water Police Act</u> (4 Vic 17)
1842	<u>City of Sydney Incorporation Act</u> (6 Vic 3)
1842	<u>Sydney Police & City Fund Act</u> (6 Vic 4)
1843	<u>Water Police Act Amendment Act</u> (7 Vic 21)
1844	<u>Sydney Police Rate Act</u> (8 Vic 9)
1845	<u>Sydney Police Rate Act</u> (9 Vic 16)
1846	<u>Sydney Police Rate Act</u> (10 Vic 4)
1847	<u>Sydney & Melbourne Police Rate Act</u> (11 Vic 6)
1849	<u>Sydney & Melbourne Police Rate Act</u> (13 Vic 23)
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1850	<u>Sydney, Melbourne & Geelong Police Rate Act</u> (14 Vic 21)
1850	<u>Police Regulation Act</u> (14 Vic 38)
1852	<u>Shipping Duties Act</u> (16 Vic 8) (amends portions of 4 Vic 17, 7 Vic 21)
1852	<u>Political Disqualification Of Police Act</u> (16 Vic 32)
1852	<u>Police Regulation Act</u> (16 Vic 33)
1853	<u>Police Regulation Act Amendment Act</u> (17 Vic 14)
1853	<u>Sydney Hamlets Police Act</u> (17 Vic 25)
1853	<u>Police Recruiting Act</u> (17 Vic 30)
1853	<u>Sydney Hamlets Police Act</u> (17 Vic 31)
1853	<u>Water Police Act Amendment Act</u> (17 Vic 36)
1854	<u>Political Disqualification Of Police Act</u> (18 Vic 5)
1855	<u>Police Engagements Act</u> (19 Vic 16)
1855	<u>Sydney & Other Places Police Act</u> (19 Vic 24)
1859	<u>Police Regulation Act Amendment Act</u> (23 Vic 3)
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