

# Chief Inspector of Distilleries Officer – 1862

20/03/2015

Chief Inspector of Distilleries Office. Sydney, 25th July,  
1862.

THE APPOINTMENT of the Undermentioned **Officers of Police** to be **Inspectors of Distilleries**, duly notified in the Government Gazette, is now further advertised for public information, and for the guidance of Magistrates and Clerks of Petty Sessions in the country districts: –

**Henry Zouch**

William Chatfield

**John Aitcheson McLerie**

George Markham

T.B. Carrne

**Edric N. V. Morisset**

James Garland, and Charles J. P. Lydiard, Esqs,

Sir **Frederick W. Pottinger**, Bart,

Critchett Walker

Frederick R. Wilshire, Esq.

Edward M. Battye, and Henry H Bligh, Esq,

**Messrs.** John H. Bruyess

Arthur A. Abbott

Thomas M. A. White

John G. Hussey

John D. Meares

James Singleton

George Read

James A. Black

Charles Harrison

William O'Neil

Thomas Hogg

Charles G. Persin

William Malbon

Reginald Hare

Henry Garvin

John Oxley Norton

Henry C. Young and John Woolf.

HENRY LUMSDAINE, Chief Inspector of Distilleries.

Freeman's Journal ( Sydney ) Saturday **2 August 1862** page  
7 of 8

<http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/115761002>

---

# Appointments under the New Police Regulation Act of 1862

20/03/2015

## APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE NEW POLICE REGULATION ACT.

A Supplement to the **Government Gazette**, issued on Saturday last, contains the following appointments in the police under the **Police Regulation Act of 1862**. The police districts are not yet, we believe, defined, but the superintendents will be stationed in the places mentioned, being the centres of their respective districts.

### INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

John McLerie, Esq.

### SUPERINTENDENTS.

Mr. **Henry Zouch** (Goulburn).

Mr. Laurence Hartshorne Scott (Armidale).

Mr. William Chatfield (Campbelltown).

Mr. **John Aitcheson McLerie** (Maitland).

Mr. George Markham (Cooma).

Mr. Thomas Broughton Carne (Deniliquin).

Mr. **Edric Norfolk Vaux Morisset** (Bathurst).

Mr. James Garland (Tamworth).

## **Inspectors.**

Sir **Frederick Wm. Pottinger**, Bart. (the Lachlan).

Mr. Critchett Walker (Braidwood).

Mr. Frederick Robertson Wilshire (Scone).

Mr. Edward Marlay (Albury).

Mr. Edward Montague Battye (Lambing Flat).

## **SUB-INSPECTORS.**

Mr. William Benson.

Mr. Francis Augustus Blake.

Mr. John Henry Hector Bruyeers.

Mr. Arthur Harlington Abbott.

Mr. Thomas Andrew Moore White.

Mr. John Garda Hussey.

Mr. John Devenish Meares.

Mr. James Singleton.

Mr. George Read.

Mr. James Augustus Black.

Mr. William O'Neill.

Mr. Thomas Hogg.

## **SUB-INSPECTOR OF DETECTIVES.**

Mr. Charles Edward Harrison.

---

In preparation for the coming into operation of the **Police Regulation Act of 1862**, a Code of Rules has been drawn up and issued by the Government for the management of the **newly organised force** ; a copy of these is to be given to every officer and man on joining the force. It is generally known that the system now initiated is based partly on those in operation in **Ireland and in Victoria** ; and that **certain portions** of the system **already existing** in this colony are **retained** –the **most important feature** of the new organisation being, that the entire force is now placed under **one central authority**. In drawing up these rules, the regulations which were considered the most important and desirable in the systems referred to have been either adopted or modified, and the result is a comprehensive and compendious manual of the duties of officers and members of the police force, forming a neat octavo volume of nearly a hundred pages. Interspersed with the directions how to act in specific cases, are some judicious and valuable counsels as to the spirit and bearing which the members of the force should display in the general discharge of their duties ; their adherence to these counsels will effectually obviate the complaints which, whether justly or unjustly, have not unfrequently been preferred against the police. As a supplement to these Rules, the Parliamentary Draftsman is engaged in the preparation of a digest of all the Acts or parts of Acts having reference to the duties of constables. We subjoin an abstract of the more important directions :—

The **“Rules for the Police Force”** are prefaced with a short introduction, which states that the rules have been established by the Government in order that the force “may be

conducted upon one uniform system, and that its members may not be embarrassed in the execution of their several duties from the want of proper instructions," the leading features embraced by the system of police being " centralisation of authority and unity of action. "

With reference generally to the manner in which the police will be required to perform their duties, it is stated to be "impossible to give precise directions for the execution of every duty which the police may be required to perform, or to anticipate every difficulty which the members of the force may have to encounter, as from the nature of the service its duties must vary, and consequently the mode of execution must vary with them. Every member of the force should, therefore, endeavour to become acquainted with the nature of the duty which he may be called on to execute, and, by individual zeal, energy, discretion, and intelligence, endeavour to supply the unavoidable efficiency of general instructions."

Officers of police who are in the commission of the Peace are not expected to take Bench duty ; but where a magistrate is absent, or where another magistrate is required, they may sit, provided their doing so would be advantageous to the interests of the public. They are not, however, to act judicially in cases in which any member of the police force is concerned.

The officers and men are to be held accountable not only for the execution of all orders given them, but also for their acts in cases which cannot be provided by the instructions ; and they are reminded that their exertions will be more advantageously directed to the prevention of crime than to its punishment.

A subsequent rule impresses on the force the necessity of discharging their duties with forbearance and civility, and advises them under no provocation to conduct themselves rudely or harshly, the efficiency of the force being greatly aided by their possessing the respect and confidence of the community.

Both officers and men are directed to observe neutrality in political matters, to cultivate a proper regard for the respectability and general character of the force ; and are informed that zeal and attention in the performance of duty will be rewarded, and that neglect or disobedience of orders will render the members liable to removal.

The members of the police force are **divided into the following grades** :-inspector-general, superintendents, inspectors, sub-inspectors, sergeants, constables, and **aboriginal trackers** ; the **detective police** consisting of a sub-inspector and constables.

The colony is, for the purpose of police supervision, to be divided into **districts and sub-districts** ; each district to be placed under the charge of a **superintendent** ; and all members of the force below the rank of a sub-inspector to be distinguished by a **letter and number**, indicating the **district** and the **sergeant** or **constable** wearing it.

The depot, or head-quarters of the whole force is to be in Sydney, under the immediate supervision of the **Inspector-General**, to whom all applications for enrolment are to be made.

The conditions of enrolment specify that the applicant is to be under thirty years of age ; of a strong constitution ; able to read and write well, and provided with satisfactory testimonials of character. He is to understand that he engages not only for police duties, but for any work he may be ordered to perform. Before enrolment, he is to be for **three days on trial without pay**.

The oath to be taken on entering the force is the same as that hitherto administered, excepting that the allusion to secret societies is omitted.

In order to afford newly-appointed constables the means of acquiring a knowledge of drill, a number of supernumeraries

will be maintained at the depot, so as to supply vacancies in the various divisions, these receiving while there three-fourths of the pay of an ordinary constable.

Constables are to be sworn in for one year, are to devote their whole time to the public service, and are forbidden to take gratuities without the express permission of the Inspector-General. They are to give three months' notice before quitting the force, and are not to marry without the permission of their superintendent. The whole of the accruing pay of dismissed constables is to be forfeited. Disobedience of the orders of a superior officer will be severely punished.

The members of the force are reminded that they are accountable for their conduct to the Government and the officers of their department ; and "it is therefore not only inexpedient and unnecessary, but directly opposed to orders, that individuals in the employment of the Government should have recourse to the public journals in order to defend themselves against any reflections cast upon them."

The rules relating to discipline point out the necessity(sic) of establishing a gradation of responsibility, so that every individual may know his duty and position. Orders are to be given in the language of moderation, and to be received with deference and respect.

The force is divided into **mounted, foot, water police, and detectives**. The mounted and foot police will be distributed amongst the various districts, and the officer in charge of a district is empowered to receive and forward to the Inspector-General applications for additional police protection.

The rules relating to Sydney premise that the city is divided successively into **divisions, sections, and beats**; and proceed to state the hours of duty, the various services required of the officers and constables, who are expected (**whether on duty or not**), to turn out on all such emergencies as fire,

accidents, or disturbances. There are to be **no grades** in the **detective body**, but there are **first** and **second class detectives**, the former receiving 3s. per day, and the latter 2s. per day in excess of the pay of an ordinary constable.

The rules next following describe the general duties of the different ranks.

The **Inspector-General** has the entire management and control of the **whole force** under the direction of the **Colonial Secretary**, and all communications between the officers and the Government are to be forwarded through him.

The duties of the **superintendent** are those of constant and active supervision and inspection ; and he is responsible for the prevention of crime, the detection of criminals, and the general preservation of peace within his district. He is to attend every morning at his office at nine o'clock, to hear complaints made against any of the men of his district. The duties assigned to the superintendent are very numerous, and much stress is laid upon his displaying capacity, discretion, and good management.

The **inspector** is described as being in his division what the superintendent is in his district. He should be governed by the spirit and principle of the instructions to that officer ; and will be held equally responsible for the execution of his own duties as well as for the general conduct, discipline, and appearance of his men. He has to pay strict and prompt obedience to all the lawful orders and directions of the magistrates, and to report to them the results of all warrants and processes issued. Amongst the various duties of an inspector are the following : *-To take opportunities of drilling the sergeants and men ; to establish a system of patrols ; to inspect minutely the men, horses, arms, and appointments ; to make himself and his men acquainted with the persons and haunts of all disreputable characters in his division ; to keep an order book and an occurrence book ; and*

*to make up a weekly-duty and a monthly forage return.*

The duties of a **sub-inspector** are similar, but subordinate to those of the inspector.

In each **district**, and in the **city police**, in each division **one sergeant is selected** to become responsible for the conduct and appearance of the constables, and for the state of the barracks and quarters, the arms, ammunition, and appointments at the principal station in the district ; and also to a great extent for the drill of the men of the district. He is to report any irregularity or neglect of duty on the part of constables to the inspector, and represent that officer in his absence.

The rules for the guidance of the constables enforce the necessity of perfect obedience to his superiors, and of being ever on the alert for the prevention of crime and the protection of person and property ; though frequently acting on specific orders applicable to the occasion, he is very generally, in the execution of his duty as a police officer, called upon to act on his own responsibility ; he therefore requires discretion, intelligence, decision, and perfect command of temper. "As it is of great importance that constables should be respected by all classes, and obtain their good opinion, they should be extremely cautious in their demeanour, and by sober, orderly, and regular habits, respectful attention to every gentleman, and ready zeal to execute the lawful orders and commands of the magistrates, endeavour to obtain their approbation." The constable is expected to possess such a knowledge of the inhabitants of each house as to enable him to recognise their persons, and be enabled to render them assistance when called for ; and also to see every part of his beat in the time allotted. He is only to sound his whistle when he cannot in any other way obtain immediate assistance ; nor is he on any pretence to enter a public-house except in the immediate execution of his duty.

The rules relating to the **officers' uniform** require all officers to be dressed alike, but to have a distinguishing mark of their rank ; they are to provide their own uniform. The men are supplied with a uniform on entering the force.

The prospect of **promotion** in the force is held out as an inducement for men of a good class to enter it, and to exert themselves while in it. Though seniority, length of service, and good conduct, will have their due weight as recommendations for promotion, efficiency and adaptation for the particular vacancy will be the principal considerations. The applications for promotion are to be made through the usual official channels, and no officer is to receive any gift, address, or other token of respect from the men who have served under him.

**Special rewards** are to be given out of the **Police Reward Fund** for bravery or other meritorious conduct ; and rewards are also offered by the Government and private individuals for various services. These are to be divided according to the value of the services rendered, but no officer is to receive any part of the reward unless under special authority.

Provision is made for the **infliction of punishments** upon the subordinates by the officers under certain restrictions. The **Inspector-General** is alone invested with the power of dismissing a man. **Superintendents**, and **inspectors** having charge of districts during the absence of superintendents, may inflict **a fine** not exceeding three pounds ; inspectors in charge of sub-districts may inflict **a fine** not exceeding forty shillings ; sub-inspectors in a like position may inflict **a fine** not exceeding twenty shillings ;—the punishments in these cases being subject to the approval of the superintendent and the confirmation of the Inspector General.

Rules are next given, providing for **leave of absence**, for complaints, and for the supply of arms, ammunition, and appointments.

It being necessary that the Police Force should be able to **act in concert** as an **armed body**, instructions in drill are to be given. For this purpose the constables will be instructed at the depot in marching and the platoon exercises ; and those selected for mounted duty will be **taught riding and the sword exercise**. They are, however, reminded that, "*they belong not to a military, but to a civil force, and that unnecessary military parade and show is discountenanced,*" and that their principal object in exercises in the use of arms should be to render the force effective.

The rules following convey directions with respect to barracks, stables, horses, forage, escorts, patrols, duties at the watchhouse, conveyance of letters and despatches, and instructions respecting correspondence, reports, &c.

The **second part** of the Manual consists of "General instructions for the guidance of the Police Force, issued by the Inspector-General." By these constables are informed as to how they are to act upon information of the commission of felonies and misdemeanours, and in what cases **they may arrest without a warrant**. The instructions also relate to the serving of summonses, to the procedure of constables in cases of violent or sudden death, and to the circumstances in which they will be justified in the use of arms.

The volume concludes with rules for the distribution and appropriation of the superannuation and police reward funds, and regulations for police pensions.

They Sydney Morning Herald                      **Monday 3 March 1862**                      page  
2 of 8

<http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/13225186>

---

# Edward HAMPSON

20/03/2015

## Edward HAMPSON

New South Wales Police Force

Rank: Constable

Regd. #: ? \* A search of the 'on-line' State Archives does NOT reveal a HAMPSON, or similar, as being a member of the Police

Stations: East Kempsey ( Lock up Keeper )

Service: From ? ? ? to pre March 1862 = ? years Service

Awards: No find.

Born: Sunday 15 May 1825, Lancashire, England

Emigrated: from USA to Australia between

July 1853 and before Nov 1854

**Died**: Wednesday 24 December 1862

**Cause**: Horse Accident – against a tree

**Event location**: East Kempsey – near the  
Yarrabandinni gates

**Age**: 37 – 39?

**Funeral date**:

**Funeral location**: ?

**Buried at**: Frederickton Cemetery, Great  
North Rd, Frederickton, NSW:

Anglican section row G # 67

**GPS**: 31 02' 02S / 152 52' 38E

**Grave location**: [codepeople-post-map]

[alert\_red]Edward IS NOT mentioned on the Police Wall of  
Remembrance[/alert\_ed]



Constable Edward HAMPSON – grave



Constable Edward HAMPSON – grave

The constable is believed to have suffered fatal injuries when he was either thrown or fell from his troop horse at East Kempsey.

Some 62 years later the Macleay Chronicle of 7 May, 1924 in a

related story recounted that the constable had been “killed while riding near the Yarrabandinni gates on Christmas Eve, 1862”. In a contemporary account however, the Empire newspaper of the 5 January, 1863 reported the following.

#### **“ACCIDENT**

On the 24th instant, a settler named **Edward Hampson** came by his death through a fall from a young horse he was riding. It appeared from the evidence given before the coroner that the deceased was thrown with so much violence against the spur of a tree as to cause instantaneous death.”

Few details are known at present, however the ***MacLeay Chronicle*** of **7 May, 1924** reported that the constable had been “ *killed while riding near the Yarrabandinni gates on Christmas Eve, 1862* “.

At the time of his death the constable is thought to have been the lockup-keeper at the **East Kempsey Police Station**, where he had been stationed since at least **early 1856** (he is mentioned in the **New South Wales Police Gazette of 16 February, 1856**).

In **1862** he became a member of the **newly-formed New South Wales Police Force**.

He **is not** listed in the official New South Wales Police Honour Roll.

[“Beyond Courage”](#)

An enquiry was received from **Kempsey Police** re **Edward Hampson** who was killed **Christmas Creek**, near **Yarrabandinni Gates** on **Christmas Eve 1862** when his young horse threw him against a tree.

It was believed **Edward** was a **police constable** and had **died on duty**, and the information was required for a book on **police killed in the line of duty**.

A **death certificate** in Research records however gave **Edward's** occupation as a **farmer**, as did a marriage certificate for his oldest son, Wright Harrison Hampson. It appears **Edward** was a police constable at some stage **but had left the Force prior** to his death.

<http://www.kempseymuseum.org/userfiles/newsletters/newsletter%201211.pdf>

---

**Edward** and his wife **Eliza** arrived from the **United States of America** sometime in the late **1840s** or early **1850**, with **three** children. They had immigrated to the USA from England, however for some reason they changed their mind about settling in America and came to Australia.

After their arrival, at least **another four children** were born, 1854 Thomas, 1856 William, 1857 Edward, 1860 Henry and 1862 Mary. The majority of the children's place of births are

registered as Macleay River.

Their father **Edward HAMPSON**, became a Police Officer, however he was killed while on duty in 1862 near a river.

<http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/AUS-NSW-NORCO/2005-03/1111738684>

---

*From:* "Janice Doughty" <adoughty01@optusnet.com.au>

*Subject:* Re: [NORCO] EDWARD HAMPSON-Police Constable

*Date:* Sun, 27 Mar 2005 09:24:51 +1000

*References:* <000001c53113\$2b468a30\$295d1ed3@AD0UGHTY>  
<80977F0C-9E24-11D9-88D6-000A95EAA358@ceinternet.com.au>

Thank you to Rod and also to the many other Listers who have helped with my enquiry regarding the Hampson family of Macleay River district.

Within a day of requesting help with the HAMPSON family, I have found out so much from this wonderful List and I would like to share the HAMPSON story with you so far.

**Edward HAMPSON** was Christened on **15th May 1825, at Saint Michael, Ashton Under Lyne, Lancashire, England**. His parents being Thomas and Nancy HAMPSON. Family rumour has it that this family was very well off, living in a large home in the town of Ashton Under Lyne in Lancashire.

Eliza HARRISON was Christened on 23 May 1824 at Saint Michael, Ashton Under Lyne, Lancashire. Her parents were James and Alice HARRISON.

**Edward HAMPSON** at 20 years of age, married **Eliza HARRISON** also 20, on **1st January 1844** at the Cathedral, Manchester, Lancashire ENGLAND.

Some time **between 1844 and 1848**, **Edward** and **Eliza HAMPSON** sailed for the **United States**, and settled on the east coast of the USA. It is believe that there were already relatives of Edward's living in the U.S.

Children born in the U.S.A were:-

Wright Harrison HAMPSON born 1848 in Salem, Mass.

Desdemona Ann HAMPSON born 1851 Newark New Jersey

Alice Maria HAMPSON b.1853 Boston, Mass.

After the birth of Alice in Boston in July 1853 and before the birth of Thomas in Australia in Nov 1854, the family sailed from Boston to **old Sydney Town, Australia**. What ship they sailed on is at the moment unknown.

Children born in the Colony were:-

Thomas 1854,

William 1856,

Edward 1857,

Henry 1860 and

Mary 1862.

All except Thomas, who may have been born in Sydney, not long after the family arrived in Sydney Cove, were born in the Macleay River district. The family settled somewhere near Kempsey, at the moment it is unknown exactly where their property was. Any help with establishing where the family actually lived, would be very much appreciated.

As previously stated, the father **Edward** joined the police force, and was tragically killed on **Christmas Eve 1868** when he

was thrown against a tree.

More work has to be done regarding the death of **Edward**. Not sure if he was on duty when he died.

It was only six month before, when **Edward** and **Eliza**'s son Thomas, at 14 years of age was killed in an accident in July, while driving a team of bullocks, when one of the wheels got on the end of a slab, suddenly lifting the other end, which struck Thomas on the head killing him on the spot.

Thomas at the time was in the employ of Mr. James Ducat (Manning River New – 11.07.1868). Thomas was recovering from a broken arm at the time of his death.

The surviving children all married:-

1870 Wright Harrison HAMPSON, married Isabella Emmeline Reid at Port Macquarie. She died in 1886 and Wright's second wife was Ellen Berman and they married in 1906, also in Port Macquarie.

Desdemona Ann HAMPSON married Edwin James CLOUGH in 1868 at Macleay River.

Alice Maria HAMPSON married John JONES in 1868 at Macleay River. (The sisters may have married on the same day).

William HAMPSON married Elizabeth BOLSTER in 1884 at Kempsey.

Edward HAMPSON married Annie KELLARD IN 1882 in Sydney.

Henry Frank HAMPSON married Ada Caroline KELLY in 1881 in Sydney.

Mary Amelia HAMPSON married Arthur Pringle STEWART in 1881 in Newtown.

The one member of this family whose name survives today, through his wonderful exploits is Wright Harrison HAMPSON, through his colourful career as a mail contractor and coach driver for Cobb & Co. He was well known for playing on his



The lad who was killed at Moonebah by being struck on the head by a rail as mentioned by our regular correspondent, was named Thomas Hampson. He was in the employ of Mr. James Ducat. A magisterial enquiry was held.

Manning River News newspaper – **11 September, 1869**

page

3 column 3

A son of a Mrs. Hampson has had his leg broken. It is stated that the boy belongs to a particularly unfortunate family. His father was killed by being thrown against a tree, his eldest brother had his arm broken, and had no sooner recovered from that accident than he was suddenly killed, and now this lad comes in for his share of trouble. The boy's mother certainly deserves the sympathy of her neighbours, and pecuniary aid too, if she needs it.

Also, Janice, in the "NSW – Patriotic Fund Subscribers – Crimean War (1855) index" there is the following entry extracted from the

Sydney Morning Herald ... Hampson EKempsey & Macleay River **16**  
**Aug 1855** page 6 column 1

If this is one of the family it may establish that he was in the Macleay district in 1855

Also, is Wright Hampson one of the family you are researching ? He married Miss Berman on 3 January, 1907.

Hope the above is of some assistance.

Best wishes,

Rod & Wendy Gow

---

On **25 Mar 2005**, at 7:18 PM, Janice Doughty wrote:

Good evening Listers,

I am new to this list and am hoping that SKS maybe able to assist me.

I am helping the wife of my husband's cousin to find out some history on her gg grandfather one **Edward HAMPSON**.

**Edward** and his wife **Eliza** arrived from the United States of America sometime in the late **1840s or early 1850**, with three children. They had immigrated to the USA from England, however for some reason they changed their mind about settling in America and came to Australia.

After their arrival, at least another four children were born, 1854 Thomas, 1856 William, 1857 Edward, 1860 Henry and 1862 Mary. The majority of the children's place of births are registered as Macleay River. Their father **Edward HAMPSON**, became a Police Officer, however he was killed while on duty in 1862 near a river. The lady I am helping thinks she can remember the cause of death was a fall from a horse.

Any help regarding this family would be very much appreciated.

Regards,  
Janice  
Sydney

---

## 2013 – [Beyond Courage](#)

Chris Stafford Good evening everyone, yesterday I received **Edward Hampson Death Certificate** and unfortunately, at the time of his death, **Edward was no longer a Constable**, but was a farmer and settler in the Fredo/East Kempsey (East was the original township). This was back up by one of his children's marriage certificate.

Even though I have found written reference in newspaper that did indicate Edward was the Lock up Keeper for East Kempsey, but it seems by 1862, at the creation of the NSW Police Force, he was no longer a serving member.

This maybe the reason while there is no record on the NSW Honour Roll or the Canberra Wall. However, I am still going to attempt to fix his grave up and place a new plaque stating Edward as a former Police Officer.

---