

**THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1905**

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September 24, 1905
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NATIONAL CAPITOL WELL-GUARDED CITY

There is probably not a better policed city in the world than Washington. The system and inside machinery by which peace is preserved in the city is not the work of a day, but is the result of a steady growth from a primitive system of protection by a few watchmen and constables to the present organized department force of 800 men, who guard every square foot of ground in the national capital.

Prior to 1842 life and property in the District was under the protection of ward constables and magistrates. In that year, however, the "auxiliary guard" was created by an act of Congress, to consist of a captain and fifteen men, and police headquarters were established in a room on the second floor of the Center Market. For nineteen years this was the police department of the city, but in 1861 an act of Congress created the "Metropolitan Police Department." The department was then governed by a board of five police commissioners, who appointed a major, captain, lieutenants, sergeants and privates. Congress limited the force to one superintendent, ten sergeants and not more than 150 privates. Maj.

William B. Webb was the first chief of police, and on September 11, 1861, the first installments were qualified and began duty.



Major Richard Sylvester

The growth of the metropolitan police department in the succeeding forty-four years has been in keeping with modern ideas and with the development of the city in population and wealth, until now it is among the best police departments in the world. It includes a superintendent, five captains, twelve lieutenants, forty-one sergeants, twenty detectives and 615 privates.

The growth of the department can best be realized by a comparison of figures for the last three decades, when the greatest development was noted. As the city grew in size and wealth the protection increased proportionally, and thus in a way these police figures are a barometer of the District's growth.

On June 30, 1885, the metropolitan police force consisted of 262 members, and guarded a population of 203,459. On the same date ten years afterward, the force had grown to 464, to serve a population of 270,519. The proportionate increase in the police force was greater

than that of the city's population, thus showing better percentage of protection than before. In Maj. Sylvester's last report it was shown that the police department included 692 men, serving a population of 323,346.

These figures tell of increased and better police protection. In 1885 there was one policeman for every 776.5 of the population; in 1895 there was one policeman for every 583 persons, and at present one police officer is provided for every 467.2 persons.

At the head of the police department proper is the superintendent, with the rank of major. He has general charge of the affairs of the department, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners. As subordinate heads there are five captains, each in charge of some special branch of the department; one in charge of the detective bureau by day and another at night; a third in charge of the station houses, their equipment and the equipment of the men; a fourth in charge of other department details and the fifth to serve the public in the way of complaints, permits for entertainments, etc. Under these heads there are twelve lieutenants, one in charge of each of the eleven precincts into which the District is divided, and the other detailed as night inspector. Under each lieutenant at each precinct station, there are a certain number of sergeants, never less than three and at present not more than six. And to each station are attached a certain number of privates, depending on the size and population of the territory embraced in the precinct.

The police strength of each precinct at present is as follows:

Precinct	Lieuts.	Sergts.	Privates
1	1	4	65
2	1	4	56
3	1	3	67
4	1	4	52
5	1	5	73
6	1	4	59
7	1	5	63
8	1	2	49
9	1	4	63
10	1	5	60
11	1	1	8
Totals	11	41	615

A major, five captains, one lieutenant and twenty detectives are stationed at headquarters, raising the total force to 694.

A day and a night desk sergeant, or station keeper, drivers, janitors, etc., are also assigned to each station.

These figures do not accurately represent the strength of each precinct, as there are certain men from each away on leave, or sick, or are detailed to special duty or to post duty. All these assignments reduce the number of patrolmen on active duty. An average showing taken from the reports of the police departments for a recent date shows the number off on these assignments as follows:

Precinct	De-tailed	Post Duty	Leave	Sick	Total	Full No. at Prec't.
1	12	3	5	0	26	70
2	9	4	5	4	22	61

3	8	1	7	1	17	71
4	11	5	5	2	23	57
5	12	5	7	2	26	79
6	14	8	3	4	29	64
7	8	14	3	3	28	69
8	4	2	3	2	11	52
9	8	10	10	1	29	68
10	5	16	6	4	31	66
11	0	0	0	0	0	10
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Totals	91	74	54	23	242	667

To meet the peculiar conditions which exist in this city through the residence here of the President of the United States and those in authority with him and of the many foreign diplomats unusual police protection is required and many policemen are detailed to special and post duty. For this reason the force of patrolmen is smaller than is usual in cities as large as Washington.



Capt. Robert H. Boardman

Major Sylvester is the entire head of the department. He must, however, obey the orders of the Commissioners and promulgate orders of the Commissioners, when ordered so to do. His active duties are to take charge, personally, of the force, in case of any serious disorder or great fire, to give orders and directions to prevent crime, to detect and arrest criminals and offenders, to protect property and to prevent or remedy nuisances. He must investigate complaints against members of his force, maintain proper discipline and direct all assignments. Major Sylvester is a native of Iowa City, Iowa, where he was born in August, 1857. He lived there and in Memphis, Tenn., until 1869, when his family moved to St. Louis. There he worked as an entry clerk in a wholesale house, attended Washington University, and later was connected with the St. Louis Times. He then successively managed the West Point (Neb.) Progress and the Farmington (Mo.) Times. When only twenty years old he came to Washington as the representative and correspondent of the St. Louis Times and other Missouri papers.

It was while engaged in this newspaper work that he was offered the position of disbursing officer of the Ute Indian commission. He held the position for several months, and when he returned to Washington he was made chief clerk and property clerk of the police department. His appointment was made on May 29, 1883. While in that position he introduced new methods of keeping records and accounts. When Maj. William G. Moore resigned in 1898 (*Note: Maj. Moore died July 1898*) the chief clerk was promoted to fill the vacancy. Since July 18, 1898, he has fulfilled the duties of superintendent in a highly efficient manner. In that time he has also introduced many new methods and new ideas into the department. He was instrumental in establishing the house of detention, in securing increases in the force, and in putting the bureau of criminal identification on a firm basis.

Directly under the major and acting as auxiliary heads are the five captains of the department, all stationed at police headquarters. The ranking one of these is the captain in charge of the detective bureau, and he has the title of assistant superintendent and captain. The duties of this captain are chiefly in regard to the detection and arrest of criminals and for the prevention of crime, and through him are served all warrants issued through the Police Court, for offenses from murder to profanity. This position is held by Robert H. Boardman, who has been on the force since 1886.



Capt. H. L. Gessford

Two captains are assigned to the duty of issuing permits, investigating charges against members of the force, and attending to matters of that nature. One of them usually handles the routine work, to see that each precinct is properly handled and that the men keep up their work; the other makes the investigations, issues permits for special entertainments, etc.

The morning report sent to headquarters every morning from each precinct station gives a brief but accurate record of all that has happened and has been done in the precinct during the previous twenty-four hours. On one side of this report is the record of arrests, with names, ages and all personal data. The other side gives the number and the names of every man on leave, away without leave, sick, detailed, including bicycle men, post duty men and street crossing officers, thus showing the detail of every man in each precinct. The report also contains a mention of all matters needing attention, including defective fireplugs, hydrants, etc, dangerous holes, broken trees, insanitary sewers, unsafe buildings, etc.

Where the report shows conditions that should be remedied the items are referred to the proper department.

H.L. Gessford is the captain who looks after these details. He was appointed to the force on January 5, 1881, as a station keeper at the fourth precinct station. He was appointed a private of class 1 on February 8, 1892, and promoted to class 2 about a year later. On July 1, 1899, he was made an acting sergeant. On the first of July, two years later, he was promoted to sergeant, on the 2d to lieutenant and on the 3d of the month to captain. He works rapidly and well, and he watches the men under him carefully, enforcing street discipline.

Working with him is Capt. John A. Swindells, a veteran on the force and a man who is liked and respected by the members of the department. He began his police career in January, 1867, was made an acting sergeant on December 15, 1870, and was promoted to sergeant two years later. In that capacity he acted for about four years as lieutenant at the seventh precinct station,



Capt. John A. Swindells



Capt. Francis E. Cross

to which rank he was promoted in May, 1883. Soon after he was transferred to headquarters in charge of the detective bureau. For over eight years he held that position until, through ill-health, he was returned to the Georgetown precinct, with the rank of mounted lieutenant. On February 16, 1904, he was made a captain and sent to headquarters. He is one of the members of the police trial board, which considers complaints against officers.

Another captain must inspect the station houses and their equipment, and also has charge of the patrol wagon horses of the department. On October 1, Capt. F.E. Cross will undertake the duties of this responsible position. He is one of the youngest captains, but has made an excellent record since his appointment in 1884. His careful attention to duty as a private attracted the attention of his superiors and he was made an acting sergeant in 1891, and a sergeant the following year. On July 1, 1895, he was appointed an inspector and served efficiently. He was promoted to the rank of captain May 10, 1901, and has been in charge of the detective office at night.

The fifth captain is T.B. Amiss, who has been in charge of the first precinct station for many years.

One of the most important positions around headquarters is that of night inspector. It is the duty of this official to spend his time at night in prowling around the city looking after the policemen on their beats. He is assisted by four sergeants, three of them being bicycle men. The night inspector is, a man whose record as a sergeant was excellent and who was promoted in consequence.

The dual position of chief clerk and property clerk at headquarters, held by J. Arthur Kemp, requires the exercise of considerable ability. The duties of the official are manifold. He keeps all the official records of the department, makes out the pay rolls, prepares the routine and keeps track of all disbursements for wages, for the prevention and detection of crime, for sick benefits, for clothes, rewards, etc. He also has charge of all lost, abandoned and stolen property recovered by the police.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, the property clerk took charge for the police of lost, stolen and abandoned property worth \$11,992.79. During the year ending June 30, 1895, the value of such property was \$30,119.70. During the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1905, the amount aggregated \$75,697.18.



J. Arthur Kemp
Chief Property Clerk

Mr. Kemp was born in Elysville, Md., October 21, 1862, but received most of his education in the public schools of Washington. He was employed as an operator with the Western Union Telegraph Company, and in 1882 he became the official telegraph operator in the Department of Justice. He entered the police department as a stenographer February 21, 1883, which position he held until the promotion of Major Sylvester to chief, when he was advanced to the vacant position of chief clerk. Mr. Kemp lives on a farm near Rockville, Maryland.

The record room at headquarters is in charge of Robert Sroufe. In this room is kept a record of every arrest made by members of the metropolitan police department. Frequent reference is made to this list, through requests of police of other cities. The records are so minutely classified that a certain name can be found in short order by inspecting not more than twenty-five cards. Mr. Sroufe also has charge of the previously mentioned morning reports. In looking over these old records, with a Star reporter, Mr. Sroufe found that they were complete from the foundation of the metropolitan police department, in 1862. Individual records of the men in the department are kept by W.M. Mattingly in this storehouse of statistics.

There is no more important department at police headquarters than the local bureau of criminal identification, in charge of E.L. Phillips, assisted by Fred Sandberg. Through the measurements kept in this bureau, police authorities are able to find out whether or not a prisoner has a criminal record. This identification is accomplished by means of the Bertillon system of measurements. The metric system is used, and a variance of 2 centimeters is allowed. Notes regarding scars and birth marks are filed away with pictures of the criminal. The local bureau now contains about 3,000 photographs, and the number

is being constantly increased through local arrests and through the addition of cards from other cities. Mr. Phillips is an expert Bertillon measurer, and his interest in his work has resulted in the rapid development of the local bureau.



John A. Frank
Sanitary Officer

The sanitary officer, John A. Frank, is an important official at headquarters. He has charge of all insane persons who land in the jails, and of those whose sanity is questioned. All examinations by the police surgeons are reported to him and he takes charge of each case, investigates it, orders the person committed for trial, attends the jury sessions and takes charge of those who are declared to be insane. Records of each individual case are kept and a report made to the Commissioners on all cases.

Mr. Frank is a native of the District, where he was born in 1844. He learned the trade of engineer and was appointed, when nineteen years old, as third assistant engineer in the United States navy. He was first assigned to the *Ceres*, and while doing duty on that vessel he took part in the battle with the ram *Albemarle*. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged, but re-enlisted and was assigned to the monitor *Miantonomah*. In 1867 he was honorably discharged, receiving a medal for his faithfulness, and mention in general orders. He continued his engineering work until 1880, when

he was appointed a station keeper on the police force, at the first precinct. He was made a private in 1888, and was promoted to private of class 2 the following year. On December 8, 1888, he was assigned to the duties of sanitary officer, and has since shown himself especially fitted for the responsible position. The "central bureau" may be termed the "clearing house" of the department. This bureau is connected by telephone directly with every precinct station in the city and with the hospitals. Everything happening in each of the precincts is promptly reported to the central bureau and referred to the proper quarter. Each precinct station is advised by the central bureau of all reports of larcenies, homicides, etc. A recent South Washington case illustrates the alarm method.

A murder was committed in that section and a few minutes after the crime was discovered the central bureau was notified. Half an hour after the murder the detective bureau in every precinct station in the city had a description of the murderer and he was soon apprehended. Frank Hewston, W.R. Killmon and William L. Coghill are the operators at the central bureau. Over 300 messages per day, on the average, are transmitted through the bureau.

Another means by which the department force is kept in touch with crime in the District is through the daily bulletins. All reports of larcenies, lookouts, etc., are printed and distributed to the patrolmen every afternoon.

October 1, 1905

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FORCE OF DETECTIVES**Organized for Prevention and Detection of Crime****Its Difficult Task****Some Duties of the Plain Clothes Men****Work of the Pawnshop Inspector –****Difficult Problems That Have Been Solved**

To the average citizen mention of the police force conveys a meaning that applies only to that section of the District's department for the prevention and detection of crime that patrols the street, in uniform, swinging clubs and directing bewildered strangers to their hotels. The policeman who walks the beat is the biggest part of the force, but he is not by any means the most important element in it. There is another and smaller body of men who work quietly, in citizens' clothes; who are not generally known to the people and who have more than eight hours of duty to do out of twenty-four. These men are



Capt. Robert H. Boardman

known as detectives to the privileged few and are especially detailed privates from the various precincts for duty in connection with the central or detective bureau. If a person has been robbed or his house has been entered unlawfully he reports the fact to police headquarters, and the detective bureau is assigned the task of making an investigation. All reports of crimes, large and small, are made to the detective bureau. When a report is made to any of the station houses throughout the city it is promptly telephoned to the bureau. The working force of the bureau consists of two captains, one in charge at night and the other in the day time, a sergeant as assistant in charge at night, twenty detectives and several policemen detailed for the clerical work of the bureau. The captain in charge of the detective bureau in the daytime is in general supervision of its affairs and ranks as assistant superintendent of police. Every morning at 8 o'clock and in the evening at 7 o'clock the detectives assemble in the office of the captain at police headquarters for roll call and report. At these assemblies men are assigned cases for investigation. Every day two men are detailed at the bureau to look after any complaints or reports that may come in during the day and require attention at once.

The Chief of Detectives

The officer in charge of the detective bureau at the present time is Robert H. Boardman, captain and assistant superintendent. He is a native of Washington and is forty-four years of age. He received his education in the public schools of the city, but when he was sixteen years old he left school to learn the trade of a plate printer in the bureau of engraving and printing. He was appointed to the police force December 8, 1886, and served in the first precinct. He was promoted to a private of class 2 in July, 1891. His ability as a policeman attracted the attention of the head of the department, and he was

made a detective in October, 1891. His work with the detective bureau was of a high order. He was made acting sergeant in October, 1898, promoted to sergeant in the following December, and on the next day he was made lieutenant and inspector in charge of the detective bureau. He was made a captain in May, 1901, and in that same year he was designated as assistant superintendent. During his service at the head of the bureau he has had many difficult problems to solve and has performed his duty in a manner that has gained the respect and confidence of his superiors and subordinates alike. Always courteous and respectful to the public, Capt. Boardman watches his men carefully, praises good work and censures bad. He is quick to grasp situations and directs his force of detectives with great foresight.

The twenty detectives detailed from the policemen of the various precincts for duty with the bureau are Frank Baur, F.M. Cornwell, C.A. Evans, C.E.E. Flathers, C.L. Grant, T.P. Hartigan, F.M. Helan, Edward Horne, Robert Howlett, T.B. McNamee, M.R. Muller, Patrick O'Brien, A.W. Parham, C.T. Peck, H.G. Pratt, L.C. Trumbo, W.T. Tyser, H.R. Warren, R.E. Weedon and J.W. Mattingly. The work of these men as policemen in uniform was such that they were regarded as especially fitted for the more responsible and more difficult duties of detectives, and were designated to act as such, at an increase of \$20 per month in their salary. There are four other plain clothes men who do duty around the two railroad stations, J.C. Berman and L.A. O'Day at the Baltimore and Ohio and W.J. Barbee and J.E. Sears at the Pennsylvania. There is also a medical inspector, C.W. Proctor, whose duty it is to see that pure drugs are sold and that all druggists, doctors, etc., have the necessary licenses.

Captain T.B. Amiss is in charge of the detective office at night. He was promoted from the lieutenantcy of the first precinct station yesterday, and tonight will assume charge of the detective bureau, replacing Captain Cross. Captain Amiss is one of the best-known men on the force, owing to his long service in charge of the first precinct station. He was born in Virginia in 1841, and was educated in the schools of the District. He learned the trade of his father – shoemaker – but it proved distasteful, and he left his home for the west. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted for mounted service, and was assigned to Company F, 4th United States Artillery. He took part in the battles of Gainesville, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, South Mountain, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, besides many smaller engagements. On his return to Washington from the war with an honorable discharge he worked for the Washington and Georgetown railway, and later was appointed on the Capitol police force. In 1870 he was appointed a member of the metropolitan police force. Eight years after his appointment he was made a sergeant for his good work. In the general orders of April 18, 1882, he was highly complimented for bravery, having fought a desperate gang of robbers and finally captured them. In 1886 he was made a lieutenant, and was given charge of the first precinct, where he has been located ever since, until his recent promotion. His police record is an enviable one.



Capt. Tazewell B. Amiss

The assistant in charge at night is Detective Sergeant Joseph Carter, one of the oldest and best known of the local detectives. He was born in Washington about

sixty-three years ago, and received his early education in the District schools. He first learned the trade of bookbinder, but later entered the grocery business with his father. He was appointed to the police force in November, 1873. He made a clean record for himself, and when the force was reorganized in 1883, after Private Carter had served ten years, he was appointed a detective, and has since done duty at the detective office. He has shown himself to be a capable and efficient officer.



THE CITY'S DETECTIVE FORCE.

From left to right: Front row—O. E. Flatberg, A. W. Parham, T. P. Hartigan, L. C. Trombo, Capt. Boardman, Frank Baur. Second row—P. O'Brien, C. F. Peck, H. H. Pratt, C. L. Grant. Last row—W. T. Tyler, R. E. Weeden, W. O. Barlow, E. L. Phillips, J. C. Berman, O. Wottell, L. A. O'Day, C. A. Evans.

(By a Staff Photographer.)

Organization of the Force

Soon after the organization of the metropolitan police force in 1861 Congress gave authority to the board of police to hire six detectives, at a salary of \$70 per month, and in September, 1862, this number was commissioned. It was found that the pay was too small, and the men were given all rewards, etc., allowed for captures as additional compensation. This force, with slight increases from time to time, continued as the plain clothes branch of the police department until 1882, when there was a general investigation of the detective bureau. The detectives were legislated out of office, but were returned to the department in different capacities. There had been numerous robberies at the time which were not cleared up by the police, and a citizens' meeting was called, which resulted in the reorganization. Under the new order of things the grade of detective was abolished, and the law provided that certain men with special fitness should be detailed from the regular police force for duty in plain clothes for the prevention and detection of crime. These men were to be allowed \$20 per month in addition to their

pay as policemen. This system of organization now prevails. Where a man falls below the requirements of the office he is relieved, sent back to a precinct for street duty in uniform, and another man detailed in his place.

The chief essentials for an efficient detective are that he shall be familiar with the work, methods, haunts, history, associations, etc., of criminals and thieves. With this knowledge he is best able to ferret out and prevent crimes and detect criminals. And in the detective bureau are kept such records as will aid the detectives in making themselves familiar with these things. The detective must have a wide range of experience with crooks and be able to cope with their methods.

Pawnshop Inspector

One of the most important officials in the detective bureau is the pawnshop inspector. This position is now held by Charles A. Evans, who seems to be especially well fitted for the position. It is his duty to examine articles that are pawned in the various pawnshops throughout the city and to discover whether any stolen property has been pawned, and if so, to learn who pawned it. The workings of this branch of the detective service are easily illustrated. For example, a person has a valuable watch stolen from his room at his boarding house or taken from his pocket on the street. He reports the loss to the police department, and it is at once entered on the books of the detective bureau. The pawn inspector takes a description of the watch and in his rounds among the various pawnshops or from the reports of articles pawned, which the law requires from the shopkeepers, he may discover the watch. The thief desires to get money on the stolen property and his first impulse is to pawn it. The watch is located in a pawnshop, the name and description of the person pawning it is obtained by the police and the recovery is made much easier. A few days ago, a young man obtained a dress suit case from a store on false pretenses and soon pawned it. Pawn Inspector Evans found where it had been sold, obtained a description of the man and his arrest followed an hour later.

One of the best examples of Inspector Evans' work was the identification of a large quantity of jewelry stolen from a rich Washington family in Florida some years ago. About \$5,000 worth of jewelry was stolen from Palm Beach, Fla., and it was reported to the New York police and they reported the matter here, and a close watch for it was kept. About a month later a colored man attempted to pawn a small pin in Cleveland, and the pin was found to have the name of a Washington man on it. The local police were notified and Inspector Evans at once picked out the pin as one of the pieces stolen in Florida and the identification was soon established and nearly all the jewelry recovered. Thus not only is a lookout kept for goods stolen here, but for valuable property stolen in other cities. Frequently robberies in other cities are cleared up here when an attempt is made to dispose of the jewelry in a local pawnshop.

Work Outside the City

All communications with the police departments of other cities come through the detective bureau. It can be easily seen that this is an important function of the police department. In case a criminal in this city has escaped it is at once desired to have the police departments of other cities notified of the escape. Telegrams are sent out by Capt. Boardman, followed by printed bulletins which are mailed as promptly as possible. The bulletins contain as complete a description of the fugitive as the police can obtain.

The police here are often asked to locate persons and make arrests for the police authorities of other cities or for a mother who wants her missing boy located and sent back home. All these requests are cared for by the detective bureau, and they constitute a special class of persons to be handled by the

police. In this work the depot detectives are chiefly employed and they do much work in this line which never shows in the courts, but which is nevertheless important.

The detective office, according to the police manual, keeps the following records for the police force of the District: General blotter or complaint book, which contains all matters of importance which require the attention of the police department; robbery book, containing description of lost or stolen property, name and address of owner, to whom the case is assigned and the result of the investigation; arrests and index thereto; rogues' gallery and index; reports of pawn brokers and dealers in junk, second hand goods and deadly weapons; property book, showing date of receipt, claimant (if known) and disposition; receipt book for property turned over to owners; records of warrant issued by the Police court and to what precinct sent for service; of persons arrested for crimes; of all communications sent and received and index thereto; of persons wanted; watch book; and book for newspaper clippings.

To make and maintain these records, Policemen M.B. Gorman, S.C. Barrows and E.L. Phillips are detailed to headquarters, chosen for their respective abilities in this line.

Work of Detectives

In the daily routine of the detective bureau there is much repetition, and yet each new case presents a new situation and new features. There are some cases handled by the local detective bureau which stand out prominently as showing the best work of the bureau. There is probably no more widely known or celebrated case than that of Frank W. Funk, a murderer wanted by the police five or six years ago. The man evaded the officers a year and a half before he was finally captured in Columbia, Mo. It was the means provided by the local department which led to the capture of the criminal, who was afterward convicted and executed for his crime.

William Brooks was murdered in his home, on 22d street northwest, in this city and his wife severely injured and robbed of \$1,200. Funk was suspected of the crime. He had been visiting the eldest daughter of Mr. Brooks and he knew that Ms. Brooks had a sum of money hidden in the house. He made appointments to meet the two different daughters at different places at a certain hour, and instead of meeting the women, Funk went to the house, overpowered Mrs. Brooks and secured the money. Before he got away, Brooks arrived on the scene, and Funk killed him and made his escape. A description and picture of the murderer was sent to every town in the country. Through one of the circulars it was discovered that a mild-mannered man working as a carpenter and boarding with a policeman in Columbia, Mo., was the man wanted, and he was arrested and brought here.

Another interesting case which the local authorities had to deal with was that of Max Krebs, the "slasher," who kept the city in a state of anxiety more than two weeks by his habit of slashing the clothing of women. The identity of the man was discovered through clever work on the part of the detective bureau. He was arrested in December, 1889. He was found to be insane and was sent to the asylum.

October 8, 1905

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FIRST POLICE PRECINCT - GUARDIANS OF PEACE

The protection of the immense wealth of the business section of the city of Washington and the preservation of good order in this center of activities of the District of Columbia are entrusted to seventy police officers and twenty crossing officers, connected with the first precinct station of the metropolitan police. Although it has the smallest population and the smallest territory of any of the ten precincts in the city, it contains more wealth than any of the others, and is generally regarded as the most important precinct. It is also regarded as the precinct which leads to promotion.

In general, the first precinct embraces the section of the city between B street southwest, 7th street northwest, K street northwest and the White House grounds. According to the police manual, its description is as follows: "Beginning at the middle of the intersection of B street south and 7th street west; thence north along the middle of 7th street to the middle of K street north; thence west along the middle of K street to the middle of 15th street west; thence south along the middle of 15th street, Vermont avenue and Madison place, crossing Pennsylvania avenue to the middle of East Executive avenue; thence south and west on Executive avenue to the north center of the ellipse; thence due south by an imaginary line to the middle of B street south; thence east along the middle of B street south to the point of beginning."

The station house is on 12th street between C and D streets.

Embraced within the bounds of the territory thus described are the principal stores and other business places, office buildings, hotels and theaters. Here also are found the principal street railway junction points at which thousands of people pass every day. And within these bounds are held the exercises in connection with public demonstrations and celebrations, such as that on the occasion of the return of President Roosevelt several days ago. The officers of this precinct must bear the responsibility for preserving order among the thousands that gather within their territory every day and on special occasions.

Although the numerical strength of the precinct numbers ninety, including the crossing officers, the practical strength available at any one time will not amount to over seventy, on account of absences of men on details, sick leave and on regular leave. These seventy include twenty crossing officers, not on the regular rolls of the police department, but performing important auxiliary duties. Of the remaining fifty, ten are mounted on bicycles and eight are on post duty, leaving only thirty two men for the patrol work. There are twenty-four hours of the day when policemen must be on duty, and the men must therefore be divided into four shifts to relieve each other. It will thus be seen that there are only eight men on duty at a time, besides the bicycle officers, who work at certain hours. These eight men protect the property worth millions and the thousands of lives which are included within the precinct boundaries.

There are eight police beats in the precinct, and at all hours there is a man assigned to each. During the night, from 8 o'clock until 4 o'clock the next morning, there are two men on each of the beats. One section works from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; another from 4 p.m. to 12 midnight; another from 12 midnight to 8 a.m., and the fourth is on duty as reinforcement from 8 p.m. to 4 a.m. At the station house there is a

reserve force consisting of half of the section which goes off duty at the close of each trick. The bicycle men are divided into two sections of five men each, one section working from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., and the other from 4 p.m. to 12 midnight. They do no duty from midnight until 8 o'clock the next morning. The crossing officers work the same hours as the bicycle men, and are also divided into two shifts.



The man in charge of this most important precinct, who is responsible for its protection and order, is James A. Moore, the lieutenant recently transferred from the sixth precinct. That he is capable of filling this responsible position is assured, in the opinion of his superiors, from the capable manner in which he directed the affairs of the sixth precinct for six years, and by the way he handled the police arrangements for the Roosevelt reception the night of September 30.

Lieutenant Moore is among the younger lieutenants of the force, and enjoys the esteem of his superior officers. He was appointed to the police force December 11, 1884, and has served continuously ever since. He was made a private of class 2, July 1, 1889, five years after his appointment, having served all this time in the first precinct. He was promoted to be a sergeant March 3, 1892. As a sergeant in the first precinct he showed himself to be an active, energetic and intelligent officer, and for his general proficiency he was promoted January 16, 1900 to the rank of lieutenant, and was given charge of the sixth precinct, in many ways the second in importance. His record there was such that he was the natural choice for the first precinct when a vacancy was caused through the promotion of Lieutenant Amiss.

When a sergeant in the first precinct, Lieutenant Moore was active under Lieutenant Amiss in the campaign against gambling, policy selling and violations of the liquor law. And to Sergeant Moore, aided by Detective Helan and Sergeant Kilmartin of the eighth precinct, who were then privates in the first precinct, is due the fact that the violations of the gambling, police and liquor laws were stopped. It was a long, hard, uphill fight, but the young sergeant won.

During his period of service in charge of the sixth precinct Lieutenant Moore had about a dozen murders to handle, and he was generally successful in apprehending the accused parties. Two of the murderers

committed suicide, two were hanged, another is awaiting execution in jail, one was declared insane and another was acquitted. Among the notable ones in which the lieutenant figured were the murder of Seymour Ayres, the Hill wife murder and the Schaffer wife murder.

* * *

Connected with the first precinct station on active duty are three sergeants, one for each eight-hour trick of duty. The senior is Sergt. James Hartley. He is regarded as one of the best of the younger policemen on the force, on account of his activity, intelligence and willingness to do hard work. He has handled many important cases. He is a Hoosier, having been born in Indiana, January 4, 1865. He received his early education there and then enlisted in the army, where he served with distinction. After his honorable discharge from the army, Sergt. Hartley was appointed to the local police force, December 3, 1891. His promotion to the rank of class two came about seven years later, after efficient service as a private. He was made an acting sergeant July 2, 1899. Previous to that he had been on the station house beat of the first precinct and his efficiency in dealing with the violators of the law in that section of the city in that time won promotion for him and he was advanced to the rank of sergeant November 1, 1899.

Sergt. Harry R. Lohman enjoys the distinction of being the youngest sergeant on the metropolitan police force. Born in the District December 19, 1869, he received his early education in the public schools. When he was only fifteen years old he was made a trumpeter in the marine service of the navy and served in that capacity until he attained his majority. After knocking about for a year, he was appointed to the police force, when he was only twenty-two, the minimum age. That was on August 21, 1892. July 1, 1900, he was made a private of class two. While a private he served in the third, seventh and fifth precincts, respectively. In the latter he was the precinct detective and his work in that capacity was especially notable and soon won recognition. February 16, 1904, he was made acting sergeant and sent to the second precinct, and July 1, following, he was promoted to be sergeant, and was assigned to the first precinct. One of the recent notable cases which he was interested in was last New Year's day, when about \$150 worth of property was reported to be stolen, without a clue to the guilty party. The sergeant was on duty and he had no one to send on the case, so he worked it up himself arresting the guilty party the next morning and recovering the lost property before another day and passed. He also arrested the guilty party in the case of housebreaking into the office of Friese, Bell & Company.

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The latest recruit in the ranks of sergeants at the first precinct is Sergt. Robert E. Lee, who was transferred from the second to the first precinct, to replace Lieut. Sullivan, promoted. He also is one of the younger sergeants on the force. He is a native of the District, born August 10, 1869. He was educated here and became a store clerk when quite young. He was appointed to the police force in 1893. About ten years after his appointment he was made a private of class two. As a private he served in the eighth, fifth, third, first and sixth precincts, respectively. While in the eighth precinct he was very active. It is noted that he, with Officer Martin Brown, were the last persons to arrest Dorsey Foulz, over whom the local police have spent many sleepless nights. They arrested him for assault on a woman. While he was in the sixth precinct he was active in a campaign against gamblers and procured the arrest of many. While he was in the third precinct he was commended in general orders for his activity in detecting and arresting a gang of housebreakers, who had terrorized the section of the city in 1901. He also made the arrest of the man who set fire to the Fendall building in 1903, a few minutes after the fire was stated. His record was so good that he was promoted to a full sergeantry at once, on July 1, 1904.

He served first in the second precinct station and was recently sent from there to the most important precinct of all.

* * *

In each precinct there is a man who is detailed to do duty in citizens' clothes as a precinct detective. He is chosen for his special fitness in that line and for his excellent work as a private in uniform. The only man so detailed at present in the first precinct is Robert Watson, who has made a good record as a "plain clothes man." He was appointed to the police force in 1893, and served as a private for two years. He showed his ability as a detective, and in 1895 was detailed to serve in citizen's clothes, to break up policy writing and gambling in the city. That this form of gaming in this city does not flourish is largely due to Mr. Watson's efforts and hard work. In the nine years that he was on that duty he pursued the policy men relentlessly and broke up some of the best established policy shops in the city. In the first year that he was so detailed he secured the conviction of 147 persons for policy writing, and that has always been considered a remarkable record.

Joseph Acton, who is detailed at the Center market, and a worthy co-operator with Detective Watson, is better known as "Sergt." Acton. He has been connected with the police force about forty years, and has done duty in many parts of the city, but chiefly in the first precinct. He was at one time at the detective bureau and did good work there. He did duty at the Pennsylvania railroad station at another time, and was there shot and seriously injured by a soldier during the Spanish war. He was a sergeant for many years, but was reduced to the rank of private with only day work, about six years ago, at his own request. He is still active and attentive to duty.

Embraced within the bounds of the first precinct is the "division." When Lieutenant Amiss took charge of the first precinct, nearly twenty years ago, he found that part of the city south of the avenue in a deplorably bad state. He began a crusade against what he regarded as the worst places in the territory, the wide open saloons. At that time those saloons never closed, night or day. In his reports about them Lieutenant Amiss scored them roundly, and to his efforts largely are due the strict laws in the city regarding the closing of saloons. When he had put those places out of business he determined that the houses of ill-fame must be run on law-abiding principles. He fixed the bounds of the city to which they must be confined, and established strict rules of observance. Wherever those rules were disobeyed he raided the house and put the owner out of business.

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The officers of the first precinct are called upon to do special duty at various times at places which draw large crowds.

Among the places of great activity where attention of officers of the law, police protection and information bureaus are especially required is at the important street-railway transfer points, which are numerous ones in the first precinct territory. This service is afforded by the crossing officers, with the powers of policemen. The corner of 15th street and New York avenue northwest is a very busy place at all hours, and thousands of people pass there daily. Not only is it an important transfer point, but it is also the usual highway for carriages from the residences of the northwest to the government buildings or to the offices downtown, besides being in the route of many pedestrians. The men who prevent accidents, save people from injury every day and direct bewildered strangers are Crossing Officers A.C. Putnam and G.W. Osborne. Another important point is 9th and F streets northwest. The men at that

important crossing are W.C. Boteler and J.J. Strain. The busiest point on Pennsylvania avenue northwest is at the intersection with 7th street. The officers stationed there must be active and keen-eyed men, quick to think and to act. They are W.D. Jones and W. Calloway.

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In charge of the station house and of the keeping of the records of it are the two desk sergeants, J.O.B. Gray, on duty during the day, and G.P.F. Mancosos, who serves at night. Both of these men have been patrolmen on the force and they know the duties of a police officer on the street, but through disability or special fitness for the work they have been made desk sergeants. The jovial Mancosos has been at the first precinct station as night desk sergeant for about a year, serving before that as doorman in the same station. In the interim he was desk sergeant at the tenth precinct. He was appointed to the force about six years ago, and served in the eighth and the fifth precincts respectively. In the latter he received an injury to his ankle which put him in the hospital and from which he has never entirely recovered. Mr. Gray has been in this important precinct as desk sergeant only since July 1 last and has served most acceptably. He was appointed to the force August 1, 1900, and served as a private in the fifth precinct. He was made desk sergeant at the seventh precinct after a couple of years and was sent from there to the first precinct. To him falls the duty of making out the morning report for headquarters and the keeping of most of the records of the precinct.

* * *

No. 1 station is the only one now which has a police matron in service. The matron here is Mrs. S.R. Penifill, who has been in the position for many years. To her falls the duty of looking to the comforts of the women who are arrested and sent to this station and to the care of sick persons not sent to the hospital. Although she is on duty only at night, she often stays at the station house in the day time to care from unfortunate women and girls who are not sent to the house of detention.

There are often locked up at the first precinct station many persons arrested by the detectives of the detective bureau. Such prisoners are divided between the first and sixth precincts. In many instances men arrested on serious charges require special and careful watching by a detailed man. Another class which frequently gives trouble in the neighborhood of the station house are the insane people, who must be held in restraint until they are examined by police surgeons, and the first precinct station gets them. Cranks who have endeavored to tell their troubles to the President or to give a tip on how to act in a certain crisis are frequently committed to the first precinct station until they can be sent to St. Elizabeths.

Were the importance of the precinct to be measured entirely by the number of arrests in it the first precinct would easily take the laurels of the local department. According to the last annual report of the superintendent of police there were about 5,000 arrests in the first precinct per year. This is an average of about 420 per month or near fourteen per day. No other precinct, it is said, can approach these figures, the second being the fourth precinct.

The members of the first precinct station are as follows:

Lieut. James A. Moore.

Sergts. James Hartley, H.R. Lohman, R.E. Lee.

Section A – Privates J.E. Catts, W.E. Owens, B.H. Johnson, J.J. Cavanaugh, J.T. Hollinberger, R.O. Kleindienst, T.B. Muskimon and William Messer.

Section B – William McDonnell, J.T. Leavell, Arch Mellen, W.A. Hison, C.C. Grimesley, W.J. Canfield, M. Donnelly and F.R. Smith.

Section C – I.H. Ward, W.E. Sanford, Edgar Downs, C.R. Samson, Martin Brown, Holton Wolfe, J.F. Hartman, M.M. Lile.

Section D – Edward Curry, J.H. Lee, John McTaggart, W.M. McDonald, J.R. Lintler, J.B. Larrick, P.T. Lewis, Frank Constable and R.T. Talbert.

Bicycle men – W.H. Adams, J.E. Bobo, F.M. Dierkopf, A.C. Lynn, C.S. Vermillion, J.A. Conners, L.W. Charlton, P.D. Holmes, H.C. Russell and J.R. Simpson.

Detailed men, Sergt. C.L. Plemons, headquarters; C.S. Baum, executive mansion; J.C. Berman, headquarters; G.S. Catts, headquarters; H.P. Cattell, headquarters; J.A. Frank, headquarters; H. Gilbert, executive mansion; Charles Hooper, Police Court van guard; A. Houghlan, A.R. Klingberg and E.L. Phillips, headquarters; F.H. Purks, executive mansion; F. Sandberg, headquarters.

Post duty men – J. Acton, Center Market; F.R. Emmert, post office and Star building; W. Sandford, patrol wagon; G. Shannon, Arlington Hotel; J.H. Tayman, patrol wagon; R.C. Watson, Center Market, and C.H. Willingham, doorman.

Crossing officers – H.C. Bascom, W.C. Boteler, S.W. Caw, John Groff, A.L. Lewis, J.C. McCravy, W.D. Jones, D.L. O'Brien, A.C. Putnam, T. Talbert, W.R. Allabana, W. Calloway, Alex. Elliott, A.H. Gawler, S.C. Bryan, G.W. Osborn, W.H. Osborn, E.C. Smith and J.J. Strain.

Desk sergeants – J.O.B. Gray and G.P.F. Mancosos.

Drivers – Samuel Cook and F.S. Brown.

Matron – Mrs. S.R. Penifill.

October 21, 1905

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SECOND PRECINCT BLUECOATS

Embraced within the limits of 1st street northeast, 15th street northwest, and from K to Q streets, known as the second precinct of the police department, is a section of the city which is typical of the whole metropolis. In a walk of about one mile, from east to west, one will see the living customs and homes of almost every class of people having habitation within the District of Columbia. Just west of North Capitol street he would pass through the northern part of old "Swampoodle," at one time regarded as the most turbulent section, and now one of the most carefully policed sections of the city. He would advance to 7th street and to 9th street, the business section for the majority of the residents of the north part of the city, then went on to reach the residence section, where are many of the finest homes of the city. No other precinct embraces such widely different classes of people as does this section, and in no precinct is a versatile policeman so necessary as in this precinct.

There is not the same degree of turbulence in the precinct as there was a few years ago. Under Lieut. Heffner and Lieut. Byrnes there has been a campaign for better conditions and they have been successful to a large extent.

"The precinct of alleys" would be a proper designation for the second precinct, especially for the eastern portion. Included within its limits are about thirty-five alleys lined with habitations, where the criminal classes gather and where police regulations must be strictly enforced for the preservation of order. Almost every night, but particularly on Saturday night and following pay day, these alleys are the scene of drinking parties which lead to boisterous conduct, profanity, altercations and often to serious personal injuries.

Occasionally an aged woman may be seen limping into the alley. She is unable to work, she would say, if you asked her but she has been on an errand, and her return is awaited by a group in the alley. In her hand, and that is the important thing, she carries a pail which would hold two quarts. No, it is not for lard or vegetables; it is what is familiarly known as "the can," and she is "rushing the growler." The events which grow out of several of these buckets filled with beer or gin or whisky in a night are many and varied. Yet results must be watched by the policeman. There has been a constant fight against this practice and against persons of evil fame living in these alleys, and many of them have been so well and so carefully policed that the bad element has been almost rooted out. Still, there are enough of that class to keep the policeman interested while he is on duty.

Thickly Populated Alleys

Beginning at North Capitol street there are three thickly populated alleys between that street and 1st street northwest – Fenton place and Half street court, between K and L streets, Logan place and Snow's row between L and M streets. The last named is an interesting study in clothes lines, for the lines form an archway over the paved alley, and on any day the lines can be seen filled with clothes of all descriptions and kinds. They run out of second and third story windows and are operated on pulleys.

Many are the back yard tete-a-tetes, which are the starting points for races to the warrant clerk of the Police Court. In the next block west, there are several "tough" alleys, Rover's court or A B C alley, between K and L streets; Pierce street alley, between L and Pierce streets; Burden's court, between L

and M streets; Brooks' court, between O and P streets; Baltimore street, between N and O streets. These furnish many defendants in the Police Court. A B C alley has at-times been a rendezvous for persons of the disorderly class. It was in this alley that John Sinclair, in a fit of jealousy, killed Daisy Maddox. He was the only one-legged man ever hung in the District. His capture was effected by Sergt. Sprinkle and other policemen of this precinct. In the block between 4th and 5th street and yet which give much trouble. The most thickly populated of these are Nailor's alley, Brown's court, Ridge street alley, O street alley, containing King's court and P street alley. O street alley has a population of several hundred and they are wide awake at all hours of the day and night, making the place as lively at midnight as at noon. Goat alley, Ward's court and Freeman's alley, all between 6th and 7th streets, are carefully policed places and they now show the result of that work, for the worst element has been routed out. In Goat alley is what is known as the castle, a building of four stories and each floor occupied by several families. This has, in days gone by, been the hiding place of many criminals and numerous raids have been made on it. Recently the police had occasion to go there to find a gang of housebreakers, which had been operating against the drug stores of the city. They were finally captured while attempting to escape, at 12th and O streets.

Numbered by Hundreds

Blagden's alley and Shepherd's alley adjoining, running between 9th and 10th, I and N streets northwest, has also been a stopping place for many of the disorderly element. In Blagden's alley was Fort Pepper, a harboring place for criminals. Lieut. Byrnes fought the place for several years while he was in the precinct, and about a year and a half ago he succeeded in having it torn down. That is one of the results of the fight of the police against the alleys.

There are several smaller alleys west of this section, but they are not thickly populated and are not troublesome. Among these are Naylor's alley, between 9th, 10th, N and O streets; Durr's court, between M, N, 10th and 11th; Vermont court, between 14th, 15th, L and M streets. The relics of old political times in the city are seen in a name which still clings to the section around 12th and Q streets northwest – Hell's Bottom. Formerly that was one of the tough districts of the city. It was there that Officer Crippin was killed by a prisoner, after he had fatally wounded the man in custody. Many hard fights have occurred there between police and citizens.

Within the second precinct are several important business thoroughfares where crowds gather, particularly on Saturday night. These are north Capitol, 5th, 7th, 9th and 14 streets. Of these, the most used is 7th street. Saturday night the sidewalks are crowded with people, who come in from all the surrounding parts of the city and the country to buy supplies and get their drink.

Quite a Contrast

In contrast to the alley population of the lowest classes are the residents of the western portion of the precinct, which include many government and District officials and many leading business men. There are also the Japanese, Korean, German, Russian and Cuban legations in the precinct, which require special attention, owing to the fact that they are occupied by people from foreign countries, who expect protection of the highest order. At times when any of these countries are in international complications, as Russia and Japan were, officers are detailed to carry out a careful watch of the legation property. For months the Russian embassy has been carefully guarded by men from the second and third precincts. There are also in the second precinct many apartment houses, where a large number of people are gathered together in small spaces.

The bounds of the second precinct, as defined by the police manual, are as follows. Beginning at the middle of K street north and 1st street east; thence along the middle of 1st street to the middle of Florida avenue east; thence northwest along the middle of Florida avenue to the middle of Q street to the middle of 15th street west; thence south along the middle of 15th street to the middle of K street north; thence east along the middle of K street to the point of beginning.

The man who is “holding down the lid” in this precinct is the latest recruit to the lieutenancy in the police department – Daniel Sullivan. Always affable to those who approach him, and constantly trying



to please those in his precinct, Lieut. Sullivan is a straightforward, strict policeman. He demands good work from his men, and he is not slow to praise such work on their part. Mr. Sullivan is a native of the Emerald Isle, born on July 25, 1862, and it was there he spent his boyhood. He followed the example of many of his countrymen, however, and came to America to seek his fortune. He landed in New York City and worked there for several years, and was naturalized as an American citizen there in 1882. He enlisted in the marine service of the United States soon afterward, and in that service did splendid work. He was assigned to the Brooklyn navy yard in 1885 when yellow fever broke out in Pensacola, Fla., and

volunteers were called for to guard the navy yard, which was then closed. He went there on this service, but was soon sent further south, to the Isthmus of Panama, as a non-commissioned officer. Here was a rebellion in that territory at that time, and United States troops were required to keep open the line of railway between Aspinwall and Panama. It was a stormy time, and the troops were sent out on every train to insure its safe passage. For six months Lieut. Sullivan was in that service, until peace was finally restored.

Makes Capture

At one time Sullivan was sent with a small party to guard the railway bridge which crossed the Shagus river, and he was one of the party which captured a company of Columbians who had in their possession a large quantity of dynamite, with which they intended to blow up the bridge.

That service was under Admiral Jewett and Gen. Heywood of the Marine Corps. He was honorably discharged from the service and was appointed to the metropolitan police force April 9, 1889. He was promoted to class 2 rank on July 1, 1893. His service as a private was done in several precincts, and with marked efficiency. When he was appointed he was sent to the sixth precinct and was assigned to the "Swampoodle" beat, then considered the worst in the city. At that time it was necessary to have two men together on the beat for mutual protection. Later Sullivan was assigned to the beat around the Pennsylvania railroad station, which was among the busiest in the city. He was also active at that time, under Lieut. Kelly, in a campaign against a gang of car thieves, and finally succeeded in breaking up the unlawful practice. He also made several raids against policy writers while in that precinct.

His service as a private resulted in his being made a sergeant on August 13, 1898. It is a singular fact that he was then sent to the second precinct, the same one to which he was sent when he was promoted to be a lieutenant. From the second precinct he went to the ninth, then to the third and later to the first. While he was in the third precinct he was one of the party to capture a bad gang of housebreakers which had raided many houses in that precinct. He was in the first precinct about two years, and while there made the acquaintance of most of the business men. On October 1 last he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and was put in charge of the second precinct. The appointment was a popular one among the people of the District and among the members of the force.

Second in Command

Second in command of the precinct, in that he is the senior sergeant, is Joshua L. Sprinkle. In the fifteen years he has been connected with the police force he has steadily grown in the esteem of his superiors, and that is due to the fact that he has constantly attended to his duties faithfully and well. Sergt. Sprinkle was born in Ohio on July 7, 1864. He remained in that state during his boyhood and received his education there. When he had reached his majority he enlisted in the army and served for five years on the frontier in the campaigns against the Indians in the southwest. It was a period of strife in Arizona, New Mexico and old Mexico, and Sergt. Sprinkle was in the thickest of it. He was one of the party which captured the noted Indian chief Geronimo during a campaign in southern Arizona and Mexico, serving at that time under the late Gen. H.W. Lawton, then a captain, who was killed in the Philippines. Geronimo was taken a captive from the skeleton canyon to St. Augustine, Fla., where he was held a prisoner for many years and where he is still technically held.

At one time during that campaign the company in which Sergt. Sprinkle served was forced to go for eight months with practically no shelter at night and with little to eat or drink. On that march, alternated by fighting, sixty-four started and twenty-two finished. In the regiment was Dr. Leonard A. Wood, now major general.

Without Food or Water

Sergt. Sprinkle, with ten other men, followed the leadership of Gen. Wood for three days, without food or water, on a perilous mission. It was stated by the general commanding that the mission was one from which probably none would return, but he asked ten men to volunteer. Sergt. Sprinkle was one of the ten, and they accomplished their mission and returned in safety. At another time he was highly commended in general orders for making a trip of 350 miles over a mountainous country in four days and thus saving a troop from starvation. It was with this record that he was appointed to the local police force, on September 1, 1890. He was promoted to a private of class 2 on July 16, 1897. He did duty in the first precinct at first, and there made an excellent record. He was made an acting sergeant on August 17, 1898, and was assigned to the seventh precinct. Two months from that time he was advanced to a full sergeant and was sent to the eighth precinct. He went from there to the first precinct, where he had done duty as a private, and still later was sent to the second precinct, where he has been for the past four years. Sergt. Sprinkle has been interested in several important cases while in the department. He made the arrest of John W. Burley, who was the only man in the District that has ever been hung for the crime of rape. He also was instrumental in capturing James Horton, another condemned man, who was wanted for killing the Nicholson woman in Armory square. Since he has been in the second precinct, where intoxicants are a favorite among a large class as a beverage, he has been especially active in the campaign against speakeasies and unlicensed liquor dealers. He has procured the conviction of over thirty persons for this one offense during his service in the second precinct.

Sergt. John A. Boyce

Sergt. John A. Boyce, second in the rank of sergeants in the precinct, was appointed to the force on August 1, 1888. He was born on June 7, 1858, in New York street, and was a soldier just previous to his appointment on the force. He served five years in Texas on the frontier. For the first seventeen years that he was on the force he served in the first precinct, and was the only one who had ever remained so long in the precinct, with the exception of Lieut. Amiss. For three years he was stationed at 9th and F streets northwest, one of the busiest corners in the city. After that he was put at the post office and Star building, and he became a familiar figure around that corner, and was well acquainted with the business men who passed that point. Last February his work was recognized in his appointment as an acting sergeant. He was then sent to the second precinct. Last July he was made a full sergeant. He has an excellent record of service and has never been before the trial board on any charges.

The latest recruit to the rank of acting sergeant is E.W. Brown, the third sergeant of the second precinct. He is a young man, and has made a rapid rise in the police department. He was born in the Empire state, on August 20, 1873. His appointment on the police force came when he was twenty-three years old, on January 10, 1896. He served with distinction in several precincts, and was finally sent to the seventh precinct as a precinct detective. There he did good work and earned his promotion to be an acting sergeant, to which rank he was appointed on the first of this month. He is a man of quite disposition and modest, but he does his work with intelligence and efficiency.

Detective Work

To handle the delicate detective work of the precinct, which requires quick wit and activity at all times, combined with intelligence, Henry W. Fortney has been detailed. He was appointed on July 1, 1899 and has made an excellent reputation in dealing with hard cases. He has served all the time since his appointment in the second precinct, first under Lieut. Heffner and later under Lieut. Byrnes. After being on the force for two years his work was so good that he was mounted on a wheel. On August 1 last he

was dismantled to become precinct detective. He has been very active in housebreaking and larceny cases, recovering many dollars' worth of property that had been given up by the owners as lost. In the short time he has been on the force he has convicted more than 100 persons of larceny, housebreaking, robbery and other grave crimes, besides being active in raids against unlicensed liquor places and speakeasies. He has a great capacity for work and does it efficiently.

The veteran of the second precinct is J.R. Evans, who now has a beat on middle 7th street. For ten years he has been doing duty in the worst alleys in the precinct and in the city, and still he has always been found where his duty required him to be. For many years he ran the "poodle" beat, which included such alleys as Logan place, Snow's row, Fenton place, Pierce street court, Nailor's alley, Brown's court, A.B.C. alley, Half street court and Burton's court. He now has charge of the lid in Freeman's alley, Madison street and Ward's alley, besides 7th street. He is a pleasant man to meet and an enthusiastic fisherman.

Personnel of Force

The complete personnel of the precinct as at present constituted is as follows:

Lieutenant – Daniel Sullivan.

Sergeants – J.L. Sprinkle, J.A. Boyce and E.W. Brown.

Precinct detective – H.W. Forteney.

Section A – William Lephfew, C.E. LaDow, J.T. Owens, C.F. Giddings, E.W. Boyle, Robert Livingston, William Haller, Thomas F. Murphy.

Section B – Archie Baker, W.B. Mulhall, Albert Harbin, J.H. Moore, J.R. Evans, R.L. Garrison, Jerome Jenkins, C.E. Smith, W.H. Buckingham.

Section C – Joseph Shipley, H.B. Restor, C.E. Addison, W.H. Carlon, E.R. Jack, Sandford Emanuel, Gustave Sager, J.H. Mertz, Alexander McDonald.

Section D – H.W. Robey, W.C. Adcock, V.A. Osterman, D.W. Combs, H.A.J. Lanagan, R.A. Pence, C.T. Gibson, C.R. Jordan, W.J. Lee, J.P. Hendricks.

Bicycle squad – J.M. McGrath, L.S. Vanderwalker, C.S. Montgomery, O.E. Duvall, J.D. McQuade, O.H. Coffin.

Detailed men – Sergt. Bryan, White House; Private Hanze, White House; Private Hutton, White House; Private Seaman, White House; Private Wagner, White House; Private Tompkins, White House; Michael J. Flynn, Police Court; Private Amos, workhouse; Acting Sergt. Bode, Headquarters; Private Raley, headquarters as printer, J.R. Bennett, patrol service; J.H. Gibson, patrol service.

Drivers – John Kelly, R.L. Ford.

Janitor – William Brown.

October 29, 1905

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THE THIRD POLICE PRECINCT

The shanty in the alley and the millionaire's palace on the avenue within one block of each other or near are the characteristic features found in the third precinct of the metropolitan police department. And this shows the kind of work required of the policemen who do duty in this precinct. It is the precinct of all others where the officers are required to be diplomatic, where their work is most exacting and of whom much is expected by the people they serve. Here are found all classes, from the colored population in Foggy Bottom to the residents of Massachusetts and Connecticut avenues.

To serve the 35,000 persons included in the bounds of the third precinct seventy policemen, two desk sergeants and two drivers are required. The territory covered is that lying between 15th street and Rock creek northwest, and from Q street to the Potomac river, thus making it one of the largest of the city precincts and one of the most thickly populated. The policemen of the precinct station are divided into four sections of eleven men each, serving eight hours each. The "swing section," which doubles the force on during the night, goes on duty at 6 o'clock and goes off at 2 a.m. There are eleven beats during the day, but while the swing section is on duty there are seventeen beats, thus shortening all beats for the most dangerous hours and putting two men on some of the worst beats. In the personnel of the third precinct are one lieutenant, in charge of the station, three sergeants, one for each of the three eight-hour tricks of duty, a precinct detective and a large number of detailed men.

When one considers the territory bounded by Q and 15th streets, Rock creek and the Potomac river, he will see at once that it contains many places of note in the District. There is the White House. In another section resides Charles W. Fairbanks, the Vice President. There are a large number of members of Congress and other prominent public men, including Senators Lodge, Tillman, Elkins, Wetmore, Alger, Hale, Knox, Foraker, Judge W.J. Boardman, Herbert Wadsworth Admiral Dewey, Gen. Miles, Commander Cowles, Chief Justice Fuller, Commissioner H.B.F. Macfarland, Commissioner John Biddle, Secretary to the President William Loeb and many members of the diplomatic corps. On account of the public positions they occupy special attention must be paid by the police to their residences and special care must be given that their property is guarded well.

Besides these residence of prominent men, there are many, in fact, the majority of the handsome and expensive homes of the city in this third precinct. The long rows of beautiful houses along Massachusetts avenue, Connecticut avenue, 16th street, Rhode Island avenue, New Hampshire avenue, as well as others scattered through the precinct territory, represent much wealth and must be carefully guarded. Among the notably handsome residences are those of Lars Anderson on Massachusetts avenue, Thomas F. Walsh on the same street, Joseph Leiter, George Westinghouse, Judge Boardman and Herbert Wadsworth.

Also in this residential section of the city are found many of the finest and most luxurious apartment houses, occupied by many prominent people and filled with property of great value. Among the larger apartments and hotels in the precinct are the Arlington Hotel, Shoreham Hotel, Stoneleigh Court, Grafton Hotel, Richmond Hotel, the Luzon, Marlborough, Rochambeau, Farragut, Plaza, Prince Carl, the Metropolitan Club and the Army and Navy Club.

Foreign Embassies

But more important and requiring more strict police duty in the precinct than these residences and hotels are the many public buildings and embassies of foreign countries. The Executive Mansion and grounds are within the limits of this precinct, but they are guarded by a group of specially detailed policemen from all the precincts, of which the most are from this one. The State, War and Navy building, the Court of Claims, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the weather bureau, near Rock creek, the Museum of Hygiene, 23d and E streets; the bureau of American republics, 2 Jackson place, are all to be found there. Most of the large embassies and legations have their quarters in this precinct. The list includes the English, at Connecticut avenue and N street; Russian, on Scott Circle; the Austrian, 1304 18th street; the French, at 17th and Rhode Island avenue; the Italian, at 20th and O streets; the Cuban, at 1006 16th street; Chilean, at 1715 Massachusetts avenue, the Venezuelan, at 2007 O street. While men are not detailed to these foreign embassies regularly, still the officers have instructions to watch out for them carefully. At times, when there are disorders in any country or any countries are at war with each other, officers are detailed at the embassies.

Down in Foggy Bottom

"Foggy Bottom" is not what it was ten years ago, as the police have been so active and so unrelenting in punishing violators of the law and breaking up the rendezvous of criminals and bad characters found in that section that much of the bad element has been routed out, and it is no more the dangerous place that it used to be. Still, it requires active policing in order to prevent a repetition of the conditions of old. The "Bottom" now includes that section of the city bounded by 23d and K streets northwest, Rock creek and the river. In these blocks are found many homes where poverty and squalor are the prevailing features. About 5,000 persons live in the few squares included here and all live in the smallest quarters, in shacks, in houses, in "apartments" and in "castles" (to use some terms applied in the Bottom), and there is a congenial spirit of poverty running through the place. Front doors open into kitchens, whole families live in one or two rooms. Naturally, in these places where many are huddled together in small buildings and where much of the population is floating, criminals seek harbor. The police are so familiar with the regular inhabitants of the place and are so close to certain ones that live in the large buildings that they know all that goes on in the section.

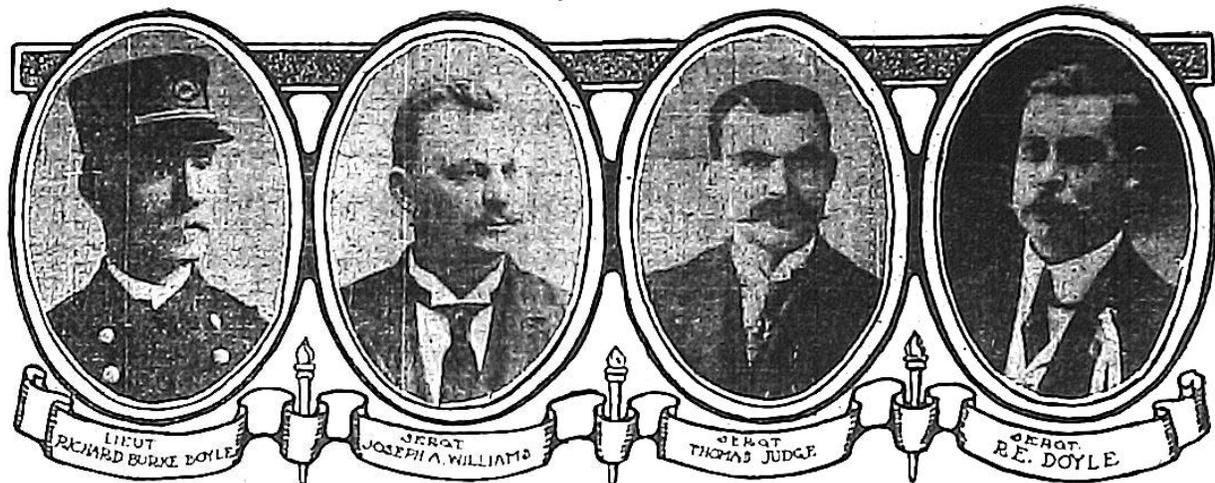
Many of the Alleys

Other interesting places, illustrating "how the other half lives," are the many alleys which cross the precinct from 15th street to Rock creek, between K and L, L and M, M and N streets. Practically every block in those squares contains an inhabited alley, even though the houses on the main streets in the block are those of a senator or a millionaire. Among the most notable of these alleys, whose representatives are frequent occupants of the dock at the Police Court, are Hughes alley, Snow's alley, Queen's alley, government alley, Alexander's court, Phillips court, Stevens court. A policeman does not become greatly startled to see, as he steps into the entrance of an alley, a group of boys eagerly engaged in a game of craps. These inhabitants will also fight against the "growler," for his pails filled with beer, are frequently seen entering the alleys in the fist of a woman. The precinct includes eighty saloons in its bounds, and the growler trade at some of them is large.

From the description of the conditions existing in the third precinct and of its location it will be readily seen that this precinct, unlike either the first or second, which have previously been outlined in *The Star*, the policemen here protect property primarily, instead of handling crowds. There is a vast amount of private wealth in the precinct, but there are few places where large crowds gather; therefore the policeman's duties are in the line of protecting property. In the other two precincts large crowds gather, and they must be handled. Men of different caliber are thus needed for this precinct.

In charge of this precinct and the seventy men who comprise its personnel is Lieut. R.B. Boyle, one of the oldest, in point of service in his position, in the police department. For the past thirteen years he has

THE THIRD POLICE PRECINCT



been in charge of this precinct, assuming charge when he was promoted from sergeant, and his performance of the duties of a position which requires the utmost diplomacy, tact and yet strictness indicates that the choice was a wise one. Over thirty-one years in the service of the police department, and for thirteen years a successful lieutenant in charge of one of the important precincts, is a record Lieut. Boyle looks upon with pride.

Born in Washington

Lieut. Boyle was born in this city in the old first ward on June 21, 1850. He comes of a notable family, one which has been prominent in the District for many years. His grandfather was John Boyle, chief clerk of the Navy Department for many years. His sons were Commander Boyle, U.S.N.; Capt. Eugene Boyle, U.S.A.; Dr. Cornelius Boyle, provost general in the confederate army, banished for many years from this city, and afterward living down the reputation, one of the prominent doctors of the city; John F. Boyle, a prominent business man, and Mrs. Catherine Stubbs, for some time the disbursing officer of the State Department. Lieut. Boyle is the son of John F. Boyle. He attended the public schools of the city until he was fifteen years old, when he went to Rock Hill College, Ellicott City, Md. After remaining there about two years he returned to the city and soon learned the printer's trade while a clerk in a store. He engaged in the printing business for about eight years, when he was appointed to the police force. That was on February 16, 1874. He was sent to the sixth precinct and served under Lieut. Kelly. He remained in that precinct until April 13, 1880, when he was made acting sergeant, and was sent to the second precinct. He made good in his new position, and in two months he was returned to the sixth precinct with the advanced rank. On April 12, 1886, he was made a full sergeant, and was transferred to the first precinct. He served there and in the sixth precinct until June 2, 1892, when he was made a lieutenant. He succeeded John F. Guy, deceased, in charge of the third precinct, where he has since remained.

Has Many Scars

Lieut. Boyle has many scars on his body which he received while in the line of duty in fights with desperate characters. His modesty forbids his speaking of them. Others, however, have given him all the credit for some of the most prominent scars. One he has is located on the nose and on the right cheek. It was learned by the police that Frank Fozbonder, a native of New York, had bought a revolver and cartridges and that he intended to do someone bodily harm. Lieut. Boyle went to the house on B street near 3d street northwest on the night of December 23, 1875. He found the armed man in possession of the premises and ordered him to give up the gun. The reply was a shot, the bullet piercing the nose and cheek of the young officer and for a time threatening his life. His uncle, Dr. Boyle, extracted the bullet. Boyle was off duty only eighteen days. Another desperate fight in which Lieut. Boyle was engaged while he was a private was that in Prather's alley, between 4th and 5th, I and K streets northwest. One night he was on his rounds when he got into a fight with a drunken man. A large crowd gathered, but as they were from "Swampoodle," a tough section of the city then, they took the part of the man fighting Boyle, and the crowd turned on the officer. He struggled with numerous persons for a long time, fighting all the way from the alley to the street and down the street half a block when aid reached him. He fought for his life all the time, and it was only the timely aid which prevented worse injuries.

The Senior Sergeant

The senior sergeant, who takes the place of the lieutenant when that official is absent from his duties, is Sergt. J.A. Williams, a man well known among the government officials around this city for his service at the White House and in the sixth precinct. Sergt. Williams was born on March 21, 1860 at Greenville, N.C., and he was educated at his home. At the age of twenty-four he enlisted in the 4th United States Artillery and served five years for his country with much efficiency. He was appointed a member of the police force on July 1, 1889, and was assigned to the third precinct in view of his excellent war record. He remained there for eight years, when he was promoted to the rank of sergeant and was sent to the seventh precinct. His work as a sergeant was of a high order, and he was only there eight months when he was sent to the white House and was put in charge of the exterior guard. This was an extremely important detail, owing to the Spanish-American war, which was on at that time. Sergt. Williams was in charge of the guard which escorted the President, his cabinet and the ladies to and from the rear of the treasury building on the occasion of the return of Admiral Dewey and the peace jubilee. After efficient service at the Executive Mansion he was sent to the sixth precinct. There he secured the arrest and conviction of Moy Lee for conducting gambling, he being the first Chinaman ever convicted on the charge. He was sent from there to the first precinct, where he served six months. From there he was sent to the third precinct, where he is still located. He has been there four years.

Saved Many Lives

While at the White House Sergt. Williams was responsible for the saving of many lives at the time of the stampede around the bier of the late President McKinley at the Capitol. The responsibility for handling the crowds was a divided one. At an unexpected moment, when many thousands of people were waiting to see the remains, there was a wild rush for the east entrance. Everything was disorder and chaos; so great was the surging that horses were carried some distance up the steps. The entire portico was filled to overflowing and men and women were being pressed to the coping, a fall over which meant death or severe injury. Sergt. Williams saw the gravity of the situation at once, forced his way to the portico and immediately called for some soldiers. He placed the armed soldiers between each column, cleaned out all the people from the portico and then stationed six soldiers on each side of the central column. Order was soon restored and the people all saw what they wanted and without danger.

Several Important Cases

Sergt. Williams has also been in several important cases during his service. He arrested Stanley Conners for highway robbery. Conners took his victim, Finucum, to the agricultural grounds and there sandbagged him and took \$30 and the man's watch. Finucum was arrested by two officers for trespassing on the park and was fined \$5 in the Police Court. He told the officers that he had been robbed, but they took no stock in his story. When Sergt. Williams was assigned to the case he investigated it and arrested Conners within a short time, and had the money returned to Finucum. He also located and assisted in arresting "Kid" Raymond and his gang for the robbery of diamonds from Tiffany & Company in New York. He also arrested the two robbers, William Grooms and John Jones, who held up the herdic on G street about three years ago. Other arrests were those of Henry Silas for the murder of Nettie Carter near 24th and G streets three years ago; Arthur Kirby, a pickpocket of national fame, during the Christian Endeavor convention here and others. He also holds the first medal given to a police officer by Maj. Sylvester for pistol shooting.

The second sergeant at this station is Thomas Judge. He was born in Ireland October 28, 1861, and came to this country when he was nineteen years old. He had learned the trade of a draper, but his apprenticeship ran out at that time. After working in New York city for two years, he enlisted in the navy and served with distinction. He did duty on board the *Brooklyn*, *Atlanta* and *Galina*, and in his cruises on those boats visited South America, West Indies, Africa and Europe. The crowning feature of his service was his selection as one of the twenty-eight picked men to represent the department at the Paris exposition, and for his work in the competitive drill at the fair he was awarded a gold medal. For his service there he has several letters from men who observed his work, including Gen. Henry Clay Corcoran, retired, of the Marine Corps; Gen. W.B. Franklin, commissioner general of the Paris exposition and others. After his return he was made a corporal and later a sergeant. He was appointed on the police force October 1, 1890, and was assigned to the ninth precinct, on the "Swampoodle beat." He was sent to the second, then to the first, from which precinct he was made a sergeant, September 15, 1898, and he was sent to the third precinct, where he has been for the past seven years. He has arrested such noted criminals as Frank Fitzgerald, Thomas Handy, Carroll Brown of Coxie army fame. He also arrested Alf Paterson for the murder of his wife and child at 24th and M streets years ago. He has run the O street alley beat, the Center market beat and the "Swampoodle" beat. He was detailed to the White House during the Spanish war, and did excellent service there, which caused his promotion. He has been sergeant major of the police parade for the past seven years, a highly coveted honor.

The Junior Sergeant

The junior sergeant of the third precinct is Robert E. Doyle, a son of the late F.M. Doyle, who was killed while in the discharge of his police duties on December 29, 1871. He was born in this city on February 24, 1871, and received his early education in the public schools, until at the age of eleven years he was compelled to support a widowed mother, two sisters and a grandmother. He began by selling papers on the street, but left that to accept a position with a medicine firm. He was promoted several times and went to Detroit with the firm when they moved there. But he soon came back and went to work for the United States Express Company at \$18 per month. He served with that company until he was appointed station keeper of the ninth precinct June 9, 1891.

Although he was under the required age of entrance, Commissioner Ross made an exception in his case and appointed him on the force when he was only twenty-one years old, April 1, 1892. His first service was in the third precinct, but he went from there to the eighth precinct, and then to the first. He was made a Class 2 private September 1, 1899. His promotion to a full sergeantship came July 1, 1901, without the preliminary part of an acting sergeant. He served first as a sergeant in the eighth precinct,

but two years ago he was sent to the third precinct, where he has remained. Since his promotion to sergeant he has attended night school, and last year graduated from the Spencerian Business College and was selected unanimously as the salutatorian of the class. Sergt. Doyle was loyal to his mother until she died, soon afterward. He is married and has three children, in whom he takes the greatest pride and delight. He is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 19, F.A.A.M.; Mount Vernon Chapter, No. 3, R.A.M.; Orient Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar; Superior Lodge, No. 27, Knights of Pythias; Amity Lodge, No. 27, I.O.O.F.; Lincoln Camp, No. 3, Sons of Veterans, and he is a member of the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church.

Commended in Orders

Sergt. Doyle has been commended in general orders for the coolness and courage which he showed on the occasion of the arrest of a closed soldier at 19th street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest in April, 1892. The soldier fired a gun in the street and was joined by several companions, who opposed the action of the officer. Had it not been for the timely arrival of other officers the consequences might have been much more serious for Doyle. While in the third precinct he made the first case under the law which prohibited pool room keepers from allowing minors to lay the game. James Sanders of 15th and L streets being the defendant.

Personnel of Precinct

The personnel of the third precinct is as follows:

Lieutenant R.B. Boyle.

Sergeants J.A. Williams, Thomas Judge and R.E. Doyle.

Precinct Detective -- I. Cox.

Section A – T.B. Brown, W.S. Newton, C.P. Powell, H.A. McNinch, Ira Sheets, Martin Reilly, J.C. Roussin, N.O. Embrey, E.R. Martin, A.L. Walter, H.C. Lee.

Section B – B.J.W. Collier, I. Rossiter, J.J. McCarthy, A.T. Sides, T.L. English, Frank Elgin, Ralph McD. Cox, E.S. Allan, W.W. Orme, S.W. Buckley, J.W. Hester.

Section C – Eli G.A. Gaffield, T.B. Scanlon, J.C. Maloney, J.W. Guinness, E.E. Dulin, J. McCarthy, A.W. Guyer, H.E. Honsbach, F.G. Stroman, J.R. Ashton, C.B. Baston.

Section D – William G. Stolt, G.T. Newton, R.L. Price, W.C. McGinness, J.E. Bowers, W.C. Flinniken, C.H. Murphy, W.J. Kerns, N.M. Stone, George Wech, P.B. Breeden.

Bicycle squad -- Gustav Lanten, W.C. VanHorn, F.S. Hughlett, Eugene Davis, T.S. Lake, A.E. Brown, J.G. Dunn, E.L. Lake, W.E. Rollins, Walter Emerson.

Detailed men – W.J. Barbee, detective office; J.M. Bramlett, White House; C.W. Cramer, workhouse; J.A. Dunnington, house of detention; N.B. Fields, White House; E.P. Kelliher, assessor's office; W.S. Lewis, White House; M. O'Brien, White House; W.E Ogle, White House.

Desk Sergeants – J.E. Thompson, A.R. Hester.

Patrol service – S.D. Edwards, J.J. O'Brien.

Drivers – D.J. Coleman, George McCarthy.

November 5, 1905

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THE FOURTH POLICE PRECINCT

South Washington, as embraced in the fourth precinct of the police department, is equivalent to New York's east side. Jacob Rils would revel in the conditions which he would find in that section of the capital city of this nation. How many persons in Washington who sit by the radiator in upholstered chairs in their homes and read by gas light of the terrible tenement house and narrow street conditions of the country's metropolis believe that right here in this city, which is credited with being the most beautiful in the nation, are similar conditions. Were the reader to walk with a sergeant of the fourth precinct police station through the streets and alleys in that precinct, his ideas of Washington would be rudely jarred, probably with a thump. While there are a large number of the respectable class of people living in Southwest Washington, it must be recognized that there also are to be found the lowest classes of the city, both white and black.

The fourth precinct, in which territory is included that section of the city, has wide bounds, as follows: On the north, by an imaginary line drawn from the center of the Capitol due west to 7th street, thence south on 7th street to B street southwest and south of B street southwest to the center of the ellipse back of the White House; on the south by the Potomac river; on the east by South Capitol street, and on the west by a line drawn from the center of the ellipse to the north center of Long bridge. The precinct has the largest number of colored persons of all the precincts. In the number of arrests the fourth precinct is second only to the first precinct and falls below them only by a small margin, which can be accounted for by the nearness of the first precinct to police headquarters.

The feature of the fourth precinct, from both a police and from a human interest standpoint, is the alleys. And the conditions which exist in them can only be appreciated fully by a personal visit to them.

The station house is located on E street between 6th and 4-1/2 streets southwest. Louse alley is one of the famous places in the precinct. One of the first of the houses visited in this alley is used as a store, kept by and for Italians. There were no embellishments of any kind in the room except those needed in holding the wares. The store was not over ten feet long by seven feet wide. Bags of pasteboard boxes on the floor and on one or two shelves contained macaroni, rice, beans and other similar food.

The next house was that of a colored resident of the alley. What a contrast to the shack just left! While the other was free from embellishments, here was one which resembled a department store window on a picture bargain day. Every available space was covered with pictures of all kinds, some cut from the yellow journal, others obtained with soap wrappers and some few purchased. And the rear room, used as a kitchen, was almost as well decorated but with a cheaper class of pictures.

After Louse alley is Willow Tree alley, the most thickly populated alley in this city. While the blocks on the main streets outside are built up solidly, there is a little village back in this square. In the hot weather of summer it is almost impossible to walk along the pavement of the alley, as the hundreds of inhabitants swarm outside on their steps and lie in the street, in their efforts to keep cool! With its population, which numbers nearly a thousand, composed of some of the roughest and toughest element in the city, it can be seen that this is a bee-hive of petty quarrels and vice. Many are the policemen who have been attacked there at night and nearly overpowered. At night now two officers

make these rounds together. There is one adjunct to each front window, which is not found in the Connecticut avenue house – that is, the tin pail hung from the blind. This varies in size and in age, but never in its use – to bring that thirst-satisfying liquor from the saloon at the entrance to the alley. Here is the most thriving “growler” trade in the city and the most valuable saloon property.

From Willow Tree alley, across the street is the entrance to Clark’s court, thence to Cullinane’s alley, to Knox’s alley, to Fighting alley and Bear’s Gap, today regarded as the toughest places in Washington. The element in the “gap” is of the disorderly and desperate kind, which gives the policeman his troubles. It is thickly populated, each of the little rooms in each house holding all the way from five up and nearly all the inhabitants colored. Dixon’s court and Allen’s court complete the stretch of alleys, which extend from the Mall to the river.

In this same immediate section of the city and B-and-a-half street, Temple court, between D and E, Delaware avenue and 1st street southwest; Nolan’s court, between Half and 1st streets; M and N streets; Christian court, between Half and 1st, F and G streets; Springman’s court, between G and H, 6th and 7th streets; Ambush court, Union court and Hontoon court. The last named place is occupied largely by white people of the very lowest class. In Springman’s court lives one of the interesting characters of South Washington, “Blind Pete.” Although he is as blind as a bat, he goes to work each night on the coal dock, loading coal on one of the passenger steamers, and he is frequently seen going out on the wharves alone. When asked where he is going, he always replies:

“I’se goin’ down to see my boat.”

In the Western Section

In the western section of the precinct are a few alleys of a troublesome population. These include Pork Steak alley, Desmond’s court, Draper’s court and Bureau alley. The last named is known among the policemen of the fourth precinct as “the greasiest” in the city. It is an alley of boarding houses and every day there gather here drivers of coal wagons from the neighboring coal yards in large number.



Should you have business with the fourth precinct station and ask to see the man in charge of the station, you would be ushered at once into the office on the west of the entrance. You will find there a man of military bearing, with broad shoulders and wiry build, who will treat you with the utmost courtesy and accommodation. This is Lieut. W.H. Mathews. He is a native of the empire state between

Lake George and the Adirondacks. The year of his birth is 1856. After he had passed his youth he went to Buffalo to enlist in the artillery services. He served his country in its army for ten years, and while not seeing active service, he was prominent in the service and took part in many public functions of the nation as a representative of the country. He went from Buffalo to Governor's Island and later to Key West. He was for six months one of the six guards at Fort Tortugas, where before that time Dr. Mudd was confined. The cell and the chair used by that medical man when he was a prisoner for alleged implication in the assassination of Lincoln was still there and Lieutenant Mathews saw there the motto, which was inscribed by the prisoner on the door, "He who enters here leaves all hope behind."

Soon after his return from that service he was made drum major of the 5th Artillery Band. At the time of the opening of the Brooklyn bridge and the jubilee procession across the great span, Lieutenant Mathews was the first man in the procession, acting as drum major of the band which led the line. He was also prominent at the dedication of the statue of Liberty in New York harbor. At another time he was sent from Fort Hamilton, where he was stationed, to Mt. McGregor, where General Grant died. With the other men so detailed he escorted the body from M. McGregor to New York and his company was sent to the temporary tomb at Riverside Drive, where the general was buried, and Mathews, then a corporal, was placed in charge of the first guard over the remains. He also went with his band to the Cotton Exposition in 1880.

Appointed a Private

After his service of ten years in the army he came to this city and on June 18, 1886, he was appointed a private on the police force. Since that date he has been doing efficient service. He was promoted to a private of class 2 and mounted on September 1, 1890. He had one duty in the sixth precinct up to that time and he was then sent to Anacostia for mounted service. After remaining there for one year he was transferred to the eighth precinct, where he did duty for over twelve years, and there he made the reputation which placed him on the promotion list. He had a beat around the Soldiers' Home, out to the District line and around to Benning. Followed by his faithful dog and his handsome horse, he was a familiar figure riding through the fields and along the roads around Brightwood. At one time there was an epidemic of chicken stealing and no clue to the thief could be obtained. Finally Lieutenant Mathews, then a private, noticed that, contrary to the usual custom, the thief cut off only the heads of the chickens, instead of both head and feet. He sent out a lookout to the stations to lookout for a man selling chickens with only their heads off. Soon a man was arrested in South Washington. With one batch of chickens a coat had been stolen and the man arrested was wearing the coat. The chicken thief received a sentence of seven years in the penitentiary.

He was made an acting mounted sergeant on August 1, 1898, and was promoted to a full sergeant fifteen days later. On July 1, 1901 he was made acting lieutenant and was detailed as night inspector to succeed Lieutenant Jordan. His work in that position was excellent and the reward for it came on November 1, 1902, when he was made a lieutenant and was put in charge of the fourth precinct, vice Lieutenant Hollinberger, retired. Important cases, such as murders, serious assaults, rape, house breaking, stealing and other cases, have been handled by him among the hard class of people most successfully. And the secret is that he always works as hard as his men when an important case comes up, makes his personal investigations, etc.

The Senior Sergeant

The senior sergeant of this precinct and a man of cordiality and of much experience in police work is Sergt. David T. Dunigan. Sergeant Dunigan is a native of this city, being born here on May 2, 1852. He received his education in the schools of this city and went into the paving business and for five years was

a foreman for Albert Gleason. His appointment to the police force was on February 11, 1875, and he was assigned to duty in the first precinct when its station house was in the old central Guard House, on Louisiana avenue between 9th and 10th streets northwest. After four years of duty there he was sent to the sixth precinct and ran "Swampoodle" beat, the toughest in the city. While there he arrested George Marlow, a notorious grave robber. When arrested Marlow had in his possession the horse of Capt. C.P. Patterson. After he reached the station house he fled and had to be recaptured. After that arrest the sergeant was given a promotion and was mounted and sent to the eighth precinct under Lieut. James Johnson. His beat was from Florida avenue to the District line, from Rock creek to the Eastern Branch. It was while in that section that he was called into the murder case of the two Fisher children. Information obtained by Sergeant Dunigan led to the arrest of the woman held for the crime. Also about that time there was the murder of "Mother" Bailey. Sergeant Dunigan heard a fuss in the house and went to investigate. He was first staggered by a blow from a woman in the house and later by a swing given him by Jack Donohue, afterward held for the murder. He overpowered them both, but he was a long way from the station house and no way to telephone. By sending in his horse without him he attracted reserves and the man and woman were locked up. When the house was searched "Mother" Bailey was found dead on the floor.

He was promoted to acting sergeant February 16, 1886, and was made a sergeant on July 1, 1889. For several years he alternated between the second precinct and the eighth.

While in the second precinct he conducted a raid on the Forest City House, on 11th street northwest. This place was then giving the officers trouble and it was at the request of Sergeant Dunigan that Private Daley, now Lieutenant Daley, was put on the beat and started his reputation. While in the eighth precinct he handled the case of Walter Wright, who was wanted for the murder of a carpenter at the pumping station. Wright was tracked by the sergeant, together with Officers Sweeney and Waldron, to Rockville, where he was arrested. Another criminal captured by Sergeant Dunigan was Heck Wallace, who brutally assaulted a white girl at 1st and Rhode Island avenue northwest. He was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary. A recent case with which Sergeant Dunigan was connected was that of Hillary Chase for the alleged killing of his brother in Christian court, during the first part of September. Sergeant Dunigan is a man of much experience and of excellent judgment in the police line and carefulness is one of his chief characteristics.

The Second Sergeant

A man of much intelligence and learning and a musician of considerable ability is the second ranking sergeant of the fourth precinct, Theodore Kaucher. He is a native of Germany and was born on December 27, 1849. He came to this country when only sixteen years of age and after landing he worked in New York for about a year before he enlisted in the army of Uncle Sam. He was first sent to Governor's Island for his initiation into the life and later went to Richmond, Va., to join Dupont's battery, which was then stationed there. With that battery he marched from Richmond to Washington and was stationed here about two years. The camp was located near the site of the Church of the Covenant, at 18th street and Connecticut avenue northwest. At that time Sergt. Kaucher says, the present Dupont Circle was a forest, with a brick yard nearby. After he was honorably discharged from the army he went to work for the Adams Express Company here and for six years he was their representative at the Baltimore and Ohio depot, in the handling and transfer of express. He liked police work, however, and he was appointed on the force on July 1, 1880 and was sent to the famous "Swampoodle" beat in the sixth precinct. He was transferred from there to the first precinct and ran a beat for some years. Later he went back to the sixth precinct where he ran the beat on which were located Bates and Hogg alleys, two of the toughest in the city. At that time he arrested Scott Coates for murder. A colored girl was

shot in Bates alley and the sergeant did not come on duty until an hour after the murder. He at once started work on the case and within an hour had arrested Coates. In 1888, he was sent to the corner of 7th street and Pennsylvania as one of the three post-duty men of that time. His work on that corner was excellent and in the two years he was there he did much to break up fast driving around the corner by the market wagons. He had been tried in hard beats and found good, so he was promoted to the rank of acting sergeant June 6, 1890, and of sergeant on December 1 of the same year. He was sent at that time to the second precinct, where he did duty for about ten years. While there he handled the Strother wife murder case. He was sent to the fifth precinct in April 1900 where he did duty until sent to the fourth precinct in February 1903. Sergt. Klaucher's talents run in several directions. He is a great reader and plays the piano for recreation. He has also arranged an electric alarm clock. By the electrical attachment which he himself arranged for the time piece, the clock will ring an electric bell near his bed at any hour or half hour during the day or night.

The Junior Sergeant

The junior sergeant of the fourth precinct is Robert C. Yates. He is a man of quiet disposition, modest and genteel, but he knows police duties from A to Z. He was born in the state of Nebraska on December 15, 1865, and was raised on his father's farm in that prairie land. After he had grown up and wanted to get out into the world he enlisted in the army and was assigned to the 2d Cavalry. He was soon promoted and became 1st Sergeant of L troop. Most of his service was in Arizona and Old Mexico, chiefly in policing Indian lands. He was not engaged in the Indian warfare at all, but had many lively skirmishes with parties of raiders and Indians, who were wanted for crimes. After his term of enlistment ran out, Yates left the army and returned to his home. But he came to this city on a sight-seeing trip and met here the representative in Congress from his home district. This man took a fancy to young Yates and through his influence Yates was appointed to the police force on January 17 1892. He was assigned to the ninth precinct. He was first on the "Swampoodle" beat of the ninth precinct and later was sent to the second precinct, doing duty on 14th street for four years. On July 1, 1904, he was promoted to be sergeant and was sent to the fourth precinct where he has done duty since. While he was in the ninth precinct he arrested Dr. Middleton for assaulting his wife. When Sergt. Yates reached the scene of the trouble, Mrs. Middleton was supposed to be dead and the officer started out to locate the husband. He was soon near Dr. Middleton and called to him to stop. As the doctor turned around and saw the officer, he threw up his hand. The hand was covered with blood.

Frank P. Holmes is the station keeper in the day time, in charge of all the records of the station. He was for eight years in the marine corps and for many years afterward he was foreman of laborers at the Capitol. He was appointed station keeper at the first precinct in January, 1900, where he remained until October, 1902, when he was sent to the fourth precinct. He handles his work carefully and well, and his ability is shown in many ways.

The station keeper at night is J.J. Bourke. His connection with the police department has been short but characterized by good work. He was appointed to the force as a private on March 14, 1903, and was assigned to the third precinct. He ran a beat in the precinct for about two years, when he was sent to the tenth precinct as desk sergeant. After serving in that capacity for ten months, he was recently transferred to the South Washington precinct.

Roster of the Precinct

The complete list of those connected with the fourth precinct is as follows:

Lieutenant – W.H. Mathews.

Sergeants – D.T. Dunigan, R.C. Yates and Theodore Kaucher.

Precinct detective – Conrad Reinhard.

Section A – P.J. Heydon, J.M. Smith, W.H. Lester, J.B. Ais, W.G. Davis, F.S.W. Burke, W.A. Fraser, J.W. Pierson and Richard Stewart.

Section B – Herman Holz, J.A. Donovan, J.C. Calhoun, J.F. Davis, R.N. Spicer, J.T. Herbert, R.W. Jukes, J.T. Bossford.

Section C – W.C. Farquhar, J.H. Leach, F.A. Waters, W.J. Fields, F.M. Howard, E.S. Wood, G.T. Hilten, J.K. Edwards.

Section D – J.W. Kite, O.C. Clay, J.W. Jones, James Bigham, W.J. Stuart, R.F. West, T.J. Cullinane and L.A. Carlin.

Bicycle men – B.F. Williams, E.S. Green, W.S. Shelby and J.T. Jackson.

Detailed men – Sergt. A.J. Hendley, Headquarters; F. Adams, White House; D.W. Byer, White House; J.L. Daily, District building; J.T. Hatton, Police Court; W.L. Hospital, White House; C.W. Hutchinson, Police Court; William Kemp, White House; R.O. Melton, District building.

Post duty men – C.H. Cowne, Francis Hughes and Richard Stewart, Long bridge; Thomas McGrath and Edward Wurtz, patrol wagon.

Desk sergeants – Frank P. Holmes and J.J. Bourke.

Drivers – G.A. Ritchie and William L. Lucas.

November 12, 1905

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THE FIFTH POLICE PRECINCT

The section of Washington originally settled was the southeast part of the city, which is covered by the fifth police precinct. Up until a few months ago, the fifth precinct was considered one of the most quiet and peaceable quarters of the entire city; there were few ripples to disturb the calm surface of the daily life in southeast Washington. But within the last few months a few tidal waves of disturbance have rolled over the section. Within the short period of one week in September, a little girl was killed by an automobile, a contractor was murderously assaulted by an inspector at the navy yard and a husband killed his rival, almost killed his wife and committed suicide. That started the first tidal wave and several have followed.

There are few thickly populated alleys in Southeast Washington such as are found in the southwest, and there are few places where disorderly crowds gather. The precinct territory is the largest of any of the precincts into which the District is divided, described in the police manual as follows:

“Beginning at the center of the Capitol; thence south through the Capitol grounds, crossing B street south to the middle of South Capitol street; thence south along the middle of South Capitol street to its intersection with the Anacostia river; thence due south across said river; thence west along the bank of said river to Giesboro Point; thence south along the east bank of the Potomac river to the southeastern boundary of the District of Columbia; thence northeast along said boundary line to its intersection with the Bowen road; thence along the Bowen road to its intersection with the Ridge road; thence along the middle of the Ridge road to its intersection with the Anacostia road; thence by direct line to the middle of East Capitol street to its intersection with the Anacostia river; thence west along the middle of East Capitol street to the point of beginning.”

To police this immense tract of territory, which is thickly populated, eighty policemen are required, the largest number of any of the precincts in the District. Outside of the ordinary precinct included in the southeast section of the city to the Anacostia river, there is also included the land of the District across the river, embraced in the jurisdiction of the substation, which is maintained as a separate police station in Anacostia. While the number of officers is large, this precinct has some of the largest beats in the city. In fact, there are beats for patrolmen in the fifth precinct which almost equal in area the entire first or sixth precincts. There is, for instance, the commons beat, which includes the territory from South Capitol streets to 4th street, from G street to the river. Another large beat is that extending from E street to the river and from 8th street out, known as the navy yard beat.

* * *

Although not regarded as the business section of the city, the fifth precinct territory contains its share of the government buildings. The chief government plant in the precinct is the navy yard, at the foot of 8th street southeast. There, every day about 4,500 men gather for work, many of them going in and coming out twice each twenty-four hours. Among this crowd of people there is little disorder and few arrests, altogether a remarkable company in this respect. Other government institutions in the precinct are the workhouse, jail, Washington Asylum Hospital, smallpox hospital, detention camp, United States Naval Hospital, on Pennsylvania avenue, and smaller institutions. In the block bounded by G, I, 8th and 9th

streets southeast are located the marine barracks. Providence Hospital is also a big institution located in the fifth precinct.

Railroad yards are one of the features of the section. The round house of the Pennsylvania railroad is located near South Capitol and I streets and from it goes all the engines used on this division. The yards extend along the water front for some distance. There is a coal yard and dump in the outskirts of the city on the water front, where boats load. There are also tunnels through the precinct, one beginning at 2d and Virginia avenue and extending to 11th and Virginia avenue. Whenever the inevitable accidents occur at these points, the police are required to turn order out of chaos and prevent further damage and loss. The passenger tunnel begins at South Capitol and E streets.

In the territory of the fifth precinct on this side of the river there are eight day beats and sixteen night beats, for which about forty men are required for duty. About thirty of the remaining men in the precinct are assigned to the Anacostia substation and the other ten in the precinct are detailed to special duty elsewhere. The swing section at the precinct goes on duty at 8 o'clock, so that the police force is double through the darkest hours of the night for the protection of the property while the residents are asleep.

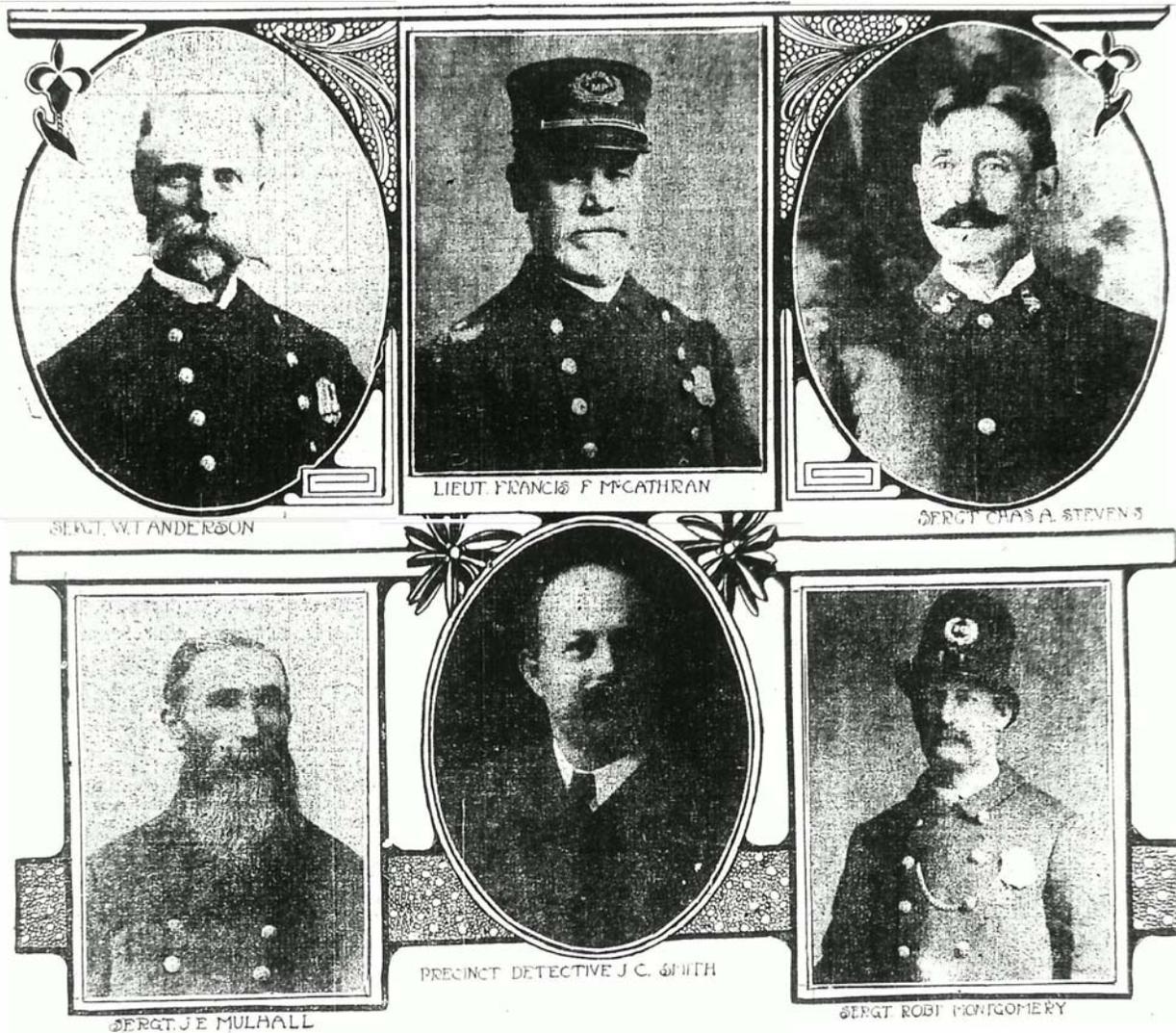
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In command of this precinct is a man who has large experience in police affairs in this city, a veteran policeman and one who has filled many responsible positions on the force, Lieut. Francis F. McCathran. In the first place, he is one of the oldest inhabitants of the city. He was born here February 19, 1841. For the past sixty-two years he has been living in the same place on 10th street southeast, where he was reared and where his children were brought up. When the first call for volunteers by President Lincoln went out young McCathran was among the first to enlist in defense of the national capital. For three months, in the most trying times in this city, he was a member of the District Guard, the first troops to be sworn in for the civil war. He served in the infantry in Maryland, Virginia and the district, protecting the government here. After his enlistment expired he left the army service and went back to his trade of a blacksmith, until he was appointed on the police force, May 21, 1868.

He was assigned to the first precinct when the station house was on Louisiana avenue northwest, and remained there until he was made a sergeant January 13, 1876. In that position he served in the seventh, third, sixth and fifth precincts and the Anacostia substation. For about thirteen years he was a sergeant in Anacostia, and during that time he was interested in most of the important cases that came up. January 26, 1891, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and inspector and was placed in charge of the detective bureau. He remained there until October 15, 1892, when he was needed back in the fifth precinct and was sent back there. After remaining there for four or five years he was placed in command of the ninth precinct, remaining there about two years, when he was again returned to the command of the fifth precinct where he has since remained.

Lieut. McCathran has been interested in the arrest of many noted criminals in the District. It was he who arrested Jim Grady for the murder of an old woman. Grady went away to Baltimore after the crime, but when he came back he was located by Policeman McCathran. Lieut. McCathran also assisted in the arrest and conviction of Charles Shaw for the murder of his sister in a lonely spot in Anacostia. Another arrest for murder was that of Gaines, who killed his father with a club in Anacostia. When he was doing duty in the first precinct McCathran had the beat on what was called "Rum Row." He made many arrests of gamblers from this place and established a reputation from his campaign. At another

time, when he was standing at 9th street and Pennsylvania avenue, President Grant, who was on his way from the Capitol to the White House, stepped up to him and requested him to lock up a man who had been following the President for some hours. The arrest was made and the prisoner was committed to the asylum. His long record of thirty-seven years of service is an enviable one, and while he has been in service for a long period he is still active and energetic.



The senior sergeant at the station house is Sergt. James E. Mulhall, another veteran on the force, who has been doing continuous service for the past thirty-four years. He was born in Ireland and came to this country when quite young and was naturalized in this city. He learned the trade of a house painter and worked at it for some years before he was appointed to the police force, August 15, 1871. He was first assigned to the sixth precinct, and did duty in the noted "Swampoodle" beat. He made an excellent record as a private, and was advanced to the rank of acting sergeant June 14, 1875, being raised to the full rank of sergeant March 1, 1879. Mulhall did duty in the sixth and eighth precincts and later was sent to the fourth precinct, where he had the usual battles with the classes in the alleys there. When he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, twenty-six years ago, he was sent to the fifth precinct, and he has remained there ever since. He admits that there are few inches of ground in the fifth precinct which he does not know, even blindfolded.

Sergt. Mulhall has been instrumental in the capture of many important criminals during his term of service. While in the fourth precinct he arrested Charles Strobel for the murder of a man named Allman. Another important arrest was that of Richard Lee, alias Dick Sparrow, for the murder of his wife. While all the detectives from headquarters and many officers were working on the case, Sergt. Mulhall located the man and arrested him. At another time he arrested James Powell, who was wanted for a serious assault, and who broke out of the sixth precinct. The sergeant stole a march on others who were working on the case and located the man within a block of the station house. He was also responsible for the apprehension of a man by the name of Edwards, who was wanted for killing a New York policeman.

* * *

Another veteran sergeant of the police force and one who has a record of service for his country is Sergt. Robert Montgomery. During a service of over twenty-five years in the department he has made a large number of important arrests and has an excellent record for efficiency. He was born in the empire state April 30, 1847, and was reared in that state. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in the navy and served through the war. He took part in the battle of Shiloh on the Tennessee river, was at Fort Fisher during the engagement there, participated in the march of McClellan's forces to Richmond and took part in several minor engagements. He was also one of the ships in the blockade of the York and the James rivers. He is the son of a veteran, his father having been a captain in the 1st New York Volunteers. He is a member of the G.A.R.

Sergt. Montgomery's connection with the police department began when he was made a station-keeper at the old eighth precinct on Brightwood avenue, under Lieut. Johnson. After a short service in that capacity he was appointed a private, February 1, 1880, and was assigned to duty at the sixth precinct. He was promoted to the rank of acting sergeant February 1, 1889, and was sent to do duty in the first precinct. He also did duty in the eighth precinct. His promotion to the rank of sergeant came July 1, 1889, and he was sent to the fifth precinct, where he has been located since. Under Maj. Dye he was commended for bravery for capturing burglars who broke into Lutz's cigar store and pillaged it. He has been interested in a large number of grand larceny and housebreaking cases and several murder cases.

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The junior sergeant at the fifth precinct is Sergt. Leslie Ellsworth. He was born in the Green Mountain state on March 22, 1857, and remained there until he was seventeen years old. His first work was on a fishing expedition off the Massachusetts coast. He did not take to that work, and in October, 1875, he enlisted in the United States cavalry at Boston and was assigned to the 6th Cavalry. He was sent to the Indian frontier in Arizona, and there engaged in several campaigns against the Indians. For eight months at one time his regiment was hunting Chief Victoria and his band. They pierced into old Mexico in the fighting and had a stern engagement in the mountains, April 7, 1880.

After his enlistment ran out Ellsworth returned to his home for a short time and then re-enlisted, this time in the 3d Artillery. He did duty at Fort Hamilton, in New York Bay, was for one year in Florida and three years in Alabama, and was finally sent to the Washington barracks, where he was mustered out. He was appointed on the police force January 16, 1886, and was assigned to the "Swampoodle" beat, in the sixth precinct. After serving there for two years he was sent to the eighth precinct under Lieut. Gessford. He was promoted to the rank of class 2 September 1, 1890. While he was doing duty in the

ninth precinct he was promoted to the rank of acting sergeant, November 1, 1899. He proved successful in the more responsible position and was soon made a full sergeant, three months after his first promotion. He has been doing duty in the fifth precinct for about five years, and he has an excellent record for efficiency.

The men on duty in the fifth precinct are as follows:

Lieut. Francis F. McCathran.

Sergts. James E. Mulhall, Robert Montgomery, Leslie Ellsworth.

Section A – R.C. Ault, Clarence S. Creel, Frank Merrill, George S. Weber, Arthur L. Lucas, J.H. Arendes, John Hesse and Harry Burlingame.

Section B – John J. Brown, T. Davis, Adolph Esser, Augustus Thompson, Lewis Edwards, Thomas S. Delaney, A.W. Embrey and A.S. Jackson.

Section C – E.V. Wall, J.C. Morgan, G.A. Totten, D.O. Hayes, G.H. Moran, A.M. Haycock, A.B. Clark and E.T. Barney.

Section D – G.N. Fitton, C.G. Dulin, J.M. Wasson, Morris Collins, S.J. Walsh, G.R. Patterson, J.P. Romer and M.K. Humphries.

Bicycle men – W.H. Skinner, R. Price, J.A. Springman and D.J. Cullinane.

Precinct detective – J.C. Smith.

Post duty – W.T. Clinton, patrol wagon; J.V. VanZant, patrol wagon; tunnel, Thomas Orlani.

Detailed men – L.B. Anderson, District building; W.W. Andrews, Executive Mansion; James Ciscle, Executive Mansion; R.C. Dyer, Executive Mansion; J.P. Freck, Executive Mansion; W.T. Hopkins, Executive Mansion; R.S. Kelly, Executive Mansion; C.W. Proctor, detective bureau; Paul Kerston, workhouse; J.C. Costello, workhouse; Harry Evans, house of detention; E.N. Burgess, house of detention

Desk sergeants – James Frank and J.W. Everly.

Drivers – James T. Owens, George Filius.

* * *

The station house occupied by the members of the fifth precinct is the newest of all the station houses and is considered a model in many ways. It contains a basement and two floors, arranged in the most commodious way, and affording the best use of the space. The front door on E street, leads into a large front room which extends across the entire front of the wide building. In one end is the desk and office of the station keeper, where are kept all records, etc. Back of this front room to the west is the officer's assembly room. On the east is the office of the lieutenant. Back of that room is the sergeants' room, large and commodious. The cells are of the latest pattern. While each is separated from the other, all the cells have wire fronts and are well lighted and ventilated. There is also a padded cell for violent prisoners.

Leading from the back of the hall that runs through the center of the building is the door into the stable, where the horses and patrol wagon of the station are kept. In the basement of the building are notable features of the station house. In the front is the large, roomy gymnasium, about 70 by 30 feet in size. Back of that, on the west, is the card and game room, where officers on reserve can spend their time away from the public, which enters the station on the main floor. There is also a dungeon that reminds one of the Bastile.

The second floor is given up to the dormitories for the men. Each section has a separate room, so that men need not be disturbed in their slumbers by another section going on duty or coming off duty.

There are also large bath and toilet rooms on this floor. The drivers have a separate room which communicates by perpendicular pole with the stable on the first floor. The size and cleanliness of the station house are noticeable.

* * *

For the better policing of the territory of the District across the Eastern branch a substation was established at the end of the bridge many years ago, and from that station is controlled the police work in Anacostia and neighboring territory. For some time efforts have been made by the people in Anacostia to have this substation made into a full precinct, but that has not been deemed advisable as yet. There are 12,000 people living in this jurisdiction and the section is growing rapidly. Besides Anacostia, there are several other towns, including Giesboro, Shepherd's, Congress Heights, Hillsdale, Twining City, Good Hope, Garfield, East Washington Heights and other settlements. All of these require police protection, and the man in charge of the substation has considerable responsibility in directing his small force of men, so as to cover the territory properly. In this jurisdiction formerly was Fox's ferry, opposite Alexandria, where were held many cock fights, prize fights and other events which were not allowed in the cities. But the campaign against them was strong, and at present that neck of land requires little, if any, attention from the police. The government insane asylum, St. Elizabeth, is also located in this section, and often requires attention from the police authorities.

At the Anacostia substation is Sergt. William T. Anderson, who has a long record of service. He was born in this city May 16, 1849, but was reared on a farm near the District line. During his boyhood he carried milk to the city every morning. As he grew up he had a liking for engineering, and he turned to that branch of the army when he enlisted for the civil war.

Although he was young at that time he was put to work on the fortifications around the national capital, and he was employed in that service during the war, working on nearly all the forts around the city. After the war he followed the trade of steam engineer for about eight years. He was appointed on the police force July 17, 1873, and was sent to the fifth precinct.

With the exception of one year, which was spent in the first precinct as a footman, he has been in the fifth precinct during his connection with the force of over thirty years. He was mounted on horse over thirty years ago, and has been in Anacostia since that time. He was promoted to the rank of mounted sergeant, May 13, 1895. At the time he was under charges for neglect of duty. He was not only exonerated from those charges, but the investigation of his record which resulted put him in the place of sergeant in command of the substation, Sergt. Kirby having died suddenly at that time. With the appointment, it was stated that Sergt. Anderson's record was good enough to entitle him to anything in the department.

* * *

Sergt. Anderson has been connected with a large number of important cases in Anacostia. He arrested Joseph Hagan for the murder of Walter Jackson some years ago; Henson Stewart for the killing of Edward Foster on Sheridan avenue, Hillsdale. His connection with the case of Charles Shaw for killing his sister was notable. While on a lonely road on a bitter cold night, Charles Shaw and his sister quarreled over 35 cents. Shaw murdered the woman and left her body on the road. It was found by Sergt. Anderson, and after three days was identified. Meanwhile Shaw had stolen some clothes from a brother and had been locked up for the larceny. When the time came for trial it was the testimony of

Sergt. Anderson, based on his investigations, which convicted the criminal. He also arrested Edward Burrell for the murder of Bryant Makal on the navy yard bridge. William Pruitt, who is awaiting trial now for killing William Steele, was arrested by Sergt. Anderson, and it was through the prompt work and efforts of Sergt. Anderson that Edward Ferguson was arrested, after he had killed Bertie West.

Sergt. Charles A. Stevens is in charge of the Anacostia station at night. He is one of the younger sergeants on the force, with a good record for hard work. He was born November 6, 1868, in New Jersey. He served a term of enlistment in the army and afterward was appointed on the police force, February 3, 1891. Soon after his appointment he was put on the "commons" beat in the fifth precinct, then considered one of the worst in the city. He led a crusade against gamblers, speak-easies and other similar places, and the raids were a regular feature for Saturday night. On January 7, 1896, he was mounted. When a vacancy in the rank of acting mounted sergeants came, July 1, 1901, he was appointed by Major Sylvester to fill the position. Five months later he was made a mounted sergeant, and has been acting in that capacity ever since.

One of the men in the department for whom promotion is assured is J.C. Smith, precinct detective of the fifth precinct. He was appointed on the force about ten years ago as a private. He served for several years in the third precinct and was sent to the fifth precinct about five years ago. His duty as a private on the street was excellent, and he showed intelligence and alertness which fitted him for a better position. When Sergeant Lohman of the first precinct was advanced to that position from precinct detective of the fifth precinct, J.C. Smith was the natural choice for the vacancy.

The policemen connected with the Anacostia substation is composed as follows:

Sergt. William T. Anderson (in charge), Sergt. Charles A. Stevens.

Mounted men – A.W. Green, C.J.P. Weber, J.D. Garvey, F.M. Dent, J.W. McCormick, T.A. Lusby, M.L. Raedy.

Foot men – J.F. Reagan, David Crouch, J.C. Bunn, E.M. Brooks, J.L. Gillott, C.R. Brown, V.G. King, J.P. Whalen, J.P. Welch, Karl Scherer, W.E. Stewart, J.A. Farmer, G.R.F. Smith.

Desk sergeants – L.B. Ray, Frank Vinstein, Adolph Eckloff.

Drivers – G.W. Sellers, J.H. Filius.

November 19, 1905

[pt. 2, p. 8]

THE SIXTH POLICE PRECINCT

Within the morning shadow of the dome of the Capitol are settlements of people which represent countries at the ends of the earth. At the foot of the hill upon which the Capitol of the government is built are located the homes of many nationalities. Here are to be found the Chinese, Greeks, Arabs, Indians, Italians, Cubans, Filipinos. Also in this section of a few blocks square surrounding the Capitol are found the national headquarters of the hoboes and Wary Willies who visit the city. This cosmopolitan conglomeration of races and types is included in the sixth police precinct. Its officers are usually men who have learned the traits of character of these various races and know how to deal with them all.

The bounds of the sixth precinct stretch from 7th street northwest to 1st street northeast and to 2d street through the Union Station site, and from K street northwest to a line through the Mall due west from the Capitol. Thus the sixth precinct includes one-half the Capitol, the other half being divided between the fourth and fifth precincts. Whenever large crowds are to be handled at that building, the police arrangements usually fall to the officers of the sixth precinct. The new Senate office building will also be included in the precinct. Other public buildings, which require special attention from the policemen of the precinct are the pension office, census office, government printing office, District building, police headquarters, District repair shop, Business High school and some smaller buildings.

Important parts of the precinct are the two railroad stations. Owing to the large number of travelers that use these stations, the easy way in which articles can be lost and stolen and the public nature of the places, special attention must be given to the stations at all times by the police officers. In the first place, there are two regular police officers detailed to each of the stations in uniform. They must first be walking information bureaus concerning the city and the trains out of it to other cities, in order to answer the many questions propounded by the stranger just arrived in the city. They must not allow persons who have no business there to loiter round the outside or inside of the stations, and must prevent disorderly conduct in and around the stations. Besides the men in uniform, there are two men detailed to each of the stations in civilians' clothes. These men remain on the inside and watch for any acts of stealing or exchange of valises, trunks or bags. They must watch for articles left by absent-minded travelers, when they purchase tickets or check some piece of baggage or leave a seat for a stroll around the city. These men are constantly dealing with strangers and they must be quick to detect the thief.

* * *

Many a runaway couple bent on marriage in the capital have had their hopes shattered at the station by these officers in plain clothes. A description is wired to the local authorities and upon that description the couple are arrested here as they step from the train. The uniform men at the Baltimore and Ohio station are Henry Ehlers and J.F. Buckley, and those at the Pennsylvania are R.A. Saunders and J.M. Walsh. All of these men have been selected for their special ability to satisfy the equipments of the important position and they have frequently been highly complimented for their work. The plain-clothes men are L.A. O'Dea and Jacob Berman at the Baltimore and Ohio and J.E. Sears and W.J. Barbee at the Pennsylvania, all men of quick wit and intelligent action.

The new Union Station will be entirely included in the sixth precinct, and it is expected that the duties of the offices will be even greater there. The present plan for police protection there is the establishment of a substation in the depot in charge of a sergeant, where all the men in the station will report, and it is expected that a large squad will be attached to this substation. The importance of the precinct will be enhanced at that time.

In Washington's Bowery is found the capital's Chinatown, including several Chinese importers, boarding houses and chop-suey shops. Owing to the peculiarities of this race, the police officers must handle them with care. Officer Newkirk has been dealing with the Chinese here for some years and he is extremely popular among them.

The race is a suspicious one, the policeman will tell you, but the Chinaman is a good friend when you convince him that you are friendly. But there is no telling on each other. When the policeman tries to "pump" the Chinaman he might well attack the Sphinx. Here they have their fondness for fantan, and the gambling houses, in the rear of the front houses, are protected by doors that open only by a secret spring and are watched by a special man, who has a warning signal under his thumb. The raid on the Chinese gambling game is rare, because of this careful protection against sudden surprise. In half a minute after a warning a group of these people can turn from the gambling table to placid idleness and will be smoking a pipe calmly when the officer penetrates the inner chamber.

* * *

In Jackson Hall alley, which lies between 3d and 4-1/2 streets, C street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, is the Arab settlement. These people, far from their native sod, live very much as the people of the other races from that section of the world, with little decoration in their houses and few beds in which to sleep. The headquarters of the Indians is at 224 3d street, and several of that race are always to be found there. The Italians have a large settlement in Purdy's court, where they live in crowded quarters. Each of these peoples has to be handled by the policeman in its peculiar way and this requires offices of intelligence and tact.

In the section included on Pennsylvania and Missouri avenues between 3d and 4-1/2 streets northwest are found the many missions for which the city is noted, where a dime purchases lodging for a night. Among the missions are the Central Union Mission, on Louisiana avenue; Homeward Bound Mission, 329 Missouri avenue, and 119 Pennsylvania avenue; Homeward Bound Mission, for colored people, at 450 Missouri avenue; Salvation army, Industrial Branch, at 121 Pennsylvania avenue; Temporary Soldiers' Home, 15 106 3d street; Italian Mission at 42 H street; Gospel Army Mission, at 216 John Marshall place; Mills Mission, at 643 Louisiana avenue, and Florence Crittenden Home.

Many of the hoboies of the country make periodical pilgrimages to this city, and their faces are known to the keen police officer almost as well as those of the people he sees every day. This precinct furnishes the Police Court with a large number of the vagrants and habitual drunkards that come there for trial.

The sixth precinct also has its proportion of the alleys of the city, inhabited usually by the less fortunate people. Several of the alleys have been the scenes of wild disorders, following the emptying of too many "growlers," and policemen work together at night in entering the alleys. Madison alley, between E and F, 1st and 2d streets, was the scene of the murder of a woman by Edward Smith, who was afterward caught and punished for his crime. In Marble Hall alley Matt Snow was killed by William

Alexander, who had to pay the penalty of the crime. There are a number of alleys within the jurisdiction of the sixth precinct that demand considerable attention from the police.

* * *

The sixth precinct draws some fame from history from the fact that in it were arrested the first persons charged with grave robbing, and which arrest led finally to the passing of a law making grave robbing a crime. In July, 1873, a report was made to the station house from one of the railroad stations that a box had been broken open and two bodies were found inside. As a result of the police investigation, Percy and Maud Brown were arrested. As there was no law for grave robbing then, the parties arrested had to be charged with vagrancy. Another noted grave robber was Jansen, who was arrested when he brought through the center of the city the body of a man who had been hung. Soon after these arrests in this precinct, the public realized the need for a law against grave robbing and it resulted shortly afterward.

Among the men of the sixth precinct there pervades a spirit of friendliness and good fellowship which is rarely found under similar circumstances. A feature of the officer's life at this station is the library and the gymnasium. The gymnasium, located in the rear room in the back of the building, is large, well lighted and well equipped with apparatus. There are also billiard and pool tables in this room which show much usage. By a small collection taken up among the men voluntarily, this room is kept well cleaned and dusted at all times, and it is one of the places the members of the precinct show the visitor. The small collection from each of the members also procures the daily papers for the men and some other reading matter, which help to fill in the time of the men on reserve.

The library at the sixth precinct station is approached by no other except the first precinct. Through the efforts of the men in the precinct, headed by Lieut. Moore, this library of several thousand standard books was won at a Masonic fair. It is kept in the office of the lieutenant and any member of the precinct can borrow a book by leaving a slip, telling where it has gone.

* * *

Overseeing the work in this sixth precinct is Lieutenant Michael Byrnes, a clearheaded, energetic and intelligent policeman, with a long period of service and experience. He was occupied many important positions in the department when a suitable man was desired to succeed Lieut. Moore, who was transferred to the first precinct, Lieut. Byrnes was chosen. His service of thirty-four years on the force has always been in the thick of the fray, where crowds are handled. He was born in Ireland November 18, 1848, and came to this country with his parents in August, 1856, and settled on a farm in Livingstone county, New York. It was here that he developed the physical strength which has made him conqueror over many a desperate character. At the age of sixteen he came to this city and clerked in his uncle's hotel, until March 1867, when he enlisted in Battery E, 4th Artillery. He served three years in the army and he was discharged as a first sergeant.

On October 18, 1871, he was appointed a private on the police force and was first assigned to the sixth precinct, the one which he now commands. He remained in the sixth precinct, running "Swampoodle" and other beats, for twelve years, when he was transferred to the first precinct. His efficiency and strict attention to duty attracted the notice of the chief and he was promoted to the rank of sergeant August 2, 1888. After doing duty in that capacity for about six months in the first precinct, he returned as a sergeant to the sixth precinct. In 1896 he was put in charge of the guard at the White House and remained there for two years. The life was too quiet for the active sergeant, and as he did not like to

chase mosquitoes all the time, he requested that he be returned to active duty. He was returned to the sixth precinct and when a vacancy in the rank of lieutenant was made in July 1901, he was promoted to that rank and placed in charge of the second precinct. October 1, last, he was transferred from the second to the sixth precinct, his "first love." He commands the respect of all the men who serve under him and also of his superiors.



It will be noticed that Lieut. Byrnes has served in the busiest precincts only, the first, sixth and second. During his service he has never used his pistol in making an arrest or in preserving order, his diplomacy and strength being sufficient. At one time he was wounded badly in the head by a man afterward declared to be insane. The man arrived here from Connecticut and began to terrorize person around the Pennsylvania railroad station. Byrnes was sent to the scene. The insane man was standing near a pile of stones and he threw them at the officer, as he rushed to arrest the fighter. One struck the officer in the forehead, badly wounding him. At another time he had a desperate fight with a gang of men in "Swampoodle" and had all the clothes torn from him before he made the arrest. While a sergeant in the sixth precinct he was very active against the policy writers, which were the special enemies of the police

in those days, and it was through his efforts that several of the large policy writers were put out of business.

Raids were frequently led by Sergeant Byrnes. While he was in charge of the second precinct many raids were made on speakeasies and gambling houses, the number probably reaching over seventy in the short time.

* * *

The type of modest sergeant, who says little but works hard, is the senior sergeant at the sixth precinct, Sergeant, James Conlon. Like Lieut. Byrnes, he is a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1859. With his father, he came to this country and settled in Jersey City. He worked in a tobacco factory for a little time, until he joined the marine corps, at the age of twenty-four. He was sent first to Brooklyn and later to Portsmouth, N.H. From there, with some other regiments, his company was ordered to the Isthmus of Panama. There he remained for six months, keeping the railroad open during the war. In that place he was engaged in several sharp encounters with the rebels, particularly when they reached to the city of Colon and set it afire. After that service he was placed aboard the Saratoga, upon which he served for about three years. He was discharged from Washington barracks. Soon afterward came his appointment to the police force, in July, 1889.

Conlon was assigned to the seventh precinct and remained there for ten years. It was while doing duty there that he was detailed in citizens' clothes to guard the residence of President Cleveland on Woodley Lane. During October, 1895, he had an exciting experience one evening about midnight. Several shots were fired in the vicinity of the house and they startled all the inmates except the President. The officer slowly tiptoed around to the rear of the house and saw the man with the gun in his hand. The officer crawled toward him under the shade of a tree, and drawing his gun ordered the marauder to surrender, which was done. Then the question arose as to what to do with the prisoner. He had no way of telephoning to the station and he did not like to leave the house while he took the man in. Finally, disarming the man and giving him a severe warning, he allowed him to go and remained on duty at the house for the remainder of the night. The man finally landed in the penitentiary.

Sergeant Conlon was made a private of class 2 in July, 1895, and was promoted to be a sergeant in September, 1897. He also served as a sergeant in the seventh, fourth and eighth precincts, before he was sent to the one in which he is now stationed.

In the number of arrests for grave crimes Sergeant Conlon ranks high. He arrested William Stump for the murder of Jim Davis, a colored man, in Coopershop alley. At another time he arrested John Lucas for killing Ollie Taylor. With Sergeant Lohman, now of the first precinct, he entered a house on Q street, in Georgetown, to arrest four brothers who were disorderly in the house. There was opposition from the boys, and in the fight Sergeant Conlon was struck over the head with a chair. He was game in the fight until all had been arrested, and then took some sick leave. All four were convicted and given terms in jail of from eight to twelve months. While in the sixth precinct he has led many raids against speakeasies, disorderly houses and gambling joints.

* * *

Sergeant Yulee Hodges, the second sergeant at the sixth precinct, comes from the southwest. He was born in Florida April 4, 1862, and lived in that state until he was seventeen years old, when he stated out

for himself and went into Texas, and became a herder and ranchman. For five years he was on the western plains looking after cattle, living the life of a cowboy. In that time he made many trips over the trail with large herds for the northern market, riding all day and camping out under the stars at night. It was there that he obtained the hardihood which has been so valuable during his service on the police force. But he became imbued with the military spirit and he joined Battery E, 2d Artillery, August 11, 1885, in which he served for five years.

His service was characterized as excellent in his discharge papers, and armed with these, he applied for a position on the Washington police force. Place was found for him at the first precinct September 7, 1890. For many years he was assigned to the first precinct, from which station he was made a sergeant January 14, 1900. He has been active in making raids. He also arrested George Ormsbry for the murder of "Snaky" Galway. His record is a clear one and he has never been called before the trial board to answer charges

* * *

Erect and military in bearing is Sergeant Samuel Murphy, the junior sergeant at the sixth precinct. He comes of English stock and was born in the mother country September 9, 1857. He came to this country with his father as a child and worked in the Fall River cotton mills and later at the Providence Tool Company, in Rhode Island. Disliking indoor life he enlisted in the army April 3, 1878, and was sent to the 4th Infantry at Fort McKinney, Iowa. His term of service covered two enlistments of five years each, and except for a month they were continuous. He did duty at Fort Russell, Wyoming; Omaha, Nebraska, and Spokane, Washington. While he was at Fort Russell, in Wyoming, he was sent with the noted expedition against the White River Utes, to relieve Major Thornburgh at Milk Creek, Col. The forced march from the fort to the Pitts in which Milk creek was located is one of the best known on record in that section. In fifty-four hours the company covered 166 miles, and at the end of that march they had a sharp engagement with the Indians. The march ended in finding the results of the Indian warfare in the Mecker massacre, September 29, 1879.

The soldiers arrived too late to prevent the slaughter. For the next ten months the men were stationed at Milk creek and were frequently the object of Indian warfare. He was discharged from the army May 3, 1880, at Fort Spokane, Washington, and he came to this city soon afterward. On July 1, 1889, he was appointed to the police force. His first duty was in the ninth precinct; but he was transferred to the second after about two years. During nine years of service at the second precinct he was with the patrol wagon. In September, 1898, he was detailed to the White House and remained there for about a year and a half, being transferred away to be appointed an acting sergeant. At that time he was sent to the sixth precinct, and has remained there ever since. His promotion to the rank of sergeant came April 1, 1900. When the central bureau with telephonic connection with all precinct stations, was established in 1897, he was sent as one of three operators starting what has proved one of the most important features of the local department.

Sergeant Murphy arrested James Moore, who cut his wife's throat in Jackson Hall alley several years ago. The criminal was making his escape from the city when he was taken into custody at the Baltimore and Ohio depot.

* * *

The man who does duty in citizens clothes in investigating the cases which require special attention is Howard Vermillion, precinct detective. He is a native of Washington, where he was born August 8, 1876. He was educated in the Washington public and high schools. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he enlisted in company A, 1st District of Columbia Volunteers, as a sergeant, and with his regiment saw duty in Cuba at the siege and surrender of the Spanish at Santiago. After the regiment was mustered out, with six months of service, he became cashier for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and later worked in the health office.

His appointment to the police force came July 1, 1900, and he has been doing duty in the sixth precinct since his appointment. He was a private on the street until October 23, last, when he was promoted to the rank of precinct detective, picked from the men in the precinct as the most fit to succeed Charles Mullen, who was sent to the first precinct. Officer Vermillion arrested William Jenkins for the murder of John Hopper on Pennsylvania avenue, the arrest being made the morning after the crime. He also arrested William Brooks, who knocked down and robbed a woman on the street several years ago. In company with Sergeant Conlon he placed in custody five men who had been making a practice of robbing slot machines, and the quintet received sentences of a year in jail. He was also interested in the arrest and conviction of several Chinamen for keeping a speakeasy on Pennsylvania avenue.

The dean of the station keepers of the police department is John F. Garner, night station keeper at the sixth precinct. For over twenty-five years he has regularly taken charge of the sixth precinct station during the night, handling the large number of prisoners and vagrants which this station is called on to care for. He was appointed April 1, 1880, and was made night station keeper at the sixth precinct. He has been at the station during the regimes of Lieutenants Austin, Kelly, Gessford, Moore and now, under Lieutenant Byrnes. He has always kept up his work well, and his work as station keeper has been regarded as efficient during all that long period.

* * *

The men who protect the lives and property in the section of the city between 7th street northwest, 1st street east, K street and the all are as follows:

Lieutenant – Michael Byrnes.

Sergeants – James Conlon, Yulee Hodges and Samuel Murphy.

Precinct Detective – H.M. Vermillion.

Section A – W.F. Terry, J.T. Newkirk, Sylvester Murphy, F.L. Nussbaum, S.E. Cornwell, G.N. Scriven, G.W. Morgan and Edward Hunt.

Section B – H.H. Dawson, J.E. Armstrong, W.J. Canfield, Michael Long, W.E. Brown, J.W. Conrad, L.R. Witt and F.W. Hachett.

Section C – C.C. Saunders, Michael Lynch, J.R. Hood, L.J. O’Dea, S.S. Frazier, J.A. Stranley, James Tracy and W.J. Mahoney.

Section D – C.F. Osterman, J.H. Boswell, J.J. McKeever, J.F. Sprinkle, E.A. Walker, H.K. Wilson, R.E. Browner, J.F. Potter.

Bicycle men – J.F. Beauregard, S.D. Gibson, Jeremiah McCarthy, Robert Morris, Edward Mudd and G.C. White.

Post duty men – W.W. Bateman and Thomas Hanley, patrol; J.F. Buckley and Henry Ehlers, Baltimore and Ohio station; R.A. Saunders and J.M. Walsh, Pennsylvania railroad station.

Detailed men – Sergeant, Joseph Carter, headquarters; W.S. Brady, Executive Mansion; M.B. Gorman, headquarters; T.E. Gordon, District Building; E.C. Gass, Executive Mansion; J.F. Kelly, District

building; C.G. Tribby, Executive Mansion; D.E. Langley, Police Court; James Mulvey, Executive Mansion; G.T. McClue, Humane Society; L.A. O'Dea, headquarters; W.R. Reynolds, headquarters; J.F. Ratchford, Executive Mansion; J.E. Sears, headquarters.

Crossing officers – B.A. Lamb, 7th and F streets; M.A. Holstein, 7th and G streets; R.H. Hughes, 5th and G streets; W.M. Hollis, New Jersey avenue and C street; J.L. Gibson, North Capitol and H streets; D.C. Smith, 7th and B streets; F.A. Dyson, 5th and G streets; G.B. Wheelock, 7th and G streets; Z.H. Hawking, 7th and F streets; V.B. Latham, New Jersey avenue and C street; V.E. Rowe, North Capitol and H streets.

Desk sergeants – John F. Garner and Andrew Heile.

Drivers – Patrick Fitzgerald and John Swan.

November 26, 1905

[pt. 2, p. 7]

THE SEVENTH PRECINCT

The seventh precinct of the metropolitan police force is like the police department in a small city. It covers the entire district which was once the city of Georgetown, stretching from Rock Creek and the Potomac river to the District line. In the absence of the usual form of government in the city the police department performs many outside functions. The lieutenant in charge of the seventh police precinct is regarded almost as mayor, and to him and to his assistants are made the complaints, requests and suggestions of the people, and of them is expected the enforcement of the laws for the protection of property, for keeping the town in a healthful and well-groomed condition. Occupying this peculiar position in the section, the police of the seventh precinct have more than the usual responsibilities.

Georgetown is different from Washington, although they are separated only by the ravine of Rock Creek. Georgetown is more like a smaller city, which draws much business from the outlying country districts. On this account the policing in this precinct is peculiar, owing to the class of people and the special times that they give the police trouble. There are about fifty saloons and places where liquor is sold, and these are popular with many people who do not reside within the bounds of the city. Across the Aqueduct bridge, along the Conduit and the Tenleytown roads, there pour into Georgetown large numbers of people, especially on Saturday, and the crowds which are thus formed require the attention of the police, M street, on Saturday night, in Georgetown, resembles the main street of a good-size town, and the sergeants of the precinct spend their time on that thoroughfare.

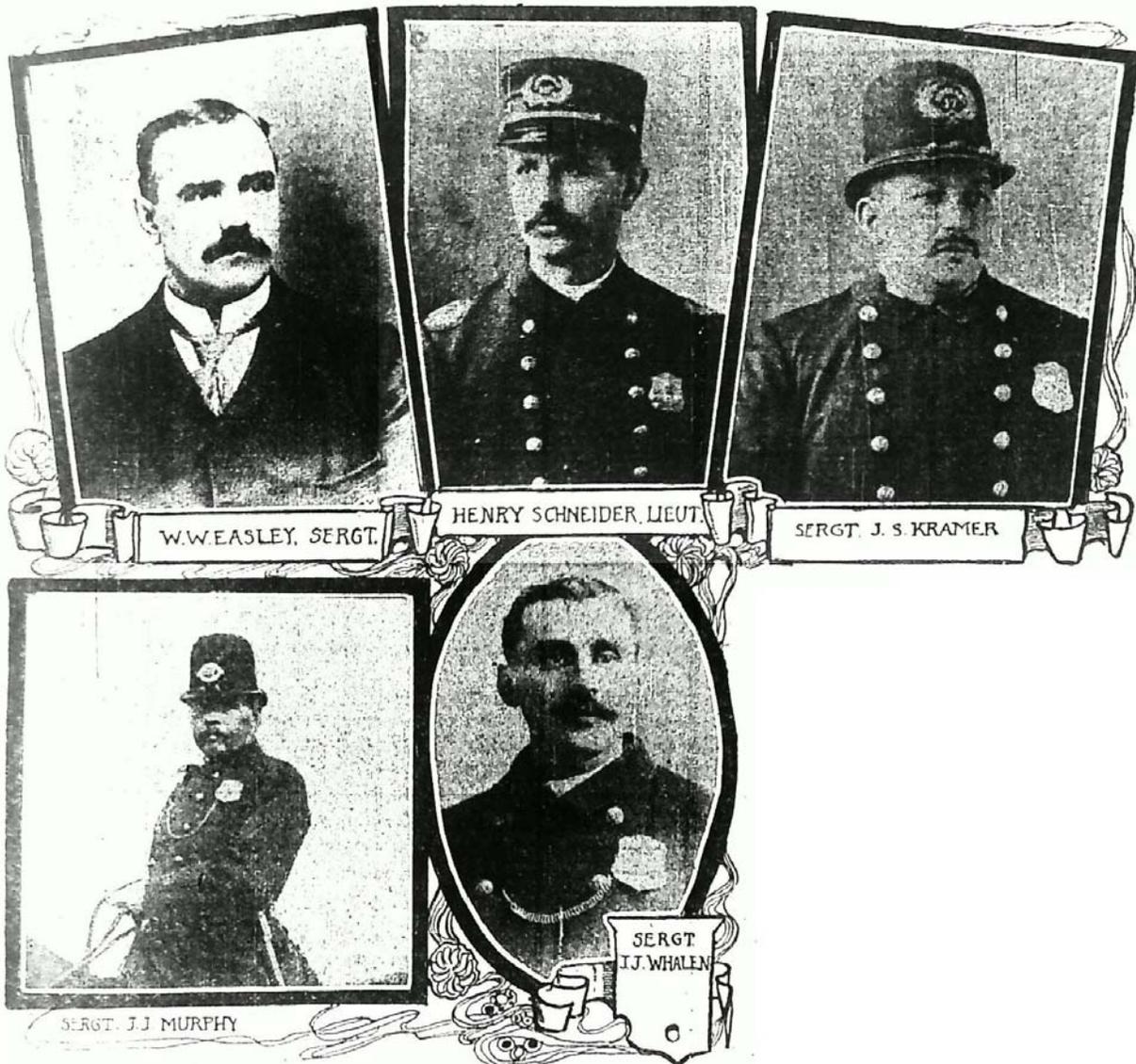
Divisions of Precinct

Until recently the policing of this large territory, which includes a population of 22,000 persons, was all directed from the one station house, near Wisconsin avenue, on Volta street northwest. But on February 1, 1904, after much agitation, a substation was established in the suburb, Tenleytown. From that station are directed the men in the county portion of the precinct, including the district beyond the city limits between Rock creek, Potomac river and the District line. The patrolmen in the city portion of the precinct are directed from the station house on Volta street, all coming under the general jurisdiction of the lieutenant. For the entire territory there are required sixty-eight policemen, four desk sergeants, two crossing officers and two drivers. In the city portion there are three sergeants, four sections of six men each, three bicycle officers, who protect the property and the people of the section for the twenty-four hours of each day.

The precinct, while containing none of the government buildings, with which the city abounds, has several large buildings and other places which require the special attention of the police. Among these are Georgetown University, the Convent of Visitation, Georgetown Hospital, St. Alban's, with the cathedral school for girls and other large buildings; the asphalt plant of the Brennan Construction Company, the only paper mill in the District, four flour mills, the girls' reform school and several manufacturing plants. The precinct contains also the residences of numerous persons of wealth and influence.

An important point in the precinct where police officers are required is the Aqueduct bridge, the entrance into this city from Virginia and Fort Myer. Across the bridge there is a constant stream of people all day and night. This is a popular avenue of escape for criminals who are wanted in the District,

as it leads to another jurisdiction. Many an escape has been cut off suddenly at the point by the recognition of the criminal by the keen-eyed policeman. The men who do duty at the bridge are the first to be notified when crime has been committed and the criminal evades arrest. The men doing duty here – Policemen G.W. Edwards, G.V. Johnson and J.A. Hall – are especially picked for this place, and each can recognize men from descriptions and upon whom confidence can be placed.



Georgetown's Tenderloin

Like all cities and like most of the other precincts in the city, the seventh precinct has its tenderloin, which bothers the police and requires special attention. In Georgetown this particular section is divided into many parts. The parts lie side by side and include that part of the precinct below M street between Rock creek and the country part of the precinct. These separate divisions are known as "Boston," between M street and the canal; "Factory Hill," at Canal and Water streets; "Tank Town," at 33d and Potomac streets; "Cherry hill," bounded by Potomac and 32d streets, the canal and the river; "Brick Yard Hill," the canal wharves and other settlements in alleys. Each of these contains many persons whose respect for the law is measured in grains instead of pounds. During the hours after dark policemen of

the precinct go in pairs through the section, it being considered dangerous to allow them to penetrate these parts alone. There is also a string of alleys bordering along Rock creek, known as "Herring Hill," where the population includes many frequenters of the Police Court. There are here many small houses built by workmen of former times and now occupied by colored people.

The police work in the county portion of the seventh precinct, which comes under the Tenleytown substation, differs from that in the usual countryside in that there are many fine residences, which contain many costly and beautiful furnishings. Among the country places are those of John R. McLean, C.C. Glover, Mrs. G.G. Hubbard, C.J. Bell and others along the Chevy Chase, Tenleytown and Conduit roads. For the policing of this part of the precinct there are two sergeants, twelve mounted men, four patrolmen and two desk sergeants. They have an excellent record for protecting property in the territory.

Lieut. Schneider's Record

At the request of the citizens' associations of both Georgetown and Tenleytown and of numerous business men living in the precinct, Henry Schneider was on last July placed in charge of the precinct. Lieut. Schneider is very democratic, active and progressive at all times, and to those characteristics largely are due his success as a policeman. He is the youngest lieutenant in both point of service and in age on the local force. Lieut. Schneider was born on August 30, 1865, in Germany, and he came to this country when a boy with parents, settling in New York. He remained there until he was nineteen years old, when he enlisted in the engineering corps of the United States army, in which he served for five years. He served at Willetts Point, in New York harbor, under Capt. Hoxle, well known here as Engineer Commissioner. At the age of twenty-four he came to this city, and on November 5, 1891, he was appointed to the police force and sent to the fourth precinct, then generally regarded as the toughest in the city. He remained there for eight years, doing strenuous duty all the time on a beat which ran from I street to the arsenal from 4-1/2 to 7th including the water front.

His activity and many important captures placed him in line for promotion, and he was made an acting sergeant in 1899 being sent to the fifth precinct. After doing duty there for a short period he was made sergeant and sent to the seventh precinct, succeeding Sergeant Passau, who was killed in attempting to make an arrest. He impressed the community with his attention to duty and care for the property in the precinct, and when a vacancy in the lieutenantcy of the precinct came with the retirement of Lieutenant Jordan, he was the choice of the citizens for the place.

Lieutenant Schneider made many important arrests while he was in the fourth precinct, doing street duty as a private. In one year, when he ran with detective Peck as a partner, he caught five burglars red-handed, three being caught in a store at 4-1/2 and K streets southwest, and a wagon load of plunder being recovered. He arrested James Riley for the murder of James Mahaney. The crime was committed early in the evening, and Schneider took Riley in custody the next morning just as he was saying good-bye to his friends. At another time he was assigned to police headquarters to locate Billy William and his gang of safe-blowers, who had dynamited safes on the wharves, and upon the information as to their whereabouts gained by him they were arrested. He also arrested John Clark for killing A. Fitzhugh with a double-barrel shotgun.

Broke Up Policy Business

At another time he was detailed to break up policy writing in South Washington, and his activity in that line did much to spoil the business in the city. By disguising himself as a railroad workman at one time he gained entrance to the police headquarters at 618 4-1/2 street southwest, and with Sergeant

Whalen, then a private, arrested Jack Kroft, William Riley and another man who were running the shop. That broke up policy writing in South Washington. While in the fourth precinct, also, he accompanied Lieutenant Daley on many of the raids, for which the commander of the ninth precinct is noted. Since he came to the Georgetown precinct he has been active against offenders against the liquor laws. When he first came to the precinct speakeasies were numerous, and with the assistance of Lieutenant (now captain) Swindells, he made many raids, arresting five persons on the third Sunday he was in the precinct, all of whom pleaded guilty in court. He has done much to make the seventh precinct as quiet as it is.

The senior sergeant at the seventh precinct, E.J. Keefe, is a man of much experience as a police officer. Before joining the force he served in the United States navy. Born in this city and living here practically all his life, he has a thorough knowledge of the city and its surroundings, which equip him well for his duties under Maj. Sylvester. He was born on December 29, 1857, and was educated in the local schools, remaining here until 1878, when he enlisted in the navy, serving three years. He was a fireman on the Passaic and afterward on the *Nipaic*, and was regarded as efficient and energetic. After his discharge he returned to this city and was pointed to the police force on December 16, 1885. The first precinct to which he was assigned was the third, and there he remained for thirteen years, doing duty as a private and later as a sergeant. For several years he was on what is known as Foggy Bottom beat. He had many acquaintances while there, and his power to get information where others failed marked him as a valuable man. He was made acting sergeant on June 10, 1892, and on September 1, following, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant. He continued to do duty in the third precinct until February 3, 1899, when he was transferred to the seventh precinct, where he has since remained. While in the Georgetown precinct he has been active in many important cases, and when called upon to act as lieutenant, performs his duties well. He has never been before the police trial board during his long term of service.

Thanked by Commissioners

A man of brilliant record for important arrests and attention to duty is Sergt. J.S. Kramer, the "second lieutenant" of the seventh precinct. He was born in Baltimore, Md., February 12, 1861, and lived in that city until he was fifteen years old. With his father he then came to this city and learned the trade of a blacksmith. After a service of three years in the United States navy he worked a short time as a conductor on the Washington and Georgetown railroad. His appointment to the force came on August 13, 1889, and he was assigned to the fifth precinct. Kramer was put on what is called the "Bottom beat," which runs from South Capitol to 4th street, from E street to the river southeast. While there one of his first cases involved the breaking up of the so-called Bull gang. He made an excellent reputation in the line of duty, and when complaints were made of robberies on Capitol Hill, Kramer was sent there. In 1892 he arrested Hardy, Norris and Gant for the murder of Peter H. Young. As the result of that capture he was advanced five files and publicly thanked by the Commissioners and the superintendent of police.

Kramer was sent to the detective office after that arrest, but at his own request he was returned to street duty soon afterward. He was made a second-class private on July 1, 1895, and was made an acting sergeant on February 4, 1899, transferred at the time to the sixth precinct. He made numerous raids on speakeasies in the precinct. On July 2, 1899, he was transferred to the eighth precinct, and afterward to the ninth precinct. He also served in the fourth precinct, where he raided several disorderly houses and speakeasies. He arrested William Battle for highway robbery in 1892 and Harry Simms for a similar offense.

Sergt. Kramer was transferred to the seventh precinct on December 7, 1903, and has assisted the officers in making numerous important arrests.

Served in the Army

The junior sergeant in the city portion of the seventh precinct is Sergt. J.J. Whalen, a man of much police experience n dealing with all kinds of people. He was born in Cohoes, N.Y., on December 27, 1860, but was brought up in the city of Troy. There he learned the trade of stove molder and remained in that business until he was out of work because of a strike in 1879. He then enlisted in the United States army and served n the cavalry and ordnance department, serving at Fort Lincoln and at the Watervliet arsenal in Troy. After his service of five years he was discharged, but re-enlisted and was assigned to Light Battery , 4th Artillery, in which he served for five years at Fort Adams, R.I. While he was in that battery he had several important details. His service was so excellent in that battery that he was discharged as a first sergeant. He was a guard in the Boston city prison for about a year before he came to this city, and received n appointment on the police force on April 1, 1891. He was sent to the fourth precinct and was there for three years, which were lively with arrests. He was initiated on the "Bloodfield" beat in southwest Washington, which included "Fighting Alley," "Bear's Gap" and similar places. He assisted Lieut. Schneider, then a private, in the raid on the police writers at 618 4-1/2 street southwest thus braking the backbone of policy writing in that section He was also in many of the raids led by Lieut. Daley. From the fourth precinct he was transferred to the sixth precinct.

The man who does duty in plain clothes in investigating many of the more important cases is William P. Hess. He was born in Georgetown on October 22, 1860, and has lived there all his life. He was appointed to the police force on September 3, 1894, and was sent to the eighth precinct. But he stayed there only a month, when he was sent to the seventh precinct where he had lived and grown up. This long-time spent in Georgetown makes him a valuable man to the precinct owing to the large acquaintance he possessed of the town and people. For nine years he was on the "Boston beat," one of the toughest of the section, and is record there won him the promotion to precinct detective on October 1 last. He was with Sergt. Passau when the latter was killed by Armstrong Taylor, colored, who was wanted for murder. The incident occurred on Fowler's Hill, just beyond the Georgetown University.

In Command at Tenleytown

Two men of long and faithful service on the force are in charge of the men in the Tenleytown substation, both with the titles of mounted sergeants. Of the two men the oldest in the service is Sergt. Jeremiah . Murphy. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, on February 2, 1858, and when seven years old he came to this country with his parents. They resided first in Boston, where the son attended public schools. When he was sixteen years old he started to learn the trade of stone cuter, serving three years' apprenticeship. He left the trade, however, at the end of that time, and at the age of nineteen he enlisted in the United States army and was assigned to Troop M, 3d Cavalry, in February ,1875, and joined the regiment in Wyoming. In the following winter he was sent with his regiment on an expedition against the hostile Sioux Indians, who had congregated for the purpose of driving the miners from the Black Hills of South Dakota. After three months they encountered a tribe of Indians under the leadership of Crazy Horse. After sharp fighting for eight hours the army forces were forced to retreat, riding for twenty-five miles under hot fire from behind. During this retreat Murphy distinguished himself by rushing from his own line into the thickest of the fray and rescuing a comrade who was badly wounded on the field. He was the target for many Indian rifles. The courage displayed on this occasion was noted by his superior officers, and, as a result, he was given a medal of honor, the highest award which can be conferred on any American soldier. On June 17, 1876, he took part in the battle of Rose

Bud, and somewhat later in the battle of Slim Buttes, in Dakota. In the latter engagement he won further recognition for courage by rescuing Lieut. A.H. Von Luttwich and was commended for it.

Sergt. W.W. Easley, the senior sergeant, is also a familiar figure throughout the county portion of the seventh precinct, having done duty there for many years. He was born in Fayette county, W. Va., on July 26, 1858, and was reared on a farm there. In 1880 he came to this city and enlisted in Battery B, 2d Artillery, under Capt. Breckinbridge and was stationed at the Washington barracks for three years. He made an excellent record, and when he passed his examination for the police force his record was so good that he was jumped over the heads of one hundred applicants, being appointed September 1, 1883. He was sent first to the third precinct and, after serving there for six years, he was sent to the ninth precinct soon after its establishment. In 1890 he was made a mounted policeman and was sent to the seventh precinct, where he has been ever since, with the exception of four months just after he was made an acting sergeant, when he served in the tenth precinct. He was made an acting sergeant on July 1, 1901, after he had made many excellent arrests, and he was made a full sergeant on November 1, 1902.

Arrested Jack the Slasher

Sergt. Easley has the reputation for energy and activity when on duty, and as a result he has been interested in many important arrests. Shortly after his appointment he arrested Phil Sheridan for shooting a conductor on a street car at P and 21st streets, northwest and robbing the cash box. He was commended in general orders by Maj. Dye for the arrest. He was on the "Foggy Bottom" beat for several years, running from 21st street to Rock creek and from Pennsylvania avenue to the river. He arrested "Jack the Slasher" at Mrs. Hunt's house in Tenleytown. Thirty cases of housebreaking were placed against the man, and he received a sentence of thirty years in the penitentiary. He also arrested Armstead Taylor for the murder of the Rosenstein family. Taylor escaped from the scene of the crime and took up an abode on Fowler's Hill, near Georgetown. He shot Sergt. Passau when the policemen were trying to arrest him, and kept the officers and crowd at bay for some time with his revolver. Sergt. Easley engaged the murderer in conversation, and when he finally came within reach of the man, through a trap door, he pulled him from the left to the floor and arrested him. Sergt. Easley, with Policeman Giles, arrested Jess Parker for breaking into the Tenleytown School, and as a result of the trial four witnesses for the defense were indicted for perjury, two of whom have been convicted. He has always shown himself to be an active and efficient officer and is held in high regard among his superiors.

The Roster

Complete roster of the seventh precinct follows:

Lieutenant, Henry Schneider.

Sergeants, E.J. Keefe, J.S. Kramer and J.J. Whalen.

Mounted sergeants, J.J. Murphy and W.W. Easley.

Precinct detective, W.P. Hess.

Section A: C.H. Montgomery, C.A. Strobel, W.J. Nealon, L.H. Farquhar, H.T. Bragg and A.V. Brown.

Section B: C.F. Birch, H.C. Shepherd, J.S. Kuster, E.E. Porter, T.B. Lipscomb and R.H. Clark.

Section C: O.J. Trenis, C.H. Steinbraker, J.J. Branzell, Frank Loer, A.F. Johnson and G.B. Speer.

Section D: E.J. Lawless, A.D. Moffett, J.M. Peterson, R.A. Woods, S.I. Young and W.W. Warren.

Bicycle men: M.E. Furr, McGill Grove and J.A. Davis.

Mounted men: H.M. Smith, J.L. McLucas, James Law and August Hess; E.C. Blake, E.C. Gavey, John Maher and J.T. Norris; G.W. Neale, J.L. Giles, J.B. Lipscomb and G.B. Cornwell.

Post duty men: C.M. Birkigt, Cleveland Park; J.S. Berryman, Cleveland Park; J. Jacobson, Cleveland Park; J.W. Bailey, Harlem; John Sullivan, Harlem; G.W. Edwards, G.V. Johnson and J.A. Hall on the Aqueduct bridge; 36th and Prospect streets, J.W. Haney; A. Fennelly and C.C. Meyers, Tenleytown.

Detailed men: Sergt. W.H. Harrison, H. Backenheimer, L.R. Keech and C.C. Pearce, White House; S.C. Burrows, detective bureau; F. Burrows, Emergency Hospital; J.T. Robey, District building, J.O. Walsh, bicycle, workhouse.

Crossing officers: S.A. Simpson and J.D. Nicholls.

Patrol wagon: H. McDermott and J.E. Lyddame.

Desk sergeants: Samuel Goodman and S.B. Chaffee at the seventh precinct station and W.A. Fraser and E.L. Johnson at Tenleytown.

Drivers: Walter Walker and Joseph Mooney.

December 3, 1905

[pt. 2, p. 8]

THE EIGHTH PRECINCT

Including many of the finest homes in the city, the largest colored population of any of the precincts and second only to the fifth in the amount of city territory covered, the eighth precinct station of the metropolitan police department is by no means the least important in the city. In breadth it reaches across three precincts on the south, from Brentwood avenue northeast to 22d street northwest; and in width it reaches from Q street to Florida avenue northwest. Within these bounds are found all kinds and conditions of people and therefore all kinds and conditions of police duty are required.

One of the important points in the precinct, best known generally throughout the city, is the base ball park, and the officers of the precinct are called upon to handle the immense crowds which gather almost daily in the base ball season near 7th and Florida avenue northwest to witness the league games. The crowd is an excitable one and is gathered quickly. During the season, and whenever there are base ball or foot ball contests at the grounds, officers are detailed there to preserve order.

In the western part of the precinct are found the residences of many of the leading business and public men in the city. It includes the handsome homes along New Hampshire avenue, Connecticut avenue and the regular numbered and lettered streets which are lined with fine houses between Q street and Florida avenue. The problem of properly protecting these homes during the summer, when their owners are away at the seashore or in the mountains, is an important one. The vacant houses are reported to the station house and frequent visits are made to the houses to see that they are locked and that they have not been looted. The system has worked well for the past few summers and few reports of robberies in any of these houses have been made.

* * *

Like the other precincts in the city the eighth has its alleys. But its quota is not as extensive as in most of the other precincts. The eighth precinct includes several localities which still have descriptive names attached to them, largely on account of their past records. The conditions which led up to the designation of these sections have partially disappeared now. The one which has kept its original nature best is "Cowtown," noted for brawls, where the tin pail is the adjunct of the family and crap is the favorite pastime. The "Camp," a section near the base ball park, also is very lively at times and requires careful police work. It was there that a serious shooting affray occurred not so long ago. Also most of "Hell's Bottom" is included in the eighth precinct. On the corner of 12th and Q streets Officer Crippen lost his life while trying to arrest a desperate man.

Two important railway crossings are include in the precinct, and crossing officers are required to guard them, prevent accidents to the many persons who transfer at the corners and to prevent blockades and confusion. At 14th and U streets thousands meet every day from 8 a.m. to 12 midnight; and 7th and Florida avenue, which catches much of the base ball crowd, is an important corner all day. At both of the crossings an officer is on duty between 8 a.m. and midnight. In the extreme eastern section of the precinct, near the junction of Brentwood and Florida avenues, a mounted officer is required, as the territory is large and not thickly populated. Around the large railroad works, also in that section, a

bicycle officer does duty. In the crowd of workmen that are engaged, police work is required to prevent squabbles that are bound to arise.

For the policing of his territory included in the eighth precinct fifty-two officers, four crossing policemen and two desk sergeants are engaged. While the number is smaller than in some other precincts, the men cover large beats and by their activity prevent depredations on persons or property. The precinct contains one sergeant less than is required for the three tours of duty. To make up the deficiency Lieut. Williams appoints an acting sergeant. The present officer acting in that capacity is L.J. Stoll. He has been acting for over a year and he is regarded by those who have watched his work as one of the best in efficiency in the department.



Lieut. G.H. Williams, who commands the eighth precinct, was trained on beats and in precincts that have been considered the toughest and the busiest in the entire city. He is one of the youngest of the lieutenants in the department, but his record since his promotion to that rank has justified his appointment. Lieut. Williams was born in England, July 22, 1861, and came to the United States when he was eighteen years old. The ocean steamer landed him in New York, and he remained there for about three years, engaging in several lines of work. In 1882 he enlisted in the army for the general mounted service and was assigned to Troop G, 8th Cavalry, which was stationed at Fort Clark, Tex. In June, 1885, he was sent with his regiment to New Mexico in an expedition against the Apache Indians under Geronimo. The campaign lasted eighteen months and was a period of intense excitement among all those who took part in it. Shortly after his discharge he re-enlisted and was assigned to Troop B, 4th Cavalry, under Capt. Lawton, late Gen. Lawton, and served at Fort Myer. After two years he was put in charge of the dispensary, where he made an excellent record until he was discharged by special order in April, 1890. He was appointed to the local police force August 22, 1890, and was sent to the fourth precinct.

For four years Lieut. Williams was on the "Bloodfield" beat, and during that time he had many a fierce fight and was in the Police Court practically every day to prosecute cases. While in that precinct he was active in the many policy raids which were made and did much to break up policy writing in "Bloodfield." Lieut. Williams bears a scar under his left eye as the result of a fight which he had with a colored man named Edward Shea on 4-1/2 street southwest. Shea, the officer thought, was acting disorderly, and he attempted to arrest him. When least expecting resistance the prisoner struck the officer in the eye and

face with a brass knuckle. The officer was victorious in the fight, however. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant September 1, 1897, and remained in the fourth precinct. Shortly afterward, however, he was sent to the White House, and was in charge of the squad there for about six months. From the White House he was sent to the second precinct for four months, but was then returned to the fourth precinct. In 1902 he was promoted to the first precinct, and he remained there until July 1, 1904, when he was rewarded for faithful service and made a lieutenant.

* * *

When his promotion to lieutenant came Williams was made night inspector and acted as such until February 15 1905, when he was put in charge of the eighth precinct. Lieut. Williams has never been before the police trial board for any offense, although the number of arrests which he has made in fifteen years of service have been many.

The man who is called upon to act as lieutenant, in the absence of that official, is a man of quiet and modest disposition, but still an officer of a varied police experience and an excellent record throughout – Sergt. J.A. Duvall. Sergt. Duvall first saw light in Prince George county, Md., on November 4, 1867, and remained with the “old folks at home” until he was eighteen years old. At that age he came to this city and became a grocery clerk, and later a conductor on the new Eckington street car line. May 4, 1892 was the date of his appointment on the police force, and the eighth precinct was the first to which he was assigned. He remained there only a short time, however, when he was sent to the third precinct, where he received his real initiation. “Foggy Bottom” was the scene of his work, and he made many arrests for important crimes while patrolling south of Pennsylvania avenue and east of Rock Creek. He assisted in the raid in that section on Christmas night, 1892, when thirty persons were taken prisoners to the station house and separated from the large amount of liquid refreshments with which they had stocked up for the celebration of the occasion. From the third precinct he was sent to the second, where he ran the “Poodle” beat for some time. Those three years were strenuous years and many important arrests were made. He made many housebreaking cases in that precinct.

When the project of having police officers mounted on bicycles was started Officer Duvall was one of the original four who were picked out to initiate the service. He was mounted June 8, 1896, and remained on a wheel for about a year and a half, reporting to headquarters. During that time the bicycle men practically broke up the fast riding habits of the many cyclists in the city at the time. In November, 1899, he was made an acting sergeant and did duty as a night inspector for some time and later was sent to the second precinct for street duty. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant July 1, 1901, and about a month and a half later he was sent to the newly organized tenth precinct. After being there for a few months and after being in the fourth for about six weeks he was sent to the eighth precinct, where he has since remained. He has acted as lieutenant on various occasions and has made a good record at those times. His reputation as a bicycle rider is wide. He now possesses a \$50 gold medal which he obtained in a one-mile championship race for the police department. He competed in many races and never failed to take a prize. As an athlete he will compare favorably with the best on the force. His prowess in this direction was shown once in arresting a noted woman police fighter of the “Swampoodle” section. After he had overpowered her alone it was found that six men were required to put her in the patrol wagon.

* * *

Sergt. J.L. Kilmartin, the next ranking sergeant of the eighth precinct, was born in this city November 19, 1865. His familiarity with the city and its streets has aided him materially in the vocation in which he is now engaged. He learned the trade of blacksmith when he grew to maturity and remained in that business for some time, until he was appointed on the police force September 1, 1892. He was assigned to the first precinct and for nine years had a difficult beat in that section. His record was so good that in July, 1901, he was made an acting sergeant. His transfer to the sixth precinct in that capacity was registered, but he remained there only six month, when he was returned to the first precinct, being promoted to the rank of sergeant February 1, 1902. He remained in the first precinct until September, 1903, when he was transferred to the eighth precinct, where he since has remained.

Sergt. Kilmartin has many important arrests to his credit on the records of the department. He was with Lieut. Moore and Detective Helan in the first precinct in their policy crusade and he arrested George Gardiner for policy writing. Also with detective Helan he arrested Casey Brooks and Henry Dasher for kicking to death Henry Patterson on 13-1/2 street northwest. The arrest was made after the criminals had escaped and had several hours' start. Billy Williams was also arrested by Sergt. Kilmartin for robbing a man in the White Lot, where he was found in a serious condition. Another arrest, which came only after much headwork, was that of Jim Smith and Charles Mellen. A visitor to the city was taken over into Jackson City and there robbed of his jewelry and money in a large quantity. The spoils were taken to Baltimore and pawned. Sergt. Kilmartin learned the identity of the men who turned the trick and caused their arrest. Another interesting case was that of Arthur Phillips for robbing John Carroll in a cab. He also arrested a man named Dunn who absconded from New York City with about \$12,000 worth of bonds from the United States Express Company. Most of the stolen property was also recovered by the local authorities.

* * *

In each of the precincts of the city there is one man especially designated for his ability to solve the hardest cases and the knottiest problems in the police line that come up in the precinct. The eighth precinct detective is Guy E. Burlingame. He was born in New York City, March 1, 1874, and after he had finished his schooling he began work for the Erie railroad as a flagman and baggage man. Later he went to the Southern railroad in Atlanta, Ga., and also came here to work for that system. He was appointed to the police force March 11, 1896. He was sent o the eighth precinct for about one week, but was then assigned to duty in the third precinct, where he remained for about three years. He remained about an equal period in the seventh precinct and then was transferred to the eighth precinct, where he has since done duty. He was designated to act as sergeant for about a month and a half in July, 1904, and in August, 1904, was made precinct detective, in which capacity he has since remained.

Detective Burlingame has made many arrests by his activity and efficiency. While in the third precinct he ran the Foggy Bottom beat, and in the seventh precinct he was on the Herring Hill and M streets beats. On both beats he made arrests in many disorderly and gambling cases and also for many serious assaults. One man named Brown, arrested by Burlingame, received eight years for assault. He made many housebreaking cases while doing patrol duty. In September 1904, he arrested Edward Wallace for two serious assaults, to which the prisoner pleaded guilty and received a sentence of five years. His solution of the pocketbook snatching epidemic which troubled the police during the dog and pony show at 14th and W streets northwest was highly commended. The six boys who were caught by the work of this detective confessed to twenty-five or thirty robberies. Eight years' sentence was imposed on John Thomas, who was arrested by Burlingame for breaking into the house at 1729 9th street northwest.

* * *

The eighth precinct staff is as follows:

Lieutenant G.H. Williams.

Sergeants: J.A. Duvall, J.L. Kilmartin.

Acting sergeant: L.J. Stoll.

Precinct detective: Guy E. Burlingame.

Section A: C.F. Ehlers, G.M. Dixon, J.E. Welsh, E.I. Craemer, E.S. Bradshaw, W.E. Holmes, T.F. Chrismore and W.M. Gilfoyle.

Section B: R.W. Burse, W.T. Stevens, H.A. Quail, T.T. Knight, L.J. Quill, H.P. Short, C.O. Turner and T.D. Steele.

Section C: J.W. Hall, P. McGraw, U.W. Hall, H. McKenzie, L.E. Draeger, I. Noland, J.E. Barnes and A.E. Smoot.

Section D: S.W. Gusack, T.T. Dalhouse, W.H. Fugett, J.F. Hile, C.W. Ricketts, G. Kelly, W.I. Halloran and T. Delavigne.

Bicycle squad: H.P. Garratt, W.M. Rout, J.F. Waldron, H.R. Levi, T.F. Sweeney, T.D. Walsh and J.J. Geier.

Post duty: G.B. Betts, patrol; O. Sonntag, patrol service; W.E. Yetton (mounted), Eckington.

Detailed: N.A. Beans, Executive Mansion; W.M. Mattingly, headquarters; R.C. Upperman, tax office; H. Turner, Emergency Hospital; W.T. Hollidge, dog pound.

Crossing offices: J.P. Barrett and A.R. Brady, 7th street and Florida avenue; W.M. Dunawin and R.L. Waring, 14th and U streets.

Desk sergeants: G.W. Sollers and J.T. Money.

Drivers: A. Moten and H.W. Smith.

Janitor: C.B. King.

December 10, 1905

[pt. 5, p. 3]

THE NINTH PRECINT

Called upon to handle the largest crowds which gathered during the year on many special occasions to protect an important and thickly populated section of the city, and to watch over the section which contains more important suburban towns than any other precinct in the District, the members of the ninth precinct police station have many and exacting responsibilities. Its territory includes practically all of the northeast section of the District.

Irregular in bounds is the ninth precinct, as the following definition from the police manual shows: Beginning at the middle of the intersection of East Capitol and 1st streets east thence along the middle of 1st street east at the middle of Massachusetts avenue north; thence in a southeasterly direction along the middle of 1st street east to the middle of Massachusetts avenue north; thence in a southeasterly direction along the middle of Massachusetts avenue to the eastern wall of the union depot; thence alongside of said wall to the middle of K street north; thence along the mile of K street to 1st street east; thence along the middle of 1st street east to the middle of Florida avenue; thence southeast along the middle of Florida avenue east to the middle of Brentwood road; thence northeast along the middle of Brentwood road to its intersection with the Queen's Chapel road; thence north along the middle of Queen's Chapel road to its intersection of the District boundary line; thence southeast along the District boundary line to the eastern corner of the District of Columbia; thence southwest along the District line to its intersection by the Bowen road; thence along the middle of the Bowen road to its intersection by the Ridge road; thence along the middle of the Ridge road to its intersection with the Anacostia road; thence by a direct line to the middle of East Capitol street at the Anacostia river; thence along the middle of East Capitol street to the place of beginning.

Among the suburban towns within the ninth precinct's jurisdiction are Ivy City, Langdon, Deanwood, Avalon Heights, North Langdon, Woodridge, Benning, Kenilworth, East Deanwood, Chesapeake Junction, Central Heights and other smaller settlements. To cover this territory, there are post duty men stationed in the larger towns to do patrol duty, and there are two mounted sergeants and ten mounted privates who watch for suspicious characters and keep a general lookout on all the property in the section.

The ninth precinct gets a large share of the city's disorderly crowds during every summer. In its jurisdiction is the Benning race course, where during the meets in the spring and fall fully 8,000 persons, on an average, gather every day. Large details of officers are required at the race track during the meetings to handle the crowds peculiar to the sport. Another place which is the Mecca for large crowds on various occasions is the circus grounds at 15th and H streets northeast. The Coliseum, at 14th and A streets northeast, where many games and entertainments of various sorts are pulled off during the summer season, draws large crowds. Another place, Chesapeake Junction, which in the past was one of the toughest resorts in the vicinity and was patronized by District people, made work for the ninth precinct officers. It is said to be largely due to the efforts of the local police that the resort was finally broken up.

* * *

Two business streets where crowds gather are East Capitol and H streets northeast. On Saturday evenings and during the early part of every evening policemen spend most of their time in watching the crowds that pass or gather on H street, and many arrests are made for interference with traffic there. Busy places in the precinct are the three car barns at 14th and East Capitol, at 13th and D streets and at 15th and H streets northeast. The freight yards at Benning also need watching and the looting of cars and other depredations must be guarded against there. The Reform School is also located in the ninth precinct.

One of the important avenues of escape from the jurisdiction of the District or from that of Maryland is along the main roads, and two of those important thoroughfares are in the ninth precinct – Benning road and Bladensburg road. Whenever lookout is sent for a man the police officer doing duty along those two roads are among the first to be notified, and they have arrested many a criminal from a description of him sent over the telephone. During the hunting season, and even at other times, the hunting along the Eastern branch receives much attention from the police in enforcing the many hunting regulations of the district made to protect the hunters themselves, travelers in the neighborhood and the game. The task is difficult, yet the men of the ninth precinct find a way to reach offenders.

For the policing of this territory, which includes so many important places, sixty-eight officers, two desk sergeants and two drivers are assigned, under direction of one lieutenant, three foot and two mounted sergeants. There are ten mounted officers, four bicycle officers, twenty-six patrolmen, 10 post duty men and ten detailed men. As usual the patrolmen are divided into four sections, with six or seven men in a section, covering six beats. The “swing” section goes on duty at 6 p.m. and goes off duty at 2 a.m., thus doubling the beats at night, during the lively hours.

* * *

The personnel of the precinct is as follows:

Lieutenant: John C. Daley.

Sergeants: W.F. Falvey, C.T. Wright and O.C. Ryon.

Mounted sergeants: J.E. Hartman and S.L.H. Russell.

Precinct detective: J.S. Johnston.

Desk sergeants: J.T. Rollf and F.H. Case.

Patrol service: Philip Mansfield and F.P. Smith.

Section A: Charles W. Ricketts, J.A. Thomas, W.E. Smith, O.C. Hauschild, C.B. Elliott, J.C. Broderick.

Section B: T.J. Roberts, J.S. Miller, L.W. Giles, T. Blasey, J.G. Dellamico, Daniel Connor.

Section C: John Brennan, H.C. Matthews, Albert Nantz, J.R. Harrover, W.S. Wilson, W.G. Curd, R.M. Canady.

Section D: O.T. Davis, J.A. Hebrew, G.H. Dawson, T.S. Wheeler, H.B. Taylor, B.P. Batson and C.G. Barteman.

Bicycle squad: A.O. Allen, J.F.C. Nebb, J.E. Wilson (No. 1), J.E. Peterson.

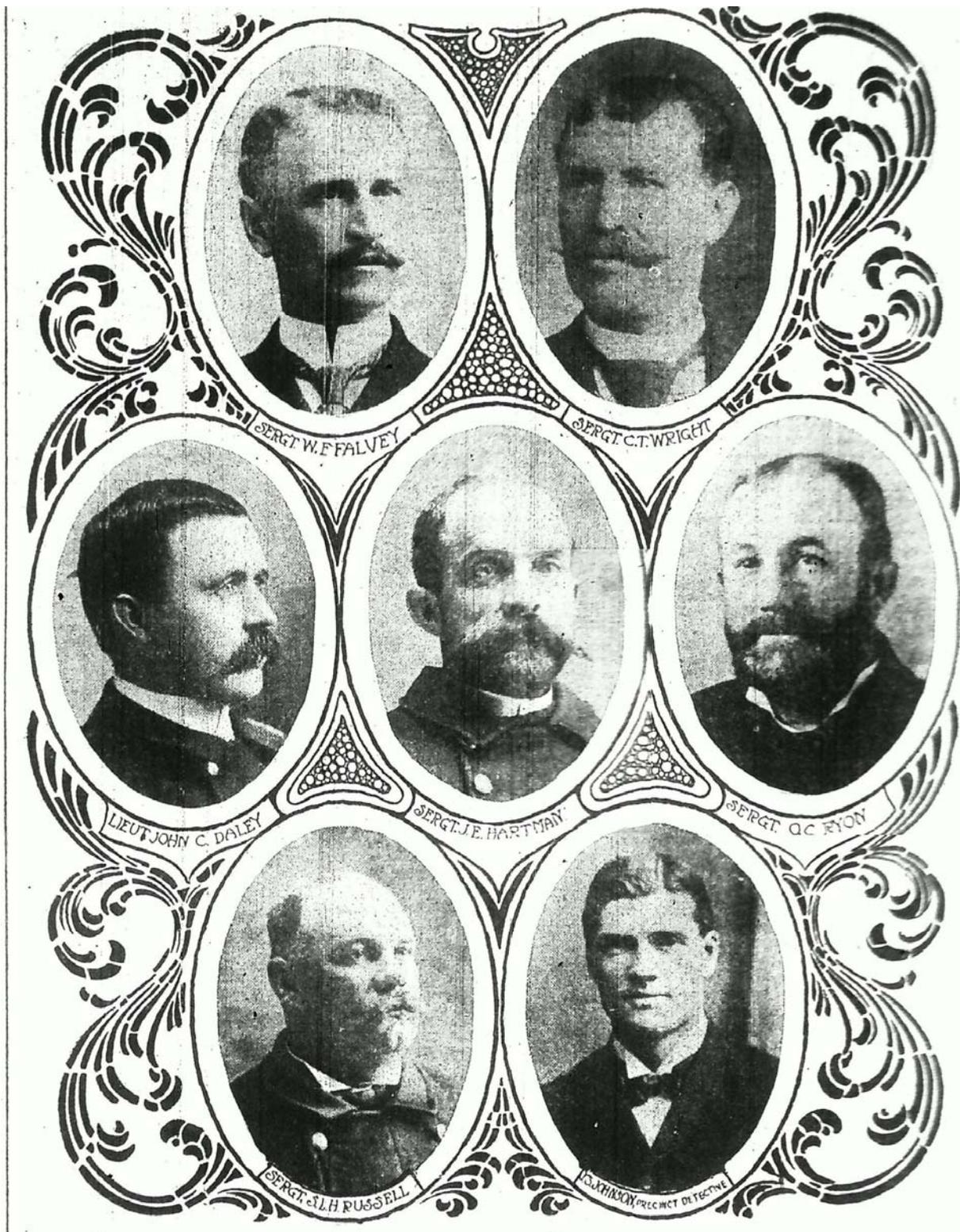
Mounted men: J.A. Foley, R. Tapscot, H.E. Galpin, J.B. O'Donnell, R. Vanderschaaf, Phil Browne, W.J. Rogers, William Riley, D.W. Smith and Frank T. Behrens.

Post duty men: Owen Cooney, F. Schultze and E.J. Wall, Langdon; B. McCormick and Edward Archambault, Deanwood; C.C. Parker, Benning; Edward Anderson and P.F. Hayden, 15th and H streets northeast; M.E. Hagan, coal dump, 1st and M streets northeast.

Detailed men: C.L. Dalrymple, J.F. Bradley, Lewis Gee, W.G. Gleason, G.A. Schrader, Executive Mansion;
John Dailey, workhouse; J.C. Heide, headquarters; George Knipfer, District building; Sergt. John
Gallagher, House of Detention; W.J. Jackson, bathing beach.

Drivers: Joseph Coughlin and R.H. Shipley.

Janitor: R.B. Ashe.



Lieut. John C. Daley, in charge of the ninth precinct, is one of the most widely known lieutenants in the police department. Since his appointment on the force over twenty-two years ago he has been so active that he has been in the limelight most of the time, climbing into one of the biggest positions in the department, and winning the respect and confidence of his superiors. From the time he began to arrest

violators of the liquor law, through the period of his career when he won the title of the "Fighting Sergeant," to the present, he has been advancing in the department. His record in the police department as a fighter of crime is one of which he may be proud of. He made bitter enemies by his activity, and they plotted to prevent his further interference, but he has kept to the top of the heap.

Lieut. Daley was born in Wobury, Mass., December 25, 1860, and when quite young moved with his family to Virginia. When he was seventeen years old, he enlisted in the army and was assigned to Battery G, First Artillery, under Capt. Capron. After his discharge from the army he became a conductor on the Washington and Georgetown road for a brief period. The police force claimed him as a member July 1, 1883, and he was sent for his first trick of duty in the second precinct. One year after his appointment on the force, for especially good service, he was promoted to the rank of class 2, and December 1, 1890, it was seen fit to make him an acting sergeant, and as such he was sent to the eighth precinct. He showed his ability and was promoted to the rank of sergeant June 17, 1891, remaining in the eighth precinct until April, 1893, when he was sent to the fourth precinct.

Conditions in South Washington were thought to require his attention, and he was sent for duty there, remaining there five years, during which period he won the title of the "Fighting Sergeant." In 1898 he was returned to the second precinct and was for a short time in the third precinct. On July 1, 1899, a vacancy in the ranks of the lieutenants was filled by the promotion of Sergt. Daley to that place, succeeding Lieut. Gessford. He was put in charge of the ninth precinct at that time, and has remained there since.

* * *

In the number of arrests and in the difficulties with which they were made probably no other member of the department can boast of an equal record. As soon as he was appointed to the force, he was assigned with the late B.T. Rhodes to enforce the liquor laws over the District. He did regular duty in the second precinct, but at spare times, he worked up cases of unlicensed and Sunday bars. For the three years, when he was so detailed, he made as high as forty cases every Sunday, in various parts of the city. At that time, he directed the raid against the United States Hotel, in which heavy fines were imposed in court. He also led the raid on the Forest City House, where a fight of some magnitude was caused by the police interference. He was on the "Hell's Bottom" beat, then considered one of the worst in the city. At the time Officer Crippen was killed by Bush in Brown's place at 12th and Q streets northwest in 1880, Lieut. Daley was one of the first on the scene and was the first in the room, where the fatally wounded men were lying.

From the second precinct Daley was sent to the eighth precinct, and while there, a test of the mile-limit from the Soldiers' Home regulation was made. Many arrests were made at the time, especially around the corner of 7th and Florida avenue northwest. As a result of the thorough testing which was given the law by Sergt. Daley and his assistants, congressional action was taken which ended the controversy in an absolute prohibition.

But Lieut. Daley won greater reputation while he was sergeant in South Washington in the fourth precinct. When he first went to the precinct he found many places there that sold liquor openly, and the proprietors boasted that they did not have licenses. He determined to put a stop to that, and he made a long, up-hill fight until he finally won. He would have as high as fifteen or twenty cases in the Police court every day. His raids and the activity which he produced in the precinct raised the number of arrests in the first quarter he was there to 1,502, twice the usual number. His activity against the

violators of the liquor law made them bitter against him, and he was the object of many an attack. At one time a colored woman threw lye in his face, inflicting painful wounds which kept him in the hospital for many weeks. At another time a notorious gang formed a plot to assassinate the "Fighting Sergeant," and planned to throw a bomb on him at 4-1/2 and M streets southwest. He did not pass the point on the night planned, and the plot was shown up afterward.

* * *

Raids on gambling joints were also in his line, and many an interesting game, sometimes entertaining as high as 100 players, was broken up by the sergeant. He had many desperate fights in that time, but he was victorious and finally convicted the offenders of assaults also. Together with Sergt. Hartman he took an active part in the raids on Chesapeake Junction. In his handling of the crowds at the Benning race track and the circus grounds he has been successful.

* * *

Sergt. W.F. Falvey, the senior sergeant at the ninth precinct, is a man of long police experience, with a creditable military career before it. He has served in the busiest precincts in the department and in the busiest places at all times. He is a native of the country's metropolis, where he was born June 11, 1856. He lived in that city until in 1869, when he enlisted in the United States navy. He was first assigned to the United States steamship *Michigan*, on the great lakes. Later, when assigned to the *Wachusetts*, he made a trip to Europe and visited many of the important places there. In 1874 he went to Key West, was assigned to the *Wyoming*, on which vessel he went to Santiago de Cuba at the time of the *Virginius* trouble. He re-enlisted soon afterward, and upon the *Swattar* made a trip to South America to bring back the refugees who left the country after the civil war. He received a special discharge in South America, and remained in Rio Janeiro for a short time before coming home. He re-enlisted again and was sent to the Naval Academy, where he was placed in charge of the field music for two years. He made another trip to South America soon after on the flagship of the South Atlantic squadron, and visited Australia at that time. Upon his return from that trip he was discharged at the Brooklyn navy yard in 1882.

His appointment to the police force was on April 15, 1883. He was first assigned to the fifth precinct and later was sent to the third precinct, where he did duty in "Foggy Bottom." His appointment to the rank of acting sergeant came in 1880 and it was accompanied by his transfer to the sixth precinct. It was in the sixth precinct that Sergt. Falvey did efficient duty for fourteen years. At the conclusion of those fourteen years he was sent to the ninth precinct, where he has remained for that past six years. His promotion to the rank of sergeant was made in 1889, while he was in the sixth precinct, and most of his work in that busy precinct was in that capacity.

* * *

Sergt. Falvey has had varied experiences. He was shot by a policeman while he was in the sixth precinct. He was about to report the man for intoxication, when the officer shot him in the shoulder. He was highly commended by the major at another time for his efforts to save lives from drowning in a pool near the old base ball grounds. While doing duty as a private in "Foggy Bottom" he was called upon to arrest the murderer of Pat Branson. He picked up a white hat at the scene of the crime, and by that clue he was able to arrest Gus Dyson, who was afterward convicted of the crime.

While in the sixth precinct he arrested Nelson Colbert for the murder of Philip Wentzell. The prisoner was afterward hung for the crime. Harry Cleman, who received a sentence of six years in the penitentiary for housebreaking, was also arrested by Sergt. Falvey. When he was in the sixth precinct he was sent to the prize fights which were then held in Odd Fellows' Hall, and he won disfavor among the sports one evening by stopping a boxing match when he thought it was becoming brutal. He carries a scar on his head which is the mark of a stone thrown by a gang of rowdies with whom he had to fight in "Swampoodle." There were many desperate struggles there then, and Sergt. Falvey had his share of them. In a fight in "Foggy Bottom," when the sergeant was stoned by a crowd of desperate characters, he shot James O'Donnell in the leg in arresting him. Sergt. Falvey has been interested in many raids since his appointment. He was especially active against the Chinese gamblers when he was in the sixth precinct, and has been in "speakeasy" raids in the ninth precinct.

* * *

Sergt. C.T. Wright, the second foot sergeant in the ninth precinct, is a veteran in the service of the police department, and his long familiarity with the city and its inhabitants makes him a valuable officer for the service. Sergt. Wright was born in this city July 29, 1845. At the time of the outbreak of the civil war he was only fifteen years old, but he enlisted as a member of the original District Guard and served with Company C, 7th Battalion, in the District volunteers for three months. After his honorable discharge from service he learned the trade of tinner. In September 1880 he secured an appointment to the police force and was sent to the fifth precinct. He served there sixteen years, running many important beats and securing promotions for efficiency. In 1892 he was sent to the fourth precinct for a year, but was soon returned to the fifth. He was made a private of class 2 January 1, 1885, and was promoted to the rank of acting sergeant July 1, 1892, his record for the previous twelve years being excellent, August 16, 1897, his promotion to the rank of full sergeant was announced, and he was then transferred to the ninth precinct, where he has since served.

Sergt. Wright's record of arrests is a long one, and includes many important ones, especially when he was running beats in Southeast Washington. He arrested George Holmes on K street southeast for murder. The offender had made his escape from the city, and when the whole city was looking for him he slipped into the city from Virginia, when he was arrested by Sergt. Wright. The sentence for manslaughter, of which he was convicted, was for five years, Sergt. Wright ran the commons beat in Southeast Washington for two years and the "Pipetown" beat for about five years, and many arrests and raids were made on both beats by the active private. While he was on duty around St. Elizabeth one night he tried to arrest Henry Powers, a powerful colored man. Powers did not agree to the arrest and a long fight followed, in which the officer was injured, but in which, despite his injuries, he was victorious.

* * *

The junior foot sergeant in the ninth precinct is Owen C. Ryon. He was born in Prince George county, Md., August 12, 1865, and remained on his father's farm there until he was seventeen years old, when he came to this city to learn the grocery business. July 20, 1892, he was appointed on the police force and assigned to the "Foggy Bottom" beat in the third precinct. He received his initiation there, but was soon transferred to the fifth precinct, where he remained for nearly thirteen years as a private. In February, 1905, he was made an acting sergeant, and was transferred to the ninth precinct, where he has since remained. His promotion to the rank of sergeant was made, after a successful try-out, October 1, 1905, when he succeeded Daniel Sullivan, promoted to lieutenant.

Sergeant Ryon's most conspicuous service was when he was on the Capitol Hill beat in the fifth precinct. For years he covered the territory adjacent to the Capitol and he handled many important cases during that time. At the time Coxie's army marched here he was selected as one of the seven best men in the precinct to guard the Capitol. It was a desperate crowd which the police had to handle that day, but with Sergt. Mulhall and Officer Bloom he fought the crowd of thousands for several blocks, clearing the grounds and streets. He arrested the notorious Dan Hart for robbery on a lookout which had been sent out by the department after Hart had knocked down and robbed a man in the botanical gardens. He has been detailed to the White House on several occasions.

* * *

Of the mounted sergeants in the ninth precinct, Sergt. J.E. Hartman is the senior; and he has won that distinction by hard work. He is a native of British Columbia, where he was born May 14, 1855. In his youth he was almost constantly in the saddle, and when he became old enough he entered the service of the government as a scout in the campaign against the Sioux Indians, performing excellent service. He was also in the fights around the gold mines in the Little Black Hills, when he was made chief of scouts. He also went against the Crows at the foot of the Black Hills and the Cheyenes around the Little and Big Horn rivers.

He enlisted with the army in 1874, was in Washington with the 2d Cavalry, across Montana with the 7th and across Colorado with the 6th. He also served in New Mexico, Texas and Colorado, and was in the campaign against Geronimo in 1885. During his service in the army he served as a scout, in the quartermaster, ordnance and cavalry branches of the service, took part in many sharp encounters with the enemy, and when he was discharged, in December 1888, at Fort Myer, it was as a non-commissioned officer. He was appointed to the police force July 1, 1889. For the first six years of his service he was in the first precinct. March 13, 1895, he was mounted on horse and sent to the seventh precinct for duty. He was returned to duty around the agricultural grounds and the Center market June 1, 1897. When the mounted man was taken from that detail he was sent to the ninth precinct. February 1, 1900, saw him promoted to the rank of acting sergeant, and four months later the advancement to his present rank of sergeant was announced.

* * *

While he was in the first precinct he was around the Center Market and made a specialty of policy and liquor cases. He also directed many raids on various resorts in that vicinity. He arrested Joseph Brown for highway robbery while there. William Myers, alias Johnson, wanted in Alexandria, Va., for housebreaking and who was given a term of eighteen years, was captured by Sergt. Hartman. In 1897 he arrested John Bell for the Gettysburg (Pa.) authorities, and Bell was sentenced to ten years in prison.

While doing duty in the seventh precinct he arrested John Schoenaker for manslaughter, and shortly after that he arrested Buck Black for similar offense. He took an active part in the running down of "Jack the Slasher." But, probably the greatest work which the sergeant did was in connection with the raids on Chesapeake Junction in 1901. That resort was running wide open and it was determined to put it out of business. Sergt. Hartman's arrests for the quarter averaged eight and one-half a day. The women who frequented the place were arrested on the street cars and sent to the workhouse for vagrancy. In one raid forty-nine principals were arrested from a crowd of 1,000, and all were convicted.

He arrested Marcellus Coles for the murder of Charles Hawkins. The crime was committed in the woods and in two hours after its commission, the defendant was a prisoner through the efforts of Sergt. Hartman. He arrested William Johnson, alias Snowden, for the killing of a child in the third precinct, locating him on a lookout in Maryland. As the senior mounted sergeant, he has had much of the responsibility of caring for the crowds at Benning race track during the meets.

* * *

Sergt. S.L.H. Russell, who completes the roster of sergeants in the ninth precinct, has won promotion by active performance of his duties. He was born in the West Indies December 22, 1866. He came to this country when a boy and served for three years in the marine corps, most of the time as orderly to Admiral Bancroft Girardie. He was discharged a corporal. His appointment to the force was made December 9, 1891, and he was first sent to the third precinct. In the eight years there, most of the time being spent in "Foggy Bottom," he made many arrests. He had many desperate struggles with unruly prisoners in "Foggy Bottom," and received many a hard knock. He arrested a quartet of highway robbers, including Henry Lee, Henry Coleman and Abe Jones, while in that service, when their apprehension was very desirable. In 1890 he was mounted and was sent to the ninth precinct for duty, and has remained there since.

His promotion to sergeant took place in July 1904, and was the reward for efficient service. He assisted in the Coles murder case, with Sergt. Hariman. At the time of the raids at Chesapeake Junction he was one of the officers who assisted their superiors and made many arrests in trying to close up that resort. He arrested the Carpenter brothers and Pratt for housebreaking for the Maryland authorities and in smaller offenses he has made numerous arrests. Johnson Brown, who received a sentence of ten years for horse stealing, was arrested by Sergt. Russell.

* * *

The duties of the plain clothes man in the ninth precinct are performed by J.S. Johnson. He was born at Berkeley Springs, W. Va. in 1869, and when quite a young man went to Colorado, where he stayed for three years as the manager of a ranch. At the end of that time he returned home. On January 3, 1896, he was appointed to the police force of this city and was assigned to the ninth precinct. He has never served in any other precinct in the city. For two years he did foot duty, but he was promoted to a bicycle officer after that period. When a precinct detective was desired in 1900, Mr. Johnson was selected for that position. He was promoted to class 2 in January, 1904. He has had the duty of investigating the important cases that the regular patrolmen cannot handle and he has solved many mysteries. His number of arrests is large and include such important cases as housebreaking, grand larceny, raids on unlicensed bars, depredation on private property, etc.

At the time of the Chesapeake Junction raids he was active and made many arrests that later led to conviction in the Police Court.

December 17, 1905

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THE TENTH PRECINCT

The tenth precinct of the metropolitan police department is becoming one of the important precincts of the department. The population of the precinct numbers about 28,000 people, scattered over an area of about eight square miles. Owing to the development in the section and to the peculiar conditions which exist on Mount Pleasant, the police work of the precinct is different from that in any other precinct. It consists chiefly in the guarding of property, not in the handling of crowds or in taking care of a tough alley population.

The tenth precinct includes within its bounds the territory in the District north of Florida avenue to the District line and between Rock Creek and Brentwood road. Within the bounds lie many thickly populated towns, including Takoma Park, Brightwood, Brookland, Petworth, Rupleville and Woodburn. Besides the many business houses and residences in the towns, there are other places which require protection. The Soldiers' Home, the Villa Flora Club, the Brightwood Hotel, the Columbia Golf Club, the Catholic University, Trinity College, two monasteries and other buildings of the Catholics in Brookland, Howard University, Camp Good Will, Eastern Star home and other similar institutions are within the tenth precinct jurisdiction. There are also several small factories for the ten precinct officers to protect. At the filtration plant three men are required to guard against disorder among the army of workers that are employed there and to prevent damage to the important works. In the various towns, which are of good size, special patrolmen are detailed to protect the property, as is done in the center of the city. Outside of that mounted officers and sergeants guard the towns at all hours.

Included in the precinct are the finest large parks in the District and some of the most important roads and driveways. The Soldiers' Home Park is a popular gathering place for summer parties and for many out for excursions on foot, with horses and carriages or in automobiles, as is also Rock Creek Park. Along Brightwood avenue and Columbia road these parties are frequent. For this reason the work of the bicycle men of the tenth precinct is great. There are many rigs out every day, and owing to the excellent roads, there is a great temptation to violate the speed laws.

* * *

There are many richly decorated and furnished houses in the tenth precinct which require special attention from the police. In the summer time many of the houses are closed. During the last summer the number reached nearly 140. It is to the credit of the officers that no houses which have been reported to the police as vacant have been molested in the last two summers. The Chinese and Turkish legations are in the tenth precinct.

The immense amount of territory covered by the mounted men of the precinct is a notable feature. It has grown from a farmland region and a wilderness to a thickly populated section in a few years.

Sixty-five men, two desk sergeants and three drivers are assigned to carry out the police work in this territory. There is one lieutenant, five sergeants, one precinct detective, twenty patrolmen divided into four sections, five bicycle men, eleven mounted privates, fourteen post duty men, two for the patrol service and six detailed to other places outside of the precinct.

Upon the rolls of the tenth precinct are the following:

Lieutenant: H.B. Elliott.

Sergeants: Daniel Slattery, S.J. Henry, J.H. Lutton, C.H. Bremerman and C.A. Carlsson.

Precinct detective: C.C. Estes.

Desk sergeants: W.J. Wagner and G.K. Carrell.

Section A: R.L. Carroll, J.E. Boyle, Thomas Lynch, D.N. Davis and W.H. Rock.

Section B: J.T. Wittstatt, N.W. Jones, J.U. Nussbaum, J.T. Kennedy, M.L. Poland.

Section C: J.A. Sullivan, J.D. Newton, D.J. Roche, A. Buchingham, W.C. Balderson.

Section D: W.A. Reith, A. McKie, L.D. Donaldson, W.T. Allen, J.S. Boswell.

Mounted men: J. Boland, J. Kavanaugh, H. Verr, F.B. Owens, M. Jennings, T.R. Bean, E.M. Jett, F.O. Clifford, H.C. Stroman, J.S. Bryan, C.P.M. Lord.

Post duty J.H. Hauser Brookland; C.H. Bradley, Brookland; J.N. Barry, Takoma; C. Speer, Takoma; J.E. Lightfoot and E.T. Elliott, Brightwood; J.F. Sullivan, Massachusetts avenue; G.G. Auguste and W.W. McGregor, Rock Creek loop; W.W. Wheeler, G.W. Kramer and A.B. Hunt, filtration plant; W. Stuerman, Brightwood and Takoma.

Detailed men: Sergeant J.E. Wilson, headquarters; R. Sroufe, headquarters; W.H. Curtis, executive mansion; F.B. Kelly, executive mansion; J.E. Bryarley, Rock Creek Park; H.C. Hoagland, Police Court.

Patrol service: E.H. High and Edward Stahl.

Drivers: J.P. McMann, B. Calscaden and W.A. Allen.

Janitor: Thomas Strothers.

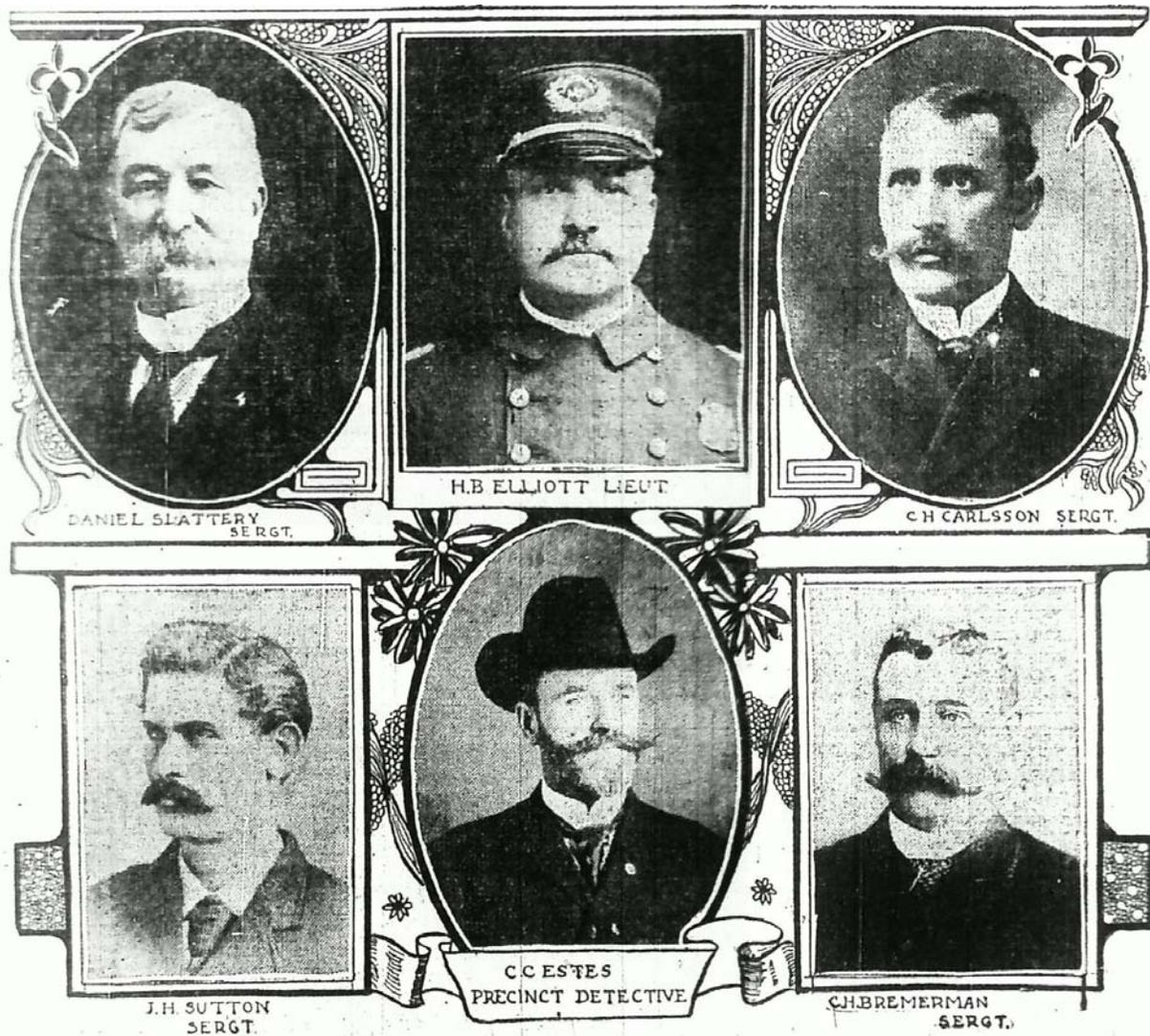
In the charge of the sixty-eight officers that are assigned to the tenth precinct is a man who has done duty in the busiest parts of the city, Lieut. H.B. Elliott. Lieut. Elliott was born in Kossuth, Ind., August 15, 1863 and spent his early life in the Hossier schools. When he was just eighteen years old he enlisted in the general mounted service in the United States army, and was assigned to Troop F, 6th Cavalry, at Fort Grant, Ariz., the regiment which became known throughout the land as the "Galloping Sixth." He served with that regiment in Arizona, Colorado and Utah, making many expeditions against the Indians and enduring many hardships. In 1884 he was stationed at Fort Lewis, Colo., and was sent to quell some trouble between the Ute Indians and the cattlemen in Utah. After two days' march the enemy was found, and the skirmish lasted for one day. At night the cavalry of Uncle Sam quietly folded their tents and departed; otherwise, it is believed, they would have never left.

He was discharged from the army August 7, 1886, with the rank of sergeant, and he came to this city, being employed in the Forest Inn, at Forest Glenn, Md., and later engaging in business in this city. His appointment to the police force came April 5, 1880, and he was sent for his first trick of duty in the sixth precinct. He was made a private of class 2, July 1, 1893, and was promoted to the rank of acting sergeant, May 1, 1899. At that time he was sent to the eighth precinct, where, two months later, he was promoted to the rank of full sergeant. From the eighth precinct he went to the first precinct, where he did excellent service, and then was sent to the sixth, where he had done duty as a private. He was made a lieutenant Mach 1, 1904, and was put in charge of the tenth police precinct. How well he has performed his higher duties is shown by the fact that the tenth precinct, under his command, was this fall given the flag for excellence.

His record is not one of many brilliant arrests, but rather one of efficient and faithful performance of duty. While he was a private in the sixth precinct he was on the beat from the Capitol to 7th street, on Pennsylvania avenue, for nearly ten years, and it was there that he attracted the favorable attention of

his superiors. He made many raids on unlicensed bars, gambling joints and such places in that section of the city. In April 1899 in company with Officer Walsh of the sixth precinct, he arrested George Roberts for highway robbery a few minutes after he arrived in the city. At one time he raided twenty-two colored men in the house at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 4-1/2 street. When he knocked for admission and asked what the meeting was, the doorkeeper replied:

“We are the Knights of Jerusalem in secret and solemn session.” The session proved to be a game of crap. He raided many Chinese places in that section. In the tenth precinct he is considered popular among residents and his men. He is a member of the police trial board, as one of the two representatives from the police department.



One of the most popular officers in the police department, and a man with a long record of both military and police careers, is the senior sergeant at the tenth precinct station, Sergt. Daniel Slattery. Sergt. Slattery was born on his father's farm at Loralis, Tipperary county, Ireland, and spent his early life there. When of age he came to this country and enlisted in the army at Baltimore about the end of the civil war. He was assigned to the general mounted service of the permanent troops at Carlisle barracks,

Pennsylvania. During the years 1866 and 1867 he did duty as a recruiting Sergeant at St. Louis, Mo. He was put into troop C, 3d Regiment of Cavalry, in April 1868, and joined the troop at Fort Union, N.M. He participated in the famous Red or Canadian River expedition and was in action with his troop in the battle against the Black Kettles tribe of Comanche Indians on the north ford of Salt creek, in the Wachita mountains, Texas, on Christmas day, 1868. He was discharged a sergeant at the expiration of the term of enlistment at Fort Bascom, N.M., July 17, 1869, but re-enlisted in the same troop and soon rose to the position of first sergeant. He also was appointed signal sergeant at that time, and sent the longest distance message ever sent by torch from the mountains near Fort Sumner, N.M. In 1870 he was sent with his regiment against the Apaches, and after the first expedition was appointed sergeant major of the regiment. The regiment was sent to Nebraska in 1872, but when the Indians began an uprising along the Niobrara river, he relinquished his position in the regiment he had been with and joined Capt. Anson Mills, with Troop M, 3d Cavalry, at the expiration of his term of enlistment in July, 1874, in the adjutant general's office at Washington.

* * *

July 29, 1875, he was appointed a private on the police force and was sent to the first precinct. For meritorious conduct in a fight with a gang of burglars on July 5, 1877, in the rear of St. Patrick's Church, near G and 9th streets northwest, and for capturing one of them, the Board of Commissioners, on the recommendation of Maj. A.C. Richards, ordered his promotion to the rank of sergeant when the first vacancy should occur. He was made an acting sergeant in the first precinct April 20, 1878, and was promoted to sergeant while in the eighth precinct, January 1, 1880. While doing duty in the third precinct he was made mounted sergeant, April 15, 1883, and was sent to the eighth precinct, which then included the county portion of the present tenth precinct. When the new precinct was formed he was assigned to duty there. He discharges the duties of the lieutenant whenever that official is away, being a senior sergeant in his precinct since 1884.

While arresting a disorderly character in the ball room of Odd Fellows' Hall in 1878, he was forced over the stair banister and fell to the ground floor, breaking his leg. When arresting Samuel Smith in 1881, for larceny, he was stabbed in the face, the knife blade entering just under the left eye, passing downward through the roof to the mouth to the tongue. The assault cost the assailant eight years of liberty. He was injured again by being severely kicked by Douglas Gibson, who was being arrested for disorderly conduct. In his duty around "Hell's Bottom" and "Foggy Bottom," at the time when policing was nearly all fighting, he had many desperate struggles.

In his service in the various precincts he made a record for arrests, being active against speakeasies, thieves, etc. He arrested Christina Taylor for the murder of the Fisher children on the Bunker Hill road and he secured the first clue that led to the arrest and conviction of Mardello for murdering his companion near the Glenwood cemetery. With ex-Lieut. Johnson, he was foremost in arresting Bedford, Quinnan and Penn for the murder of young Hearth on P street. He arrested the murderer of old man Waters, the well digger, and of Philip Alkhorn for robbery and assault. He was also commended by Maj. Sylvester for the arrest of Columbus Wilson, charged with assault with intent to kill.

* * *

Sergt. S.J. Harry, the second ranking sergeant of the tenth precinct, does mounted duty opposite Sergt. Slattery, covering the immense tract of territory north of Park road to the District line. He was born in Michigan in 1863 and was reared there. In 1885 he enlisted in the United States army and was assigned

to the cavalry service. His term of service, which lasted for five years, was spent at Fort Lewis, Col., and at Fort Myer, Va. He was discharged as first or orderly sergeant of Troop B, 6th Cavalry, in 1890, having won his promotion to that rank August 8, 1890. Upon the recommendation of Maj. Sylvester, then chief clerk, he was appointed to the police force.

April 1, 1892, he was sent for duty at the White House and he remained there five years, being held in high esteem by the members of President Cleveland's family. He was selected by Mrs. Cleveland to act as private usher to her and the President, and he filled that position until there was a change in the occupants of the executive mansion. A few months later he was sent back to his precinct and did duty as a private until August 1, 1898, when he was promoted to the rank of acting sergeant. Sixteen days later he was promoted again, by being made a sergeant. As a mounted officer he has done duty in all the precincts of the city where mounted men are assigned – in the ninth, fifth, seventh and the tenth.

Sergt. Harry has many important cases to his credit on the books of the police department. Among the important cases are those of Riley and Lawless, the two highwaymen who on March 10, 1899, held up and robbed here reputable citizens in the northwest section of the city. About twenty-four hours later Sergt. Harry arrested the two men single-handed at Benning and recovered all the lost property. The men were tried, convicted and sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary, all within eight days of the robbery. For his arrest Sergt. Harry received a letter from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia thanking him for the service he had rendered the community.

Owing to his military bearing and ability he has been given charge of important police escorts for several years past. Among the important escorts were those of Prince Henry of Prussia, the French commission at the unveiling of the Rochambeau statues and others. In fancy riding and in endurance in the saddle Sergt. Harry stands near the head of the department.

* * *

The ranking foot sergeant of the three in the precinct is Sergt. J.H. Lutton. He was born in Lawrence county Pa., on February 14, 1861. When he had attained to his majority he enlisted in the army and served with the 20th Infantry, most of the time in Indian territory and Montana. His discharge from the army came in 1886 and he came to this city, where he first went to work on the street cars. He was appointed to the police force August 1, 1888, and was sent to the second precinct, where he remained nearly twelve years. He was made an acting sergeant January 4, 1901, and was sent to the eighth precinct, where he did duty for several months. Upon the formation of the tenth precinct, August 20, 1901, he was made a sergeant and was sent to the new precinct.

His record of arrests is a long one, as he was on the worst beats in the second precinct while doing duty there, pacing "Cross Hill," "Hell's Bottom" and other difficult beats. In 1898, with Officer Cooper, he arrested Slaughter for killing his wife. After Slaughter had two trials he was finally convicted and hanged. While doing duty in Blagden's alley northwest he was attacked by a crowd and badly beaten up.

* * *

Sergt. C.H. Bremerman, the second foot sergeant in the precinct, is one of the most popular men in the department, and he won his spurs by hard work. He was born in a nearby county in Maryland, August 7, 1860, and lived there until 1875, when he came with his parents to this city. In 1879 he went to work

for the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company and remained with that company until 1892. While acting in the capacity of conductor he had frequently met the head of the police department, and it was through his influence that he was appointed to the force May 4, 1892. He was assigned to the third precinct and did duty there for a few weeks, when he was transferred to the eighth precinct. There he remained until the new tenth precinct was organized, when he was sent to that precinct. He took out the first squad of officers for the new station house to cover the new precinct. He was made class 2, December 1, 1899, and was then made precinct detective of the eighth precinct in recognition of his former service. He served successfully in that capacity until June 15, 1901, when he was promoted to the rank of acting sergeant. His promotion to sergeant came on February 16, 1904, while he was doing duty in the tenth precinct.

Sergt. Bremerman has made many important arrests. It was through his efforts that Jack Fiddler's place at the District line was broken up on New Year day, 1901, and he assisted in the conviction of the defendant at Rockville. At the time of the many house robberies in the eighth precinct he was assigned to the case and arrested Hall Collier and Will Sullivan and made ten cases of house-breaking against each of them. Joseph Chissel and Will Palmer, who received sentences of ten years each for breaking into the house at 2338 Brightwood avenue northwest, were arrested by Sergt. Bremerman. He recovered the stolen property from an old well. With Officers Fugitt and McCormick, he arrested James Powell for stabbing a man at 7th and O streets northwest, locating the murderer at Silver Spring, on the "Camp" beat the next day. He was on the "Camp" beat in the eighth precinct for eight years, and arrested the notorious Dorsey Foulz several times, and he has been sent on several trips by the department to identify men arrested in various cities suspected as being the missing criminal. He has never been before the trial board in his thirteen years of service.

* * *

Sergt. C.A. Carlsson was born in Sweden, February 25, 1861, and when he grew up he enlisted in the Swedish army as an apprentice, September 1, 1874, serving for five years. He then took a position on a merchant marine ship, on which he stayed until 1883, when he enlisted in the United States navy. He was sent to the United States ship *Marion*, and with that ship was stationed for three years in Chinese waters. After his first term of enlistment he re-enlisted and served for four years on the *Dispatch*. It was while on that boat that he received a highly commendatory letter and a medal from the government for saving the life of an escaping inmate of St. Elizabeth's. The incident occurred January 9, 1891, in the Anacostia river. The man was seen to fall through the ice into the water. Those on board the *Dispatch* saw the incident. Sergt. Carlsson rushed across the ice, fell through and swam in the icy waters for thirty feet to the rescue of the man in the water. He was discharged as first boatswain's mate.

He received his appointment on the force July 8, 1891, and was sent to the second precinct. After serving for one year there he was sent to the first precinct and remained there for eleven years. He was for the greater part of that time on the "Rum Row" beat, and he made many raids while there. He was made a private of class 2 in September, 1897. His promotion to acting sergeant came in February 1902 and he was transferred to the tenth precinct at that time. On May 1, 1904 he was made sergeant. Except for about nine months, at the time of his last promotion, he has remained in the tenth precinct. Those months were spent in the ninth precinct. He was one of the best posted men in the District on gamblers and he was very valuable to the department in making raids on gambling joints. He has arrested many housebreakers, thieves, gamblers, etc.

* * *

One of the young men on the force with an excellent record in both military and police annals is C.C. Estes, precinct detective of the tenth precinct. He was born in Burke county, North Carolina, March 20, 1863. He left there when he was sixteen years old to go to school in South Carolina, where he remained until 1883. He attended Rutherford College, at Conley's Spring, N.C., and then enlisted in the army in 1884. He served for five years with Battery A, 3d Artillery, and was discharged at the expiration of enlistment as a first sergeant. He was appointed on the force July 1, 1889, and he was sent to the sixth precinct, under Lieut. Kelly. He had a beat in "Swampoodle" and later was on Pennsylvania avenue and 7th street northwest. In 1896 he was sent to the White House and remained there during the anxious hours of the Coxey army scare. At the time the bicycle squad was first organized he was put on wheel with Sergt. Duvall of the eighth precinct. In less than a year he made 283 cases, securing 281 convictions and \$850 in fines. His activity on the wheel with the other three of the squad did much to break up fast riding. Also many thieves were taken into custody. June 25, 1898 he resigned his position and as captain organized a company in the 8th United States Volunteer Infantry for the Spanish war.

Upon leaving the force the officers of the sixth precinct presented him with a sword to show their esteem. He served in the volunteer company until March 6, 1899, when he was discharged. He was reappointed to the police force soon after and was made hack inspector. He remained in that position until November 1, 1899, when he was made acting sergeant and night inspector, and the next day he resigned from the force to enlist with the 43d United States Volunteers, and joined them at Fort Ethan Allen. He was made second lieutenant of Company B. November 16 he sailed for the Philippines. He arrived in the Islands on January 1, 1900 and was shortly afterward sent with Gen. Kobbe on an expedition to Samar and Leyte, 350 miles from the capital.

He took part in the capture of Catbologan, at Tacloban; was at the taking of Sante Fe, Leyte, and at Carigara, besides taking part in many skirmishes in that vicinity. He was in command of the fight at Jaro, when he secured a victory with twenty-five men over 1,000 of the enemy. There he organized a police force which was of great service to the soldiers in many ways. He was discharged a first lieutenant and returned to San Francisco to be mustered out. He joined the local police force again in September, 1901 and he was sent to the White House. Later he acted as precinct detective at the eighth and the first precincts. He has been in that capacity at the tenth precinct for about two years. His record of arrests is excellent and he has been active in the performance of his duties.

December 24, 1905

[pt. 2, p. 6]

GUARD WATER FRONT

Work of Members of Harbor Police Precinct

Created Last Jury

Personnel Of This Force On Duty On The River

Commodore Sutton and His Interesting History – Crew of Patrol Boat Vigilant

The newest division of the metropolitan police department is the harbor precinct, created only July 1 last. Up to that time the territory along the river front was included in the fourth precinct, and the policing of the waters of the District was given over to the harbormaster, who had police authority, but whose squad of men had no special standing in the police department. The need for the establishment of the harbor precinct, to place the work of the harbormaster directly under the police department, was recognized by the Commissioners and by Major Sylvester, and by the act of Congress approved March 3 last, making appropriations for the expense of the government of the District for the fiscal year, the harbor precinct was authorized and established.

The size of the precinct is rarely realized by the casual observer. The precinct comprises the entire harbor and river front of the District, extending from the Little Falls of the Potomac to Jones' Point, below Alexandria, Va., and along the Eastern branch almost to Bladensburg, Md., a distance of about twenty-eight miles, making the round trip, which the patrol boat is compelled to cover every day, fifty-six miles. Besides this large water territory, which it is necessary to police, the precinct also includes that portion of the District on land extending from P street to 13-1/2 street southwest, from the water to the street railroad tracks, territory which teems with crowds of excursionists, heavy freight traffic and the fish and oyster wharves. There is little lull in the activities along the shore and wharves.

Enforces River Regulations

The members of the harbor precinct have regular police duties to perform, like those in the other precincts. Among those are the enforcement of the laws against illegal fishing and gunning, of the laws against gambling, nude bathing, etc. They are sent out on many peculiar errands. On one occasion, on October 14, 1894, they were sent down the river to search a boat for counterfeit money and apparatus, and at times they are compelled to watch boats for smallpox and other contagious diseases, thus helping out the health department. Especially in the summer, when large crowds go to the river resorts, the police of the harbor are busy preventing accidents on the wharves and crimes among the crowds.

The complicated laws regarding the government of the harbor and of vessels arriving in and departing therefrom are enforced by the harbor precinct. Included in this is the duty of seeing that the numerous pleasure craft on the river are kept within suitable and proper anchorage grounds, so that their presence will not interfere with the free ingress and egress of shipping. The members of the precinct look after the dumping of garbage in the river, the overloading of scows, etc. Important service has been rendered by the police boat and its crew at the time of conflagrations. At the time of the big fire on February 11, 1902, and on April 12, 1902, the patrol boat rescued many vessels anchored near burning wharves, and also took persons from wharves which were burning. A burning tugboat, the *Eugenia*, which was on fire on January 22, 1900 was saved by the efforts of the harbor precinct crew. Another important duty which the members of this precinct perform is the confiscation of the weapons which

the Police Court judges order destroyed; they are broken up and carried down the river and thrown overboard.

Has Saved Many Lives

An important and arduous work devolving upon the force of the harbor precinct is that of recovering the bodies of drowning or drowned persons, this service being performed not only on the river and its tributaries, but from every part of the District where drowning accidents have occurred. The log of the police boat contains many thrilling accounts of the rescue of drowning persons. On November 20, 1894, John Nolan, Joseph Thompson and James Hill, whose boat had capsized off Buena Vista, were rescued by the police boat crew. Mrs. Bridget Fitzgerald was saved from drowning by Robert Ferguson, a deckhand on the police boat, on July 14, 1897. Skaters were often rescued, after they had fallen through the ice, one special incident being that of the rescue of Policeman Curry and a young man named Tasker from a barge at the bathing beach. A notable service performed by the crew was at the regatta on August 8, 1898, when the vast crowd was on the river to witness the races and a storm came up, threatening to swamp most of the boats. By the efficient work of the crew of the *Joe Blackburn* all present were rescued without a single loss of life.

The Patrol Boat

The principal equipment of the harbor precinct is the police boat. In 1888 Harbormaster Sutton was sent to New York by the Commissioners to purchase the "*Sadie Walker*," the first police boat used, which was renamed the "*Joe Blackburn*," in honor of the Kentucky senator. That vessel was in service until 1897 when the present boat was built under the direction of Sergt. Russell Dean for the special purpose of patrol service in the local harbor. The police force in the precinct is by far the smallest of any in the department. In charge of the precinct is Lieut. and Harbormaster John R. Sutton. Second in authority is Russell Dean, sergeant and pilot. The acting desk sergeant is Frank Monroe; the crew on the boat is made up of the following privates: S.D. Lewis, R. Passeno and J.E. Preston. They are assisted on the boat by the following civilians: Engineer, W.B. Kersey; deckhand, M.W. Hughes; fireman, Paul Underwood; night watchman, H. Ashford. There are four footmen in the precinct, S.L. Cooper and W.F. Maddox serving in the day time and S.G. Stang and W.G. Sweet at night.

"Commodore" Sutton

In charge of the precinct is the well-known and universally-liked "Commodore" Sutton, whose service as harbormaster for so many years has received the commendation of his official superiors for faithfulness and efficiency. He was born in this city on May 14, 1847, and has lived here all his life, receiving his early education in the old Gonzaga College. In 1866, when only nineteen years of age, he was appointed a special policeman, the first of the class in Washington, and performed duty on F street from 11th to 14th streets. While there he was instrumental in driving out a gang of burglars who infested the vicinity and made several important captures, the one bringing him the most prominence being that of three burglars caught in the act of breaking into Mrs. Burch's on 14th street. Their entire outfit of tools was captured also. His subsequent service as special policeman was at Harvey's restaurant, 11th and Pennsylvania avenue northwest. He served in that capacity until February 17, 1873, when he was appointed to the regular force and assigned to the first precinct, being given the beat south of Pennsylvania avenue from 11th to 15th street, which was considered one of the toughest beats in the city. Here he made a creditable record, doing much work with the detective bureau. From there he was sent to the beat covering "Rum Row," the home of the old gambling element, and to Crow Hill.

In 1878 he was detailed to the health office, under Dr. Smith Townshend, and served for nearly three years as oyster and fish inspector. In 1881 he was detailed as harbormaster for the city. On July 1, 1885

he was regularly appointed harbormaster for the District, Congress having made provision for that office. From that time to the present, a period of more than twenty-two years, he has served



Lieut. John R. Sutton

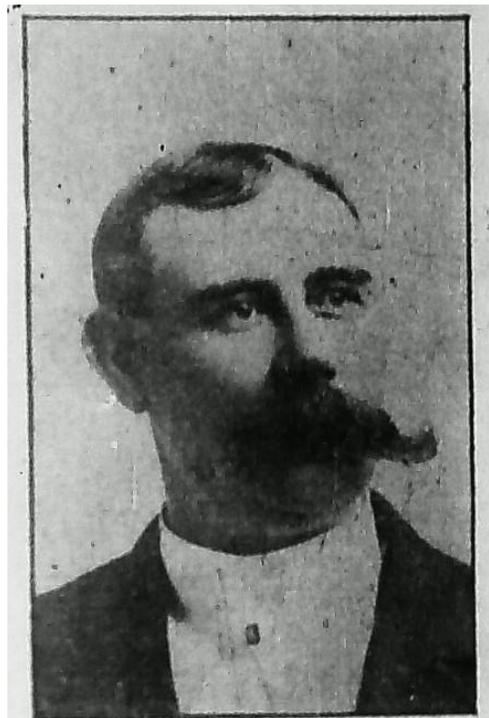
continuously and efficiently in that capacity. The Commissioners in 1888 authorized the purchase of a boat for policing the harbor, and Harbormaster Sutton went to New York to buy the *Joe Blackburn*. The vessel arrived here June 6, 1888, and on that date Lieut. Sutton was given police authority, in addition to his duties as harbormaster, and was placed in charge of the boat and its crew. He continued in that capacity until July 1 last. Provision was then made for the harbor precinct, and he was made a lieutenant and placed in charge. His efficiency is well shown by the letter, shown in his office, written after the burning of the ferryboat *Columbia*, in May 1903, from Commissioner H.B.F. Macfarland. It says in part: "I thank you for the prompt action on your part, which saved the District property under your care and probably the neighboring wharves and vessels from destruction by fire last night. It was of a piece with all your faithful service to the District during many years, but its character and significance call for special commendation."

Pilot Russell Dean

Russell Dean, the pilot of the police boat, holds the rank of sergeant in the police department. He has been with Commodore Sutton for about seventeen years, or ever since

a boat has been used, and his service has been the subject of frequent commendation. Sergt. Dean was born in southern Maryland on November 2, 1859, and received his education in the local schools there. In 1876 and 1877 he attended St. Mary's College, Charlotte Hall. After leaving school he went on the sea as a seaman and cruised along the coast. Later he was appointed to the state fisheries force of Maryland and performed duty on the *Katy Hines*. The boat was used to protect the oyster banks on the lower Potomac river. He later followed steamboating as a business and received a master and pilot's license for navigation on Chesapeake bay and its tributaries, and he followed that vocation until November 11, 1885.

He was then appointed to the police force and was assigned to the fourth precinct. He performed patrol duty east of 4-1/2 street southwest for about three years. When the new police boat was purchased and put in commission here he was detailed for service under the harbormaster as a pilot. He has been the pilot of the boat since, and has been acting harbormaster on occasions when Lieut. Sutton was away. He was made a private of class 2 on September 1, 1890, and was promoted to the rank of sergeant when the precinct was created, July 1, 1905.



Sergt. Russell Dean

One of the important duties performed by Sergt. Dean was in connection with the building of the new police boat in 1897. He designed the outlines of the boat, and when it was started in the Alexandria yards he was sent there to have general supervision of the building; and the success of the boat is regarded as testimony to his good judgment in those matters. At the times when the police boat has done efficient service, in the rescue of drowning persons, or persons in danger of being thrown into the water, or in the rescue of boats, or the prevention of other catastrophes, he has performed efficient service as the pilot of the boat, the most responsible position on board. He is cool headed and careful in time of danger, and that has helped in the saving of lives and property many times. His familiarity with the harbor and the peculiar conditions which exist here, from seventeen years of service on the boat, makes him a valuable official in such a position as pilot of the police boat.

Members of Force

The men chosen for duty at the harbor precinct are picked for their special fitness for the work in the precinct. The footmen, four in number, perform important duties along the water front, especially during the summer excursion season. W.F. Maddox, the senior officer on duty during the day, is a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1849. He served seven years in the ordnance department of the army, and was appointed to the police force on July 10, 1883. He served for fourteen years in the third precinct, two years in the fifth precinct and eight years in the fourth precinct, and has served in the harbor precinct since its formation. He arrested Henry Smallwood for murder at 20th and L streets northwest; he was present at the Q street sewer riot, when sympathizers with Cleveland, President-elect, stoned colored men at the bottom of the thirty-nine-foot sewer, at which time seven were arrested. He also arrested Fred Richardson, alias Jack Sparrow, for robbery at Dupont Circle after clever detective work. At the time of his service in the third precinct he had many fights.

Policeman S.L. Cooper is a familiar figure along the water front, having done duty in protecting life and property on the wharves for over two years. He was born in Virginia on November 4, 1867, and after attending the public schools at his home, he came to this city and worked for the street railway for several years. He was appointed to the police force on July 19, 1895, and was sent to the second precinct, where he did duty for over six years on the Crow Hill, Swampoodle and middle 7th street beats. During that time he made many important arrests. His work in connection with the arrest of a man named Henderson for an assault on a Maryland sheriff won for him the title of "Big John." In 1898 he arrested William Strothers for the murder of his wife at 435 Franklin street northwest. At another time, when there was an epidemic of housebreaking in the precinct, he arrested George Bellers who, with Grant Mason, was charged with eight cases of housebreaking; and he recovered much of the stolen property. He made many raids on speakeasies while on Crow Hill, and in gambling houses when on the Swampoodle beat. At one time he arrested four colored boys for petty stealing, and connected them, it is said, with twenty cases of petit larceny, recovering much of the stolen property.

He was on duty with the patrol wagon in the second precinct and in that capacity was sent to the first precinct. After his health failed from indoor work, he was put on the street again and was assigned to the beat south of Pennsylvania avenue between 12th and 17th streets, considered the most important in the precinct. He was given a post duty position about two years ago, along the wharves and has made an enviable record in the important place. He has prevented at least three persons from committing suicide by timely interference; he has taken care of crowds along the wharves in the summer season, and he has made many arrests when required. In his ten years of service he has never been before the trial board, and he looks back on a record that has seldom been equaled in the department.

The Night Squad

Policeman W.G. Sweet is a product of the oil boom, or at least he was born in the Pennsylvania oil town of Bradford, in 1860. He came to this city when a young man and worked in a store for some time. His appointment to the police force came on March 17, 1892, and he was first sent to the second precinct, where he spent seven years, mostly on 14th street. He was then detailed to the White House, where he spent most of remaining time on the force, being sent to the harbor precinct at his own request when it was formed. He was at one time mounted and served in the ninth precinct for fourteen months. He was responsible for a raid on a stable owned by Senator Cullom, where, it was alleged, bulldog fights were being held. When mounted he, with Sergt. Harry, arrested two men wanted for highway robbery, on a description sent out from headquarters, and the men received sentences of fourteen years apiece.

The fourth patrolman of the harbor precinct, W.G. Stang, is a native of the monumental City, where he was born in 1864. He came to this city twenty-one years ago, and after working eleven years in the passenger service of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, he was appointed to the police force on July 1, 1896, and was assigned to the sixth precinct. After doing duty on the "Swampoodle" beat for some months he was sent to the Foggy Bottom beat, in the third precinct. Later, for four years, he was stationed at the Long bridge. While there he was active against the drivers who beat their horses while coming across the bridge, and for his activity in that direction he was given a gold watch by the Humane Society.

The Boat Crew

S.D. Lewis, the senior member of the boat crew, is a veteran of the war and on the police force. He was born in Virginia in 1841, but he came to this city when quite young. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the army and served three enlistments, first with the 3d Pennsylvania Volunteer cavalry and afterward with the 5th United States Cavalry. In his service during the war he was in all the battles with the Army of the Potomac, except those at Bull Run, including the battles of Gettysburg, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the seven days' fight and others. At one time he was a sergeant in his troop. His appointment to the police force followed shortly after his discharge from the army, in March, 1870. In the thirty-five and one-half years that he has been on the force he has served only in the fourth precinct and on the police boat. He assisted in the arrests of Tom Wright, for killing a peddler; of Young, for killing a rover in this city, and others. He has been shot at several times in his police duty. At one time a man known as "Smoke" Matthews shot at him in Van street alley, making the excuse after he was caught that he thought it was night doctors. When trying to arrest Albert Fortune, for whom there was a reward offered, he was shot, the bullet striking a hard substance in his pocket, just over his heart.

J.E. Preston, another member of the boat crew, was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1862. He lived in Texas when a young man and later enlisted in the army, serving for five years with Troop B, 6th Cavalry, in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado, and was discharged in 1889, as first sergeant of his troop. In his service he was engaged in a campaign against the Apaches. His appointment to the force was made on July 1, 1889, and he was first sent to the eighth precinct. He also had a beat in the third precinct and later was mounted, serving in the seventh precinct, for some time, until he was sent to the harbor precinct, when it was created.

Acting Desk Sergeant Franklin Munroe is one of the best known of the younger members of the force. His birth was recorded in the family Bible on April 11, 1868, in Maryland. He came to this city when twenty years old, and his connection with the police department began on February 1, 1889. He was appointed an ambulance driver in the fourth precinct. On August 10, 1893, he was made a station keeper and was sent to the second precinct. He served there and at the fourth precinct until 1901,

when he was made day desk sergeant at the first precinct station. He filled that position successfully until July 1 last, when he was put on the rolls of the regular force and was put in charge of the station at the harbor precinct. He has shown himself to be an adept in keeping the records of the police.

December 31, 1905

[pt. 2 p. 1]

GUARDIANS OF PRESIDENT'S HOME

No more exacting duty in the way of patrolling is required of police officers anywhere in the city than is required of the members of the force who are detailed to the White House, the official residence of the President of the United States. To prevent undesirable persons from obtaining access to the President's house or to approach him or members of his family without permission constitute the general duties of the White House squad of policemen, and yet that includes a daily routine of watchfulness and alertness of the highest quality. The men who make up the squad are sent from the various precincts of the city, and are picked specially for the work.

Upon ordinary occasions the work of the guard is light, but they are required to give strict attention to duty all the time. Therefore, it is necessary that the policemen shall know everyone who obtains access to the house or office of the President. A close scrutiny is made of every man who enters and he is carefully watched. If there is any suspicion attached to him, he will be detained at once and required to make explanations.

* * *

The guard of policemen at the White House is divided into two squads, one inside and one outside. The exterior guard is composed of twenty-four men, all told, including the two sergeants who have charge, the three desk sergeants and nineteen officers on guard. These are separated into three squads. The interior guard, at present, numbers nineteen men, and is under the chief usher of the White House. Each of these separate forces has its peculiar duties to perform.

The outside squad, controlled by two sergeants who alternate for tricks of duty has six posts around the White House, which includes stations at the sides of the house and around the President's office. During the trick of duty the men change from one post to another. At all times the men are in touch with the main office of the squad, where the sergeant is located, and by the simple pressure of a button the men in the office can be notified of anything amiss at any certain spot and reinforcements are at the point of danger at almost a moment's notice. Thus, by the method perfected for the White House conditions a careful guard is maintained at all times about the house, and it can be greatly increased at a given point in a very short space of time. Parties arrested are taken in charge by the sergeant and are turned over to some police station pending further investigation.

* * *

The men on the outside, who prevent the entrance into the house of undesirable persons, are reinforced by the inside guard. The men there are scattered through the house, the posts depending on the time of day and the whereabouts of the President. At all times there are men at the front door of the mansion and at the door to the President's office. At night the contents of the President's offices are carefully guarded, and the remainder of the police force is stationed on the various floor landings in the house, from basement to top. They are required to report – "turn in," as it is called – at frequent intervals during the night and are in constant touch with the main office. The policemen also assist the

ushers during the day in receiving persons and in showing them where they desire to go. The work is exacting and a constant vigil must be maintained at all hours.

This small number of men has been required to handle unusual crowds on various occasions. At the time large delegations are received at the White House their work is greatly increased and is made more exacting. The necessity of watching every one in every delegation is enjoined. In this work, of course, the secret service men of the government perform an important part.

It is only on special occasions during the year that details from other precincts throughout the city are required to be sent to the White House grounds. The regular occasions are at the time of the five large receptions, the New Year reception, the diplomatic reception, the judiciary reception, the congressional reception and the Army and navy reception, also for the Marine Band concerts on the lawn back of the White House and the Easter egg rolling. It is estimated that at Easter time the crowd numbers fully 25,000 persons at times. The men sent there are particularly charged to prevent breaking of the shrubbery and trees and other depredations to property.

When there are internal disorders in the country, or when this country is at war with another, the police are more on the alert than ever. At such times as the President is away for a trip or on his vacations the men take the opportunity to get a leave of absence, for when he is there there is little chance for the men to get a leave of absence, for when he is there there is little chance for the men to get away.

* * *

The necessity for the maintenance of a suitable police guard at the White House is recognized by all, but that it should come from the local police department is not conceded by all interested in the subject. The number of men required there, it is claimed, is sufficient to man another entire precinct, and that these men are compelled to be at the White House lessens the force of patrolmen on the street. To include these officers with those in the precincts is to make the force seem larger than it really is. It is based upon this contention that an increase in the number of men on the force is asked for by Major Sylvester.

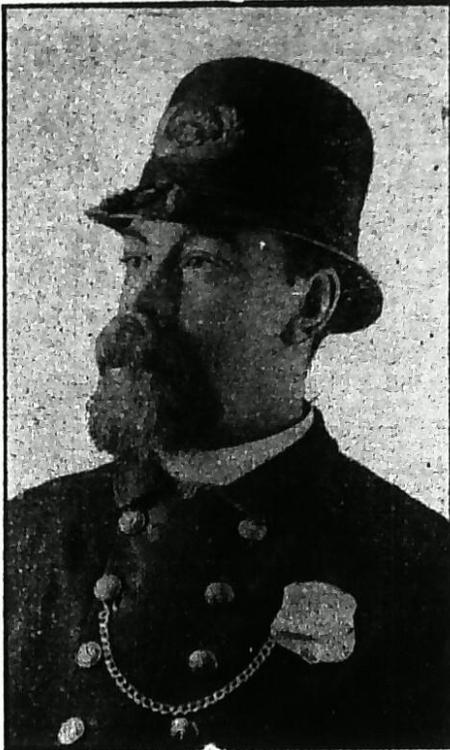
Two important men of the White House guards are the bicycle officers of the third precinct, W.A. Emerson and T.S. Lake. Whenever the President takes a ride out into the country or through the city to attend any function these two men are with him. They are compelled to be on the alert all the time and in many instances have shown their usefulness in the prevention of accidents. Both men are expert cyclists and have good records as policemen, besides being intelligent, active and alert at all times.

* * *

Sergt. Raphael Bryan, the senior sergeant in charge of the White House squad, is the second oldest sergeant, in point of service, on the police force, dividing the honor with Sergt. Slattery of the tenth precinct. In his long service of over twenty years as a sergeant he has always been active and energetic and was selected to take charge of the White House squad seven years ago. The assignment was regarded as a proper recognition of his services to the department. Sergt. Bryan was born on November 7, 1851, in this city, and has spent his life here.

After attending the public schools here he joined the navy in 1863 and was put aboard the *U.S.S. Augusta*. The boat was employed in the North Atlantic blockading squadron during the civil war and was

used to convoy mail steamers and to protect them from privateers. Many an exciting time was known to the men on that ship in that service. In 1871 he was sent to the flagship *Congress*, under Commodore



Sergt. R.W. Bryan

Green. Their first cruise was to Samina bay, where they did efficient service in a threatening time. After his return he was sent to the navy yard and later during the trouble with Cuba served as paymaster's yeoman aboard the *U.S.S. Tallapoosa*. He received his discharge about six months later. He is a member of the George G. Meade Post, No. 5, of the G.A.R., and has been prominent in its sessions.

He was appointed to the police force July 20, 1875, and he was first sent to the Bloodfield beat in the fourth precinct. He made many arrests of importance. At that time he made the arrest of a man named Braxton and two others for breaking into a millinery store on 1st street southwest and cleaning it out of its stock. The property was nearly all recovered through the officer's work. He was shortly afterward sent to the fifth precinct and there he made an excellent record, which finally resulted in promotion.

* * *

At the time of the commitment of Guiteau to the jail for the murder of Garfield a special telephone was put in, so that the police could be promptly informed of any attempts to lynch

the prisoner. Officer Bryan was chosen for the responsible position of operator for that line and he held his post night and day for many months, to the satisfaction of all concerned. He was there at the time the soldier shot at Guiteau from the ranks of the soldiers sent there from the arsenal. He was afterward detailed as detective in the fifth precinct, where he made a good record. At the time of the R.I. Fleming safe robbery when the robbers shot at Lieut. Amiss of the first precinct, Sergt. Bryan assisted in the arrest of Lily, Morrill and Jones, the responsible parties, at a house on L street southeast.

His good work as a precinct detective won recognition for him and he was made an acting sergeant, on the recommendation of the lieutenant of the precinct, October 15, 1884, and was promoted to the rank of full sergeant two years later. He was then transferred to the new ninth precinct, and assisted in the organization of that important precinct. While there he arrested Jim Smith, colored, charged with the murder of a girl. Later he was sent to the third precinct and served there efficiently.

When a man was wanted to take charge of the squad at the White House with another sergeant, early in 1899, the list of sergeants was looked over and the chief of police picked out Sergt. Bryan for that important position. He took up his duties April 13, 1899, and he has served there continuously since.

* * *

Sergt. W.H. Harrison, who divides the responsibility with Sergt. Bryan, is not an ex-soldier, like his partner, but is familiar with the duties of the office at the White House by long service there. Sergt. Harrison was born in Maryland on November 5, 1866, and was raised on a farm. He came to this city at the age of twenty-four and was engaged in the grocery business for a short time. His appointment to

the police force was made August 20, 1891, and he was sent for duty to the seventh precinct. The lieutenant in charge soon sized up the young officer and put him on the "Boston" beat, which runs along



Sergt. Wm. H. Harrison

M street and includes the territory between that street and the canal, considered then the toughest beat in the precinct. It was on that beat that Sergt. Harrison did all his street duty. He made a reputation as an efficient officer. He was detailed to the White House, May 22, 1898, as a private, at the beginning of the Spanish war, and has served there almost continuously ever since, winning promotion for his efficiency. He was advanced to class 2 January 15, 1902. He was at that time acting as doorkeeper at the President's office, but Congress made an appropriation for ushers at that post and he was without a position. The chief of police had a better place for him, however, and he was assigned to the detective office and sent as a detective to the Pennsylvania railroad depot. He remained in that position until February 16, 1904, when he was raised to the grade of acting sergeant and sent to the White House. His promotion to be a full sergeant was soon after recorded on the police records.

While Sergt. Harrison was on street duty in the seventh precinct he made many important arrests. An example of the hustling that he did at that time is shown by the record of July 4 1895, when he made thirteen cases in five hours, ranging from a murder case to a "drunk." The man arrested for murder was taken into custody before he had gone 100 yards away from the scene of the crime, and was finally hanged. Sergeant Harrison has been at the White House during some exciting times, particularly at the time of the Spanish war and at the time of the death and funeral of President McKinley. Large crowds were handled and Sergt. Harrison did his full part. His record has been excellent throughout and he has never been before the trial board for any offense.

* * *

Another man at the White House with an enviable record is Desk Sergeant R.C. Dyer. He was appointed to the force July 24, 1887, and has served in the third and the fifth precincts, respectively, as a private. But his record of arrests will compare favorably with that of any other officer in the department. He was precinct detective at three different times, and also was a mounted officer in the fifth precinct. Following an accident when he was doing mounted duty several years ago, he was dismounted and was sent to the Executive Mansion.

While in the fifth precinct he was active and made many arrests. At one time he was making an arrest on 8th street near the navy yard and was attacked by a crowd and severely kicked. He was rescued by Sergt. Bryan. He arrested James Wallace for murder and also William Brown for murder. While he was doing mounted duty he assisted officer McCormick in the arrest of William Pruitt for murder. At the time of the robbery of Senator Stockbridge's house he arrested two men who were afterward sent to the penitentiary for the offense. He also arrested William Franklin, a race track follower, for shooting a man named Brown, and at about the same time he arrested John Stewart for housebreaking. He was

once detailed to the Anacostia freight yards to stop the petty thieving there, and he succeeded well, making a number of arrests.

Desk Sergeants C.C. Pearce and C.J. Wagner are also veterans in the service of the department and they have excellent records for arrests.

* * *

The personnel of the exterior guard at the White House is as follows: Sergeants, R.W. Bryan, W.H. Harrison; Officers T.M. Adams, H. Backenheimer, C.H. Baum, N.A. Beans, J.F. Bradley, J.M. Bramlett, W.H. Curtis, R.C. Dyer, N.B. Fields, S.S. Frazier, W.G. Gleason, John N. Hester, W.L. Hospital, L.R. Keech, F.B. Kelly, W.E. Ogle, C.C. Pearce, J.F. Rotchford, E.M. Seaman, G.A. Schrader, F.M. Tompkins, C.J. Wagner.

The interior guard is made up at present of the following: M.H. Warren, D.W. Lewis, W.S. Lewis, M. O'Brien, J.D. Hanze, H.S. Hutton, H. Gilbert, F.H. Purks, D.W. Byer, William Kemp, W.W. Andrews, James Ciscle, J.B. Frech, C.L. Dalrymple, Lewis Gee, W.S. Brady, E.C. Goss, J.S. Jamison, James Mulvey.

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