Policing A New Middletown: Updating The Force

At The Turn of The 20th Century

By Nickolas Atteraas Garin

Ron Schatz
History of Middletown 171
Fall 2005
Introduction

Richard Singleton became the first police chief of Middletown in 1870. He did not have any assistants and simply worked out of his brother’s repair shop on Center Street. Middletown had no need for rapid formation of police, for it was not plagued by major disorders like larger cities across the country. As a result, the development of a consistent police force in Middletown was a slow process that took place later then in many cities. This created a division between people in the city who felt the need for more protection and those who did not want to spend money on police when there were no major crimes being committed. In fact, city officials would often use the lack of major crime as an indication of how effectively the police force was carrying out its duties, even when that was not entirely the case.

The turn of the 20th century marked an important period for both the Middletown police force and the city itself. As immigrants came to Middletown, the city increased both in size and ethnic diversity. During this period the police force had to make changes to accommodate this increasingly heterogeneous population. In addition to simply dealing with the growing number of people, police began to spend more time on cases as a result of the language barriers between the officers and Middletown’s newer residents. Many complaints starting before 1900 revealed that some residents of the city felt that police protection was insufficient. The first decade of the 20th century was characterized by improved patrolling methods, revised sets of regulations, standardized uniforms and

---

1 Warner, Elizabeth. Pictorial History of Middletown, (Norfolk, CT 1990) 73
2 Report of the Committee on Police, Annual Message of the Mayor v.3 67-68
increased wages based on length of service, all of which helped define this period as one of great change for the police force in Middletown.

**Origins of American Policing and Policing in Middletown**

The institution of American policing is a product of its English heritage. When colonists came to America they brought with them certain established patterns of law enforcement which gradually evolved to suit the new environment. Three main features of American policing can be attributed to this background, the first of which is the limited authority of police officers. In our society, the law has always made very clear the responsibilities and power of police officers. In doing so, the police have much less power because there are clear rules as to what they can or cannot do. This is the result of valuing individual liberty at the expense of social order. In contrast, many European law enforcement agencies were given much broader powers. In Germany, for example, all citizens and residents were required to carry identity cards and report address changes to police authorities. 3

The second aspect of American policing we have inherited from our English predecessors is the tradition of local control. Consequently, our policing system today has become extremely decentralized and fragmented. It is estimated that there are around 20,000 different law enforcement agencies with little communication between them. Closely related to the decentralized nature of our policing is the third inherited tradition, a fragmented law enforcement authority. Because of this fragmentation, the responsibility

---

for enforcing the law is divided between several different agencies even at the local level.\textsuperscript{4}

Law enforcement in Colonial America consisted of the sheriff, the constable and the watch. The sheriff, appointed by the governor of the colony, was responsible for collecting taxes, conducting elections, and maintaining public facilities such as bridges and roads in addition to his duties of law enforcement. Like the sheriff, the constable had many civil duties as well as criminal duties and functioned as a “little sheriff”. Watchmen were assigned the duty of protecting the city at night from fires, crime and disorder, and suspicious persons. In many respects, the watch resembled the modern-day police in patrolling the city and did not have to deal with as many civil duties as the sheriff or constable.\textsuperscript{5}

These institutions of American law enforcement established during the colonial period continued after the American Revolution with little change. It was not until the 1830s and 1840s when a wave of riots and disorder swept through American cities, that the old system was dismantled. It was clear that the systems in place were simply unable to handle the task of maintaining order in the midst of turbulent times.\textsuperscript{6}

The development of a police force in Middletown was a slow process. Up until the 1840s, no one in the city worried about crime, because the crimes that did occur were relatively minor. Newspapers kept Middletown residents aware of the riots that were taking place at the time in larger cities like Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Many of these cities were unprepared to deal with the problems they were faced with because a

\textsuperscript{4} Ibid, 3-4  
\textsuperscript{5} Ibid, 4  
\textsuperscript{6} Ibid 4
strong police force had never before been instituted. Soon enough the citizens of Middletown began to wonder, “Where is the police force in our city?” In 1843 it was voted by the city legislature that a watch be appointed for the purpose of detecting robberies, paid at the expense of the city. This was the first step towards the establishment of a paid police force in Middletown.  

The duties of the sheriff, constable and watchmen in Middletown were quite a few. In addition to preserving order in the city, being present at all fires and suppressing all irregularities, they also had several civic duties. These duties were related to the common council meetings including serving notices of meetings, attending all meetings, and ringing the bell for meetings.

By 1851 the number of watchmen had increased to twelve with four people on duty at a time. It was a controversial situation, for people felt a need for protection but did not want to pay for it. Residents of Middletown thought that the town had a large number of civil disturbances given its small population. Although they acknowledged that the city sheriff preformed his duties in a satisfactory manner, residents felt there were simply not enough people to deal with the issues that existed. In response to these concerns the city council proposed, in April 1851, a tax to allow for more watchmen. However, the tax was rejected by a vote of 71 to 43. It appeared that the pleas of the citizens were not enough to outweigh the economic costs. The decision to reject the proposition delayed the formation of a regular police force in Middletown until later in the century.  

---

7 Pamphlet from Middlesex County Historical Society on the Fate of Local Services 160-161
8 Ibid, 161
A Changing Middletown

The foundation of the old system of law enforcement relied on the small size and Yankee homogeneity of cities. By the end of the nineteenth century, cities were growing and becoming culturally mixed.\(^9\) Middletown was no exception. During the years following the Civil War, economic development had transformed Main Street from a residential to a commercial center. Commercial buildings that housed stores, small businesses and banks replaced Private homes, and Middletown started to look much more like we know it today. It was clear to everyone that the city was changing. An anecdote from the childhood of Raymond Baldwin, who would later become a governor of Connecticut, relays a resident’s perspective of living in a town undergoing excessive change. Baldwin’s neighbor had asked him where his father had gone, and when Baldwin told him that he had gone down to the village, the neighbor quickly corrected him and said that he hadn’t gone down to the village...he’s gone downtown. Baldwin understood that the neighbor was referring to Main Street, and this change in reference reflected the developments taking place in Middletown.\(^{10}\)

As the industrial labor force grew from five hundred in 1850 to twelve hundred in 1860, residential neighborhoods emerged in Middletown. The personality of the city was changing as well as its size. In 1840 the population of Middletown was 8,620 in 1870 it had grown to 11,126.\(^{11}\) There were simply more people around. After 1870, Main Street

---

\(^9\) Feinstein, Estelle. *Stamford In The Gilded Age*, (Stamford, CT 1973) 148

\(^{10}\) Warner, Elizabeth. *Pictorial History of Middletown*, (Norfolk, CT 1990) 77

\(^{11}\) Information Board on Main Street in Middletown, CT Outside of Police Station
continued to shape its new personality as families moved out into the surrounding neighborhoods and more retail stores and bigger commercial operations moved in. These new stores, hotels, theaters, and restaurants lured people from all over Middletown and from surrounding towns in Middlesex County.\textsuperscript{12}

The population was increasingly diverse due to the arrival of immigrant population from other parts of Europe during this period. The first non-English group to arrive in significant numbers was the Irish. They were soon joined by Italians, Germans, Swedes, Poles, and Jews from different countries along with several other smaller groups of immigrants. The most numerous were Sicilians. Although Italian immigrants had been arriving in Middletown since the early to mid 1800s, few stayed for any extended period of time. Most came to Middletown for spring and summer and returned to Sicily when autumn came.

In 1894 and the several years following, however, hundreds of Italian workers were drawn to Middletown because of job opportunities on public works programs that required heavy manual labor and workmen at quarry companies like the Benvenue Granite Co. and the Fox-Becker Granite Co. Manual labor was also needed when the first Middletown-Portland highway bridge was constructed between August 1895 and April 1896. The increasing number of Italian laborers allowed Italian businessmen to start companies in Middletown. In 1890, only nine Italians owned businesses. That number jumped to twenty-five in 1900. Between 1892 and 1897, three Italian

\textsuperscript{12} Warner, Elizabeth. \textit{Pictorial History of Middletown}, (Norfolk, CT 1990) 77
confectioners, a fruit dealer, two grocers, two tailors, a shoemaker, two barbers, and a milk dealer went into business in Middletown.\textsuperscript{13}

According to the 1980 United States Census, there were more people in Middletown of Italian, or mixed-Italian ancestry, than of any other ethnic group. The area that once housed many of the Irish immigrants, the tenements to the east of Main Street, was now mostly populated by the new Italians. Many of these immigrants worked in factories as unskilled laborers until they learned English and could look for better employment. \textsuperscript{14}

Many Polish peasants immigrated to Middletown between 1880 and 1920 in search of greater economic opportunities. They occupied the areas of College and William streets. Today, according to the 1980 United States Census, people of Polish or mixed-polish ancestry at the time made up the second largest ethnic group in Middletown. Other immigrant groups that came to Middletown during this time were Germans and Jews from Poland, Russia and Eastern Europe who helped provide labor for the many factories that existed in the area. The Eastern Tinware Company of Portland was a major employer of Jewish workers whereas many Germans took up employment at Wilcox, Crittenden and Company and Russell Manufacturing Company. Swedes also came to Middletown at this time but they seemed to be the smallest of the major nineteenth-century immigrant groups.\textsuperscript{15}

The raw census data from the period was another facet that illustrated the increasing diversity in Middletown. In 1880, census data about the individual was

\textsuperscript{13} Baldwin, Peter. Italians In Middletown, Thesis Paper from 1984, 32
\textsuperscript{14} Warner, Elizabeth. Pictorial History of Middletown, (Norfolk, CT 1990) 112
\textsuperscript{15} Ibid, Selections from 99-113
divided into several categories including name, personal description (color, sex, age), relationship to the head of the family, civil condition (single, married, etc.), occupation, health (blind, deaf, idiotic, insane), education, and nativity (place of birth, place of birth of mother and father). Much of the information in the 1900 census is similar but there are several additional questions that are noteworthy. Questions about personal description were increased. The census now included date of birth, length of marriage, and number of children. The nativity questions are the same as in 1880, but now there exist questions concerning citizenship. These questions included the year of immigration to the United States, the number of years in the United States and whether naturalized. More questions about education and home ownership were also added in the 1900 census data. Although the changes were subtle, they show us in a different light that the makeup of Middletown was changing significantly.16

Early Middletown Police Force

When examining the growth of the police force much can be explained by necessity. The likely reason the police force developed slowly in Middletown was because until the turn of the twentieth century there was no need for a well organized, capable force. In contrast to larger American cities, there were no major disorders in Middletown that required the swift and clear formation of a police force. Instead, the police force was created when the duties of the existing force could not longer be

---
16 (Census Data from 1880 and 1900)
completed by the staff of the time. With the changes taking place in Middletown, both in
terms of the people and the city itself, the existing techniques were no longer sufficient.

In 1874, the Mayor reported that the expenses of the police department had
increased since the previous year resulting from better service. Despite the effectiveness
of the police the Mayor still questioned whether the service was worth the expense. This
is a recurring theme of a police force that moves between being understaffed and under
funded to performing its jobs successfully and being questioned if it is worth the
expense.\textsuperscript{17}

In 1879, nine years after the position of police chief was first filled, the duties of
the Middletown Police were recorded for the first time. The general duties of the force
were to patrol Main Street, keep under surveillance all suspected or suspicious persons,
and to watch all persons liable to violate the law. They were also to do their utmost to
prevent burglaries, thefts, assaults, breaches of the peace, and other crimes. Among other
preventative measures, the patrolmen were to examine all the doors on their respective
beats to see if they are properly secured. On top of all this, they also had to give alarm
and be present at all fires. Unfortunately, with the extremely limited number of
patrolmen (as few as two and as many as five), it was essentially not possible to complete
these duties successfully. In his 1880 Annual Report police chief Fielding makes it clear
that the police did not have enough men to complete their duties and the citizens of the
city felt under protected. He told of some eight hundred complaints having been made on
various subjects to the department that year, although many of them, he claimed, were
frivolous. The public, Fielding tells us, has no idea of the obstacles that a police officer

\textsuperscript{17} Annual Message of The Mayor of The City of Middletown And Reports of The Several
Departments, 1874-1940 v.1 1874-1899. Report of 1874, 14
faces. They must “attend to all fire alarms and assist the fireman in his duty; he must protect property, care for all injured or destitute persons, take charge of goods left unprotected by the carelessness of merchants and their clerks.” In short, he said, “the police must be present at all places and at all times suggest the best course to be pursued in every emergency.” Yet despite the obstacles and shortcomings in 1880, the police accomplished a fair amount. In checking for locked doors, it was found that 41 were unlocked. The carelessness of the store owners is surprising, but the amount and value of property saved by the police should be attributed to their vigilance in checking stores and promptness in securing them. If any larcenies were to have resulted from an unlocked store the police officer would have had to bear the blame that rightly belonged to others. Another possibility is that the storeowners were simply not concerned with the threat of crime and did not feel the need to be vigilant in locking their shops. There is no way of knowing, but regardless, Fielding felt that the discipline of the force was all that should be required.18

**Updating The Force**

The process of updating the police began shortly before the turn of the 20th century and continued through a series of reforms that made the job of a Middletown police officer more appealing. For subtle reasons, little was done to change the force during the twenty year period between 1879 and 1899. Judging from the enormous changes taking place in Middletown during this time and the lack of serious crimes that

---

18 Annual Message of The Mayor of The City of Middletown And Reports of The Several Departments, 1874-1940 v.1 1874-1899, Report of 1880, 38-39
existed, the city simply did not want to spend money when it was not being pressured to do so. The absence of serious crimes is something that the police department often used to suggest the efficiency and capability of the force. This argument does not hold much merit, however, because serious crimes have always been rare in Middletown even at times when the police force was not performing at its best.

Throughout the period when the police force was updated, there was an important man who deserves to be recognized for his service and dedication to Middletown. His name was A. W. (John) Inglis. Inglis served on the Middletown police force for thirty-one years and was police chief from 1893 to 1910. According to one source he was born in Glasgow, Scotland on November 3, 1839 according to another, in Middletown on August 14, 1857. The former seems much more likely. There is, however, no discrepancy between sources that he was a dedicated public servant. In an article from 1910 entitled, “Veteran Police Officer Who Is To Retire January 15,” Inglis is described as “a conscientious and popular officer, never failing to do his duty, but doing it in a manner above reproach.”

In addition he also served Middletown as a fireman, joining the Douglas Hook and Ladder Company. Under Chief Fielding, Inglis was made a special policemen (not a regular job, used only for special events when extra men are needed) in April, 1879, and a regular patrolman under Chief Chapman in 1887. In October, 1893, he was elected Chief of Police.

In 1895, after being chief for two years, Inglis concluded his annual report by bringing to the city’s attention the most urgent needs of the police department, saying, “additional patrolmen for the residential portion of the city, and an officer at the

---

19 The Penny Press Newspaper. Veteran Police Officer Who Is To Retire January 15, 3:5
20 Ibid, 3:5
headquarters during the night are indispensable, if the citizens are to expect and have the same protection that other cities enjoy.\textsuperscript{21} In the year that Inglis wrote this report, the work of the police department was being performed by five persons; three night patrolmen, one day officer, and the chief. It is clear that this small group could not be expected to patrol another area of the city besides Main Street when they didn’t even have enough people to patrol Main Street daily. What is interesting is that Inglis compares the effectiveness of the Middletown police force to other cities because this is the first instance of such a comparison in the police reports. Furthermore, he acknowledges that they are behind in the modernization of the police force.\textsuperscript{22} At the end of 1899, four short years later, the force consisted of the Chief, seven regular patrolmen, and seven special patrolmen with two specials. The report written by the Committee on Police for the year boasts that the duties assigned to the force were not only performed to the satisfaction of the Police Committee, but also to the satisfaction of the public. It was during this year that a small but important modification was made in the method of patrolling. The patrolling schedule had previously left Middletown without any sort of patrol for ten hours of the day. The citizens, according to Inglis, were not pleased with this arrangement and after consultation between the mayor and chief, it was decided that the patrolling methods must be changed. Not surprisingly, no efforts were made to better

\textsuperscript{21} Annual Message of The Mayor of The City of Middletown And Reports of The Several Departments, 1874-1940 v.1 1874-1899. Report of 1895, 83-86
\textsuperscript{22} Ibid, 83-86
protect the city before specific complaints were made. The new arrangement provided an officer on the street at all times and several men on duty at the busiest times of the day.23

The state of affairs in 1899 exemplified the type of growth that has dominated Middletown’s police. For the previous twenty years the city had passed most of the nights with no patrol on duty. It wasn’t until the residents expressed concern that changes were made. Although the catch up nature of this police force slowed the development of the necessary manpower to protect the city, it is understandable that the mayor did not want to spend lots of money. The more interesting question is what has changed now that the citizens are making clear their desire for more protection? This lack of protection and vulnerability was acceptable to the residents of the city before because the city was smaller and most people knew each other. The new makeup of the city, however, could have quite possibly made people more uneasy and desire more from their police.

Despite the shortcomings and challenges facing the small police department of Middletown it must be recognized that they did provide important services for the city. In the Report of the Police Committee in 1900, the police are praised for their handling of the 250th celebration of the settling of Middletown. It was reported that there were no complaints made to the committee during the year (it is unclear if anyone else, for example the police chief, received complaints regarding the department). During the celebration, which was reported to be the largest gathering of people in the city, there

---

23 Annual Message of The Mayor of The City of Middletown And Reports of The Several Departments, 1874-1940 v.1 1874-1899. Report of 1899, 71-72
were no disturbances of any kind. The Committee on Police said this day of tranquility was due to previous arrangements in reference to police matters.\textsuperscript{24}

Although the police force was constantly understaffed and faced with serving a changing community they did work hard and do their best with what they had. Their shortcomings were often not their own fault but that of the mayor’s and city council’s reluctance to spend money. In his annual message of 1904, the mayor wrote that, “The police force, as shown by the report of the Police Committee, have preformed their duties in an efficient and acceptable manner. Considering the minute number of men on the regular agenda, the work they have accomplished deserves high praise and the thanks of our citizens.”\textsuperscript{25} In 1905 similar praise was given by the mayor when he wrote that, “Our small but efficient police force have acquitted themselves as men in the positions should, and deserve the commendation of their fellow citizen.”\textsuperscript{26}

The year 1906 was especially important for the Middletown police. It was during this year that the mayor publicly acknowledged that the police department had been neglected and that the city was more behind in this department of government than any other. Evidence of this neglect, said Mayor Fisher, was in the fact that the regulations which are in place for the control of the police were adopted in 1880. In addition, the ages of some of the officers when they joined the force was greater then was normal in other. He also acknowledged that there had not been any systematic inspection or any other control of the force. Although there were no altercations in the organization and the

\textsuperscript{24} Annual Message of The Mayor of The City of Middletown And Reports of The Several Departments, 1874-1940 v.2 1900-1909. Report of 1900, 84
\textsuperscript{25} Annual Message of The Mayor of The City of Middletown And Reports of The Several Departments, 1874-1940 v.2 1900-1909. Report of 1904, 18-19
\textsuperscript{26} Annual Message of The Mayor of The City of Middletown And Reports of The Several Departments, 1874-1940 v.2 1900-1909. Report of 1905, 20-21
working of the police, Mayor Fisher formed a joint committee of the Common Council and the citizen to come up with ways of solving problems facing the police force. “The difficulty,” Fisher wrote, “of working out a scheme for the improvement of conditions, without undue hardship to the men now upon the force, and without undue demands upon the resources of our small city is evident; and perhaps for this reason, the problem has been slightly repeated.”

It is not certain why the mayor suddenly became so involved and motivated to update the police force. However, evidence points towards the two serious crimes that were committed in the course of 1906. On July 6th a man named George H. Goodale was brutally murdered by being struck on the head with an axe. The killer, Henry Daily was arrested, tried, found guilty and was sentenced to be hung ten months later. This story received quite a bit of publicity. The second murder was committed by a 12-year-old boy named Louis Shapiro who shot a boy of similar age in the head with a revolver. Although Shapiro was tried and convicted, he was committed to the Connecticut School for Boys during his minority because of his age. These murders, major events in Middletown, prompted calls for an effective police force. For many years Middletown had been free of serious crimes. There is no doubt that the police force needed reform, but it is quite possible that the murders committed during this year forced the mayor to confront the lagging police force.

27 Annual Message of The Mayor of The City of Middletown And Reports of The Several Departments, 1874-1940 v.2 1900-1909. Report of 1906, 14-15
28 Penny Press Articles; May Be Fatal Wound, Died of Bullet Wound, and George H. Goodale Was Murdered 1906 April-July
29 Annual Message of The Mayor of The City of Middletown And Reports of The Several Departments, 1874-1940 v.2 1900-1909. Report of 1906, 95-97
In confronting the problems facing the police force that Mayor Fisher highlighted in 1906, the joint committee first addressed the problem of regulations and the number of patrolmen. In 1907, thoroughly revised set of regulations for the control and guidance of the force was adopted and brought into use. To resolve the lack of manpower, the committee's solution was simple and logical. In order to recruit talented young officers the position had to be made more attractive. This was accomplished by adopting a new standard uniform (including a full winter suit and overcoat) provided by the department and much more importantly there was a police benefit fund that was established for disabled and superannuated officers.\(^{30}\)

The adoption of a new set of regulations was needed more than the mayor previously thought. An unfortunate incident took place on a Friday night in April of that year when the Mayor was at the annual bean bake of Mansfield. After leaving the event between midnight and one in the morning, Mayor Fisher thought it would be a good chance to see how the beats of patrolmen on Main Street were being covered because he had received complaints from some merchants that police were slacking in their duties. To his dismay, he did not find the beat covered as he expected. In fact, he couldn't find any officer at all, even after calling the station he found no patrolmen. Officer Ringwood, the officer supposed to be on duty, turned out to be in a shooting gallery on Court Street neglecting his duty. This incident made Fisher very upset and he ordered Ringwood to be suspended, the first time this had been done in the history of Middletown's police force. To Chief Inglis the mayor had a clear message, "As the responsible head of the

\(^{30}\) Annual Message of The Mayor of The City of Middletown And Reports of The Several Departments, 1874-1940 v.2 1900-1909. Report of 1907, 12-13 and 84-85
department the chief should impress upon the men the necessity of perfect fidelity to
duty."

The active members of the force at this time were made up of eight men, half of
which were older than sixty, with the average age of fifty-five. With continuing
complaints reported about police protection being too narrowly centered on Main Street
and the sections closely adjacent the force would have to hire more officers. The
adaptations that were made the previous year could not be implemented overnight and
would take time to fully be put into place.

The following year, in 1908, the department continued to try and improve the job
of a police officer by not only increasing the pay of a police officer but also establishing a
payment schedule that increased with time. On this schedule a first year patrolman made
$803 a year and after five years he made $912.50 annually. According to the Committee
on Police these amounts were on par with other cities and they believed that the wages
were enough to attract desirable applicants.

The Committee on Police report of the same year speaks openly about the lack of
numbers in the police force. In their view, the greatest need of the department was a
larger force and suggested to start a plan used in other cities, in which a new patrolmen
was hired each year for a term of five years. Again, they acknowledged that it was
impossible to properly enforce the entire city with a force of six officers, especially when
these men had to divide their shifts over twenty-four hours. Also in this report, was the

31 Penny Press Newspaper. Mayor Fisher Suspends Officer Ringwood One Day, April, 6
1907, 2:4

32 Annual Message of The Mayor of The City of Middletown And Reports of The Several
Departments, 1874-1940 v.2 1900-1909. Report of 1907, 84-85

33 Annual Message of The Mayor of The City of Middletown And Reports of The Several
Departments, 1874-1940 v.2 1900-1909. Report of 1908, 67-68
first mention of the immigrant element. The Committee said that the growing foreign
element in the city made increasing demands on the time of the police because the lack of
understanding the language required much more time to be spent on cases. Although this
is the first official mention of the immigrants in any police report, the effect they had on
the shape of Middletown and on the police force was great.34

By the end of 1909, the department had made some major strides. The increased
pay on a scale corresponding to length of service was secured, the police pension fund
was well established, and the difficulty in securing first-rate men for the job had seemed
to be overcome. Additionally, to ensure that the department did not move backwards
after making the progress of establishing all of these recent provisions, it was decided
that in an attempt to increase the number of policemen by the hiring of one policeman
each year for the next four years. The man who had overseen all of these changes, Chief
John Inglis, was retired by the Committee on Police in according to the provisions of the
police pension fund. After thirty-one years of faithful service he would be the first man
to use the pension fund that had been established under his watch.35

Conclusion

As a result of the lack of serious disturbances and absence of serious crimes, the
development of a regular police force in Middletown was a slow process. With the
arrival of immigrants from Italy, Ireland, Germany, Poland, Sweden and various other

34Ibid, 67-68
35Annual Message of The Mayor of The City of Middletown And Reports of The Several
Departments, 1874-1940 v.2 1900-1909. Report of 1909, 12 and 71-73
countries at the end of the 19th century the makeup and size of the city changed. Stories such as that told by Judge Baldwin shows that Main Street was no longer in a village, but a city. The old systems of policing would no longer suffice and new regulations would have to be instated in order for the police to be able to protect and serve the residents of Middletown. During the first decade of the 20th century reforms made in the department under Chief Inglis helped to update the force to adjust to the changing Middletown. Although the force would still undergo many changes over the years, they were at least ready to face many of the problems the early 20th century would bring.
Bibliography

Books


Annual Message of The Mayor of The City of Middletown And Reports of The Several Departments, 1874-1940 v.1 1874-1899

Annual Message of The Mayor of The City of Middletown And Reports of The Several Departments, 1874-1940 v.2 1900-1909

Annual Message of The Mayor of The City of Middletown And Reports of The Several Departments, 1874-1940 v.3 1910-1919

Thesis

Newspapers
Penny Press

Census Data

(Baldwin; Bushman 1967; Lane 1967; Feinstein 1973; Harring 1983; Walker 1983; Steinberg 1989; Warner 1990)