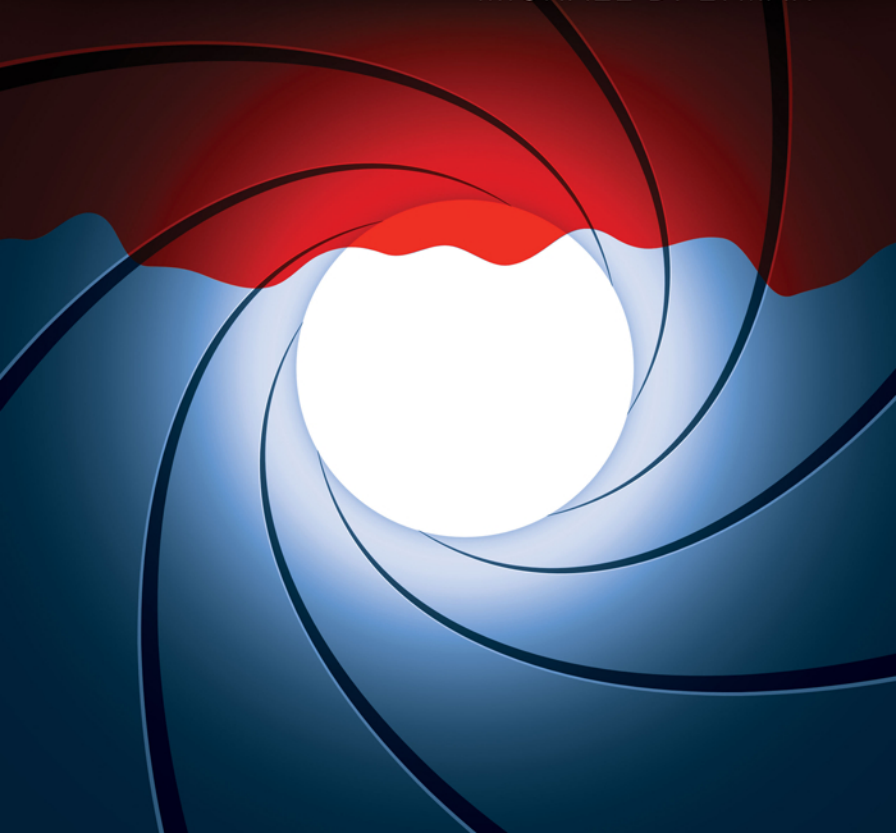


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# CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

THE ART AND THE SCIENCE

MICHAEL D. LYMAN



# CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Eighth Edition

**Michael D. Lyman**

Columbia College of Missouri

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## ***Dedication***

*This book is the direct result of over 40 years of my involvement with the field of criminal investigation, from my many years as a criminal investigator in the field, my time as a full-time, certified police academy instructor, to my 28 years as a college professor teaching both under graduate and graduate students. Also contributing to this work is my 30-year publishing record and my experience reviewing over 300 cases involving police incidents and investigations throughout the nation where I have provided written analysis and/or sworn testimony as an expert in police procedures.*

*All of these learning experiences have led to the latest edition of this book. Of course, I must mention that without the love and support of my wife, Julie, and my daughter, Kelsey, I couldn't have endeavored to complete such a considerable project nor could I have done so without the continued support of the dedicated men and women working within our nation's law enforcement community. I sincerely hope you enjoy this new edition.*

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# PREFACE

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Criminal investigation represents a timeless and dynamic field of scientific study. This book, now in its eighth edition, was written with the perception that crime detection is a field that relies heavily on the past experiences of investigators as well as recent practical, forensic, and technological innovations. The investigator's success in crime detection can be influenced by several external variables. For example, increased pressure by public interest groups and courts of law has caused police supervisors to place greater emphasis on case management and officer accountability. In addition, because of increased social problems associated with drug abuse, criminal violence, and the use of cellular and computer technology, the public spotlight has focused more than ever before on methods of crime detection and the successful prosecution of offenders. Finally, due to the ongoing incidence of mass and serial murders, the public is now more insistent that criminal investigations are conducted quickly and with thoroughness.

## NEW AND UPDATED INFORMATION

- Updated and enhanced case studies, photographs, charts and graphics
- New “closer look” vignettes
- Enhanced “history of policing” material
- New information on crime scene walkthrough and neighborhood canvass
- New sections on social media and criminal investigations
- Enhanced information on identifying suspects
- Expanded discussion on the history of criminal investigation containing biographical vignettes on pioneers in criminal investigation
- New section on the “Tech Effect”
- New case studies of: The Hannah Graham missing persons case; Suspected serial killer Robert Durst; Cop killer Eric Frein; the Boston Marathon killers; The murder investigation involving New England Patriots Tight End Aaron Hernandez; The “Slenderman” murder; The 2015 Mexico-based Sinaloa Cartel investigation and the Sony Pictures computer hacking investigation
- Expanded section on deductive and inductive reasoning
- New discussion about “tunnel vision” and “anchoring” in the investigative thought process
- Addition of “How to track serial killers” section and the addition of an “active shooter” discussion
- Expanded section on the crime scene walkthrough and the neighborhood canvas

- New samples of investigative forms including: Crime scene work sheet form; Victim information form; Crime scene checklist form and Crime scene security log form
- New discussions on the CODIS database and geographic profiling
- New section on “Cloud-based” searches for digital evidence and digital search warrants
- Expanded section on investigative detentions and consensual encounters
- Additional information on cognitive interviews
- Expanded information on new intelligence gathering technology including police license plate readers and facial recognition technology
- New discussion on tracking social media for investigative leads
- Expanded section on gunshot wounds and estimating the distance from the victim to the shooter
- New information on determining the type of firearm used in homicides

## NEW AND UPDATED GRAPHICS

Figures have been updated throughout the text, and more illustrations have been added to support key information, especially regarding the surveillance of criminal suspects in Chapter 7.

## UPDATED CASE STUDIES

New case study examples have been added, such as the Annie Le murder case, the 2012 Jerry Sandusky child sex abuse case, the 2011 Yeardley love murder case, the home invasion and murder case involving the family of William Petit, and the abduction case of Jaycee Dugard.

## LEARNING OBJECTIVES

The learning objectives at the beginning of each Chapter (“This Chapter will enable you to:”) have been rewritten in streamlined language to provide a concise overview of what readers can expect to learn from each chapter.

This book is intended to meet the needs of students and others interested in criminal justice by presenting information in a logical flow, paralleling the steps and considerations observed in an actual criminal investigation. Additionally, it is designed to fulfill an ongoing need for a book that explains clearly and thoughtfully the fundamentals of criminal investigation as practiced by police investigators on the job in communities across the nation.

The book is written with several observations in mind. First, as its title indicates, it is designed to blend scientific theories of crime detection with a practical approach to criminal investigation. Its underlying assumption is that sound criminal investigations depend on an understanding of the science of crime detection procedures and the art of anticipating human behavior. There is yet another critical observation made in the book: It recognizes that both the uniformed officer and the criminal investigator play important roles in the field of criminal investigation. The duties of each are outlined throughout the book, recognizing that there is a fundamental need for both to work in tandem throughout many aspects of the criminal investigation process.

One underlying theme of the book is that, as with all police endeavors, criminal investigation is a law enforcement responsibility that must be conducted within the framework of the U.S. Constitution and the practices of a democratic society. Consequently, court decisions and case studies have been quoted extensively for clarifications of issues and general reader information.

Key features of this text include the following:

## INSTRUCTOR-FRIENDLY ORGANIZATION

For more efficient use, this book has been designed to follow closely to a standard curriculum format. The 18 Chapter organization is designed to make it easier for instructors to align their coverage of the text's material with the class schedule and academic term.

## A CLOSER LOOK

In most chapters, this box addresses selected chapter topics in depth, such as technology, careers, tools and techniques, and issues in criminal investigation.

## CASE IN POINT

Near the end of most chapters, this box presents case examples of the types of crime discussed in the chapters, and the procedures and techniques that were used to investigate each case. Most boxes conclude with one or more Thematic Questions that ask students to consider the ethical choices, legal implications, and other issues involved in the investigation.

## SUMMARY CHECKLIST

At the end of each chapter, this checklist offers review questions followed by bulleted responses to test students' knowledge of the main Chapter concepts and serves as a study tool for review. A list of Key Terms and Discussion Questions are also included at the end of each chapter.

In summary, I am hopeful that this will prove to be an engaging textbook that is descriptive of the duties of modern-day crime detection and police professionalism. Accordingly, each Chapter contains key terms and discussion questions that also aid in the instructional process. Finally, as a learning aid, this text is accompanied by a companion website that offers videos and test items as well as many other learning tools. I know this book will provide you with what you need to understand the art of criminal investigation as well as the many new forms of scientific innovations that modern investigators now use to catch perpetrators of some of the nation's most heinous crimes. Read and enjoy!

## INSTRUCTOR SUPPLEMENTS

The following supplementary materials are available to support instructors' use of the main text:

- **Instructor's Manual with Test Bank.** Includes content outlines for classroom discussion, teaching suggestions, and answers to selected end-of-chapter questions from the text. This also contains a Word document version of the test bank.
- **TestGen.** This computerized test generation system gives you maximum flexibility in creating and administering tests on paper, electronically, or online. It provides state-of-the-art features for viewing and editing test bank questions, dragging a selected question into a test you are creating, and printing sleek, formatted tests in a variety of layouts. Select test items from test banks included with TestGen for quick test creation, or write your own questions from scratch. TestGen's random generator provides the option to display different text or calculated number values each time questions are used.
- **PowerPoint Presentations.** Our presentations offer clear, straightforward outlines and notes to use for class lectures or study materials. Photos, illustrations, charts, and tables from the book are included in the presentations when applicable.

To access supplementary materials online, instructors need to request an instructor access code. Go to [www.pearsonhighered.com/irc](http://www.pearsonhighered.com/irc), where you can register for an instructor access code. Within 48 hours after registering, you will receive a confirming email, including an instructor access code. Once you have received your code, go to the site and log on for full instructions on downloading the materials you wish to use.

## ALTERNATE VERSIONS

**eBooks** This text is also available in multiple eBook formats. These are an exciting new choice for students looking to save

money. As an alternative to purchasing the printed textbook, students can purchase an electronic version of the same content. With an eTextbook, students can search the text, make notes online, print out reading assignments that incorporate lecture notes, and bookmark important passages for later review. For more information, visit your favorite online eBook reseller or visit [www.mypearsonstore.com](http://www.mypearsonstore.com).

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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No book can be written entirely as a solo effort, and this project was no exception. The preparation of this book represents hundreds of painstaking hours maintaining continuous contact with criminal justice agencies, federal information clearinghouses, police practitioners, and colleagues in the field of criminal justice. In addition, to offer the reader the most up-to-date and relevant information, it was important to consult libraries, police journals, periodicals, newspapers, government publications, and other sources of literature germane to the field of crime detection on an ongoing basis.

Many persons were helpful in the preparation of this book, including practitioners in the field as well as experts in academe. Among these, the contributions of certain persons deserve special recognition. Included are the men and women of the Columbia Police Department, the Missouri State Highway Patrol, agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Drug Enforcement Administration, contributors from the Department of Homeland Security, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

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A special thank you is also well deserved for Acquisitions Editor Gary Bauer, along with the many other dedicated publishing professionals at Pearson for their hard work and support for the eighth edition of this text. Finally, I would like to extend special thanks to those criminal justice academics and practitioners who painstakingly reviewed the manuscript of this book. These persons include Kim Hammett, Davidson County Community College; Jeffrey Majewski, Bristol Community College; J. Gayle Mericle, Western Illinois University; Marshall Roache, Chemeketa Community College; Louis Shepard, West Georgia Technical College; Bryan Wanke, Honolulu Community College; and Ehsan Zaffar, George Mason University.

Without the support and assistance of all these people and many more, this book would not have become a reality. Thank you all.

Michael D. Lyman

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# ABOUT THE AUTHOR

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## **Michael D. Lyman**

Michael D. Lyman is Professor of Criminal Justice at Columbia College of Missouri, located in Columbia, MO. In addition to being a teaching faculty member, he serves as the program Coordinator for the Master of Science of Criminal Justice Program and the founder of the college's Bachelor of Science in Forensic Science Program. Before entering the field of college teaching, he was employed as a criminal investigator for state police organizations in Kansas and Oklahoma and has taught literally thousands of law enforcement officers in the proper police techniques and methods of professional criminal investigation. Dr. Lyman has authored numerous textbooks in criminal justice dealing with the areas of criminal

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Textbooks such as this are an ongoing work in progress, and the author welcomes communication and correspondence about his work. Dr. Lyman can be contacted at Columbia College, 1001 Rogers Street, Columbia, MO 65216 or at [mlyman@cougarsccis.edu](mailto:mlyman@cougarsccis.edu). Thank you for using this textbook.



## PART 1 Essentials of Criminal Investigation

Chapter 1 | Foundations and History of Criminal Investigation

Chapter 2 | The Crime Scene: Identification and Collection of Evidence

Chapter 3 | The Crime Scene: Field Notes, Documenting, and Reporting



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### CHAPTER ONE

# FOUNDATIONS AND HISTORY OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

### *Learning Objectives*

**This chapter will enable you to:**

1. Distinguish between the romance and reality of crime solving.
2. Understand the historical context of criminal investigation.
3. Discuss the increase of research and science in crime detection.
4. Understand the role of criminal investigation research.
5. Learn the objectives of criminal investigation.
6. List the types of investigations.
7. Explain the role of the criminal investigator.

## INTRODUCTION

**ON SEPTEMBER 13, 2014**, 18-year-old Hannah Graham went missing. She was a student at the University of Virginia and was last seen early in the morning that day, at the Downtown Mall in Charlottesville, Virginia. Graham's friends last heard from her via text message at about 1:20 am that day, after she told them she had gotten lost on her way to a party. She had attended another party before disappearing.

According to witness testimony and surveillance footage, among the last places she was seen was at Tempo Restaurant with a 32-year-old man—the so-called person of interest. A witness also said that the person of interest was seen in the restaurant with his arm around Graham, and that she looked drunk. This was supported by Graham's friends who stated that she was "fairly well intoxicated" when she left the pub.

On September 19, the local police identified a man they described as the "person of interest" whom they saw on surveillance cameras leaving a bar with Graham. The police concluded that

Graham may have gotten into a car with this man. They also searched the man's car and apartment but declined to arrest or identify him at that time. The following day the police identified the "person of interest" as Jesse L. Matthew, Jr., in an effort to make contact with him for further questioning.

Police searched Matthew's apartment again on September 22. During the search, they took items of clothing from his apartment. While no details were given to the press, they would not elaborate on the importance of these items. Police described the searches as a major breakthrough in the case, and have offered a \$100,000 reward for information relating to Graham's disappearance.

On September 21, the police issued an arrest warrant for reckless driving by Jesse Matthew. On September 23, Charlottesville police chief Timothy Longo announced that Matthew had been charged with abduction with intent to defile.

On September 24 during a joint press conference with the FBI, Longo announced that the suspect had been arrested in a sparsely populated part of Galveston, Texas. The subsequent investigation revealed that Matthew attended Liberty University in 2002 and then Christopher Newport University in 2003. He was accused of sexual assault twice, once while he was at each university. DNA from Matthew was linked to the murder of Morgan Dana Harrington, who disappeared in 2009 from a Metallica concert at John Paul Jones Arena in Charlottesville.

On October 18, 2014, five weeks following her abduction, human remains were found at an abandoned property in Virginia by searchers from the Chesterfield County Sheriff's Office. The remains were sent to the Chief Medical Examiner's office in Richmond for identification. Six days later, on October 24, the remains were positively identified as Graham's. On November 18, the



**FIGURE 1.1** ▶ Jesse Matthew is escorted by the FBI after being taken into custody on September 2014 for the disappearance of Hannah Graham. (Jesse Matthew/Handout/Getty Images)

*Albemarle County Police Department released a statement that Graham died of homicide by an “undetermined etiology.”*

*On September 29, it was reported that forensic evidence taken from the investigation in the murder of Morgan Harrington matched evidence taken from Matthew. Graham’s remains were found about five miles from the location where Morgan Harrington’s remains were discovered.*

The Hannah Graham murder case is instructive because it illustrates the complexity of criminal investigations, crime scenes, and evidence. It also shows how criminal suspects are often transient and difficult to identify. Read more at the end of the chapter in the section titled, “Criminal Investigation in Practice.”

Every reader of this text knows that we live in a complicated and often dangerous world. Problems involving crime that is profit motivated, politically motivated, and motivated by other more obscure reasons such as revenge, anger, and personal gratification permeate society at every level. Indeed, the spies, computer hackers, pedophiles, gang leaders, and serial killers located within our communities are all paramount concerns for a free and democratic society.

Accordingly, the study of criminal investigation involves probing several different fields at once, and is therefore a difficult task about which to write. For example, it is important for an investigator to understand basic techniques of collection and preservation of evidence, but to do so, a fundamental understanding of criminalistics or forensic science is often required. In addition to technical competence, modern-day investigators must be well versed in the law. Legal skills include a working knowledge of criminal law, constitutional law, and rules of evidence, all of which are essential for successful prosecution of a criminal case. This chapter is designed to give the reader the underlying essentials of this aspect of policing, which is both rewarding and challenging.

## THE ROMANCE AND REALITY OF CRIME SOLVING

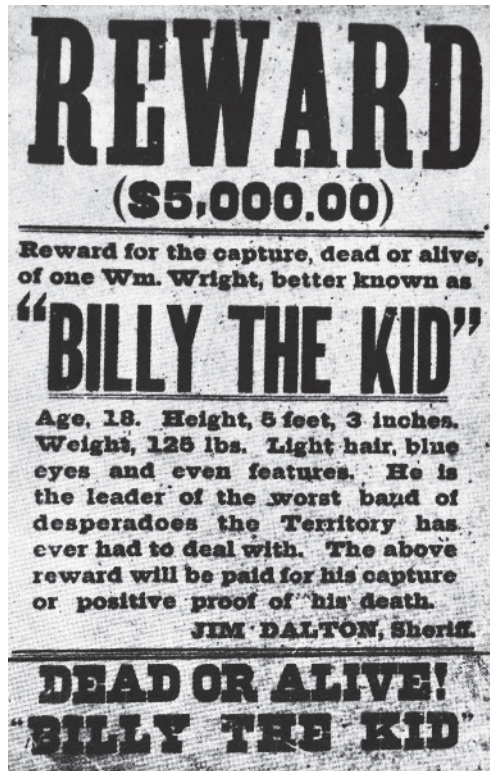
Throughout modern history, people have harbored a fascination with cops and criminals—**crime** and crime fighting. Whenever there is a public crime scene, large groups of people gather to watch crime scene investigators in action. For the average citizen, police cars and emergency units with their screaming sirens and flashing lights spark an insatiable curiosity. Fueling people’s interest and imagination are newspapers and periodicals that sensationalize criminal investigations, which often involve both heinous and interesting aspects.

Modern-day popular novelists continue the tradition of novels with an investigative twist. These include such novelists as John Grisham, James Patterson, and Patricia Cornwell, to name a few, who provide readers with mysteries, clues, and challenges to figure out the identity of the “bad guy.”

Stories such as these become “up close and personal” with television dramas focusing on criminal investigation and the solving of crime through forensic techniques. For example, the time-tested *CSI* (crime scene investigation) series—*CSI: Crime Scene Investigation*, *CSI: Miami*, and *CSI: New York*—is so successful that it is thought to have created the so-called *CSI* effect, whereby jurors have been introduced to forensics through their exposure to television crime shows and expect forensic evidence in jury trials—trials in which no such evidence may even exist (discussed later in this chapter). Other popular television series showcasing forensics include *Elementary*, a New York crime drama and modern-day spin-off of Sherlock Holmes starring Johnny Lee Miller as Sherlock Holmes and Lucy Liu as Dr. Joan Watson. Another modern investigative television series is *NCIS: Naval Criminal Investigative Service*, which is an American police procedural drama revolving around a team of special agents from the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, which conducts criminal investigations involving the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps. Each of these shows, along with many others, fuels the fires of public interest in solving crimes through forensics, sophisticated technology, and the investigative process.

Adults aren’t the only ones who show an interest in crime detection. For example, for the last 85 years the popular book series *Nancy Drew* has featured a fictional young girl who dabbles as an amateur detective in various mysteries. This series was brought to the silver screen in the 2007 movie by the same name featuring Emma Roberts. A companion series for boys is the historically popular *Hardy Boys* featuring Frank and Joe Hardy, fictional teenage brothers and amateur detectives who appear in various mystery series. Children too visualize the clashing forces of good and evil in vividly illustrated children’s books, comic books, and early morning television cartoons. Examples are Hollywood movies *Guardians of the Galaxy* (2014), *Captain America* (2014), and *The Amazing Spiderman* (2014) all of which portray the clash between good and evil. Indeed, American pop culture typically portrays the conflict between the forces of good and evil in movies, novels, and even children’s television cartoons.





**FIGURE 1.2** ▶ During the settlement of the western frontier, “wanted” posters were used to identify persons wanted by law enforcement. (Bettmann/Corbis)

Notorious outlaw gangs of the Old West have also interested people for decades. Gangs active on the western frontier, such as the Younger brothers and the Dalton gang, represent the colorful heritage of the antihero. Another outlaw, Jesse James, was one of the most famous of the American West. During his time, he acquired a Robin Hood reputation. With brother Frank and several other men, the James gang gained national notoriety by robbing banks, trains, and stagecoaches.

Detective magazines, books, and movies pitting the shrewd criminal against his or her persevering police counterpart have also perpetuated the detective mystique. For generations, fabled yarns featuring sleuths such as Sherlock Holmes and Hercule Poirot have presented readers with a menagerie of far-fetched tales filled with unlikely clues and colorful suspects. In fact, part of the allure of the classic detective novels of the early twentieth century was the introduction of the **private eye**. Mickey Spillane’s Mike Hammer, for example, had a remorseless desire to punish wrongdoers who managed to escape an impotent criminal justice system while walking a fine legal line himself.

As with the private eye, the spy of the 1960s enlivened espionage stories featuring such heroes as James Bond, whose popularity rivaled even that of Sherlock Holmes. In reading the material, however, readers would gain little practical insight into the mind of the criminal, the nature of crime, the science of detection, the techniques of law enforcement officers, or courtroom procedures where one is found either guilty or innocent.



**FIGURE 1.3** ▶ Jesse James (left), the elusive outlaw of the Wild West, helped to establish the mystique of the antihero. (Bettmann/Corbis)

Although entertaining, such stories bear little resemblance to the real world of criminal investigation.

## THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

The history of criminal investigation is vast, and over the years many writers have attempted to engage the topic. In this section, we focus on the roots of our criminal justice heritage in Great Britain as it pertains to the field of criminal investigation.

### Criminal Investigation and Our English Heritage

We begin our story during the era of Europe’s Industrial Revolution, which attracted the peasant class from the countryside into the towns and cities. The ensuing crime wave forced law enforcement officials to take drastic measures. As a result, **thief catchers** were recruited from the riffraff of the streets to aid law-enforcement officials in locating criminals. Two classes of thief catchers were identified: (1) hirelings, whose motivations were mercenary in nature; and (2) social climbers, who would implicate their accomplices in order to move up the social ladder.

One hireling, Jonathan Wild, gained fame in eighteenth-century England for operating a London brothel that also served as headquarters for thieves and thugs, with whom he was well acquainted. Coining the phrase “set a thief to catch a thief,” Wild operated simultaneously as an undercover operative for London’s authorities and as a criminal in London’s underworld. It soon became clear, however, that he could profit more from arranging the return of stolen goods to the police than from selling the goods at outrageous discounts to the local fence. So

## A CLOSER LOOK

### Sherlock Holmes—An Investigative Icon

**Sherlock Holmes** is a fictional detective created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, a Scottish author and physician who graduated from the University of Edinburgh Medical School. Sherlock Holmes was developed as a London-based detective whose abilities border on the unconceivable. Holmes is famous for his *astute logical reasoning* which is his ability to assume almost any disguise and make use of forensic science to solve cases that seem unsolvable.

Holmes first appeared in print in 1887 and was featured in four novels and 56 short stories. *A Study in Scarlet* was the first novel that appeared in *Beeton's Christmas Annual* in 1887. The second novel, *The Sign of the Four*, appeared in *Lippincott's Monthly Magazine* in 1890. Holmes' character grew in popularity with the first series of short stories in *The Strand Magazine*, beginning with "A Scandal in Bohemia" in 1891; additional short-story series and two novels (published in serial form) appeared from then to 1927. The events in the stories take place from about 1880 to 1914.

According to Doyle, Holmes was inspired by a surgeon at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh named Joseph Bell. Doyle worked for Bell as a clerk. Like Holmes, Bell was noted for drawing broad conclusions from minute observations. However, he later wrote to Conan Doyle, "You are yourself Sherlock Holmes and well you know it." Sir Henry Littlejohn, Chair of Medical Jurisprudence at the University of Edinburgh Medical School, is also cited as an inspiration for Holmes. Littlejohn, who was also Police Surgeon and Medical Officer of Health in Edinburgh, provided Doyle with a link between medical investigation and the detection of crime.

Sources: Doyle, Arthur Conan (1893). *The Original Illustrated 'Strand' Sherlock Holmes* (1989 ed.). Ware, England: Wordsworth.



**FIGURE 1.4** ▶ Arthur Conan Doyle is best known for his fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. (Imagno/Austrian Archives/The Image Works)

pp. 354–355; Riggs, Ransom (2009). *The Sherlock Holmes Handbook. The methods and mysteries of the world's greatest detective*. Philadelphia: Quirk Books, pp. 115–118.

while he acted as the receiver of stolen goods masquerading as the "recoverer" of lost property, he also served as the middleman, taking his cut for finding stolen goods while hiding and protecting thieves in his employ.

In England, the first police worked only at night and were originally called the Watch of London. They soon developed into the Old Charleys, who were paid by the residents they served. These parish **constables** originated in London in 1253 and lasted until 1829. Soon after the hanging of Jonathan Wild, Henry Fielding was appointed magistrate in Westminster, a city adjacent to central London. Fielding, a writer known for his novel *Tom Jones*, located himself in a house on Bow Street that served as both home and office and soon began what is credited as England's first police force.

### THE BOW STREET RUNNERS

During the 1750s, crimes such as burglary and street robbery were rampant in England. Fielding took on the challenge of

reducing the profits realized by criminals. Working relationships were established with local business owners, in particular pawnbrokers, who were provided with lists of stolen property. Fielding encouraged them to contact him if any stolen property came to their attention. Fielding took seriously his new duty as crime fighter and promptly employed new crime-fighting methods. One such method was the appointment of a handful of parish constables acclimated to night watchman duties. These trackers soon began performing criminal investigation functions and became well known as successful thief takers by using their ties with London's criminal underworld. Originally called "Mr. Fielding's People," they soon became known as the **Bow Street Runners**, the first well-known investigative body in England. Fielding's runners were not paid as police officers but rather, in terms of thief-taker rewards, a percentage of all fines resulting from successful prosecution of thieves. Shortly after his appointment as magistrate, Fielding's health deteriorated, and he started to use a wheelchair. As a result, his half-brother,





**FIGURE 1.5** ▶ Photo of Henry Fielding who was the founder of the Bow Street Runners. (Mary Evans Picture Library/The Image Works)

John Fielding, was appointed to share his magistracy. Because of his blindness, John Fielding was soon dubbed the “blind beak” (*beak* meaning magistrate) to the criminal underworld in London.

The Bow Street Runners were forerunners of a trend in policing for specialization within the police force. In fact, by 1800, the Bow Street Police Office was considered by many to be the leading law enforcement organization in the area. Johnson adds, “Even if the evils of the justice/constable system had been eliminated from Bow Street Office operations, no local jurisdiction could combat the rising crime wave throughout London.”<sup>1</sup> Between 1760 and 1800, Fielding was given authority to organize a horse patrol, which was later followed by a permanent foot patrol. The patrol officers, smartly outfitted in red vests and blue jackets and trousers, became the pioneers of England’s uniformed police.

### EUGÈNE-FRANÇOIS VIDOCQ—THE FATHER OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Eugène-François Vidocq has been called the father of criminal investigation. He was one of the most intriguing characters of the Napoleonic era. Largely forgotten today, Vidocq was an outlaw-turned-law officer and was one of the founders of the French detective police, and of modern criminology. Born in July 1775 in Arras, the capital of Artois, as a boy, Vidocq led a life of delinquency. For almost 20 years, he was in and out of prison for numerous crimes.<sup>2</sup>

In 1809, realizing he was wanted by the police, Vidocq surrendered. As an experienced criminal, he offered to serve as an informer in exchange for his freedom. Police accepted his offer and he was first placed in the Bicêtre prison working as a spy where he sounded out other inmates and forwarded information about forged identities and unsolved crimes to the Paris police chief, Jean Henry. After almost two years of spying, in 1811, Vidocq was released from jail and began to work as a secret agent for the Paris police.<sup>3</sup> He disguised himself as an escaped convict and used his contacts and reputation in the criminal underworld to gain trust and learn about planned and committed crimes. He even participated in some crimes in order to gain trust and then turn on his partners.

Impressed with his success, the Prefecture created a new unit, the Brigade de Sûreté, specifically to assist Vidocq, who became its leader, in his work; in December 1813 Emperor Napoleon signed a decree, which made the brigade a state security police known as Sûreté Nationale. Initially, Vidocq had only four agents but, as the return of unemployed soldiers at the end of the Napoleonic Wars produced a serious crime wave, the Sûreté Nationale expanded and, by 1827, it had 28 agents.<sup>4</sup> The French Sûreté Nationale proved quite successful in keeping tabs on crime; in less than seven years, Vidocq estimated, the brigade had arrested more than four thousand lawbreakers and had nearly eliminated whole categories of crime.<sup>5</sup>

By the mid-1820s, the brigade was keeping twelve hundred ex-convicts under surveillance and executing four hundred to five hundred warrants annually. He pioneered many new investigative methods and is often considered as one of the founders of modern criminology. He pioneered undercover work, anthropometrics, ballistics, and careful crime scene investigation. A man of remarkable photographic memory, he developed an unique record-keeping system, creating a special record card for each arrested person that listed the person’s name, description, aliases, previous convictions, modus operandi, and other information. The Parisian police utilized his system for decades before Alphonse Bertillon’s new anthropometric system was introduced in 1880s.<sup>6</sup> As the visionary he proved to be, Vidocq maintained a small laboratory where he applied forensic methods to solve crimes.

In 1827, Vidocq resigned from Sûreté. He was initially involved in a small business, but lost money and returned to Sûreté in 1830. After two years of service, including involvement in the Revolution of 1830, he resigned in November 1832. The following year, Vidocq established Le bureau des renseignements (Office of Information), a private detective agency that employed ex-cons to solve and deter crimes. His business venture proved to be quite successful but led to repeated frictions with the official police. In 1842, Vidocq was tried for extorting money and spent almost a year in the infamous Conciergerie before being freed. By then, his reputation was so undermined that his private agency went bankrupt.<sup>7</sup>

In 1848, after witnessing the February Revolution, Vidocq ran as a deputy for the 2nd Arrondissement of Paris but lost.

Instead, later that year he was charged with fraud and jailed, although charges were then dropped and he was freed. The last years of his life were full of hardship and difficulties. On May 11, 1857, the 82-year-old Vidocq died in his home in Paris.

## THE LONDON METROPOLITAN POLICE

The watershed in British police development occurred in 1829 with the establishment of the London Metropolitan Police Department. Officers of the department were dubbed **bobbies** after the department's founder, Home Secretary **Sir Robert Peel**. The “new” police were England's first paid, full-time police force, consisting of about 1,000 uniformed officers. In addition, they replaced the old constables, such as the Bow Street Runners, who had ultimately gained a reputation of incompetence and inefficiency. Indeed, the bobbies were required to meet rigid standards of professionalism. Minimum standards included minimum weight and height requirements and standards of literacy and character. A detective bureau was created in the police force in 1842 but was not publicly acknowledged until some 35 years later, for fear that the specter of French-style repression would be remembered.

Technology in crime detection began to flourish during the nineteenth century with the creation of a personal identification system by Alphonse Bertillon, the director of the criminal identification section of the Paris Police Department. The **Bertillon system** was based on the idea that certain aspects of the human body, such as skeletal size, ear shaping, and eye color,



**FIGURE 1.6** ► Bertillon System photographs taken of similar-looking men who established their different identities by differences in their ears, noses, and Adam's apples.

remained the same after a person had reached full physical maturity. It used a combination of photographs with standardized physical measurements. In the mid-1840s, the study of fingerprint patterns became a popular means to identify suspects in crime. Although the use of fingerprints is commonplace today, it wasn't until the late nineteenth century that it was learned that a person's fingerprints could act as a unique, unchangeable method of personal identification. Such discoveries have been credited to the Englishmen **William J. Herschel** and Henry Faulds, who were working in Asia at the time. The use of fingerprints was refined by Sir Francis Galton and was adopted by Scotland Yard in 1901.

## THE CREATION OF SCOTLAND YARD

The name “Scotland Yard” invokes the image of a foggy London street being guarded by a detective in a trench coat puffing smoke from his pipe. But Scotland Yard has an easily confused history, full of misunderstandings and controversy. Neither in Scotland, nor in a yard, it is the name of the headquarters of London's Metropolitan Police and, by association, has become synonymous with the force. The Yard doesn't serve the city either, but instead the Greater London area.

### *Making the Force*

The London police force was created in 1829 by an act introduced in parliament by Home Secretary (similar to the U.S. Secretary of the Interior) Sir Robert Peel. By 1839, these men had replaced the Bow Street Patrols, who enforced the decisions of magistrates, and the River Police, who worked to prevent crime along the Thames.

In 1829, the responsibility of organizing the new Metropolitan Police Department was placed on Colonel Charles Rowan and Richard Mayne, who occupied a private house at 4 Whitehall Place, the back of which opened onto a courtyard: the Great Scotland Yard. The Yard's name was inspired by its site, a medieval palace which housed Scottish royalty on their visits to London.

The staff of Scotland Yard was responsible for the protection of important persons, community patrols, public affairs, and recruitment and management of personnel. When the Yard sent out its first plainclothes police agents in 1842, the public felt uncomfortable with these “spies” on the streets. But the force's role in several important cases, and the charisma of many of its detectives, helped it win over the trust of the people.

One such personality, Inspector Charles Frederick Field, joined the force upon its establishment in 1829. He became good friends with Charles Dickens, who occasionally accompanied constables on their nightly rounds. Dickens wrote a short essay about Field, “On Duty With Inspector Field,” and used him as a model for the all-knowing, charming Inspector Bucket in his novel *Bleak House*. Field retired as a chief of the detective branch in 1852.

In 1877, four out of the five heads of the detective branch were brought to trial for conspiring with criminals in a betting scheme. In an effort to repair the force's tarnished reputation, Howard Vincent submitted a restructuring proposal to





**FIGURE 1.7** ▶ Scotland Yard was one of the first professional police investigative units.

the force. Soon Vincent was appointed director of criminal investigations and he reorganized Scotland Yard, strengthening its central unit. And with that, the Criminal Investigation Department (CID), a respected unit of plainclothes police detectives, was born.

The turn of the century saw many monumental events at Scotland Yard. Britain's "Bloody Sunday" occurred on November 13, 1887, when 2,000 police officers disrupted a meeting in Trafalgar Square organized by the Social Democratic Federation, resulting in more than 100 casualties. A few years later, the force moved to its new building on the Victoria Embankment. The premises became known as New Scotland Yard.

Since its inception, Scotland Yard has always held a place in popular culture. The officers have appeared frequently as characters in the backdrop of mysteries, including Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes stories. On television and in magazines today, Scotland Yard "bobbies" can be found standing stoically behind the royal family and other dignitaries that they are assigned to protect.

In 1967, the force moved once again to its present location, a modern 20-story building near the Houses of Parliament. The CID has become well-known for its investigative methods, primarily its fingerprinting techniques, which have been borrowed by the **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)**. Today, Scotland Yard has roughly 30,000 officers patrolling 620 square miles occupied by 7.2 million citizens.

## Criminal Investigation in America

As the American frontier moved westward during the nineteenth century, outlaws posed serious problems in newly settled areas. Mining camps and cattle towns seemed to experience more violence than other areas. The movement west had moved men and women far from the institutions that had served them previously. Law enforcement agencies and criminal courts, if present at all, made only minor strides in protecting the vast areas under their jurisdictions. Indeed, it was in these areas that

criminals could easily hide and witnesses would often move away, making detection and apprehension of criminals a discouraging task.

Following the lead of London's police force, the first professional police forces were established in the United States at Boston in 1837, New York in 1844, and Philadelphia in 1854. By the 1870s, almost all major U.S. cities had municipal police departments. As in England, criminal investigation by public law enforcement was viewed as politically hazardous because it favored only those who could pay. But the rapid growth of cities produced violence, crime, and **vice** activities that demonstrated a breakdown of social order in small communities. Growing incidents of mob violence between Protestants and Catholics, immigrants and Native Americans, and abolitionists and pro-slavery groups were probably the most crucial catalysts for expanded police functions. During the middle of the nineteenth century, three significant elements emerged that had an impact on criminal investigation:

1. Municipal police were supplemented by the county sheriff in rural areas.
2. The **Texas Rangers** were established (before Texas became a state).
3. Police functions expanded with the establishment of the U.S. Marshal's Service and the Secret Service, formed during the Civil War to investigate counterfeiters.

In the 1890s, criminal investigators became an important part of the U.S. Post Office and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. Because of the lack of effective law enforcement in rural areas, however, people banded together on their own to investigate crimes and apprehend perpetrators. Vigilantes in the mining camps would conduct trials and even execute some of the most dangerous offenders. Cattle ranchers would often hire range detectives to capture rustlers. As a result, some business firms emerged, such as the famed Pinkerton's Detective Agency, which offered to protect property and pursue offenders for a fee.

## THE TEXAS RANGERS

The Texas Rangers are the oldest state law enforcement body in the United States. The Texas Ranger Division is a major division within the Texas Department of Public Safety with lead criminal investigative responsibility for the following: major incident crime investigations, unsolved crime/serial crime investigations, public corruption investigations, officer involved shooting investigations, and border security operations.

The Texas Rangers were unofficially created by Stephen F. Austin in a call-to-arms written in 1823 and were first headed by Captain Morris. In 1833, 10 years later, Daniel Parker introduced a resolution to the Permanent Council that created a body of rangers to protect the border. The unit was dissolved by the federal authorities during the post-Civil War Reconstruction Era, but was soon recreated upon the reinstatement of home government.