GREAT TRAIN CRIMES: MURDER AND ROBBERY ON THE RAILWAYS PDF, EPUB, EBOOK



DOWNLOAD
FILE
PDF
Adobe

Jonathan Oates | 224 pages | 10 Jun 2010 | Pen & Sword Books Ltd | 9781845631123 | English | Barnsley, United Kingdom

Great Train Robbery () - Wikipedia

Still recovering from the effects of his head injury, he recounted the episode in detail, giving attention to the injuries he had sustained at the hands of the robbers. Due to the fact that Biggs had previously been in prison, his presence in court was deemed as breaching impartiality and he was sent back to prison. John Daly craftily had his lawyer make a submission to the court that the Monopoly set, which belonged to him, could have had his fingerprints on it before it was taken to the farm. The jury agreed and Daly was acquitted. On 23 March , the jury retired for two days to consider

their verdicts. Sentencing was delayed until after Biggs' retrial, which was set for 8 April Finally sentencing was passed. All the men, including Biggs, each received between 24 and 30 years in prison.

Most of the gang were sent to Brixton prison. Biggs went to Wandsworth in south London. On 12 August , while Biggs was thinking of escape, Charlie Wilson absconded from Winson Green prison in Birmingham, with the assistance of three strangers. After the escape, security surrounding Biggs and the others was increased. On Thursday 8 July Biggs and fellow prisoner, Eric Flower, exploited the lax security around their exercise period and escaped over the perimeter wall when rope ladders were thrown over. The plan had been arranged for some time on the outside. Biggs and Flower were hidden in various parts of the country for several months before being smuggled across the English Channel to Antwerp in Belgium. There Biggs underwent painful plastic surgery to hide his identity, as well as being given money, new passports and clothes.

Travelling to Australia under the alias Terrence Furminger, he was reunited with his family and Eric Flower. He spent several years hiding out in various places in the country. Biggs was the only member of the gang who remained free. Biggs, realising the net was closing in, scraped some money together, borrowed a passport and booked a passage to Panama.

Once there he took a flight to Rio de Janeiro via Caracas, Venezuela. He still kept in constant touch with his wife and family and led a colourful eventful life, with many girlfriends. Whilst in exile he also received tragic news that his eldest son, Nicky, had been killed in a car accident. In May , after 31 years in Brazil, Biggs, aged 71, returned to England.

He was a very ill man, having suffered several strokes, but wanted to return even if it meant being re-imprisoned for his crimes. If he was expecting pity on the part of the law, he was sadly mistaken when he was arrested and later imprisoned despite a media campaign by family and friends calling for the Government to offer clemency. However, on 6 August , with his health in decline, Biggs was released from prison on compassionate grounds. The original plan was for the gang to stay at the farmhouse for up to two weeks. However, a police broadcast announcing their escapade and revelations that every newspaper in the land was reporting the story, meant that they had to move fast. Before the gang left the farmhouse in new transport, an unknown accomplice was paid to clean up the farmhouse of all evidence. Two major police figures undertook investigations into the robbery. Unfortunately for the gang, the man they had hired to clean the farmhouse of any trace of incriminating evidence, had taken their money but left behind a wealth of clues for the police to find.

Following his release in , he went back to the flower business and moved to the West Country. James "Jimmy" White, a former paratrooper, was known as "quartermaster" for the robbery. He was caught in Kent after three years on the run and sentenced to 18 years. He was released in and moved to Sussex. A bookie and self-confessed "heavy", it was Tommy Wisbey's role to frighten the train staff. He was sentenced to 30 years and released in , but he was jailed for another 10 years in for cocaine dealing. After his release, he ran a flower stall and went to live in north London. He suffered several strokes as his health deteriorated. Nightclub boss Bobby Welch was sentenced to 30 years and released in He was later left crippled when an operation on his leg went wrong.

After jail he became a car dealer and gambler in London. Reynolds claimed Boal was not involved in the robbery and was "an innocent man". He died of cancer in jail in A solicitor who was convicted of conspiring to pervert the course of justice. He was sentenced to three years and released in He went to live in Surrey.

Who was the real Ronnie Biggs? Great Train Robber Reynolds dies. How the Great Train Robbery unfolded. Armed robbery - crime v time. Train robber Biggs wins freedom. Timeline: Ronnie Biggs. Profile: Ronnie Biggs. So who was he and who were the other gang members? Ronnie Biggs. Bruce Reynolds. Ronald Edwards. Charles Wilson. Afterwards he said he did not propose to make a detailed statement, but he might do so today after he had considered some of the suggestions made to tighten up security. He added that the numbers of new notes carried by the GPO and railways from bank head offices to provincial branches were known, but in the case of the train robbery these would not be known: they were old notes and a fair proportion were on their way to be destroyed. Meanwhile, the hunt for the men who ambushed the Glasgow-London mail train at 3 a.

The raid itself was efficient, violent, and over in 15 minutes. Police believe the gang was armed with sticks and iron bars, and dressed in boiler suits with various kinds of mask ranging from nylon stockings to balaclava helmets. They seemed to know their railway signalling. It fixed a signal to stop the train, having changed the signal a mile earlier to amber so that the train would slow down. The men swarmed aboard, attacking and handcuffing the crew of the engine and forcing them to drive the front two coaches three-quarters of a mile south to a lonely bridge over the road where a lorry was waiting. Other members of the gang had uncoupled the rear 10 coaches in which some 75 postal sorters were hard at work, oblivious of what was going on.

Bloomberg - Are you a robot?

The raid itself was efficient, violent, and over in 15 minutes. Police believe the gang was armed with sticks and iron bars, and dressed in boiler suits with various kinds of mask ranging from nylon stockings to balaclava helmets. They seemed to know their railway signalling. It fixed a signal to stop the train, having changed the signal a mile earlier to amber so that the train would slow down. The men swarmed aboard, attacking and handcuffing the crew of the engine and forcing them to drive the front two coaches three-quarters of a mile south to a lonely bridge over the road where a lorry was waiting. Other members of the gang had uncoupled the rear 10 coaches in which some 75 postal sorters were hard at work, oblivious of what was going on. A PO spokesman said later that there was no reason why they should have known what was happening as they work against the clock and there are occasional unscheduled stops.

The first coach contained empty bags. The registered mail and five Post Office workers were in the second. The sheer variety of crimes is astonishing, as are the stories that unravel behind them. As he retells these sensational, bizarre, often ghastly tales, Jonathan Oates gives an insight into the reality of railway crime. His collection is a must for addicts of true crime cases and for readers who enjoy railway history. E-Book Description. E-Book Details. Table of Contents. In he was jailed again for six years for shooting his wife's father and hitting her with a pistol. He

died soon after getting out of prison, aged A crooked solicitor, Brian Arthur Field was used to make the arrangements to buy the farm hideout used immediately after the robbery. He was sentenced to 25 years in jail, but that term was later reduced to five. He died in a motorway crash in He is pictured here arriving with Leonard Field , no relation, for their first court appearance in Linslade, Buckinghamshire, in A merchant seaman, Leonard Field was sentenced to 25 years, reduced to five.

He was released from jail in and moved to north London. A hairdresser who was jailed for 30 years and released in , Douglas "Gordon" Goody moved to Spain to run a bar after release. A decorator known as "Big Jim", James Hussey was sentenced to 30 years and released in After working on a market stall, he later opened a restaurant in Soho. In he was jailed for seven years for a drug smuggling conspiracy with fellow train robber Wisbey.

Florist Roger Cordrey was arrested in Bournemouth after renting a lock-up from a policeman's widow. Following his release in , he went back to the flower business and moved to the West Country. James "Jimmy" White, a former paratrooper, was known as "quartermaster" for the robbery. He was caught in Kent after three years on the run and sentenced to 18 years. He was released in and moved to Sussex. A bookie and self-confessed "heavy", it was Tommy Wisbey's role to frighten the train staff. He was sentenced to 30 years and released in , but he was jailed for another 10 years in for cocaine dealing.

After his release, he ran a flower stall and went to live in north London. He suffered several strokes as his health deteriorated. Nightclub boss Bobby Welch was sentenced to 30 years and released in He was later left crippled when an operation on his leg went wrong. After jail he became a car dealer and gambler in London. Reynolds claimed Boal was not involved in the robbery and was "an innocent man". He died of cancer in jail in A solicitor who was convicted of conspiring to pervert the course of justice. He was sentenced to three years and released in

Mail train robbery well over £1m | Crime | The Guardian

On Thursday 8 July Biggs and fellow prisoner, Eric Flower, exploited the lax security around their exercise period and escaped over the perimeter wall when rope ladders were thrown over. The plan had been arranged for some time on the outside. Biggs and Flower were hidden in various parts of the country for several months before being smuggled across the English Channel to Antwerp in Belgium. There Biggs underwent painful plastic surgery to hide his identity, as well as being given money, new passports and clothes. Travelling to Australia under the alias Terrence Furminger, he was reunited with his family and Eric Flower.

He spent several years hiding out in various places in the country. Biggs was the only member of the gang who remained free. Biggs, realising the net was closing in, scraped some money together, borrowed a passport and booked a passage to Panama. Once there he took a flight to Rio de Janeiro via Caracas, Venezuela. He still kept in constant touch with his wife and family and led a colourful eventful life, with many girlfriends.

Whilst in exile he also received tragic news that his eldest son, Nicky, had been killed in a car accident. In May , after 31 years in Brazil, Biggs, aged 71, returned to England. He was a very ill man, having suffered several strokes, but wanted to return even if it meant being re-imprisoned for his crimes. If he was expecting pity on the part of the law, he was sadly mistaken when he was arrested and later imprisoned despite a media campaign by family and friends calling for the Government to offer clemency. However, on 6 August , with his health in decline, Biggs was released from prison on compassionate grounds.

The original plan was for the gang to stay at the farmhouse for up to two weeks. However, a police broadcast announcing their escapade and revelations that every newspaper in the land was reporting the story, meant that they had to move fast. Before the gang left the farmhouse in new transport, an unknown accomplice was paid to clean up the farmhouse of all evidence.

Two major police figures undertook investigations into the robbery. Unfortunately for the gang, the man they had hired to clean the farmhouse of any trace of incriminating evidence, had taken their money but left behind a wealth of clues for the police to find. Within a day of the farm being processed for evidence, the first gang member, Roger Cordrey, was arrested and charged with taking part in the robbery. A week later Charlie Wilson was arrested in London. A month later, Biggs was taken into custody and transported to Scotland Yard for questioning. It transpired that the reason Biggs and the men had been arrested was because their fingerprints were lifted off items such as a ketchup bottle, beer bottles and several Monopoly game pieces.

By November, all five of the gang were transferred to Aylesbury prison in Buckinghamshire and kept together in a secure hospital wing, which had been specially cleared to house them. On one occasion they tried to escape by bribing a guard but the plan was botched. The Glasgow-to-London mail train comprised of 12 carriages pulled by a single diesel locomotive. It was a mobile mail sorting office that carried general mail items and large amounts of cash en route to London from various banks and financial institutions in Scotland. The cash and other valuable items was stored and sorted in the 'High Value Package' coach, two carriages back from the locomotive.

From his research Reynolds deduced that the amount of cash carried was considerably larger following a bank holiday. One such holiday fell on Monday 5 August Reynolds set the tentative date of the robbery for 6 August His collection is a must for addicts of true crime cases and for readers who enjoy railway history. E-Book Description. E-Book Details.

Table of Contents. Show more. Show less. In executing the biggest and most daring robbery in the history of the railways, they altered signals and split the train in two before disappearing. As Scotland Yard detectives joined with Post Office investigators and railway police in their inquiries, Mr Bevins cut short his holiday in Liverpool and returned to London. He said: "I feel as uncomfortable as anyone in my position would, to the extent that when a successful robbery like this is perpetrated, then clearly our security arrangements have not been satisfactory.

Mr Bevins said his most immediate task was to find out why the precautions taken had not been adequate. Mr Bevins then spent about 80 minutes with senior Post Office officials. Afterwards he said he did not propose to make a detailed statement, but he might do so today after he had

considered some of the suggestions made to tighten up security. He added that the numbers of new notes carried by the GPO and railways from bank head offices to provincial branches were known, but in the case of the train robbery these would not be known: they were old notes and a fair proportion were on their way to be destroyed. Meanwhile, the hunt for the men who ambushed the Glasgow-London mail train at 3 a. The raid itself was efficient, violent, and over in 15 minutes.

The great train robbery | Crime+Investigation UK

On 12 August , while Biggs was thinking of escape, Charlie Wilson absconded from Winson Green prison in Birmingham, with the assistance of three strangers. After the escape, security surrounding Biggs and the others was increased. On Thursday 8 July Biggs and fellow prisoner, Eric Flower, exploited the lax security around their exercise period and escaped over the perimeter wall when rope ladders were thrown over.

The plan had been arranged for some time on the outside. Biggs and Flower were hidden in various parts of the country for several months before being smuggled across the English Channel to Antwerp in Belgium. There Biggs underwent painful plastic surgery to hide his identity, as well as being given money, new passports and clothes. Travelling to Australia under the alias Terrence Furminger, he was reunited with his family and Eric Flower. He spent several years hiding out in various places in the country. Biggs was the only member of the gang who remained free. Biggs, realising the net was closing in, scraped some money together, borrowed a passport and booked a passage to Panama. Once there he took a flight to Rio de Janeiro via Caracas, Venezuela. He still kept in constant touch with his wife and family and led a colourful eventful life, with many girlfriends. Whilst in exile he also received tragic news that his eldest son, Nicky, had been killed in a car accident.

In May , after 31 years in Brazil, Biggs, aged 71, returned to England. He was a very ill man, having suffered several strokes, but wanted to return even if it meant being re-imprisoned for his crimes. If he was expecting pity on the part of the law, he was sadly mistaken when he was arrested and later imprisoned despite a media campaign by family and friends calling for the Government to offer clemency. However, on 6 August , with his health in decline, Biggs was released from prison on compassionate grounds.

The original plan was for the gang to stay at the farmhouse for up to two weeks. However, a police broadcast announcing their escapade and revelations that every newspaper in the land was reporting the story, meant that they had to move fast. Before the gang left the farmhouse in new transport, an unknown accomplice was paid to clean up the farmhouse of all evidence. Two major police figures undertook investigations into the robbery. Unfortunately for the gang, the man they had hired to clean the farmhouse of any trace of incriminating evidence, had taken their money but left behind a wealth of clues for the police to find. Within a day of the farm being processed for evidence, the first gang member, Roger Cordrey, was arrested and charged with taking part in the robbery. A week later Charlie Wilson was arrested in London. A month later, Biggs was taken into custody and transported to Scotland Yard for questioning.

It transpired that the reason Biggs and the men had been arrested was because their fingerprints were lifted off items such as a ketchup bottle, beer bottles and several Monopoly game pieces. By November, all five of the gang were transferred to Aylesbury prison in Buckinghamshire and kept together in a secure hospital wing, which had been specially cleared to house them. On one occasion they tried to escape by bribing a guard but the plan was botched. The Glasgow-to-London mail train comprised of 12 carriages pulled by a single diesel locomotive. It was a mobile mail sorting office that carried general mail items and large amounts of cash en route to London from various banks and financial institutions in Scotland.

The cash and other valuable items was stored and sorted in the 'High Value Package' coach, two carriages back from the locomotive. From his research Reynolds deduced that the amount of cash carried was considerably larger following a bank holiday. One such holiday fell on Monday 5 August Reynolds set the tentative date of the robbery for 6 August The robbers were to board the train, disconnect the locomotive and the first two carriages from the rest and drive them to a safe location where the valuables could be transferred to waiting trucks.

The main problem was how to stop the train without creating too much suspicion. Cordrey, an emotional neurotic, was also a skilled electrician and knew about trains. The best location for this was Leighton Buzzard in Bedfordshire. The train would reach Leighton Buzzard at am, which would give the robbers sufficient time to stop the train, unload the money and make their getaway under cover of darkness. Reynolds suggested that they procure a nearby farmhouse some 27 miles from the planned site of the robbery. On Tuesday 6 August , the gang members left their various homes and headed to the farm to wait for confirmation that the money was on the way. All the gang members had concocted stories explaining their absences from their wives and partners, in order not to arouse suspicion. Then they all met up at the farmhouse, having travelled in a variety of ways. While they waited they played cards and Monopoly.

The men were no doubt pleased that Bob Welch had brought several bottles of beer with him but the considerate gesture was to have huge repercussions during the investigations. The gang spent the day reviewing the plan over and over again before preparing to leave at midnight. Their intention was to masquerade as an army unit on night manoeuvres. They had army vehicles, uniforms and fake official papers in order to look the part. In executing the biggest and most daring robbery in the history of the railways, they altered signals and split the train in two before disappearing. As Scotland Yard detectives joined with Post Office investigators and railway police in their inquiries, Mr Bevins cut short his holiday in Liverpool and returned to London.

He said: "I feel as uncomfortable as anyone in my position would, to the extent that when a successful robbery like this is perpetrated, then clearly our security arrangements have not been satisfactory. Mr Bevins said his most immediate task was to find out why the precautions taken had not been adequate. Mr Bevins then spent about 80 minutes with senior Post Office officials. Afterwards he said he did not propose to make a detailed statement, but he might do so today after he had considered some of the suggestions made to tighten up security. He added that the numbers of new notes carried by the GPO and railways from bank head offices to provincial branches were known, but in the case of the train robbery these would not be known: they were old notes and a fair proportion were on their way to be destroyed. Meanwhile, the hunt for the men who ambushed the Glasgow-London mail train at 3 a. The raid itself was efficient, violent, and over in 15 minutes.

Police believe the gang was armed with sticks and iron bars, and dressed in boiler suits with various kinds of mask ranging from nylon stockings to

balaclava helmets. They seemed to know their railway signalling. It fixed a signal to stop the train, having changed the signal a mile earlier to amber so that the train would slow down. The men swarmed aboard, attacking and handcuffing the crew of the engine and forcing them to drive the front two coaches three-quarters of a mile south to a lonely bridge over the road where a lorry was waiting. Other members of the gang had uncoupled the rear 10 coaches in which some 75 postal sorters were hard at work, oblivious of what was going on.

Joss Whedon, A Creative Portrait : From Buffy the Vampire Slayer to Marvels The Avengers free ebook