

1. ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD OF POLICING SYSTEM (ANCIENT ENGLAND)

A. Tun Policing System

A system of policing emerged during the **Anglo-Saxon** period whereby all male residents were required to guard the town (tun) to preserve peace and protect the lives and properties of the people and suppress other factors affecting peace and order. TUN was the forerunner of the word "Town".

About 700 AD, the people living in England in small rural towns used the **Anglo-Saxon System**. Ten families in a town (tun) equaled a tithing. Each tithing elected a leader who was known as the **Tithingman**. Since 10 tithings amounted to 100, the leader of the 100 families was named the **Reeve**. Both the tithingman and reeve were elected officials. They possessed judicial power as well as police authority.

B. Hue and Cry

A village law started in Britain which provided methods of apprehending a criminal by an act of the complainant to shout to call all male residents to assemble and arrest the suspect. It was a community policing effort in medieval England and other countries. Hue and cry, early English legal practice of pursuing criminal with cries and sounds of alarm. It was the duty of any person wronged or discovering a felony to raise the hue and cry, and his neighbors were bound to come and assist him in the pursuit and apprehension of the criminal.

C. Trial by Ordeal

A judicial practice where in the guilt or innocence of the accused is determined by subjecting him to an unpleasant, usually dangerous, experience. (In present terminologies, it would mean an employment of a "3rd degree.") The word "**ordeal**" was derived from the Medieval Latin word "**Dei Indignum**" which means "a divine intervention."

In medieval Europe, like trial by combat, trial by ordeal such as cruentation was considered a "judgement of God" a procedure based the premise that God would help the innocent by performing a miracle on his behalf. This practice has much earlier roots, attested to as far back as the Code of Hammurabi and the Code of Ur-Nammu.

There are two types of trials during Anglo-Saxon Period

1. **OATHS (Compurgation)** – the compurgator system allowed other people, preferably of high social position to swear that the accused is an honest person. (This is known today as character witness).
2. **TRIAL BY ORDEAL** – a person is compelled to perform an act either walking on a burning coal or through red hot iron. It was said that the Gods would protect the innocent.

2. NORMAN PERIOD OF POLICING SYSTEM

This system of policing existed during the time of **Norman William** the Conqueror (King of France). When he invaded and conquered England, a military regime of conquerors and dictators began and changed the concept of crime being committed against the state.

A. Shire-Rieve

Shire-Rieve was a policing system during the Norman Period when England was divided into fifty-five (55) military areas, each headed by a ruler called the **Rieve (head-man or lieutenant of the army)**. The fifty-five (55) military divisions in England are called **shires**. The **shire-rieve** had absolute powers that no one could question his or her actions.

Two **"Constabuli"** or **"The Keeper of the Horse"** were appointed to each village to aid the Rieve in his duties. It became the source of the word **Constable**.

The term **"Shire-Rieve"** is said to be the origin of the word **"Sheriff."**