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Ripperologist

No. 75 January 2007

City Beat

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RIPPEROLOGIST MAGAZINE

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QUOTE FOR JANUARY:

"The first modern serial killer, Jack the Ripper, preyed London prostitutes in the late 19th century and, as last year drew to a close, we were inundated with stories of serial killings of prostitutes in Ipswich, England, to sadly remind us that Jack the Ripper was not a freak aberration but a trendsetter."

Alan Young, Associate Professor of Law, York University's Osgoode Hall Law School
Legalize prostitution, for all our sakes, Globe and Mail, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 19 January 2007.

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Chris George's editorial asks why George Morris used a certain phrase.

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On the Birth of 'Ripping'

EDITORIAL by CHRISTOPHER T GEORGE


In this issue of the *Rip*, Rob Hills continues his interesting investigation into the cat's meat man James Hardiman, whom Mr Hills suspects may have been Jack the Ripper. In the new installment in his series of articles, 'Cat's Cradle', he looks closely at Hardiman as well as the man he assumes could have been Hardiman's accomplice, Kearley and Tonge night watchman and former Metropolitan policeman George Morris, who was on duty in Mitre Square when the fourth canonical victim, Catherine Eddowes, was murdered on the night of the Double Event, 30 September 1888. Police Constable James Harvey of the City police stated that as he approached Mitre Square, he saw the witness Morris with a lamp 'and that he told me that a woman had been *ripped up* in Mitre-square' (emphasis mine).

Presuming that Morris might have actually used the phrase 'ripped up' does this have a bearing on the idea that Morris might have aided the Ripper in his work? In his own statements, Morris, the ex-policeman, is rather too nonchalant about the fact that the murder had taken place in the square without his knowing about it until told by PC Edward Watkins, who then sent Morris into Aldgate to seek additional assistance. So did Morris use the words 'ripped up' because Watkins used those words or did he use them because he saw the murderer rip up the woman or he was told by the killer 'I ripped the woman up'? That is, could Morris have known very well what had occurred in the square before Watkins arrived on the scene and discovered the body?

Remember that this remark by Morris was made before the *Dear Boss* letter signed 'Jack the Ripper', which was received by the Metropolitan Police on 27 September, was widely publicized, so that the name 'Jack the Ripper' by no means would have been common currency on the streets, presumably, beforehand. Was the term 'ripped up' used among Londoners in talking about the crimes before the Ripper letters became known? A newspaper search shows that the term is not that often used in press reports before 1 October. The term 'rip' is found in articles that refer to the 'High Rip Gang'. In regard to the Mary Ann Nichols murder on 31 August, the *Star* of 11 September reported that Dr Ralph Llewellyn stated that '*She [Nichols] was ripped open just as you see a dead calf in a butcher's shop. The murder was done by someone very handy with the knife.*' That description in itself, with the reference to the dead animal, puts us in mind of James Hardiman, the cat's meat man, and his work with cutting up animals, his handling of offal, and his evident proficiency with a knife.

In reporting that description of Dr Llewellyn's about what was done to Polly Nichols, the *Star* of 11 September further reported that: '*The woman Nicholls was discovered in the immediate vicinity of a slaughter-house... Annie Chapman was found also not far from a slaughter-house. Her throat was cut in precisely the same way, and with the same sort of weapon as Nicholls's. She was ripped up as a calf is ripped up.*'

And then, relevant to Mr Hills' theory, the *Star* states that Chapman '*was found in the rear of premises inhabited by a seller of cat's-meat - a place which would be known by a knacker or slaughterman. She was killed early in the morning... Question for the police and the public - Is there a slaughterman or knacker living in Whitechapel who cannot account for his whereabouts on the mornings of these murders...*' Was the *Star* closer to solving the mystery than they might have believed?



City Beat: Harvey and Watkins

Part II - The Flight by GAVIN BROMLEY
with illustrations by JAKE LUUKANEN

In Part I (*Ripperologist* 74), we looked at what would be the most likely sequence of events directly surrounding the murder of Catherine Eddowes in Mitre Square on the 30th September 1888. It was concluded that a likely sequence of events was that Eddowes was killed and mutilated before PC Harvey reached the end of Church Passage and looked into the square at about 1:41 and, indeed, the killer's escape from the square may have been prompted by the approach of Harvey along Church Passage.

Harvey's description of events and the timings he gave were also seen to be consistent with what would have happened and when it happened, based on the average rate of progress Harvey would have made around his beat.

That Harvey failed to see the body is understandable given the light conditions in the square and in that corner particularly. Further, the possible sighting of Eddowes and her killer by Joseph Lawende and his friends may be explained by the couple waiting at the end of Church Passage for Watkins to complete his patrol of the square on his round prior to the one when he discovered Eddowes' body.

In this second part we will take a look at the possible consequences of these timings for the killer's escape from the square. We will also look at other testimony from the inquest, which may be relevant to the escape route from the square by the killer, and sightings of suspicious characters in the area from newspaper reports to see if there are any other clues as to the sequence of events around Mitre Square.

Clues

At the inquest the first public mention of an important clue left by the killer was made by Dr. Brown.

My attention was called to the apron - it was the corner of the apron with the string attached. The bloodspots were of recent origin - I have seen a portion of an apron produced by Dr. Phillips and stated to have been found in Goulstone [sic] Street. It is impossible to say it is human blood. I fitted the piece of apron which had a new piece of material on it which had been evidently sewn on to the piece I have. The seams of the borders of the two actually corresponding - some blood and apparently faecal matter was found on the portion found in Goulstone [sic] Street. ¹

In the *Times* this was expanded and Dr. Brown was quoted as saying "there were smears of blood on one side as if a hand or a knife had been wiped on it". ²

The apron mentioned in the doctor's testimony was the portion of apron cut or torn from Eddowes' clothing by the murderer, upon which there was found blood and seemingly faecal matter. This was discovered by PC Alfred Long 254 A (Metropolitan Police) in a doorway in Goulston Street while on his beat at 2:55am, along with some writing on the wall above.

¹ Inquest testimony as reproduced in *The Ultimate Jack The Ripper Sourcebook/Companion* by Stewart P. Evans and Keith Skinner.

² *The Times*, 5 October 1888

I was on duty in Goulston Street, Whitechapel on the 30th September, about 2:55AM. I found a portion of a woman's apron which I produce. There appeared bloodstains on it, one portion was wet, lying in a passage leading to the staircases of 108 to 119 Model Dwelling House. Above it on the wall was written in chalk - The Jews are the men that will not be blamed for nothing.

In the *Times* this was reported as follows:

At about 2:55 he found a portion of an apron (produced as before). There were recent stains of blood on it. It was lying in the passage leading to a staircase of 118 [sic] and 119, ordinary model dwelling houses....

By Mr. Crawford - He had not noticed the wall before. He noticed the piece of apron first, and then the words on the wall. One corner of the apron was wet with blood. His light was on at the time. His attention was attracted to the writing on the wall while he was searching.

Long thought a murder may have been committed in the building, so he searched the staircases and passages in the building. He expected to find a body rather than looking for the perpetrator of the crime.

Long, drafted in from A Division and so on an unfamiliar beat, had passed the spot 35 minutes earlier at 2:20 and noticed neither apron nor writing. DC Daniel Halse of the City Police had also passed the spot at about 2:20, after stopping a couple of men to question them in Wentworth Street. Halse had been on the corner of Houndsditch and Aldgate with Detectives Outram and Marriot at about 1:58 when he heard of the murder. They went to the square to see the body, then Halse gave instructions for the neighbourhood to be searched and every man stopped, and he himself went via Middlesex Street to Wentworth Street. Halse said he had passed the spot where the apron was found on his way back to Mitre Square, without noticing it, so apparently was heading south east as he passed it. It is often commented as to why Halse and Long didn't see each other if they both passed the doorway at 2:20. The note about the deficiency of accurate timepieces in that era tells us that these events could have been several minutes apart. Even if both had access to accurate timepieces they could still have been barely a minute apart and missed each other. Also Neil Bell notes that from experience, officials will often give an approximation rounded to the nearest five minutes for the timing of an event, particularly if a lot is happening in a short period of time.

From Halse's testimony at the inquest:

[I] accompanied Inspector Collard to the mortuary. I saw deceased stripped and saw a portion of the apron missing. ³

He accompanied Major Smith back to Mitre Square, where they heard that a piece of apron had been found in Goulston Street. ⁴

By Mr Crawford - At about 20 minutes after 2 he passed over the spot where the piece of apron was found. If it was there then he would not necessarily have seen it, for it was in the building.

By another juryman - The writing was in the passage of the building itself, and was on the black dado of the wall. ⁵

The writing, asserting that 'The Juwes are not the men that will be blamed for nothing' or 'The Juwes are the men that will *not* be blamed for nothing' ⁶, has been much debated but without any certain indication that the murderer left the message, it will not concern us in this article. Apart from its proximity to the apron piece, there is nothing to suggest it was written by the killer. Where it was exactly located is a matter of debate. According to Metropolitan Police Commissioner Sir Charles Warren, who went to the scene because it was feared the message might cause a riot against the Jews in the area, "*The writing was on the jamb of the open archway or doorway visible in the street and could not be covered up without danger of the covering being torn off at once.*" ⁷

³ Inquest testimony, as reproduced in *Ultimate Jack The Ripper Sourcebook/Companion*

⁴ *The Times*, 12 October 1888

⁵ *Ibid*

⁶ The former was as noted by DC Halse, the latter as by PC Long.

⁷ Warren's report to the Home Secretary, 6 November 1888



The entrance to 108-119 Wentworth Model Dwellings

It was stated that the writing could be rubbed by shoulders as people passed by it on their way out of the building. However, Halse stated the writing was in the passage of the building and Long said the apron was in the passage with the writing above it. Both mentioned the writing being on the wall, not on the jamb. Long also mentioned that he only saw the writing when he went to search the stairs in the building, which suggests the writing was by the stairs on that wall. Also, Halse said he wouldn't have noticed the apron as it was *inside* the building. He also said the writing took up "about three lines" which may have meant the individual lines would be too long to be have been written on the jamb, though his qualifying "about" suggests he was not sure how many lines of writing there were. From the point of view of passers-by that the police were trying to cover the message from, the writing would still probably be visible from the street in the growing light of the morning if it had been just inside the building (as the recess from the jamb to the wall is only a few inches), though it would have been more of a problem for the police if it had been on the jamb. That the writing could be rubbed by shoulders as people passed would apply to both a positioning by the stairs or on the jamb.

Goulston Street is only about a five to ten minute walk from Mitre Square, so unless the murderer hung around the area for 40 to 70 minutes after the murder (or returned in that time) the apron would have been left there before 2:20. Although at the inquest Long said he was sure the apron was not there at 2:20, he later said he could not be certain. It is more likely that the killer left it there not long after the murder when it would only take him about five to ten minutes to get there from Mitre Square, than he deposited it there at least

40 minutes after the murder by which time extended searches of the area would likely be in progress by the police.

In which direction Long was heading as he passed the spot is not stated, but it may be that he was heading northwest along Goulston Street towards Wentworth Street if the writing was on the right-hand jamb of the doorway, the doorway being on the north-eastern side of Goulston Street. If he had been walking south-easterly down Goulston Street then the writing would have been facing him as he approached it and so may have been more noticeable without him having to turn his head. Also if the apron was in the right-hand side of the doorway it too would have been more noticeable if he had been headed south-easterly. If walking north-westerly he would have to turn his head and look specifically into the doorway. So, if he missed seeing it at 2:20 it could be that he didn't particularly look into the doorway then, but he did look into it at 2:55. Of course, if the writing was actually in the building then even if walking south-easterly he would have to look into the doorway. This all assumes the writing was already there at 2:20, and that Halse missed it as well if it was there at that time. However, Long was patrolling a beat while Halse was searching the streets for a murderer, so Long may have been more aware of graffiti and rubbish lying around than the City detective, as indeed he was when he noticed the apron at 2:55. It was only after he'd seen the apron that he noticed the writing. We will look more closely at the timing of this later.

Although there have been suggestions made as to how the piece of apron may have got to the doorway without the killer taking it there, the most likely explanation is that the killer himself left it there and therefore his route from the square to his home / lodgings / hideout took him past Goulston Street.

But which route did he take from the square to get to Goulston Street? Let's look at who else was in the area at that time as this may give us some idea of the likely escape route the killer took.

Other witnesses and sightings

There were a number of other witnesses in the area around Mitre Square and it would be worth looking at what was reported about them to get an idea of who was where, and when.

A question raised by Harvey's testimony in Part I related to the "private individuals" who were sent for other constables just after Harvey and Holland got to Mitre Square. Who could these "private individuals" have been who were so quickly on the scene? As Watkins had been alone with the body while Morris went for help, these individuals likely came into the square to satisfy their curiosity after seeing two policemen run into the square.

Who they were may be answered by a report that appeared in the *Daily News* (5 October 1888).

In connection with the Mitre square murder it may be mentioned that the foreman of the sewer hands who are engaged at Aldgate in sweeping the streets and clearing away the refuse, &c., in the early hours of the morning, has stated most positively that at the time when the murder is supposed to have been perpetrated he was standing not more than 20 yards away from the spot where the body was subsequently found by the constable and himself. He states emphatically that he never heard any woman's cries for help, nor did any sounds of a struggle reach his ear.

It would appear that the foreman and one or more of the sweepers may have been the "private individuals". If they were working in Mitre Street they would have seen Morris go past towards Aldgate blowing his whistle, and then return following behind PCs Harvey and Holland. Curiosity would then possibly have led the men to follow the officers into the square. It is stated in the report that the body was "found by the constable and himself". This is more than likely an exaggeration either by the foreman or the reporter, as the foreman did not discover the body, and Watkins was alone until Holland and Harvey arrived. It would only have been once these other officers, alerted by Morris, were on the scene that the foreman 'discovered' the body. With that in mind, it may be justifiable to treat the "20 yards" that he was from the spot where Eddowes' body was found as an exaggeration as well. "20 yards away from the spot" would place him in Mitre Street about 3m from the entrance road to the square. It may not have been meant literally and it is easy to be pedantic about the details people give in statements—he could, for example, have referred to how far he estimated he was from the entrance to the square—but, however it was that he came to this figure, it is certainly possible that he was actually further away than the report suggests. That they were in Mitre Street may be indicated by Morris who said that he saw "no-one suspicious" on his way to Aldgate. This implies that he did see someone as he ran down Mitre Street, otherwise he would just have said that he had seen "no-one" without any qualification, and this could have been the foreman and one or more of the sweepers.

These private individuals could also have been residents from Mitre Street who came out to see what was happening, alerted by Morris blowing his whistle going up the street (though this was heard by neither PC Pearce, who lived in the square, nor George Clapp who lived in Mitre Street, but whose back window looked out on the square) or they could have been other individuals who had followed the officers from Aldgate.

One other possibility is that they were undercover police. This may be suggested by the well-known story of Stephen White, told by 'a Scotland Yard man' in White's obituary in the *People's Journal* September 1919, in which he went to get a report from policemen doing surveillance on radicals and passed a man who aroused his suspicions regarding the murders. As he let the man pass on his way, a beat police officer came out of the house he had been in and discovered a murder victim. White tried to find the man who had passed but to no avail. This has been linked to the events in Mitre Square (though elements of the story fit better with Castle Alley and the murder of Alice McKenzie), and from this some have suggested Watkins was maybe having a drink with Morris and came out of Kearley and Tonge's to discover the murder. However in another obituary for White⁸, a similar story relating to the murders has no encounter with a suspicious man, merely White narrowly missing the murderer, as a body is found while he left his position for 10 minutes. Of course a story relayed many times starts to lose touch with the reality of the situation, so there may be something in the story relating to the Mitre Square murder, though the details may have been distorted beyond recognition. The undercover officers would certainly not want to be publicly exposed at the inquest, so their involvement in getting help was credited to 'private individuals'. There is some possible connection with White and Mitre Square and undercover work there relating to "dynamitards" Burton and Cunningham, though this was in 1884-85. However obituaries are not renowned for their accurate reporting, instead presenting interesting anecdotes about their subject that may have little connection to actual events.

There is nothing in the story from which we can infer that it does genuinely relate to events in Mitre Square that night and from all the details we have it appears that the foreman and one or more of the street sweepers were the "private individuals".

There were other potential witnesses in St. James's Place as the *Daily News* (2 October) also reported that "only just through the passage leading from Mitre-square to St. James's-place there is a fire brigade van, and two firemen are always to be found there. Nobody, however, heard the faintest indication of a struggle going on."

Other potential witnesses from the surrounding area had their stories reported in *The Star* (1 October 1888):

Mrs. Lindsay, who occupies the two front rooms of 11, Duke-street - almost opposite Church-passage, leading to the court - records a strange circumstance, which may or may not have a direct bearing upon the murder. She says that she is a very light sleeper, and is easily awakened by hearing any unusual noise. Early on Sunday morning she says - at what hour she could not specify - she heard the sound of one or two voices in the street below. Prompted by curiosity she looked out of the window just in time to hear a man's voice say, "I am not the murderer," uttered apparently in a tone of anger. Surprised on hearing the words, she called her husband, who, with her, saw a man disappearing down the street towards Aldgate. As he passed beneath a lamp she was able to discern that he was a man of average height, dressed in dark clothes, and carrying in his hand an umbrella and a small parcel.

James Blenkinsop, who was on duty as a watchman in St. James's-place (leading to the square), where some street improvements are taking place, states that about half-past one a respectably-dressed man came up to him and said, "Have you seen a man and a woman go through here?" "I didn't take any notice," returned Blenkinsop. "I have seen some people pass."

According to the *East London Observer* (6 October 1888), Mrs. Lindsay's observation was also corroborated by a Miss Solomon, who also lived in Duke Street. Both incidents likely were the result of the City detectives questioning people in the area following the murder. Blenkinsop's estimate of the time (1:30) was probably too early by 20 or 30 minutes, and the question about a couple would likely be a detective trying to ascertain if Blenkinsop had seen Eddowes and the killer go into Mitre Square from St. James's Place. Indeed if this was part of the initial search of the area by the first detectives to arrive at Mitre Square, the detective who questioned Blenkinsop could have been Halse, Outram or Marriot. Another suggestion that has been made is that Eddowes was used as a decoy by the police following her release from Bishopsgate Police Station at 1am, but was lost by the policeman tracking her prior to the murder. In trying to find her again he asked Blenkinsop if he'd seen a couple. This is a much less likely scenario, even though Blenkinsop's stated estimate of the time suggests the incident was prior to the murder.

The man overheard by Mrs. Lindsay and Miss Solomon was probably stopped and questioned by the detectives as he approached or passed by Church Passage on his way down Duke Street, and, satisfied with his innocence, they let him go on his way despite his indignant attitude. Though there is no way of knowing the time of this incident.

In the *Daily News* (1 October) it was reported that "a man residing in Duke-street states that between twelve and two he was seated at an open window waiting for a friend's arrival, but that he heard no cries and saw no suspicious characters about." *The East London Observer* (6 October 1888) also reported:

Morris, the night watchman of the warehouses in Mitre-square; Pearce, the constable who was sleeping in the house just opposite the scene of the murder; Mr. Levy, the caretaker of the Great Synagogue just by the square; Mr. Klapp, the caretaker of some other premises whose windows look on the scene of the crime; Mr. Carle, the manager of the club in St. James'-place; Mr. Ayres and Mr. W. Isaacs, also of St. James'-place; or Mr. S. Goldberg, of Duke-street, who were all awake at the time, heard no suspicious sound - no cry for help whatever.

With the exceptions of Mrs. Lindsay and James Blenkinsop, these reports just tell us that there were a number of people around the area, awake at the time, who heard nothing of note, including PC Pearce and George Clapp, whose bedroom windows looked out on the square, and who were called to the inquest to say they had heard nothing, not even the police activity following the murder. It could be that Mr. Goldberg of the second report was the man who was seated at his window in the *Daily News* report, though of course it could have been anyone in that street. In the 1884 Trade / Post Office Directory, Jake Luukanen found a David Goldberg listed at 44 Duke Street, which is five doors down from Church Passage on the same side, and a Mark Isaacs as the proprietor of St. James' Tavern on the north side of the entry to St. James's Place from Little Duke Street, so it could be that S. Goldberg and W. Isaacs mentioned in the report were family members.

Another report may have given a clue as to the killer's immediate route from the square:

Sergeant Dudman had his attention drawn to 36, Mitre-street a house a short distance from the spot where the murdered woman was found, and there he found what appeared to be bloodstains upon the doorway and underneath the window, as if a person had wiped his finger on the window ledge and drawn a blood-stained knife down part of the doorway. Mr Hartig, who lives on the premises, said he had only just noticed the stains, and then quite by accident. Almost immediately afterwards the same police-officer had his attention drawn to similar marks of the glass window of Mr William Smith at the corner of Mitre-square: but Mr Smith scouted the idea that they could have anything to do with the murders, as the windows were covered at night by shutters.⁹

36, Mitre Street is located nearly opposite the entrance to Mitre Square just a few metres towards Aldgate on the south-western side of Mitre Street. As it was, the significance of the marks was soon eliminated as "the reported bloodstains on the window sill of No. 36, Mitre-street, turned out to be nothing but candle-grease."¹⁰

To get a more complete picture of the events surrounding the murder (as much as we can with the snippets of information we have) one more intriguing report places Eddowes alone at the junction of Duke Street and Aldgate between her release from the cells of Bishopsgate Police Station at 1am and being seen by Lawende, Levy and Harris at Church Passage at about 1:35.

*Two witnesses have also been found who state that they saw the deceased standing at the corner of Duke Street, Aldgate, a few minutes' walk from Mitre Square. This was as near as they can recollect about half-past 1 o'clock, and she was then alone. They recognised her on account of the white apron she was wearing.*¹¹

Now the timing of 'about 1:30' makes it difficult to place exactly so this could reasonably be anytime between 1:15 and 1:30. Also this is an unconfirmed sighting. We have no further information about these witnesses, and the identification of Eddowes by her apron, when it was a common item of clothing, is not conclusive. This of course may have been another example of a misreporting of the circumstances of Lawende, Levy and Harris's sighting. The report was made in the context of stating that more witnesses were to appear at the inquest. No witnesses at the inquest made reference to a sighting of Eddowes alone. The two people could be a reference just to Lawende and Levy (as Harris didn't appear at the inquest). The time of the sighting could fit in with the time given by Lawende and Levy and the identification of the victim from her clothes (albeit here by the apron rather than the back of her dress) do provide similarities with Lawende and Levy's story. But this report refers to Eddowes being alone and being at the corner of Duke Street (implying the corner of Duke Street with Aldgate), which is a couple of minutes walk from Mitre Square as stated in the report, unlike Church Passage which is barely half a minute's walk from the square. These details though could have been mistakes in the report, and the reference to the corner of Duke Street could have been a distortion of the corner of Church Passage with Duke Street.

If this is reference to a genuine other sighting, it could be these witnesses were not called to the inquest because their evidence gave no extra value than the evidence of Lawende and Levy. If we consider that it may have been a different sighting, from the rough timing and the location it would seem that this could well have been Eddowes. As we saw in Part 1, at about 1:30 Harvey would have been somewhere along Houndsditch (narrow analysis) or possibly along Aldgate between Duke Street and Mitre Street (wider analysis). It is, therefore, possible that Harvey may have passed Eddowes as she stood at the corner of Duke Street and Aldgate, particularly if she had been stood there for some time before 1:30. If the killer did approach Eddowes at about 1:30 or a little after as she was stood there then he may have seen and passed Harvey as he walked along Aldgate High Street to Aldgate. Eddowes (and possibly the killer) may also have seen Watkins as he entered Mitre Street from Aldgate and would therefore know it would not be long before he patrolled Mitre Square.

Despite a number of witnesses in the area the only probable sighting of the killer is that by Lawende, Levy and Harris.

We are building a picture of who was around in the area and who may have been in a position to see the killer as he left Mitre Square, though, of course, they may not have noticed anything suspicious about him if he had passed them.

In Part I, we saw that Harvey's probable time at the end of Church Passage looking into the square was 1:40:49 to 1:41:35 (narrow analysis, which assumed Watkins' watch was in sync with the post office clock) or 1:40:19 to 1:41:58 (wider analysis, which assumed Watkins' watch was no more than two minutes out with the post office clock). The probable time that he reached Church Passage was at least 1:40:18 (narrow analysis) or 1:39:44 (wide analysis).

Having established a time band in which Harvey would have been at Church Passage for each of the scenarios, we can see where Watkins would likely have been at that time. This is relevant if we consider that the killer may have been prompted to leave by Harvey approaching. Also, we will look at where Harvey was at the moment that Watkins returned to the square just prior to discovering the body of Catherine Eddowes. It was concluded in Part 1 that it was unlikely the killer would have left at this time, but let's look at where Harvey was for the sake of completeness.

For these we will multiply the minimum rate of progress by the shortest time to give the least furthest distance that must have been walked in that time, and the maximum rate by the longest time to give the furthest distance.

¹⁰ *The Star* 2 October 1888

¹¹ *The Times* 11 October 1888

Table 1a - Watkins' location as Harvey reached Church Passage, assuming post office clock = WWT¹²

Time (WWT)	Speed (m/s) ¹³	Time prior to reaching Mitre Square (secs)	Distance prior to Mitre Square entrance (m)
1:40:18	0.959	222	212.8
1:40:49	0.959	191	183.1
1:41:35	0.752	145	109.2

Watkins would have been about 109 - 183m away from Mitre Square at the time Harvey was at the end of Church Passage. At the time that Harvey first reached Church Passage, Watkins would have been up to about 213m away.

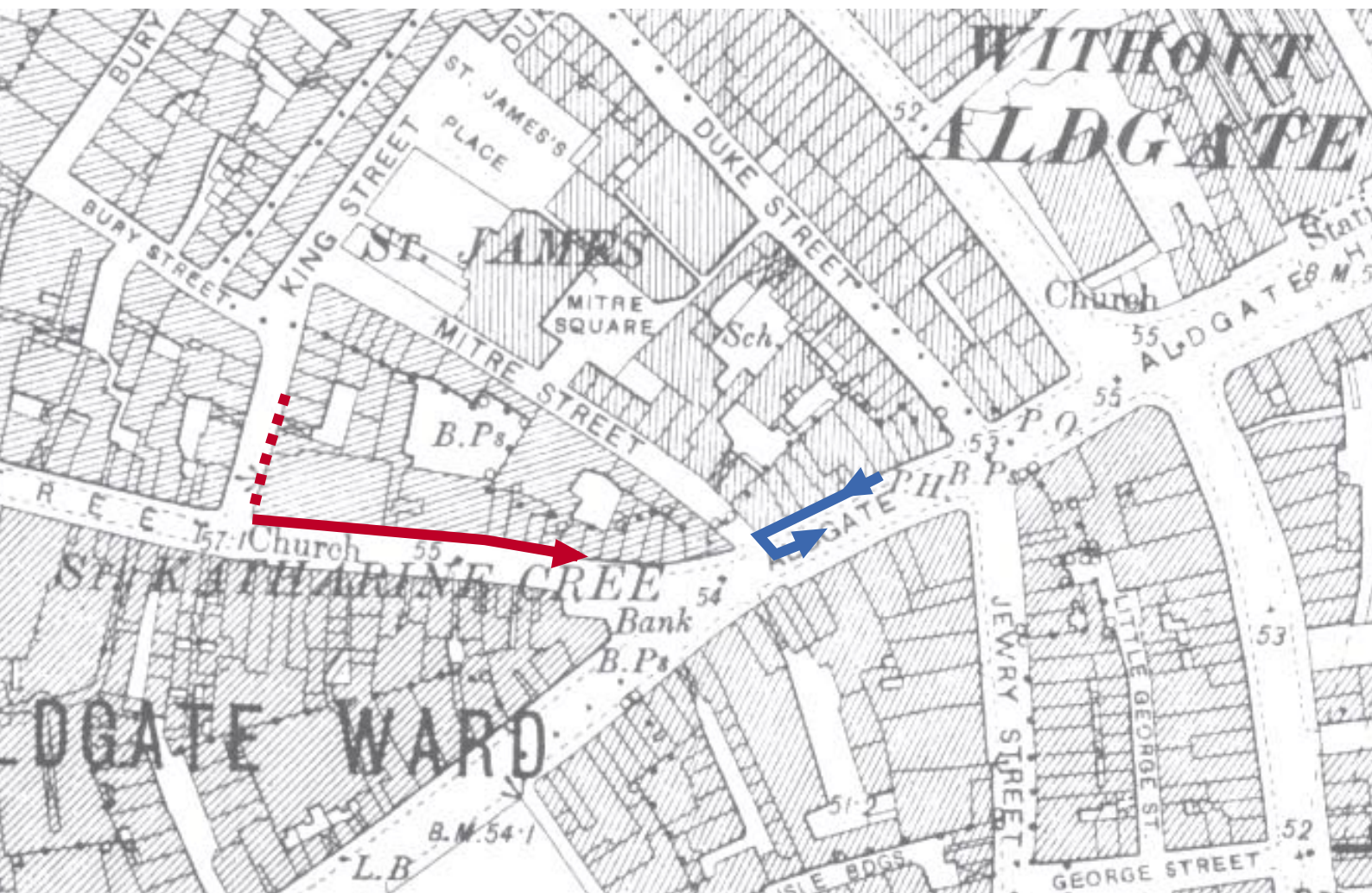
Table 1b - Harvey's location as Watkins reached Mitre Square, assuming post office clock = WWT

Time (WWT)	Speed (m/s)	Time following end of Church Passage (secs)	Distance following end of Church Passage (m)
1:44:00	0.830	191	158.4
	0.806	145	117.0

Harvey had therefore walked about 117 - 158m from the end of Church Passage.

¹² Watkins' Watch Time - see *City Beat*, Part I (*Ripperologist* 74, December 2006)

¹³ For rates of progress and times, see table set 2 in *City Beat*, Part I



Map 1: Watkins's location (shown in red) when Harvey was at Church Passage. Harvey's location (shown in blue) at 1:44 when Watkins entered Mitre Square assuming post office clock = WWT.

The map above shows the location of Watkins at the time when Harvey was at Church Passage (the solid line shows his position as Harvey was at the end of Church Passage; the dotted line shows the further distance he may have been when Harvey first reached Church Passage) and the location of Harvey at the time when Watkins discovered the body. Harvey entered Church Passage at the earliest 1:39:44 and was at the end of Church Passage at some time between 1:40:49 and 1:41:35. At this time Watkins would have been walking along Leadenhall Street, maybe having just turned into it from Cree Church Lane, but at his nearest it would still be another 109m to Mitre Square, and about 44m to Mitre Street. This is important because it tells us that as Harvey was looking into Mitre Square, Watkins would not yet have reached Mitre Street. When Harvey first entered Church Passage Watkins may have been about half way along Cree Church Lane from Bury Street heading towards Leadenhall Street.

At the moment that Watkins first entered Mitre Square at 1:44, Harvey was in Aldgate between Duke Street and Mitre Street, about half way between the two junctions on his way towards Mitre Street, or had already reached Mitre Street and was just heading back towards Duke Street. The location of each officer is important when considering the possible escape routes available to the killer if he was disturbed by the other officer. We will look more closely at this later.

Table 2a - Watkins' location as Harvey reached Church Passage, assuming post office clock = WWT +/- 2

Time (WWT)	Speed (m/s) ¹⁴	Time prior to reaching Mitre Square (secs)	Distance prior to Mitre Square entrance (m)
1:39:44	0.959	256	245.4
1:40:19	0.959	221	211.9
1:41:58	0.752	122	92.0

Watkins would have been about 92 - 212m away from Mitre Square at the time Harvey was at the end of Church Passage. At the time that Harvey first reached Church Passage, Watkins would have been up to about 245m away.

Table 2b - Harvey's location as Watkins reached Mitre Square, assuming post office clock = WWT +/- 2

Time (WWT)	Speed (m/s)	Time following end of Church Passage (secs)	Distance following end of Church Passage (m)
1:44:00	0.740	221	163.4
	0.919	122	112.5

Harvey had therefore walked about 112 - 163m from the end of Church Passage.

¹⁴ For rates of progress and times, see table set 3 in *City Beat*, Part I



Map 2: Watkins's location (shown in red) when Harvey was at Church Passage. Harvey's location (shown in blue) at 1:44 when Watkins entered Mitre Square assuming post office clock = WWT +/- 2.

Again, the map above shows the location of Watkins at the time when Harvey was at Church Passage (solid line shows his position when Harvey was at the end of Church Passage; dotted line shows his position from when Harvey first entered Church Passage) and Harvey at the time when Watkins discovered the body. In this scenario (the post office clock being up to two minutes ahead of or behind WWT) Harvey entered Church Passage at the earliest 1:39:44 and was at the end of the passage at some time between 1:40:19 and 1:41:58. At this time Watkins could have been further back or further along than the previous map showed. He could have been as far away as halfway along Cree Church Lane between Bury Street and Leadenhall Street, or he could have been in Leadenhall Street, but at his nearest to Mitre Square he would still be about 92 away, which would be about 72m from Mitre Street. When Harvey first entered Church Passage Watkins may have been just entering Cree Church Lane from Bury Street.

At the moment that Watkins first entered Mitre Square at 1:44, Harvey's position would not have changed that much from the previous map, as his progress was either slower and therefore the extra time, to an extent, would be negated by this, or his progress faster but with less time this would be partially negated.

One possible escape route the killer could have taken would have been through Church Passage, into Duke Street. As we will see, the killer would probably want to avoid the main thoroughfare of Aldgate High Street, so would have headed north-west along Duke Street and then possibly along Little Duke Street to Houndsditch. This will be explored more fully later, but for now, if this was his escape route, then is it possible that he may have passed PC Harvey who would have been nearing Church Passage if the killer left just a couple of minutes before the PC got to the end of Church Passage?

Let's look at the time Harvey would have reached Little Duke Street from Bevis Marks. If the murderer did leave via Church Passage and then went via Little Duke Street to Houndsditch, then at any point after Harvey reached Little Duke Street from Bevis Marks he may have passed the killer (as he would have been in Little Duke Street, Duke Street between Little Duke Street and Church Passage, or Church Passage). The distance along Harvey's beat from first reaching Little Duke Street from Bevis Marks to the end of Church Passage was about 163m (this includes the distance that Harvey would walk across Little Duke Street to Houndsditch and back). From the corner of Mitre Square to this point is about 127m. At a brisk walking pace this would take about 75 seconds to walk for the killer, who would probably not be running to avoid drawing attention to himself.

Using the narrow analysis, which assumes the post office clock and Watkins' watch were pretty much in line we have:

Table 3 - Time Harvey reached Little Duke Street from Bevis Marks, assuming post office clock = WWT

Time at end of Church Passage	Rate of progress m/s	Rate of progress secs/m	Time to walk 163m Secs	Time at Little Duke St from Bevis Marks
1:40:49	0.830	1.205	196	1:37:33
1:41:35	0.806	1.241	202	1:38:13

So, if the killer didn't leave Mitre Square until at least 1:37 and would have been at Little Duke Street at past 1:38 at the earliest, there is a good chance he would have had to pass PC Harvey somewhere between Church Passage and the junction of Little Duke Street with Houndsditch. At the latest, Harvey would have first reached Little Duke Street from Bevis Marks at 1:38:13.

Using the wider analysis:

Table 4 - Time Harvey reached Little Duke Street from Bevis Marks, assuming post office clock = WWT +/- 2

Time at end of Church Passage	Rate of progress m/s	Rate of progress secs/m	Time to walk 163m secs	Time at Little Duke St from Bevis Marks
1:40:19	0.740	1.352	220	1:36:39
1:41:58	0.919	1.088	177	1:39:01

Although Harvey could have been at Little Duke Street as early as 1:36:39, he may not have got there until 1:39. So the killer may have left the area just before he got there. Of course, there was a chance for Harvey to miss the killer if the killer escaped via St. James's passage to Little Duke Street and Harvey was already nearing or in Church Passage. St. James's passage is a less likely escape route and we will look more closely at why that may have been the case later.

If Watkins had worked right-handed that night, possibly the normal way he worked if he thought to make special mention of working 'left-handed' in his press interview, then he would have been around St James's Place at about that time, and if the killer knew his beat from previous experience he may have thought Watkins could be in St. James's Place.

So, if the killer did escape via Church Passage and Little Duke Street, there is a good chance that he would have passed PC Harvey.

If this happened, the killer would probably have been aware of Harvey as he approached and would have tried to appear inconspicuous (rather than, for example, changing direction and bringing attention to himself), and would have held the apron in such a way that it would not have been noticed by the constable, also trying to keep as much distance as possible as he passed. If the streets were poorly lit, the killer would have been helped by this. So even if he passed by him, Harvey may have had no reason to notice anything suspicious. There may have been a smell as well with the faecal matter on his hands and the piece of apron, though this may not have been noticeable even to someone close by as the streets could be less than sanitary at that time.

Alternatively, it may be that Harvey saw him up ahead, perhaps as the killer was leaving Church Passage or wiping his hands. At the time, Harvey may have thought nothing of it and only realised the significance later when he was called to the body in Mitre Square. The fact that he'd failed to see the body and had seemingly missed an opportunity to catch the killer may have prompted him to keep quiet about the sighting, or dismiss it to convince himself that there had not been such an opportunity in order to spare his conscience. In Part I, we touched on the subject of Harvey's dismissal from the force in July the following year. Because the reason for this is unknown we cannot say if Harvey was generally conscientious in his duty or not. There is no reason to believe that Harvey would not do his duty and not report a sighting. Drinking was a common problem in the force and the reason for many dismissals, and this does not indicate that an officer was generally deficient in his duty. Incidentally PC Long, who found the apron in Goulston Street, was dismissed for drinking on duty the same month as Harvey's dismissal. Harvey had been an officer for 12 years at the time of Eddowes' murder and Harvey may very well have been a diligent officer. In Part I it was said that unless there was any evidence to the contrary we must err on accepting the word of the police officer, particularly under oath. However in this case there is a snippet of information that may point to the fact that Harvey *did* in fact see something. Could Harvey have been the City PC whom Chief Constable Melville Macnaghten stated was the only man who possibly saw the Ripper? Scott Nelson has also explored this link between Harvey and Macnaghten's 'City PC'¹⁵ looking at the possibility that Harvey may have seen the killer as he left the murder scene via St. James's Place into Little Duke Street.

There is a possibility that Harvey may have chosen to avoid some disciplinary action against him if it was found that not only had he passed the killer but that he'd failed to see the body of the victim. So if this *had* happened, Harvey may have simply tried to say that he saw no-one and hoped no-one persisted too much on the matter. That he had missed seeing the body could have been explained away by the murderer striking *after* he had patrolled Church Passage (though this is unlikely as discussed in Part I). Alternatively it may be that Harvey did not immediately realise the importance of his sighting as he had passed a man who did not attract his attention, and it would have been up to seven minutes later that he was alerted to the murder by Morris and may not have remembered the innocuous sighting. However, it may be that his senior officers did not leave the matter. Harvey might have been questioned closely about this. Could he at some point have admitted that he did indeed see someone walking out of Church Passage and/or wiping his hands in the area, but the matter was dealt with internally and nothing appeared publicly about it? All we have are the initial newspaper reports and the inquest testimony where Harvey maintains he saw nothing. If he did subsequently admit that he had seen something of importance then either the admission led to his dismissal, or he was a 'marked' man and another more trivial incident was used as an excuse to dismiss him.

15 'An Alternate Kosminski Suspect and Police Witness' by Scott Nelson (October 2000) from Casebook.org Dissertations.

The City PC

In the draft copy of his well-known report, also known as *the Aberconway version*, produced to counter reports in *The Sun* of the killer being identified (but not named, and who was actually the nephew of a senior police officer), Macnaghten stated:

No one ever saw the Whitechapel Murderer (unless possibly it was the City PC who was a beat [sic] near Mitre Square).

Later in the draft version he stated:

This man [Kosminski] in appearance strongly resembled the individual seen by the City PC by Mitre Square.

Maybe the Metropolitan Police only got to hear a rumour of a sighting by a City PC and Macnaghten noted this in his draft. Both statements regarding the City PC were removed for the final version of the report. Of course, Macnaghten got other details wrong in the report (for example, Druitt's age and occupation) so the supposed City PC who possibly saw the killer may be another detail he got wrong, which is what most authors have assumed. The City PC at Mitre Square is thought to be Macnaghten mixing up details comprising Lawende, the witness by Church Passage, and PC Smith, the Metropolitan PC, in Berner Street. This mix-up in his mind becomes more likely as he refers to several Jews driving up to a club in Berner Street disturbing the killer of Elizabeth Stride. There was of course just one Jew (Diemschutz) and the reference to 'several Jews' could be Macnaghten confusing Lawende, Levy and Harris's sighting with events the same night in Berner Street. Though, it must be said, Diemschutz did drive up to the club and other Jews were on the scene quickly from the club adjoining the yard, while Lawende and his friends were just walking. However there is some confusion of the details, and the statements regarding the City PC did not make it to the final version. This could have been because he realised his mistake and took out that detail, or it could be that in trying to produce a document to allay a controversial and embarrassing aspect of the case from the police's perspective, he did not wish to introduce another such aspect.



Sir Melville Macnaghten

Without going too much into the identification incident, if Harvey was the PC then it would appear that he was used to identify the suspect as Macnaghten stated that Kosminski 'resembled the individual seen by the City PC', implying the City PC had seen Kosminski. As an aside, if Macnaghten did confuse a City witness with PC Smith (a Metropolitan PC) to produce his 'City PC', then it would appear to be that Kosminski was identified by Lawende (or Levy) as Macnaghten stated that Kosminski 'resembled the individual seen... by Mitre Square'. Since Lawende and Levy were by Mitre Square and the only other viable candidate, Israel Schwartz wasn't, it would appear to favour one of them being identified as Anderson's witness, unless Macnaghten got every detail wrong and it wasn't a City PC near Mitre Square, but a civilian near Berner Street.

However, that the identification took place at the 'Seaside Home' according to DS Donald Swanson, and this has been identified as probably being the Police Convalescent Home at Claredon Villas, Hove, does possibly point to the fact that the witness may have been a police officer or a former one. On the other hand, both Anderson and Swanson refer to the witness being Jewish, which, as far as we are aware, does not apply to Harvey.

Nevertheless, it does remain a possibility that there was a sighting by Harvey from the time the killer likely left Mitre Square and the time Harvey was patrolling Duke Street, Little Duke Street and Church Passage, and that there was a City PC who saw the killer as stated by Macnaghten.

In Part I, because we had no evidence to suggest that we should not take Harvey at his word, particularly under oath, for the reasons given the same should still be applied. However we do have a senior policeman who said that the killer was possibly seen near Mitre Square by a City PC. Harvey was a beat PC operating near the square, and one of the killer's escape routes would have taken him along part of Harvey's beat at about the time Harvey was due in that area. There is no evidence to say this was what likely *did* happen, and Macnaghten's statement did not make the final version of his report, but it is an intriguing possibility.

Foster's Routes from Mitre Square

City surveyor Frederick Foster measured two routes from Mitre Square to Goulston Street that assumed an exit from Church Passage. One was a shorter route through the back streets. The other was a longer, but more straightforward, route that went via Aldgate High Street and then up Goulston Street from its junction with Whitechapel High Street. Foster measured the first route as being 1550 feet (about 472m) and the second route as 1600 feet (about 488m).

From the corner in Mitre Square to the doorway in Goulston Street following the first route, using my calculations, comes to about 555m, which is about 1822 feet, quite a bit more than Foster's 1550 feet. The second route is about 593m, which is about 1944 feet and even further out from Foster's 1600 feet. The second route can be more easily checked on *Google Earth* and this confirmed my calculation. Remember too there are questions about the accuracy of Foster's plan and measurements of Mitre Square.

I wondered why Foster had the killer going via Gravel Lane when according to the 1894 OS Map there is an entry to Stoney Lane directly across Houndsditch from Little Duke Street that would be more direct. Following a discussion with Neil Bell and Rob Clack, it was suggested that Foster had used the 1873 OS Map and may not have checked the route himself, and that the entry to Stoney Lane from Houndsditch may have been open. If the killer had been able to go directly across Stoney Lane from Houndsditch rather than deviate via Gravel Lane, this would make the route about 469m, which is about 1540 feet and is closer to Foster's figure of 1550 feet. The difference of a few feet could be explained by small inaccuracies with either calculation, or a bit of rounding on Foster's part, or how crossing the road was calculated—a more oblique crossing would involve less distance than crossing directly over the road at 90 degrees to the path already walked. But this was not the route Foster outlined, and Goad's Fire Insurance Plan (sheet 71) from 1887 still shows no entry to Stoney Lane from Houndsditch.



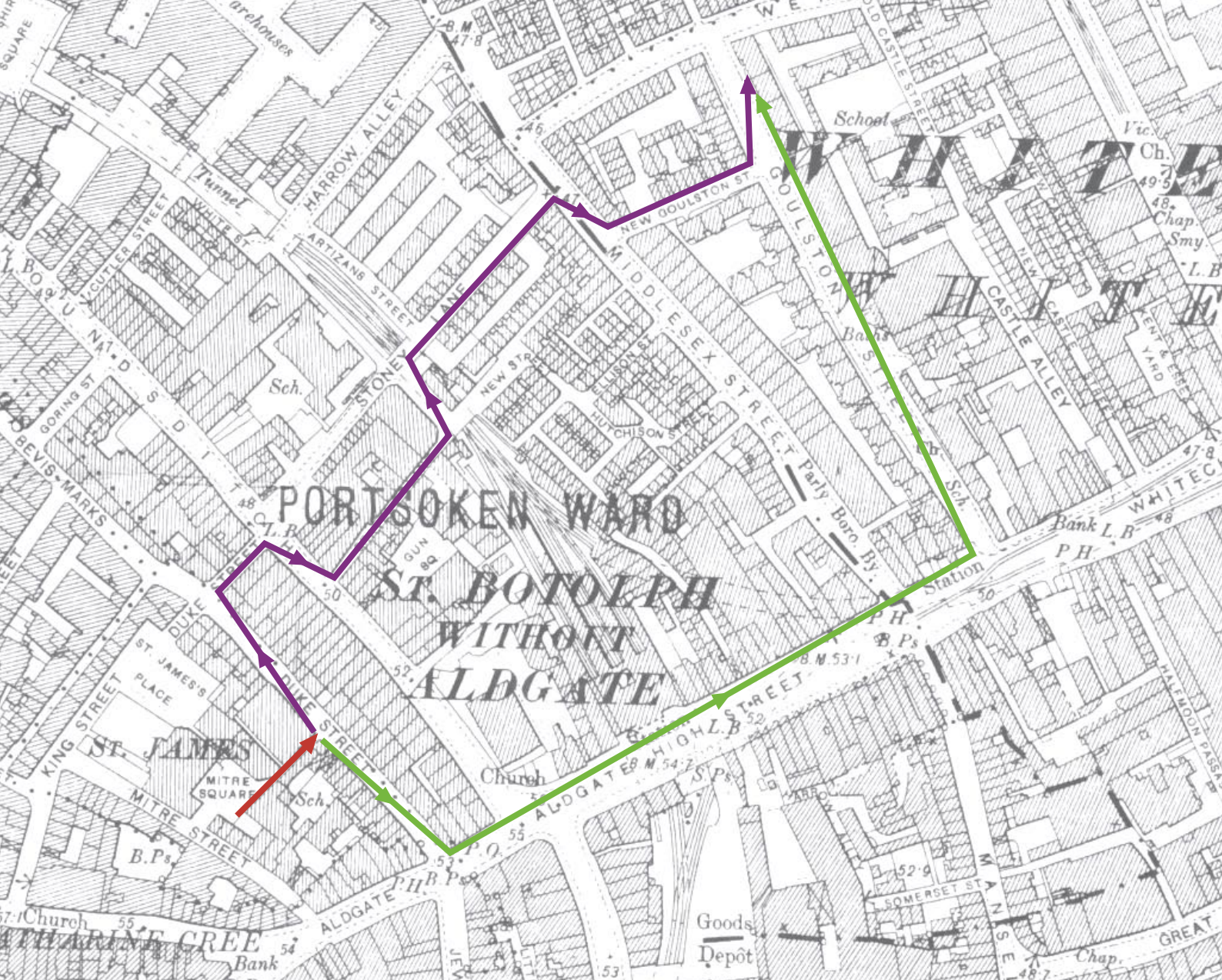
Foster's Map of the proposed escape routes from Mitre Square to Goulston Street taken by the killer

But did Foster take the distance from the corner of Mitre Square? His map only has the blue lines drawn from the end of Church Passage in Duke Street. That reduces the first route to about 421m (about 1381 feet) and the second route to about 544m (about 1786 feet). So now the first route is significantly shorter than Foster's measurement of it, but the second route is still significantly longer than his measurement. Including the length of Church Passage (as measured by Foster) gives the first route as about 447m (about 1466 feet), which is still short of Foster's figure, and the second route as about 570m (about 1871 feet), which is still more than Foster's figure for this. Just looking at the map tells you that there is not going to be a difference of just 50 feet (about 15m) between the two routes. So Foster's figures are not reliable.

The Apron

The piece of Eddowes' apron found in Goulston Street is the only clue left by the killer away from a murder scene. So what can we learn from it?

There are a number of possibilities as to why the apron was found where it was. For example, the killer may have wrapped the organs in the apron portion and then had second thoughts about carrying them further, perhaps after a close call with a police officer, and abandoned them in the doorway, the organs being taken by animals leaving the bloody apron piece. He may have taken it to validate a message he intended to write which he may have done in the doorway at Goulston Street. Or he may simply have taken it to clean the blood and faeces from his hands. There is no conclusive argument to reject any of these possibilities. However there is one possibility that I would like to explore.



Map 4: Foster's proposed routes of the killer's escape from Mitre Square to Goulston Street shown on the 1894 OS Map.

As stated earlier, the writing has been much debated but without any certain indication that the murderer left the message, it will not concern us for the purposes of this discussion. That is not to dismiss it out of hand, but there is no strong indication either way as to whether the killer wrote the message. That there is no reference in the message to the killings, either that night or in general would suggest he didn't write it. That the apron was left nearby may be an indication that he did write it, but the writing may have been there by chance.

If he had used the apron to wrap the organs with, then why discard the apron in Goulston Street soon after? He may have had second thoughts about holding onto the organs and so discarded the apron and the organs, with the organs being taken by animals. However no trace of blood was noted in the doorway or in the street, which may have been left if an animal had dragged the organs away. The removal of organs would appear to be one of the premeditated aims of the killer, based on the removal of the uterus in the case of Annie Chapman. Therefore he would perhaps have been prepared for that by taking something with him in which to wrap the organs, in which case he would not need to take the piece of apron for that purpose.

That the piece of apron was discovered with blood and faecal matter on it suggests that the killer took it in order to clean his knife and/or hands. That the blood appeared 'smeared' suggests that the material was used to wipe something rather than just being used to carry the organs. Though the doctors said the killer would not have much blood on him that was more specific to the state his clothes would have been in. Having his hands inside the abdominal cavity would mean blood would be on his hands. Not only that, having made a careless cut to the colon when extracting the organs he also managed to get faecal matter on to his hands and knife. I believe that this is the simplest and a more likely explanation for the removal of the apron by the killer. This is the possibility I will explore, but I would not reject other possibilities.

If the killer took the piece of Eddowes' apron in order to clean his hands then what may this tell us of his possible escape from the area?

If the apron was used simply for this purpose, why did it end up so far away (at least 550m walk) in Goulston Street? If he kept it until he had reached Goulston Street does that mean his hands were still dirty at that point and that was where he finished cleaning up? That's a fair way to walk across some wider thoroughfares with potentially more traffic around (Houndsditch and Middlesex Street) with bloody hands and a fair-sized portion of apron that could be linked to the murder victim and on which there was blood and faeces. Even if the blood or faeces were not seen on his hands, if he had been stopped (and police were already on the alert following the murder of Elizabeth Stride barely an hour earlier) then the state of his hands would require some explaining and that may lead to a more thorough search of him and the discovery of the organs. So, if he had no immediate urgency to leave the murder scene, his preference would be to clean his hands near there so he wasn't walking around potentially attracting attention from possible witnesses. Other problems with cleaning blood from his hands would be the need to check that they were clean, requiring a lamp to see them by, and the fact that blood is difficult to just wipe off. The excess wet blood can be wiped off, but blood dries quickly and becomes sticky, further wiping just smearing it into the hands, and requires water or a damp cloth to wipe it off.

In the dark corner, next to the body, the killer would not be able to see how free from bloodstains his hands were. He could have used the lamps at the Mitre Street exit or the Church Passage exit from the square. These would provide a vantage point from which he could see (and possibly hear first) anyone approaching. If he chose to clean his hands under the Church Passage lamp by the square, he would still have visibility of the entrance to the square from Mitre Street as well as along Church Passage to Duke Street. Similarly, under the lamp at the entrance to Mitre Square from Mitre Street he could see along Mitre Street as well as seeing anyone reaching Mitre Square from Church Passage. He would also be able to hear anyone approaching before seeing them. A person approaching from one entrance would just require the killer to head the other way and wouldn't arouse suspicion, and if they did see the killer, the significance would not be immediately apparent to the person approaching, and once it was (on seeing the body), the killer would have made his escape via the other exit.

He may though not have wanted to stay too near to the body in case anyone approached while he was unaware in such a damning place, or he could potentially end up being trapped. So he may have wanted to clean up elsewhere, but without going too far for the reasons outlined.

The other problem, of not being able to just wipe off all traces of blood from his hand, would be resolved by using water. There may not have been any sinks available, but it had been raining that night and so there may have been puddles in the street. They would not provide clean water, but the killer needed to wash blood from his hands, not eat his dinner with them. Remember, when the apron was found, one corner of it was said to be wet (and wet with blood in another account). This could have been caused by it being dipped in a puddle and then mixed with the blood being wiped from the killer's hands would give it the appearance of being wet with at least some signs of blood, hence its description as being wet with blood. If he did think to clean his hands this way then it would be just a matter of a few seconds. However, it would take at least four minutes to walk to Goulston Street even at a brisk pace, which is more than enough time to find a secluded spot (if need be) with a lamp available to check if his hands were free of blood and then discard the apron, rather than having to walk further than necessary with bloodstained hands and a bloody apron that could be linked to the victim. With no forensics to worry about, it would serve no purpose to keep it, and since he did finally discard it in Goulston Street then it seems to have served him no more than a short term purpose. But, being found with it in his hands could prove costly. Though, obviously, the fact he had human organs somewhere about his person was not going to help either! But these would possibly have been wrapped up in something taken by the killer to the square for that purpose and concealed in his clothing.

However, if he had been forced to flee the scene because of someone approaching that might account for the distance he went before discarding the apron. In this circumstance, distance from the scene would be his priority rather than ensuring that his hands were free of bloodstains and that he had no suspicious incriminating evidence being potentially seen (i.e. carrying the apron). The killer would believe that the body was likely to be discovered within seconds. Of course the body *wasn't* seen at that time, but the killer, having fled, would not know this. He may have felt even a few seconds delay to his escape to check and clean his hands could prove costly, and the need to get as far away from the immediate vicinity would be a priority if he expected police to flood the area within a short time. However, he would not want to go too far, as the problem of potentially attracting attention to himself would still need to be avoided. On top of that, if he was also responsible for the murder of Elizabeth Stride earlier then there was the problem that he would be nearing the area being searched by police from Berner Street.

That the bloodstained hands, the smell of the faeces and the apron would probably go unnoticed by most people he passed would maybe not prevent the killer from being paranoid that all eyes would be on him. This would especially be the case if forced to flee from the scene with the belief that discovery of the body was imminent with all hell about to break loose and the area being flooded with policemen.

Only once he was outside the area in which he believed there was an immediate danger of him being caught, would he perhaps take the few seconds required to check his hands. Even then maybe he would only do this on his route, i.e. not deviating much, even temporarily, from his intended route.

Though it could be argued that he would still have been better advised to find a secluded but lighted spot in a side street, if he was panicked then he may have gone quite some way before composing himself enough or feeling safe enough away from the area to take the necessary action to complete cleaning himself.

The fact that he left the square with the apron may suggest there was an immediate reason why he had to get as far away from the square as possible and take something to clean up elsewhere, else he would have cleaned up at the scene, by a lamp in the square or nearby and left the apron in the vicinity. And that reason could have been the approach of PC Harvey.

So why did he get rid of the apron in Goulston Street?

If he *was* forced to flee, the killer may not have been too concerned about immediately heading towards home. However he would want to be vaguely heading in that direction, albeit circuitously in the immediate moments after fleeing the scene. If the reason for the delay in getting rid of the apron was to get a chance to check his hands under a street lamp a good distance away from Mitre Square, then it could be that such a lamp would be close to the doorway in Goulston Street since that was where he discarded the piece of apron. This is not to say that he was heading for Goulston Street or that particular lamp, just that that was where he decided he was probably safe, temporarily at least, from any police searches in the area surrounding Mitre Square. Once the piece of apron had served its purpose, the killer would want to get rid of it straight away, particularly since it could be linked to Eddowes. Having stopped and checked his hands under a lamp, that would be the point that he no longer needed the apron and he would want to discard it immediately. If he did use a puddle of rain water in order to wet the apron to clean his hands, this could have been done en route, or once he was at this point where he could check the results of his cleaning. So was there a lamp near to the doorway where the apron was found?

Goad's Plan (1890) indicates there were lamps at the end of Goulston Street on the opposite side of Wentworth Street and outside the doorway to nos. 120-131 Wentworth Model Dwellings, the next doorway south from nos. 108-119. The 1894 OS Map also indicates a lamp on the junction of New Goulston Street with Goulston Street. The lamps in Wentworth Street (opposite Goulston Street) and on the junction with New Goulston Street were each about 30m away from the doorway to 108-119. If the killer discarded the apron as soon as he no longer required it, these lamps are some distance from the doorway and using either lamp would actually mean there were other doorways in Wentworth Model Dwellings nearer than the doorway to nos. 108-119. The lamp outside nos. 120-131 was about 12m away from the doorway where the apron was left. This is closer than the other lamps, though the doorway would have been insufficiently lighted from any of these sources for him to check his hands directly there.

The Goad Plans though don't always appear to note all lamps in an area - for example the 1887 Plan of Mitre Square notes neither the lamp actually in the square or the one at the end of Church Passage where it joined the square. Also the lamp at the junction with New Goulston Street was not noted on the Goad's Plan. May there have been another lamp closer to the doorway of 108-119?

On Foster's map produced of the area in and around Goulston Street, there are some notations made to explain the position of the doorway. These notations may not have been made by Foster. They could have been additions by someone else to clarify certain locations on the map. The map Foster drew to trace the killer's flight to Goulston Street was based on the 1873 OS Map. However Goulston Street and the surrounding streets had changed a lot in the intervening years. This seems to have caused some problems when it came to noting the location of the doorway on the map. Between Wentworth Street and New Goulston Street another street intersects Goulston Street that can be seen on the 1873 map. This is Three Tun Alley (on the western side of Goulston Street) and Goulston Court (on the eastern side). These roads no longer existed in 1888, but found their way onto Foster's map. Goulston Street had also been widened all the way down so there was no longer the slight twist in the road from Three Tun Alley to Wentworth Street. Wentworth Street was also widened as part of the developments in the area between 1873 and 1888 such that the length of Goulston Street was reduced as a result.

The 'A' on the map directly opposite the junction with New Goulston Street appears to indicate the location where the apron was found, since the two routes marked in blue for the killer's escape route also end at that point. This is incorrect as the doorway was actually located about 30m north of that point. However on Foster's map a small arrow

can be seen coming from the end of New Goulston Street (where there appears to be an indication on the map of the lamp situated at that point), going obliquely across Goulston Street to a point a little further north along Goulston Street than the junction with New Goulston Street, but which is still far short of the actual location where the apron was found.

Indicated just above the location noted for the apron (and above the arrow) is a lamp. This seems to match the position of the lamp outside nos. 120-131.

The notations on the map regarding the location of the writing and lamp read:

*2 Doors from Wentworth Street
& no 3 on The right 4 blocks
about 30'0 on right hand side
doorway about 20-0 from lamp
found inside entrance to Model Dwellings from 108 to 119*

A discussion on the *Casebook.org* forums concluded that the '4 blocks' were the 4 blocks of buildings that were Wentworth Model Dwellings on the eastern side of Goulston Street starting opposite the junction with New Goulston Street and extending to the junction with Wentworth Street. 'No 3' would be the third one, so the first two lines clarify the position of the doorway—the second one from Wentworth Street, and the third on the right of the four blocks (so starting from opposite New Goulston Street).

The next bit poses a few problems. About "30'0" on the right hand side may be interpreted as 30 yards on the right from opposite New Goulston Street, as this is actually the approximate distance to the doorway from that point. However, the location has already been established from the previous two statements so this seems a bit of overkill, unless the intention was to introduce some actual distances rather than relative positions. Also, the next line could be interpreted as 20 yards, as this uses similar notation, so this would mean the lamp referenced would be 20 yards away. However from the scale of the map the lamp indicated explicitly on it does not appear to be as much as 20 yards away. The distance appears to be nearer 20 feet than 20 yards from the scale. Note that the *actual* location of the doorway to nos. 108-119 is about 12m away from this lamp (assuming it indicates the one outside nos. 120-131), which is about 13 yards (39 feet), so this does not match the measurement indicated on the map either. Also the position of the lamp on the map is indicated as being north of the doorway so 20 yards away would place the lamp nearer Wentworth Street.

The measurement notations are slightly different in the two distances noted, in that they are shown as "30'0" and "20-0" (the notation being more like a dash in the latter case), which may mean different units of measure are being indicated - yards in one case, feet in the other. The "20-0" notation appears to mean 20 feet given that the lamp on the map appears to be about 20 feet (rather than 20 yards) from the location of the apron as noted on the map. Also neither interpretation (20 feet or 20 yards) applies to the distance between the actual location of the doorway and the lamp that was outside nos. 120-131. So 20 feet would appear to be the intention in the context of the locations noted on the map.

So what is "about 30'0 on the right" referring to?

If the notation is consistent with other measurements on Foster's Plan of Mitre Square then the distance is intended to be 30 feet and this is referring to a distance ten feet more than the distance between the lamp and the doorway. As already noted, an interpretation of 30 *yards* on the right would indicate roughly the actual location of the doorway from New Goulston Street. However this does not match the distance indicated on the map and would also render the distance between the lamp and the doorway as incorrect.

The sentence splits and the reluctance to use the word 'of' (as in 'no3 on the right [of] 4 blocks') may mean the intention was to say something like:

about 30'0 on right-hand side [of] doorway, about 20'0 from lamp.

OK, this is taking a bit of a liberty here, but could the intention have been:

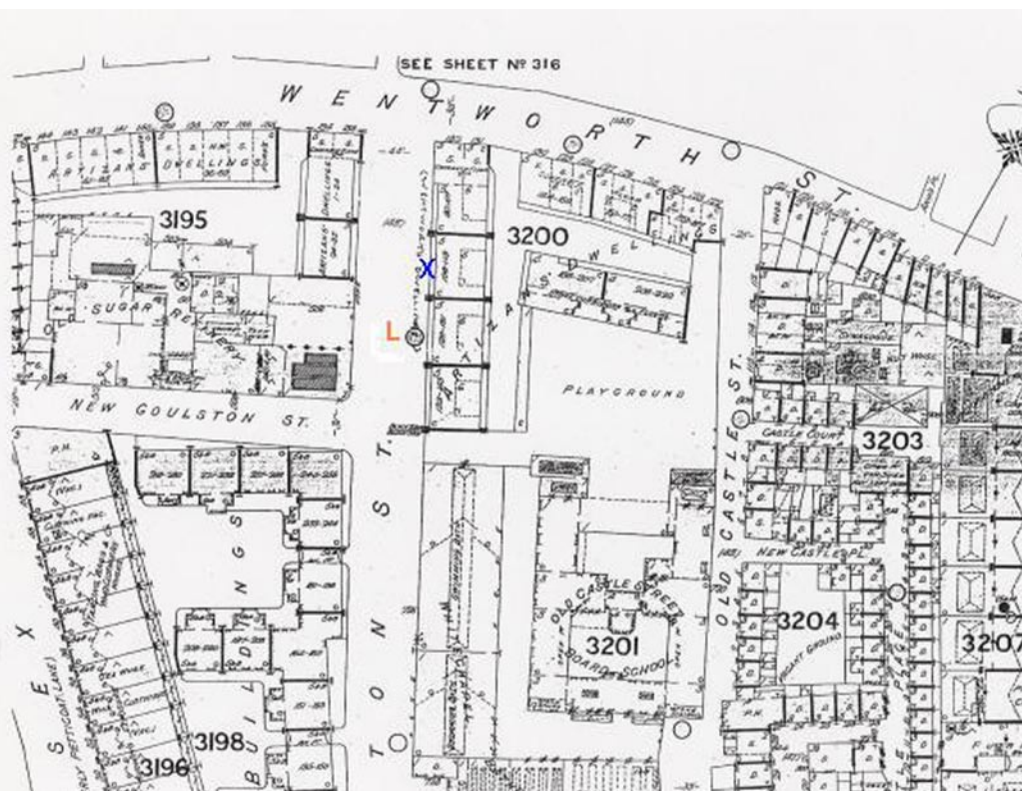
[writing] about 30'0 [from lamp] on right-hand side [of] doorway, [itself] about 20'0 from lamp ?

This interpretation is stretching things, but one possibility is that what Foster was trying to indicate was that the writing was located about 30 feet from the lamp, being on the right hand side of the doorway, with the doorway's nearest point (i.e. the left-hand side) being just 20 feet, approximately, from the lamp. The location of the doorway had already been adequately explained by reference to its position from Wentworth Street, and from its position along the Wentworth Model Dwellings blocks, so '30'0 on right hand side' seems superfluous detail for the *doorway's* location.

It may make more sense if it referred to the position of the *writing* within the doorway—on the right hand side of the doorway. Unfortunately, the door from inside jamb to inside jamb is only about 4'9", so would not account for the ten foot difference. However, if the doorway position was taken from the outside of the jamb, then the difference from here to the inside of the other jamb where the writing was would possibly be as much as about five and a half feet. If the distances were being rounded (and the use of the word 'about' tells us they were approximations) then, for example, 22 feet may have been rounded to 20 feet, while 27 or 28 feet may have been rounded to 30 feet.

Either way, from this interpretation, it would appear there was a lamp about 20 feet (about 6m) north of the doorway where the apron was located, this lamp being about 24m from Wentworth Street.

However that assumes that the relative position of the lamp and the doorway to each other was known to whoever made the notations, but their actual locations were then applied incorrectly to Foster's map.



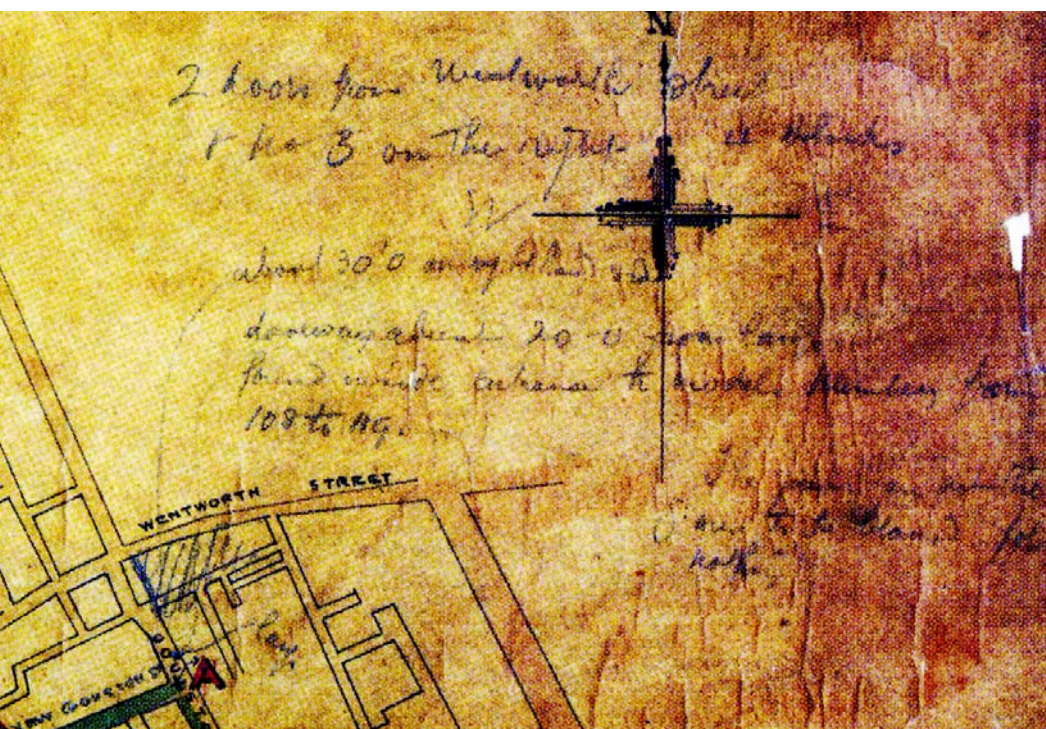
Goad's 1890 map noting doorway to 108-119 and lamp outside 120-131

As already noted, from Goad's Plan (1890) and the 1894 OS Map we can see there was a lamp in Goulston Street outside Wentworth Model Dwellings, but it was outside the doorway to nos. 120-131, south of 108-119.

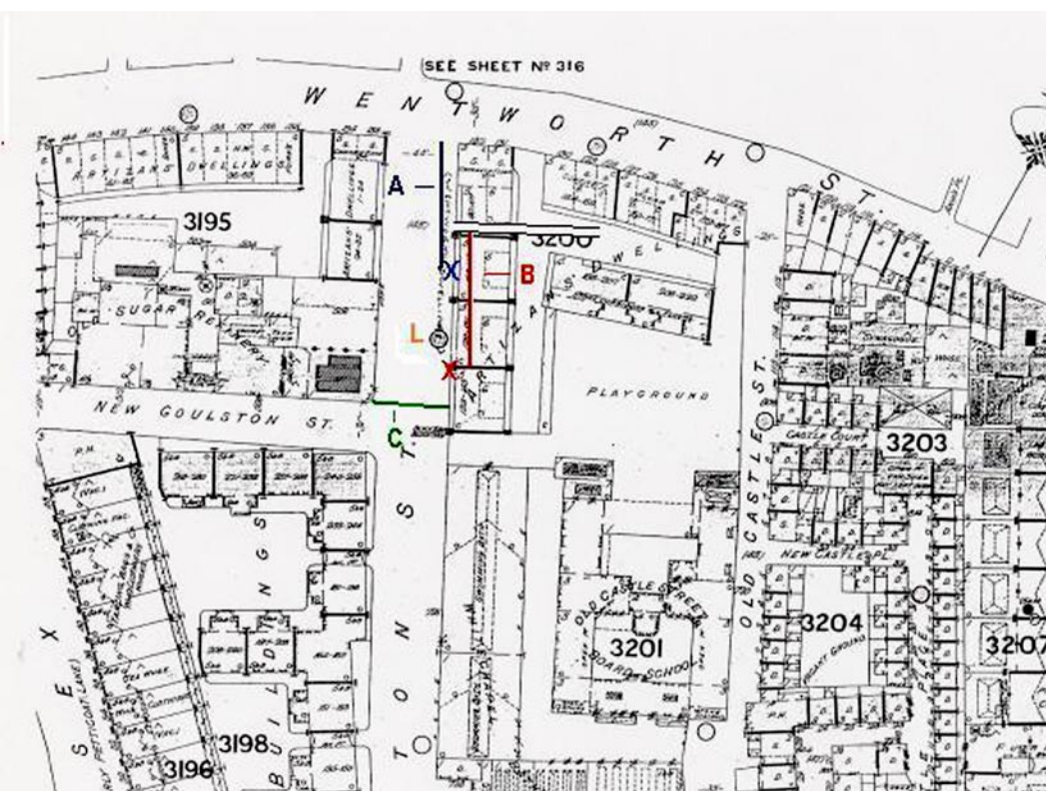
On Foster's map, though the location of the doorway is incorrect, the location of the lamp is roughly in the right place. It could be that the distance of 20 feet was calculated between the correct location of the lamp and the incorrectly noted location of the doorway.

How could this have happened? If whoever wrote the map had seen the lamp and the doorway surely they would not have made that mistake. So these locations must have been deduced another way.

Is it possible that Three Tun Alley and Goulston Court were mistaken for Wentworth Street (even though that latter was named correctly on Foster's map) when it came to putting the location of the doorway of 108-119 on the map? Someone has scribbled across the top end of Goulston Street on the eastern side including across Goulston Court, possibly to indicate that that road no longer existed. However Foster did not realise that when he drew the map. Foster would have drawn the map and included the proposed routes that the killer took and noted the location of the doorway with an 'A'. Could he have mistakenly placed the doorway there because he applied a



Close up of notations on Foster's Map



Goad's 1890 map showing Goulston Court and Foster's location (red X)

measurement from Goulston Court on his map, rather than from Wentworth Street? He may even have further refined the location on the map by putting on the arrow to more accurately show the location (as far as he was concerned) being slightly north of the 'A' on his map. Someone later put the positions of the lamps on the map and the notations and also scribbled through the top end of Goulston Street to note that Goulston Court no longer existed. This may account for the position of the lamp being applied correctly but the position of the doorway being applied erroneously.

The distance from Wentworth Street to the doorway of 108-119 (line A) was actually about 24m (about 78 feet).

The distance from Wentworth Street to the lamp outside 120-131 was about 36m (about 117 feet).

If the doorway was assumed to be 20 feet away then that would put Foster's location of the doorway (red X) about 137 feet (about 42m) from Wentworth Street.

The distance from where Goulston Court joined Goulston Street to the end of Goulston Street with Wentworth Street (as it was in 1888) was about 16.5m (about 54.5 feet). The distance therefore from Goulston Court to Foster's implied location of the doorway was about 25.5m (about 82.5 feet) (line B). Allowing for small inaccuracies and the fact that whoever made the markings and notations on the map was approximating ("about 20'0") from an erroneous location, this is almost the same distance as the actual location of the doorway from Wentworth Street. It could be that this distance from Wentworth Street to the doorway of 108-119 (actually 78 feet) was approximated and applied to the map, but applied mistakenly from Goulston Court. This was then compared to the location of the lamp which had been added to the map fairly accurately to obtain the distance of about 20 feet.

Summary of distances

	Note on Map above	Approx. distance (m)	Approx. distance (feet)
Wentworth St to doorway to 108/119	Line A	24	78
Wentworth St to lamp outside 120/131	L	36	117
Wentworth St to Foster's doorway	Red X	42	137
Wentworth St (1888) - Goulston Ct (1873)		16.5	54.5
Goulston Ct to Foster's doorway	Line B	25.5	82.5

The position of the lamp on the map may have been taken as a measurement from the end of Wentworth Model Dwellings opposite New Goulston Street, or from a line across from the northern side of the junction of New Goulston

Street to the opposite side of Goulston Street (line C). The latter may be more likely as Wentworth Model Dwellings is of course not noted on the 1873 map whereas New Goulston Street is. This measurement may have been taken at the scene or by someone looking at a more recent map just for that piece of information. Somehow the lamp position was applied correctly while the location of the doorway was not.

If whoever wrote the notations also scribbled through Goulston Court, then it could be questioned why it didn't occur to them that the position of the doorway on the map was so far from Wentworth Street when it was said to be just 2 doors from that street. However it could be the additional notes and scribbles were added by different people at different times in order to clarify certain things.

With the doorway now located incorrectly, the distance from that point (red X) to the line from the northern side of the junction with New Goulston Street (line C) is about 24 feet. The distance to the end of Wentworth Model Dwellings (which is opposite a central line along New Goulston Street) is about 35 feet. Could this be the distance that is noted on Foster's Map as "about 30'0 on the right hand side"? A line taken from somewhere between those two points to the incorrect location of the doorway would give us 30 feet, and a rough measurement applied from an approximate position could explain this distance - the supposed location of the doorway being "about 30'0" on the right hand side from a point opposite New Goulston Street. That an arrow can be seen on Foster's map from the New Goulston Street junction obliquely across Goulston Street to a point slightly north of the junction would possibly be the reference point for this notation. In which case, to counter the point made earlier, it would appear that this may be an extra reference to fix the position of the doorway, possibly to establish its approximate distance from the junction of New Goulston Street, whereas the other references fixed its location along Wentworth Model Dwellings.

From the maps (Goads and OS) that do indicate the correct location of the doorway and a lamp outside nos. 120-131, there was probably a lamp 12m (39 feet) south the doorway to nos. 108-119. If the relative distance between the lamp and doorway is noted correctly on Foster's Map then there was possibly a lamp also situated 6m (20 feet) north of the doorway.

Could the reason for the apron being found there be because that was the lamp used by the killer to ensure his hands were clean? But why would it be that particular lamp?

The killer may have finally got his bearings if he had fled along streets with which he was unfamiliar and realised he had gone a reasonably safe distance from the scene to pause and make sure he was clean. Once he had ensured this, he would not have to avoid people too much as he would now no longer have blood and faecal matter on his hands and would not be carrying part of the victim's clothing. If he were also responsible for the death of Elizabeth Stride, then he would also be aware there would be a lot of Metropolitan Police activity in the direction he was heading, so he could not go too much further without meeting police searching the area from Berner Street.

This would seem the optimum place to stop and finish cleaning up that was sufficiently far from Mitre Square to not have too much risk of police tracking him from there, and had also not gone too far towards the police activity caused by events in Berner Street. Even ignoring the police activity around Berner Street, the killer would not want to go further than necessary with bloody, smelly hands and carrying an item of the victim's clothing. Of course, this may also have been his last chance to check his hands before he reached his home or before knowing he would come into contact with people.

There may have been another reason why the killer chose to stop at Goulston Street. The boundary separating the areas of jurisdiction between the City Police and the Metropolitan Police was along Middlesex Street. The next street along in Metropolitan territory is Goulston Street.

In their recent book, Stewart Evans and Donald Rumbelow say:

*A policeman's powers were limited to the area within his force's jurisdiction, in other words, the police boundary. Outside that boundary, and within another force's area, the only powers a policeman had were the ordinary rights of a citizen. As such, if he were sued, it would be as an ordinary citizen and not as a police officer. This did not change until the Police Act 1964 when jurisdiction was extended to the whole of England and Wales.*¹⁶

He may have felt that in Goulston Street away from Wentworth Street, he would not be visible from City Police territory and so, temporarily at least, would be safe from police activity caused by the discovery of Eddowes' body. He may have thought that the City Police would only extend immediate searches as far as Middlesex Street.

16 *Jack The Ripper: Scotland Yard Investigates* by Stewart P. Evans and Donald Rumbelow, p.15



Overlay of 1873 OS Map (red), 1890 Goad's (black) and 1894 OS Map (blue) by Jake Luukanen. 1873 and 1890 maps aligned by reference to Sugar Refinery. 1890 and 1894 maps aligned by Wentworth Model Dwellings and buildings on the south side of New Goulston Street. The OS Maps were aligned by the Baths and other features outside the boundaries of this section.

Of course, the killer may not have realised this about the police boundary. Also, as we have seen, the boundary did not stop DC Halse from going into Metropolitan territory at least as far as Wentworth Street, nor Inspector McWilliam sending his detectives to "all directions of Spitalfields". But again, if the killer was aware of the boundary and the laws regarding it, he may have thought (mistakenly) that the City policemen would not immediately go into Metropolitan territory, but would first contact their counterparts in the Met to have their area searched.

So the lamp by 108-119 Wentworth Model Dwellings with its nearby doorway to provide a convenient bolthole should anyone approach may have seemed an ideal place to finish cleaning up, and would be the first lamp he came to away from the junction with Wentworth Street. After he left Mitre Square he was probably wiping his hands as he fled at moments when he knew no one could see him, but he still needed to stop and get close to a lamp to ensure his hands were clean. Out of sight of the City Police territory but not yet too near to the scene of the Berner Street murder (or just simply no further than necessary), would seem the best place and once the cleaning was completed, the apron would be discarded where he was. If there was a lamp 6m north of the doorway to 108-119 then this doorway would be the nearest in which to discard it. He may also have disposed of it inside the doorway in order to keep it partially concealed to at least delay its discovery while he escaped the immediate locale. This may possibly indicate he was heading south towards Aldgate High Street if the doorway where the apron was disposed was *south* of the lamp.

If he used the lamp outside nos. 120-131 then that doorway would be the nearest, but he may have chosen not to leave the apron there if the lamp would have made it easier to see from the street. In which case he would have left it in the next dark doorway he came to. Therefore this may indicate that he was heading towards Wentworth Street.

Did he plan carefully?

Though both possibilities are considered regarding whether or not the killer knew the area in and around Mitre Square, one possibility is that the killer planned the murder with military precision taking into account the times that the patrolling officers would be at the square, or at least knew the timing required when the opportunity arose when Eddowes took him, or went with him, to the square. However I think there were too many variable factors and the timing required was too tight for the killer to feel comfortable doing this.

If we assume the killer knew about Mitre Square and the surrounding area, knew about the beats of the patrolling police officers, knew that Harvey only went as far as the end of Church Passage, and we assume that he passed Harvey on the way to the square, so he knew that the constable would take about 12 or 13 minutes to get there (for example from about 1:28), and that he saw Watkins in Mitre Square and knew he wouldn't be back for another ten minutes or so, there are still certain factors regarding Watkins' beat that the killer would have to know:

- a) that Watkins was working 'left-handed.' This would mean in the few minutes prior to returning to the square (assuming entry from Mitre Street), he would be approaching along Leadenhall Street into Mitre Street, as opposed to being in St. James Place and King Street if working right-handed; and
- b) that Watkins entered the square from Mitre Street, and not St. James's passage.

On deciding which way to leave, the killer had either to guess the time, or, if he had such an item, look at his watch. Nonetheless, *if* he was in Berner Street just an hour earlier he would not have a lot of time to acquaint himself with the position and the direction that night that the officers were taking.

Also Harvey's and Watkins' beats were staggered time-wise and out of sync, so the times relative to each other that they would appear at Mitre Square would be irregular.

For example, if we assume Harvey was on a 17 minute beat and Watkins a 14 minute beat, then working backwards from Watkins' appearance in the square at 1:44 we have the following times for the officers first looking into Mitre Square:

1:44 Watkins
1:41 Harvey
1:30 Watkins
1:24 Harvey
1:16 Watkins
1:07 Harvey
1:02 Watkins

At just after 1am Watkins' appearance at Mitre Square would have been followed by Harvey's just five minutes later, and then it would be nine minutes after that before Watkins returned.

At half past one the timing would have been 11 minutes before Harvey arrived and then three minutes until Watkins' return. And that's assuming the officers made their progress like clockwork. If Watkins completed a round a minute or even two minutes quicker, then predicting the gap between the officers' visits to the square, even with fair accuracy, would have been very difficult. Having all the circumstances slot together to the killer's advantage—arriving in the area and seeing *both* officers in order to ascertain their position and likely times of arrival at the square, and finding a prostitute who was willing to go to Mitre Square (or who used Mitre Square to take clients) such that the timing meant he could capitalise on knowing the officers' positions would be difficult to rely on. Let's say he was fortunate enough to see *both* the officers within a minute or so, but couldn't find a prostitute for another five or so minutes, this would render his knowledge of their positions now virtually useless. He wouldn't likely have time now to commit the murder before either appeared at the square, and on their next round he'd have a complicated calculation with too many variables to rely on their next likely time of arrival at the square.

For a prostitute to misjudge such factors and get caught, she might have been told to 'move on', or, at worst, get arrested, but for a killer the stakes were a lot higher.

If he did study the area then he picked a poor location for his purposes. One policeman patrolled the square every 12 to 14 minutes, and given that it took him about a minute and a half to patrol it, that gave ten and a half to twelve and a half minutes when he was not in the square. But another policeman at least looked into the square every 15 to 18 minutes, which on most rounds was going to break up the twelve and a half minute gap between the other policeman's patrols. Also, George Morris was in the Kearley & Tonge offices every night and, except for Saturdays (i.e. that night), he would have a smoke. Surely if the killer had done his homework he would have rejected the square as too risky, presenting him with very little time to satisfy his bloody thirst. There are a number of other courts in the area that surely would have suited his purpose better.

If the argument is that he went where Eddowes was prepared to go, and especially if he was desperate for blood after the aborted killing of Stride, then the argument about him being well-prepared and fully conversant with the patrols of the officers is no longer valid.

If we assume he had planned it that way, the location he chose would of course depend on his motivation. If that was purely to mutilate then he just needed somewhere with as much time as possible to achieve this without interruption. If it was to commit a daring act in an open place under the noses of patrolling police officers, then he would require such a place as Mitre Square, which was, for the most part, deserted with little through traffic, but had a patrolling officer every ten minutes or so. However, that the murder of Mary Jane Kelly was committed inside suggests that the risk of capture was not necessarily part of the thrill, assuming the same man was responsible for her murder. The motivation in the case of Kelly appears to be purely that of mutilation, and with the murder indoors the killer had plenty of opportunity for uninterrupted disfigurement. With the other murders the only opportunity that arose was to commit the act outdoors, albeit in a secluded spot. In other words, the killer was probably not trying to pick a risky place in order to achieve his thrill, he was trying to find a place, or take advantage of a place where he was taken, that was secluded with no one likely to interrupt for as long as possible. In which case, Mitre Square would not have been an ideal place for his purposes, and actually if planned for and the murderer had acquainted himself with the area and the police beats, may have been rejected.

That is not to say that he didn't go out with murder in mind. I think he just took opportunities when they arose, knowing that the women he picked up would take him to a secluded place where they would not be interrupted, rather than planning for a particular situation. That is also not to say that he was unfamiliar with the square or had no knowledge of the beats officers' rough movements and habits, as he may have been acquainted with these from previous occasions when he had been to the square, maybe with prostitutes. But even in this case, he would have been sufficiently aware of the officers' patrols to know he would have little time to commit his barbaric act and there was little predictability in the gaps between the two officers' appearance at the square and the direction from which one of them would enter and patrol it.

For a killer who wanted to indulge in mutilation and taking body parts, it was a risky location. For a prostitute just trying to quickly service a client, it served its purpose in being deserted and, though patrolled, it offered sufficient time, and was dark enough in the corner for the one officer who just looked into the square not to see what was going on, if she and the client stayed motionless and quiet for a moment or two until he left. Indeed, the patrols of the policemen may have offered some protection for the prostitute and may have provided a convenient means to hurry the client along. Therefore, I think the killer was led to the square by Eddowes, and was not *fully* aware of the movements of the police. Whether he had been there before or had sufficient knowledge of the people who worked in and around the square (Morris, Blenkinsop and the firemen) cannot be known.

Escape routes

So which way would have been best for the killer to leave. The factors to consider are how familiar the killer was with the square, the surrounding area, and the beats of the officers; the other witnesses in the area and what they saw, or didn't see; and the whereabouts of the officers at certain times.

There are two ways of looking at the importance of the witnesses in the area. Firstly they must be considered from the viewpoint of what they saw, or rather didn't see, and secondly, how their presence (or expected presence) may have deterred the killer from exiting a particular way. First we will look at the non-police witnesses.

Blenkinsop said he hadn't seen anyone suspicious in St. James's Place, but hadn't particularly taken any notice and neither had the firemen noticed anyone walking through there. The foreman of the sweepers in Mitre Street had not seen anyone in that location at about 1:40. However, as none of the witnesses were particularly alert to anyone else in the area, and were probably concentrating more on their jobs, then the killer could have escaped either way. Also, as looked at earlier, some doubts can be raised as to how close the foreman of the sweepers was to Mitre Square. As a watchman, Blenkinsop would probably be more alert to other people than the other witnesses, and indeed said he saw some people passing but did not take particular notice of them. So, it is a question of who was not paying attention to a person or people walking through the street. If any of them had seen someone acting suspiciously, then they would have remembered it after they found out about the murder. Obviously nothing suspicious was seen in Mitre Street or St. James's Place.

We have no evidence that the murderer was seen using a particular exit, and nor do we have evidence that he cannot have taken a particular exit as there was no witness who could say for sure that no one passed them.

But would such witnesses have a bearing from the killer's perspective of which route to take? Would he have been aware of the presence of any of the witnesses in the neighbourhood? If he was familiar with the area, then he may have

The St James's Passage exit
©Jake Luukanen



been aware that there were a manned fire station and roadworks with a watchman in St James's Place, but he would probably not be aware of the sweepers being in Mitre Street. He may not have wanted to risk being seen exiting the square into St. James's Passage, particularly as he had bloody and probably smelly hands that would draw attention if anyone was close, and so risk a greater chance of the police getting a description of him. Permanently stationed people such as the firemen and, especially, a watchman such as Blenkinsop would perhaps be too attentive as far as the killer was concerned. Also being so close to the murder scene would perhaps be an important consideration, especially if he felt the discovery of the body was imminent—merely seconds away.

If he was unfamiliar with the square and the surrounding area, then these witnesses would be unknown to him. Though, he may possibly have been concerned about leaving via Church Passage if he felt there might still be club members leaving like Lawende, Levy and Harris who had passed him earlier.

Then, of course, there are the policemen to consider. Harvey is a fairly straight-forward consideration. Either the killer was aware of his beat or not, and he was either prompted to leave by Harvey approaching or not. So he might have wanted to avoid Church Passage thinking Harvey might soon be approaching or he had no choice and had to avoid it as Harvey was patrolling it.

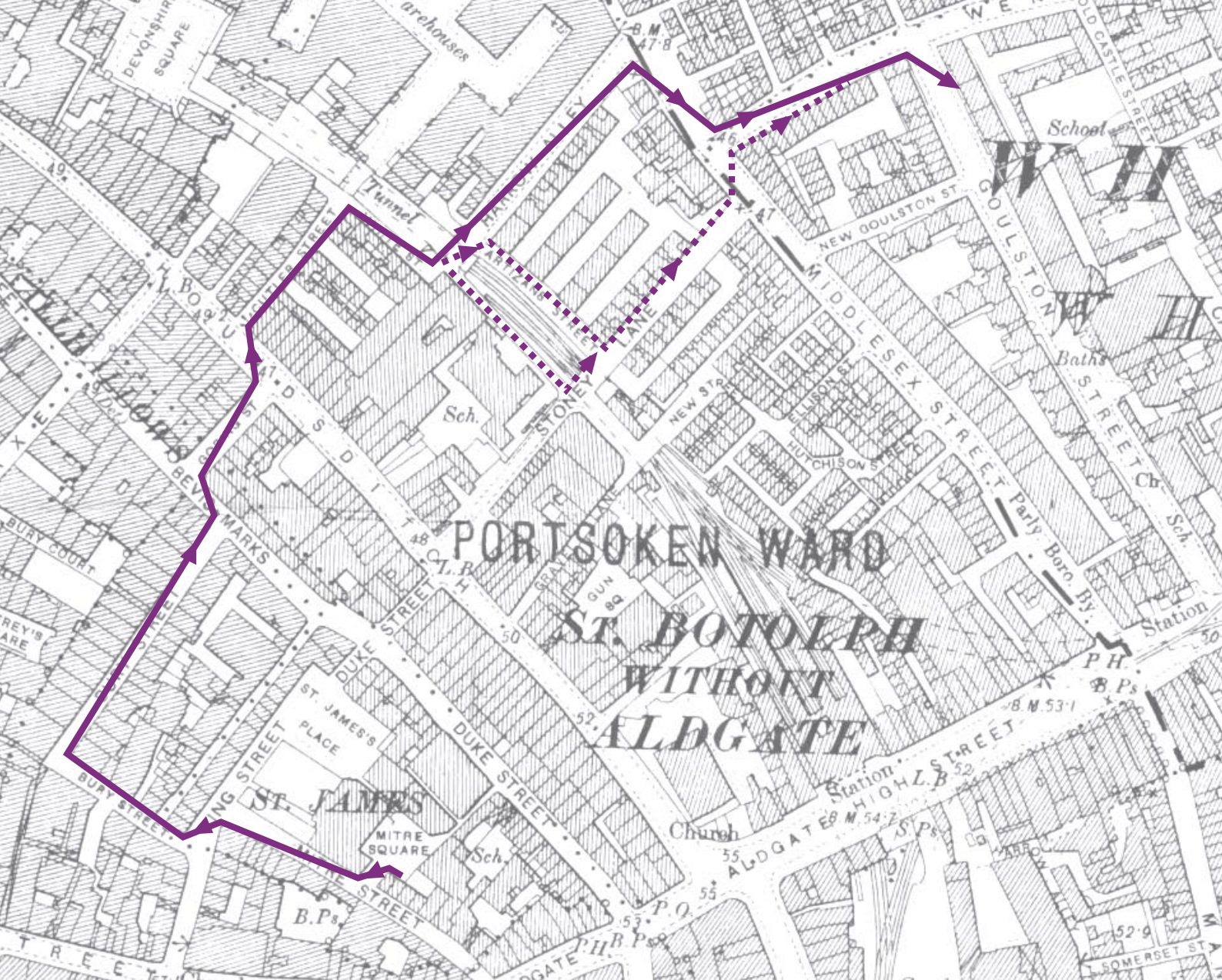
With Watkins, however, there are different possibilities. He could have been in Mitre Street prior to returning either directly into Mitre Square, or before going into King Street and St James's Place before going into Mitre Square. He could have been in St. James's Place prior to returning either directly to Mitre Square, or before going into King Street and Mitre Street and then to the square. I think I'd have flipped a coin! If the killer left unprompted before Harvey returned, the exit he may have decided to take is therefore almost pot luck.

Of course, we also have to consider where the policemen actually were to see if a certain exit can be excluded if they saw no one. As we have seen when Harvey was looking into the square, Watkins was still in Leadenhall Street, so the killer could have left via Mitre Street or the passage to St. James's Place if prompted to leave by Harvey approaching. If he left unprompted in the time between about 1:37 and 1:40 Watkins would have been somewhere along Heneage Lane or as far as Leadenhall Street, while Harvey would have been along Little Duke Street or in Duke Street approaching Church Passage.

Another possibility, if the killer was not familiar with the square, is that the killer may not have realised that there was an exit in the north-western corner into St James's Place. The passage was covered and appeared just an archway from the square. The same was true of Church Passage, but if he entered from there then he would have been aware of it being a way out and the entrance to Church Passage from the square had a lamp, whereas the entrance to the passage to St. James's Place did not have a lamp at the Mitre Square end. As the lamp on the north-western side of square was not working properly its light would probably not have illuminated the entrance to the passage to St. James's Place very well. The killer would have had to have looked immediately to his right as he entered the square from Church Passage to see the lamp at the far end of the passage into St. James's Place, but this would only be visible for a few metres on his way to the southern corner of the square and his attention may have been drawn to the more obvious, wider exit into Mitre Street that also had a lamp. He would have been quickly checking the square for potential hazards and may have waited until he was into the square to then turn and check the north-east side of the square (where Morris was at work in the Kearley and Tonge offices) in order to get a good view of that side, which would not be possible if he looked from the end of Church Passage. By then, the lamp at the far end of the passage to St. James's Place would not have been visible and therefore that it was an exit from the square may not have been obvious. Even if the killer had seen an opening there or was aware of some light glowing from the passage, it might have been a dead-end for all he knew, such as a court or the light from a window in a passage leading only to the backs of the houses or warehouses.

The entrances to Church Passage and Mitre Street from the square had lamps right on the exit point from the square and the entrance to Mitre Street would have been readily apparent to the killer, even if he was not familiar with the square. Also, as mentioned earlier, it may be that as Harvey approached along Church Passage, or just prior to his approach, Morris opened the door of the Kearley & Tonge offices on the north-eastern side of the square near to the exit to St. James's Place and this would possibly have further deterred the killer from taking this exit. (Morris said the door had been ajar for two or three minutes before Watkins knocked at his door. This would have been approximately at the time that Harvey patrolled Church Passage.)

So, when the decision to leave the square was made by the killer because Mitre Street was the nearest exit with no people known to him to be in the street, that way out would have seemed the best choice. Also, if he did leave because of Harvey, it would be away from the direction of the approaching constable in Church Passage, though leaving via St. James's passage would be largely out of sight of the officer. It was just 16.7m from the murder scene corner to Mitre Street heading away from Aldgate, whereas it was 28.3m to get from the corner to the entrance to the passage to St. James's Place, and the killer would still have been visible from the square. There was another 16.8m to get to St James's Place and he would still have been in sight of someone who stood at the end of Church Passage for this



Map 5: Possible route from Mitre Square to Goulston Street

distance. Moreover, he may have been aware of Watkins' impending return. He may have been familiar with Watkins' beat and may have known that on that night Watkins would enter via Mitre Street. However, if he was the killer of Stride he may not have had chance to get acquainted with Watkins's beat, and even if aware of it from being in the area on previous nights, he may not have known of the switched direction of Watkins' beat that night.

If he left unprompted by anyone approaching, then the killer may well have exited via Church Passage, that being the way he took into the square with Eddowes (if the sighting by Lawende and his friends was of Eddowes and the killer). If he was conscious of Watkins' impending return then he would avoid Mitre Street and possibly the passage to St. James's Place as he may not have been aware of which way Watkins would enter the square, just knowing that it wouldn't be Church Passage, if it was there that he and Eddowes had waited for the constable to leave the square. We know that whichever route he took, at some point he passed Wentworth Model Dwellings in Goulston Street where the piece of Eddowes' apron was found, and this was in a north-easterly direction from the square, which would indicate an exit from Church Passage or St. James's Place if he had no pressure to go a particular way and would just go whichever was the quickest for his intended route.

But, if the indications are that the killer was forced to leave because Harvey was approaching, then it would possibly have been his best option to leave via Mitre Street. This was the most obvious and quickest exit, and may also have been chosen because Morris had opened his door near the exit into St. James's Place. The lack of familiarity with the area might have prevented his use of the passage to St. James's Place as he may not have recognised it as a viable exit, especially under the pressure to leave the square as quickly as possible. If he was familiar with the area then he may have wanted to avoid potential witnesses in St. James's Place, who may also have been potential captors if alerted by, as the killer may have expected, imminent calls of murder from the nearby square. Capture would be likely especially if the killer still had bloodstained hands.

Going to Goulston Street

If he did leave Mitre Square via Mitre Street then how did he get to Goulston Street? The killer would likely have turned north up Mitre Street to stay away from a main thoroughfare like Aldgate which, from the killer's point of view, within seconds may have several policemen running towards Mitre Square if the policeman walking up Church Passage discovered the body and raised the alarm. Watkins' beat took him briefly into Aldgate, Harvey's beat had him walking in Aldgate between Mitre Street and Duke Street, and PC Holland's beat too included Aldgate. So there were a number of officers' whose beats took them to Aldgate, which would be a reason for the killer to avoid the road in the immediate aftermath of the murder as he fled the scene. Morris headed for Aldgate in order to find a policeman. He may have been directed by Watkins to go in that direction as Watkins had seen a policeman there as he came to Mitre Street, however it could be that he went there knowing that he was bound to find an officer there. In fact, he found two. For the same reason that Morris headed *towards* Aldgate, the killer would want to head *away* from that direction, particularly if his hands were a mess and probably didn't smell too pleasant either.

Having gone up Mitre Street as far as King Street, turning right would take the killer into St James's Place. Again, with a policeman likely only seconds away from discovering the body, taking this route would keep the killer perilously close to Mitre Square with the passage from Mitre Square to St. James's Place providing the policeman with a quick route to where the killer would be heading. The policeman would not, of course, know that the killer would be heading that way, but if he had gone to search through the exit that way, or had sought help going that way, he would unwittingly have cut across the path of the killer, which the killer may have feared could happen. So, the killer would likely have turned left and then continued north-west into Bury Street. He would quickly come to the junction with Heneage Lane, and though this would have brought him out into Duke Street, it still would have been very close to the murder site and for the distance he would have had to have walked or run, he would actually have come to a position that was closer to the murder site from St James's Place and the passage to Mitre Square. Bury Street then turns sharply and would have taken the killer back north-east towards Bevis Marks, which would have been sufficiently far from Mitre Square to cross. Heading south-east to go to Little Duke Street would again be taking the killer back towards the scene, so he would have then persisted north-east by crossing Bevis Marks and going along Goring Street. This would also entail him being in Bevis Marks and possibly visible from Duke Street for only a short period before reaching Goring Street. At the end of Goring Street he would have reached Houndsditch. Heading south-east to go along Gravel Lane would take the killer quite some time and also take him closer to the murder scene, and past Little Duke Street, which could potentially be reached more quickly from Mitre Square by going via Duke Street if a policeman had chanced trying to cut the killer off that way. So when coming out in Houndsditch, the murderer would perhaps have headed north-west, and likely preferring to stay off main roads, would possibly have cut across quickly into Cutler Street, maintaining his overall north-easterly direction.



*Back Gravel Lane from Harrow Lane, 1912.
Courtesy Bishopsgate Institute*

The killer would not be fleeing with these calculations going on in his head, but if he knew the area well he would have a rough idea of the distances involved, and if he didn't know the area that well, then a sense of direction and of distance would be enough to tell him which direction he would be heading and roughly how close he would be to the murder site.

Cutler Street is quite a distance more northerly than the accepted escape route from Mitre Square. This accepted route, though, assumes that he exited via Church Passage or St. James's Place to escape from Watkins' approaching from Mitre Street. Going along Cutler Street, the killer would then have been forced to go south-east along White Street. Then there were

two routes to Goulston Street. He could have gone north-east along Harrow Alley to Middlesex Street, then going south-east to Wentworth Street and along Wentworth Street as far as Goulston Street before heading south down Goulston Street, depositing the apron in the second doorway on his left.

Alternatively, from White Street he could have gone south down Back Gravel Lane or Artizans Street and turned left into Stoney Lane (which would bring him back onto the usually accepted route he took). On reaching Middlesex Street it has been speculated that he turned right (heading south) and then went across New Goulston Street and then north up Goulston Street. However, if his intention was to get to Wentworth Street (as has been speculated) then surely he would have taken the more direct route by heading north up Middlesex Street from Stoney Lane and then turning right into Wentworth Street. This is actually about 47m shorter than going via New Goulston Street and Goulston Street. If he had done this though, why would he have gone down Goulston Street to deposit the apron? Was the killer heading south when he went down Goulston Street?

Also worth considering is the possibility that he had to temporarily keep out of sight of a patrolling policeman. PC Long appears to have been walking a 35 minute beat approximately, taking him past Goulston Street at 2:20 and 2:55. His previous visit to Goulston Street would therefore have been about 1:45. This is the approximate time that the killer would have reached the area assuming our scenario. If Long was patrolling west along Wentworth Street (on his way to heading south down Goulston Street) might the killer, still having to clean his hands, have quickly gone south into Goulston Street and hid in the shadows of the doorway of Wentworth Model Dwellings while the PC passed? Once the PC was out of the way, he finished wiping his hands and then came out to continue his flight along Wentworth Street. However, if he had gone directly to Wentworth Street from Middlesex Street assuming the route described above, he may have been heading south east along Goulston Street and so heading towards Whitechapel High Street rather than along Wentworth Street as normally surmised.

Also, if the killer was intending to head in a more southerly or south-easterly direction, he may have delayed heading south until he got safely past the City boundary. Of course, the murderer may have intended to head east along Wentworth Street and merely went briefly into Goulston Street for the reasons outlined before returning to Wentworth Street to continue on his way. He may have been forced to temporarily detour down Goulston Street to avoid someone.

His main objective during his escape was to make sure he got as far away as quickly as possible, even though this took him away from the route he ultimately needed to go. Also, he may not necessarily have known exactly where he was. He just took whatever street served the immediate purpose of getting as far away as possible as quickly as possible, relying on the fact that there were few cul-de-sacs in the maze of streets in the area, and even then there were probably alleys to help him out. Once he was a reasonable distance away, he could then have taken stock of where he was and the best way to head. Possibly that moment was as he reached Harrow Alley. He may have thought he had gone further north than he actually had, and so started to head south down Artizans Street. Heading across Stoney Lane, he may have then realised that he was at Middlesex Street and so took a more deliberate course. If his intended route was to go east along Wentworth Street, this would not explain why he ended up in Goulston Street. It would have been quicker from Harrow Alley to go across to Middlesex Street, then down to Wentworth Street. This would have taken him past Goulston Street but not down it. The only reason to go down Goulston Street would have been to avoid people or a policeman, or because he was heading south down Goulston Street. If he reached Middlesex Street from Stoney Lane then it would still have been shorter (about 47m) to have turned north up Middlesex Street to get to Wentworth Street, rather than turning south and getting to Wentworth Street via New Goulston Street and Goulston Street.

Let's take a look at the possible time it took him to reach this point from Mitre Square. He would probably not want to attract attention to himself by running or walking too quickly, so possibly adopted a brisk walking pace, though may have taken some opportunity to run in dark side streets, and so may have averaged a fast walking speed.

Route	Distance from murder scene (m)	Time assuming brisk walking speed (1.67m/s)	Time assuming fast walking speed (2.24m/s)	Likely time at Goulston Street*
Foster Route 1	555	333 (5 mins 33)	247 (4 mins 7)	1:39 - 1:45:30 **
Foster Route 2	593	355 (5 mins 55)	263 (4 mins 23)	1:39:30 - 1:46 **
Route (via Harrow Alley)	708	424 (7 mins 4)	315 (5 mins 15)	1:44:59 - 1:48:34
Route (via Artizans)	727	436 (7 mins 16)	323 (5 mins 23)	1:45:07 - 1:48:46

* For Foster Routes it is assumed the killer fled prior to Harvey arriving, so he left sometime between 1:35 and 1:40. The other two routes assume the killer fled as Harvey approached along Church Passage 1:39:44 to 1:41:30.¹⁷

** Approx. time. The times given for the other routes should be treated as only approximations also, but with these we have a more defined range to work with.



Summary

Having taken a detailed look at the likely positions of the policemen at important times during their beats, and having looked at the most likely time for certain events, this may lead us to more likely possibilities of what happened that night. Much of this second part can only offer possibilities as events and the reasons for the events after the murder can only be the subject of speculation. Indeed, there has been much speculation regarding them. I prefer the simple explanations, and those that may be supported by more likely events.

In Part I we looked at the likely timeline leading up to the murder of Catherine Eddowes. In this second part we have looked at the likely possibilities for the immediate exit from the square, and some possibilities regarding what happened after that.

Two things possibly happened after the killer had mutilated Eddowes.

One is that, having completed his task and uninterrupted by anyone approaching, he decided to leave the square. Anticipating that Watkins would return to the square soon, he chose to clean up elsewhere and took a large piece of Eddowes' apron in order to wipe his hands that had blood and faeces on them. He possibly left the square the way he had entered, via Church Passage, knowing Watkins would not come from that direction. As he headed towards Little Duke Street, he may have passed PC Harvey who was on his way to Church Passage. He then headed along the route outlined by Foster via Gravel Lane and Stoney Lane to Goulston Street.

The other possibility is that the killer was still by the body of Eddowes when he heard or saw PC Harvey approaching along Church Passage. Fearing discovery, he took a piece of Eddowes' apron in order to clean his hands elsewhere and fled via the nearest exit away from the direction of Harvey's approach. This may have been the *only* other exit as far as the killer was concerned if he was not familiar with the immediate area around the square. He may have been aware of the St. James's Place exit, but may have realised that there were potential witnesses there in the firemen and the watchman Blenkinsop who may be able to see him as he left the square. Morris may also have opened the door to the Kearley and Tonge offices at about that time, further deterring the killer from heading to the passage in the north-western corner. So he left via Mitre Street and headed away from the main thoroughfare of Aldgate, and made quick progress heading north-west and north-east (effectively zigzagging) in order to keep as much distance as possible between himself and Mitre Square in case the body was found by PC Harvey and the immediate area was searched, but still be heading vaguely in the direction he needed to go which was somewhere east. Once he reached Harrow Alley, he was possibly far enough away from the immediate area of Mitre Square to start heading back home, and this may possibly have been in a south-easterly direction from the square.

Whichever of those two possibilities happened, once he reached Goulston Street (probably at sometime between 1:40 and 1:45) he thought he was a safe enough distance from Mitre Square (and maybe felt temporarily safe outside City Police territory), and possibly thought he was not too near to the scene in Berner Street (if he was also the killer of Elizabeth Stride barely an hour earlier). So he stopped and made sure his hands were clean by a lamp outside Wentworth Model Dwellings. This was probably outside nos. 120-131, about 12m south of the doorway to 108-119, but was possibly about 6m north of the doorway to 108-119, the doorway itself providing a convenient temporary hiding place if someone should approach. At some point, he may have had to avoid PC Long, who would have been patrolling that area at about 1:45. Once he was sure his hands were clean he discarded the apron in the doorway and continued on his way—heading either south-east towards Whitechapel High Street, or back to Wentworth Street to continue east.

The killer was possibly at Goulston Street, or had just left, when PC Watkins discovered Kate Eddowes's body. Watkins called on Morris who went to Aldgate blowing his whistle and alerting PCs Harvey and Holland who went back to the square. They were possibly followed in by some sweepers and their foreman. Holland was sent for Dr. Sequeira, while the sweepers were sent to find other policemen. DCs Halse, Outram and Marriot were informed of the murder at about 1:58 while near Aldgate Church. They went to the square and then set off to try to locate the killer. One of them may have gone into St. James's Place and spoken to James Blenkinsop, asking him if he'd seen a man and a woman pass through. Another of the detectives may have stopped a man as he walked down Duke Street near Church Passage, who, when questioned, indignantly replied that he was not the murderer, overheard by Mrs. Lindsay at 11 Duke Street, and was then allowed on his way towards Aldgate.

Halse went as far as Wentworth Street where he questioned a couple of men, then headed back to the square via Goulston Street at about 2:20, just missing PC Long who was patrolling there at about that time. Both police officers missed the apron the killer had left in the doorway of 108-119 Wentworth Model Dwellings, it being 35 minutes later on his return to Goulston Street that PC Long discovered it.

As stated in Part I so many things *could* have happened but it has been attempted to look at what likely did happen. Of course, one, some or all of these possibilities could be wrong.

17 See 'City Beat - Part I', *Ripperologist* 74 (December 2006) - Table 11b

Based on the timings that were raised as possibilities in Part 1, this is a possible sequence of events:

- 1:00 *Eddowes released from Bishopsgate Police Station*
- c. 1:30 *Eddowes stood at the corner of Duke Street and Aldgate soliciting.
Killer approaches Eddowes.
Eddowes (and maybe killer also) possibly see Harvey in Aldgate and Watkins as he enters Mitre Street from Aldgate.
Eddowes and the killer walk to Mitre Square stopping at the corner of Church Passage to watch for Watkins.*
- 1:30 - 1:33 *Watkins enters and patrols Mitre Square.
Lawende, Levy and Harris leave the Imperial Club and pass Eddowes and the killer at Church Passage*
- 1:31:30 - 1:33:30 *Watkins leaves Mitre Square.
Eddowes and the killer start moving towards Mitre Square.*
- 1:32 - 1:34 *Eddowes and the killer reach the darkest corner of the square.
The killer attacks Eddowes and kills her*
- 1:32 - 1:40 *For at least three minutes (according to Dr. Sequeira), but more likely for at least five minutes or so (according to police surgeon Dr. Brown) in this period the killer mutilates the body of Eddowes, removing the kidney and the uterus.*
- 1:39 - 1:40 *Harvey starts patrolling Church Passage from Duke Street.
The killer, alerted by Harvey's approach, takes a part of Eddowes apron to clean up elsewhere and flees the square into Mitre Street.*
- 1:40 - 1:41 *Harvey reaches the end of Church Passage but fails to see Eddowes' body in the dark corner of the square, then turns to continue his beat back towards Duke Street and Aldgate.*
- 1:44 *Watkins returns to the square and discovers the body of Eddowes. He goes to the Kearley and Tonge offices to get the help of Morris, who runs to Aldgate while Watkins remains by the body.*
- 1:45 *In Aldgate Morris alerts Harvey, who calls to PC Holland, also in Aldgate, to go with him.*
- 1:45 - 1:49 *The killer reaches Wentworth Street / Goulston Street junction and decides to finish cleaning up. He goes by a lamp near to 108-119 Wentworth Model Dwellings and checks his hands.
He discards the apron into the nearest doorway to keep his escape route concealed, at least until he has cleared the immediate vicinity. He then continues on his way back to his home / lodgings.*
- c. 2:20 *PC Long passes the doorway of 108 - 119 Goulston Street, but fails to look into the doorway and so does not notice the discarded piece of apron.
DC Halse also passes the doorway at about this time but as he is just en route back to Mitre Square after searching as far as Spitalfields for the killer he does not look into the doorway.*
- c. 2:55 *Long returns to Goulston Street and looks into the doorway of nos. 108 - 119, seeing the piece of apron and the writing.*

PC James Harvey

James Harvey was born on 4th February 1855 to Thomas and Emily (*née* Mancner) Harvey in Ashburnham, near Battle in Sussex.

On census night in 1881, he is listed as a 'Police Constable' and a lodger at Bishopsgate Police Station.

He was married at St. John's Church, Stratford, Essex on 17th November 1885 to widow, Clara Adelaide Craddock (*née* Page), who was 24 years old at the time.¹⁸

Their first child was James Samuel Morris born on 24th January 1886. Harvey's address was then 4 Heneage Lane, Bevis Marks, which was part of Watkins' beat, and not far from his own in 1888.¹⁹

¹⁸ On the marriage certificate his Rank/Profession is given as 'Police' and his father is named as Thomas Harvey. Their residence is given simply as 'Stratford'.

¹⁹ On the birth certificate, Harvey's occupation is 'City Police Constable'. The mother is named as 'Clara Adelaide Harvey formerly Craddock'.

On 18th March 1889 at the time of the registration of his second child, Alice Vear Amelia²⁰, just six months after the night of Eddowes' murder, his address was 4 Brushfield Street, Bishopsgate, not far from Dorset Street, the scene of Mary Kelly's death.²¹

After his dismissal from the police force in July, 1889, in the census records of 1891, his occupation was warehouseman, and the family are listed as living at 60 Tower Hamlets Road, Forest Gate, West Ham. By this time they had a third child, William Edward J., possibly registered in the last quarter of 1890, though listed in the census as age 2 months.

In the 1901 census they were living at 136 Ashville Road, Leyton and Harvey's occupation was foreman dustman. By then they had a fourth child, Clara Amelia R., registered in the 3rd quarter of 1898. James Harvey died on 21st April 1903, aged 49, at the Union Workhouse, Leytonstone. The cause of death was "Pneumonia Syncope". His occupation and the street where he lived were the same as in the 1901 Census, though he was stated to be just 'dustman' and the house number was now 154^{22, 23}.



PC James Harvey, second row from back, second left. Courtesy Stewart Evans

PC Edward Watkins

Chris Scott's research on Edward Watkins has provided the following details on his life.

He was born in St. Pancras, London in about 1845 (his birth was registered in the first quarter of that year).

In 1871 he lived in the household of Edwin P Griggs aged 38, a Coffee House Keeper at 2 Great Charlotte Street, Christchurch, Southwark. His occupation is given as policeman and he is listed as being married.

In 1881 the census records Watkins as a City Police Constable living at 6 Eldon Street, Shoreditch. He was married, not a widower, but no wife is listed, and he had three children living with him—Emily aged 14 (occupation confectioner), Sophy aged 11 and Annie aged 9, all born in the City, London. Also living there were his father John Watkins aged 80 born Windsor (a 'former butler') and a housekeeper, Augusta Fowler aged 31 born Hull. There is some mystery regarding this housekeeper.

In 1891 Watkins is listed as a Police Constable living at 22 Hamilton Buildings, Shoreditch. His wife is recorded as Augusta Watkins aged 45 born Hull. This Augusta, born in Hull, may be the housekeeper (Augusta Fowler was also born in Hull) listed in 1881, although there is a four year age difference. His children are listed as Emily aged 24 born Notting Hill (occupation Ornamental confectioner) and Julia aged 19 born Bishopsgate (occupation Boot trimmer). This Emily matches the Emily of 1881, but Julia is not listed in 1881, though there is a child, Annie, of the right age.

The mystery regarding Augusta, his wife, stems from the 1901 census record. Here Watkins is recorded as a retired policeman living at Rush Green, Beacontree Heath Road, Romford, Essex. His marital status is given as married but no wife is listed. However there is a servant at the address - Jessie A. Fowler born Hull aged 54 (Housekeeper). The age, birthplace and middle initial suggest this may be the Augusta Fowler of 1881 and his wife Augusta Watkins of 1891. The age difference is now three years between Jessie and the Augusta Fowler of 1881, and just a year between Jessie and Augusta Watkins. Jessie could have been a relative (perhaps a sister) of Augusta Fowler.

The date of Watkins' marriage is problematic. In 1871, although a boarder, he is listed as married and in 1881 he had a daughter of 14. This would suggest a date of about 1866/67. In 1891 his wife's name is given as Augusta but there is no record in the 1866/67 period of such a marriage. A reasonable assumption (but unproven) is that Watkins's original wife (name currently unknown) died and he subsequently married the Augusta listed as housekeeper in 1881. But, if so, possibly the same woman is listed as housekeeper again in 1901.

Edward Watkins died in Romford in 1913 aged 69.

²⁰ Born on 19th January 1889 at 195 James Road, Forest Gate, West Ham.

²¹ On the birth certificate, Harvey's occupation is 'Police Constable'. The mother is named as 'Clara Adelaide Harvey, late Craddock, formerly Page'.

²² Address of informant, 'C. Harvey, widow of deceased present at the death'.

²³ The census records quoted here (1881, 1891 and 1901) all give James Harvey's birthplace as Ashburnham, Sussex (though the 1891 record mistakenly states 'Ashburnham, Essex') and his age in each of the records (26, 36 and 47 respectively) all point to a birth year of 1854/55. Ashburnham in a small place and there is record of only one James Harvey born there in the 1850s. This fact links these records and the birth certificate noted. His wife is named in both the 1891 and 1901 census records as Clara A. Harvey, which also links the marriage record of Clara Adelaide Craddock and James Harvey. The children's names on the 1901 census record also link the family to the census record of 1891, and to the birth certificates mentioned of two of the children.



PC Edward Watkins

Part I Notes and Corrections

In Part I Catherine Eddowes' forename was spelt 'Catharine'. This reflects the spelling on her birth certificate. However this spelling may be incorrect, as her name and that of her mother is spelt 'Catherine' on her baptismal record and other records. Her birth certificate also has her mother's name rendered as 'Catharine' so this spelling of their name may therefore have been a mistake by the registrar.

On page 28 the distance between Little Duke Street and Church Passage was stated to be 'about 69m'. On page 29 the distance between the Duke Street / Aldgate junction and Church Passage was given as 'about 72m'. These should in fact have been the other way around, and, additionally, 'about 72m' was a transcription error on my part for 'about 70m'. So the distance between Little Duke Street and Church Passage should read 'about 70m'. I apologise for these errors.

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Many thanks also to Don Souden, Adam Wood, Chris Scott, Rob Clack, Scott Nelson, Debra Arif and How Brown.

My thanks also to Stewart Evans for permission to reproduce the photo of PC Harvey from his and Donald Rumbelow's book *Jack The Ripper: Scotland Yard Investigates*, and to the Bishopsgate Institute.



Did the killer flee to Mitre Street? ©Jake Luukanen

Cat's Cradle

By ROB HILLS



No one knows for sure how the name 'Cat's Cradle' originated; yet, the object of the children's game of 'Cat's Cradle' - of wrapping loops of string around one's fingers or wrists to form a series of patterns - is probably one of humanity's oldest games.

Versions of this game have been found in various cultures throughout the world. In some regions of the United States, the game is also known as 'Jack-in-the-Pulpit'. Which conveniently brings me to the subject of this article: my research into the Whitechapel murders and the identity of Jack the Ripper.

It has already been suggested that the Ripper's murderous crimes highlighted the plight of London's East End and the need for change more than any preacher or social reformer of the time managed to achieve. **George Bernard Shaw's famous letter** to the *Star* newspaper of 24 September 1888 'Blood Money to Whitechapel' is often quoted as an example of this concept.

The name 'Jack-in-the-Pulpit' additionally refers to a herbaceous plant that grows in southeastern United States, also known as Indian turnip or by its Latin name of *Arisaema Triphyllum*. Native Americans used the root of this plant as a vegetable when thoroughly dried out and cooked. The whole plant also has a poisonous element due to the presence of calcium oxalate crystals. One account maintains that the Meskwaki Indians would put finely chopped 'Jack-in-the-Pulpit' root into meat, which they would then leave for their enemies to find.

My own research has, at times, felt very much like the string game of Cat's Cradle. The way it has unravelled from a starting point, taken twists and turns with patterns forming along the way. The end result could resemble a basic map of Victorian Whitechapel, with its network of streets and alleyways running from the main thoroughfares - the area that Jack the Ripper knew like the back of his hand.

Who Was Jack the Ripper - And Did He Have a Helper?

My serious research was sparked off by reading Donald Rumbelow's *Complete Jack the Ripper*. It was within those pages that I first read about George James Morris, who was Kearley and Tonge's night watchman and an ex-Metropolitan policeman.

My research has revealed some interesting information about George Morris and I still remain curious about his involvement in the Whitechapel murders. I have never been convinced in my own mind that George was the actual Whitechapel murderer, but I feel that he was involved in the murders in a way that I have yet to establish. Luckily, my research also led to the discovery of James Hardiman, a Whitechapel cat's meat seller and eldest son of Harriet Hardiman, who ran the cat's meat shop at 29 Hanbury Street.

From the information that I have discovered so far about James Hardiman, I am now convinced that he was the Whitechapel murderer that we know as Jack the Ripper. In my opinion, he matches all of the various profiles of this type of killer and meets the criteria. The timing and tragic nature of certain events that occurred in James Hardiman's life also speak volumes for him being a very plausible suspect.



Jack-in-the-Pulpit plant, Arisaema Triphyllum.

I also suggest that he may not have worked alone, which enables me to explore possible candidates for the role of an accomplice or accessory. Clues are evident in nearly all of the Whitechapel murders that could indicate an accomplice's involvement. It could be argued that Jack the Ripper needed to see a prostitute in the act of soliciting a client in order to generate the hatred and rage required for him to kill. Information provided by witness Elizabeth Darrell could be taken as possible evidence that this happened leading up to the murder of Annie Chapman.

Darrell, also referred to as Elizabeth Long, stated that she saw a man and a woman outside 29 Hanbury Street on the morning of Annie's murder. The man had his back towards Elizabeth, while the woman, whom she later said she was sure was Annie Chapman, was facing her as she passed them. Elizabeth described the man as over 40 years of age, dark, wearing a brown deerstalker hat and with a shabby-genteel appearance. She overheard this man say, 'Will you?' To which the woman replied 'Yes.' Elizabeth gave the time of this witnessed encounter as 5.30am.

A possible scenario could be that this man was an accomplice of Jack the Ripper. Jack was either watching from a distance or was already hiding in wait in the backyard of 29 Hanbury Street. It may have been the case that Jack had targeted Annie, whom he knew personally, but not in a way in which she would accompany him into the back yard. This would explain the accomplice's job of propositioning Annie, hence the 'Will you?' and 'Yes' before leading her down the passage.

Taking into account slight discrepancies in the times given, another important witness here was Albert Cadoche, who lived next door at 27 Hanbury Street. Albert stated that he rose at 5.15am and went out to his own back yard, which was separated by a wooden fence from the back yard of 29 Hanbury Street. As he returned to his house, he heard a woman's voice say the word 'No.' He came back out to his yard three or four minutes later, and this time he heard a sound as if something was falling against the fence from No. 29's back yard. Albert did not investigate further and soon afterwards left to go to work. He stated that he passed the Spitalfields Church clock at about 5.32am.

A Possible Chain of Events

Following is my theory for the chain of events that may have occurred in the murder of Annie Chapman:

The accomplice manoeuvres Annie into a position near the passage steps, facing the fence. He glances over his shoulder where Jack has emerged from his hiding place, or has followed them down the passage. When the signal is given, the accomplice moves out of the way and Jack pounces. Annie lets out a shocked 'No!' - which is what Albert Cadoche hears on the other side of the fence. A struggle ensues as Jack attempts to strangle Annie. Then there is the sound of Annie crashing against the fence as she loses consciousness and, sadly, her fight for life. The accomplice then acts as a lookout while Jack performs his trademark mutilations.

Similar scenarios may have occurred at other murder sites, especially with fairly enclosed locations such as George Yard Buildings, Dutfield's Yard, Mitre Square, and Miller's Court. Reports of the victims who may have suffered violent attacks by the hand of somebody other than Jack before they were murdered are Mary Ann (Polly) Nichols and Elizabeth Stride. In these cases, did Jack change his MO in order to appear as a knight in shining armour, fooling his victims into a false sense of security? Did he appear to comfort Elizabeth Stride with the offer of the cachous before he pounced? Elizabeth was still clutching the cachous as her life cruelly slipped away.

The Shadowy George Morris

Throughout all of my continuous research, George Morris has drifted in and out at various stages like a ghost from the mists of time. In my mind's eye, I picture him as a shadowy figure, emerging from the gas-lit streets he would have patrolled during his days walking the beat. Many nights later he would use his bulls-eye lantern to illuminate the grisly discovery of Catherine Eddowes's mutilated corpse in Mitre Square.

Jack the Ripper is often associated with the creatures of the night. George Morris's occupation of night watchman most definitely associated him with the twilight hours. He failed to observe the most notorious serial killer engaged in his murderous nocturnal activities - unless he was assisting him! My intuition always stops me from dismissing this notion.

Some of my reasons for being suspicious of George Morris are:

1. When I first read about his account of events that occurred in Mitre Square, I got the distinct impression that he was not telling the whole truth - although whether this was to cover up a discrepancy involving his or PC Watkins' duties or something much more sinister it is hard to say. Since then, whenever I have read any information involving George, something in my subconscious keeps ringing alarm bells. I am more inclined to believe the report of a newspaper reader of the time who dreamt of seeing the night watchman peering through the warehouse door and laughing as the policeman turned the corner.

PC Watkins noticed that the door to the warehouse was ajar, which made him head in that direction for assistance. I believe that George (who knew the police beats around Mitre Square very well) had seen or heard PC Watkins approaching while standing close to Jack the Ripper in a lookout position. I am surmising that it was George who then alerted Jack that PC Watkins was heading in their direction. They both then ran through the warehouse door.

Jack took cover within Kearley and Tonge's, leaving George to peer out into the square through the gap in the door. When he saw PC Watkins heading in his direction he quickly grabbed a brush and started sweeping the steps behind him. Later, when George took charge of his premises again, he told the Ripper to stay in hiding due to the increase in police activity outside and in the surrounding areas. They then realised that the buildings surrounding Mitre Square are being searched and that Jack still had Catherine Eddowes's bloodied apron in his possession!

Fearing a search of Kearley and Tonge's to be imminent, they made plans for the Ripper to escape and for him to dispose of the apron along the way. This would explain the lapse in time from when the murder was committed to the discovery of the piece of apron in the Goulston Street doorway. Taking into account that I believe James Hardiman to have been Jack the Ripper, Goulston Street would have been a likely route that he could have taken to get back to his home in Heneage Street, or perhaps somewhere even closer. Did George instruct him to leave a red herring on the way?

I have contemplated whether George would have used chalk in his night watchman duties, perhaps to mark off certain areas that he had cleaned or patrolled throughout the night. Chalk may also have been used to mark up the various stock in the warehouse. A cat's meat man would probably use chalk to mark up the price of the goods he was selling for the benefit of the customers, especially if displayed in a cat's meat shop. They would also work with offal and Jack may also have had in his possession the kidney part from Catherine Eddowes as he passed through Goulston Street. He would certainly know better than most how to locate and remove a kidney, as well as other internal organs. Would he have stopped to chalk the Goulston Street graffito in the doorway if he was carrying such incriminating items on him at the time? Was it just coincidence that as he flung the apron into the darkened doorway it ended up close to the previously scrawled graffiti? Was the graffiti written by someone other than Jack either before or after the apron piece had been discarded? This is one of the mysteries of the Whitechapel murders that will probably never be explained.

2. During the inquest into the murder of Catherine Eddowes, George Morris responded to a question asked by Mr Crawford, a solicitor acting on behalf of the police: 'I had not quitted the warehouse between eleven and one. I had not seen Watkins before that evening.' He also stated that his warehouse door had not been ajar more than two minutes.

The time of 'between eleven and one' would refer to the murder of Elizabeth Stride. Annie Morris was also an alleged alias of Elizabeth Stride. During the Stride inquest, the coroner questioned Michael Kidney, paramour of Elizabeth Stride. The question was asked, 'Had deceased ever had a child by you?' to which Michael replied 'No. She told me a policeman used to see her at Hyde Park before she was married to Stride [i.e., John Thomas Stride, whom she married on 7 March 1869]. I never heard her say she had a child by a policeman.'

PENSIONS.—N.	P.C. 10NR Batchelor	...	£52	0	0	} per annum.
T.	P.C. 211 Morris	...	£43	13	8	
V.	P.C. — Rawles	...	*£52	0	0	
Portsmouth.	P.C. 48 Barnes	...	†£42	6	0	

Police Orders for 15 January 1882

In 1869, George Morris was a serving Metropolitan policeman with T Division - Hammersmith. A letter dated 19 October 1888 and signed 'An Accessory' states that 'The crime committed in Mitre Square city and those in the district of Whitechapel were perpetrated by an ex police constable of the Metropolitan Police who was dismissed the force through certain connection with a prostitute.'

George Morris retired from the Met on 13 January 1882 age 47 due to ill health (stomach disease). He was born on 8 February 1834 in Teddington.

In the 1841 census, George is shown to have been residing with his family at an address in Teddington High Street. His parents are John and Elizabeth Morris. John's occupation is recorded as a labourer. George is 8 years old at this time. He has an older brother William aged 17, Henry aged 11 and a sister Mary Ann aged 14. His younger brothers are Thomas aged 5 and Frederick aged 2.

34,536	Inspector	B. Marsh	Wm. Valentine	50	17 Mar. 1856	15 Oct.
37,665	Inspector	T. Meades	Ebenezer	43	20 Dec. 1858	1 Dec.
37,916	Inspector	5 th Middleton	Sam	42	28 Mar. 1859	"
35,246	PC	A. Morris	George James	47	22 Dec. 1856	13 Jan.
44,855	PC	A. Masters	Simon	48	24 April 1854	1 Feb.
32,341	PC	S. Marlow	John	37	3 April 1865	"
45,913	PC	1 st Mayne	Joseph	47	8 Mar. 1858	4 Mar.
33,646	PC	P. Marshall	James	46	8 June 1857	7 "
36,875	PC	R. Moore	Wm	50	11 Feb. 1856	8 "
36,038	PC	T. Morgan	Henry	42	12 Oct. 1868	11 "
34,448						
51,134						

Police pension records showing George Morris

3. I have previously suspected that George's younger brother, Thomas, may have gone on to marry Henry Tabram's sister Ann who then became Martha Tabram's sister-in-law. There was a history of ill feeling between Ann and Martha, which resulted in Martha being sentenced to seven days hard labour after being charged on a number of occasions with annoying Ann and with procuring money from her. At the inquest into Martha Tabram's murder, Ann was described as a respectable looking widow, dressed entirely in black. Her late husband was reported to have been named Thomas. Information on Ann has proved to be elusive. Every effort that I have made to try to locate information on the correct Ann Morris in records that I have looked at so far has been unsuccessful.

In the 1881 census, there is a Thomas Morris age 43, born in Teddington, living at 89 Ifield Road, Kensington, London, with his wife Angelina Morris age 39, born in Woking, Surrey. Thomas's occupation is recorded as a labourer. This could be the same Thomas Morris age 51 recorded in the 1891 census at 348 Dover Cottages, Battersea. He is simply recorded as a lodger and an unemployed labourer born in Teddington. There is also a Thomas Morris who died age 50 on 17 May 1888 in the registration district of St Saviour, Surrey. He died of a form of laryngitis at 24 Devonshire House, Bath Terrace, Newington. His occupation is described as a retired coffee house keeper and F Wright is the person recorded as being present at death, a resident of 19 Devonshire House, Bath Terrace.

I cannot prove or disprove that Ann Morris was related to George Morris but I still believe that Ann provides an avenue that may shed more light on the murder of Martha Tabram, which in turn could provide more answers to the mystery of the Whitechapel murders. We have mention of the surname Morris in relation to Martha's murder and also a warehouse belonging to Kearley and Tonge's in Buck's Row near the murder site of the next victim, Mary Ann (Polly) Nichols. At the time of the Double Event, the surname Morris crops up again, and this time with the murder of Catherine Eddowes outside warehouses which once again happened to belong to Kearley and Tonge's, only this time in Mitre Square!

Both Martha Tabram and Elizabeth Stride strike me as victims of someone with a violent and desperate disposition who had been pushed too far. Could they have been victims of the accessory rather than of Jack the Ripper? Was Jack manipulated by an older, well-educated father figure who knew how to taunt the police and satisfy his own twisted desire for revenge? Was this the part that George Morris played in the Whitechapel murders? Was it George who was 'down on whores' and who held a grudge against the 'officials at Scotland Yard, one of whom is marked as a victim after which the crimes will cease' as stated in a 19 October 1888 letter from someone who claimed to be an accessory to the murders? Did George believe that he was above and beyond the reach of the law?

One possibility is that George was one of the police pensioners hired to collect evidence and prosecute the owners of brothels in the Mile End district. This would have been between his retirement in 1882 and starting work as a night watchman for Kearley and Tonge's. Did George become a figure that the prostitutes of the East End would come to hate because of his participation in this police operation? That is, the prostitutes might have held a grudge because they were forced to carry on their business on the harsh streets as the number of brothels decreased.

Did George become embroiled in the politics of Victorian morals, caught in the battle between the establishment and the forces for social and political change? Could he have developed a warped religious mania that made him think that a crusade to rid the streets of 'whores' was justified?

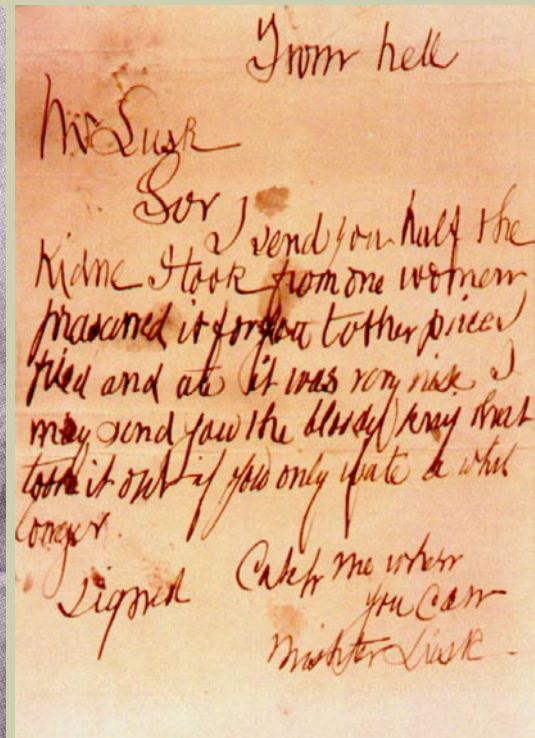
A possible insight into the character of George Morris is from a newspaper report in the *Star* of 12 September 1888. A shoemaker, Alexander Birke of Great Garden Chambers, Whitechapel, appeared before Alderman Sir Andrew Lusk at the Guildhall. He was charged with stealing an empty wooden champagne case from outside Kearley and Tonge's at 4

Mitre Street. Sir Andrew Lusk pointed out to George Morris, who was the complainant, that there was no proof that Birke - who had no prior convictions - had taken the case, which was also worthless. On the last point, Morris exclaimed: 'The value of the thing has nothing to do with it. I have known a person convicted for stealing a turnip.' The Alderman replied: 'Probably, but I never did convict for stealing a turnip and I never will.' Birke was discharged, reportedly to applause. This must have left George Morris quietly seething.

Murder in Mitre Square

Sir Andrew Lusk must have found it odd that later that month a victim of Jack the Ripper would be discovered outside Kearley and Tonge's premises in Mitre Square while George Morris was on watchman duty. If, as I assume, Morris had some involvement in the murder, it could have been that the disgruntled Morris wanted to make Alderman Lusk sit up and take notice. In fact, all of the Ripper murders were of a nature designed to cause the most sickening impact. The victims were left mutilated in degrading positions, awaiting discovery by someone going about their daily routines, or to be illuminated by the eerie glow of a policeman's lamp.

Catherine Eddowes became the first Ripper victim to be murdered in the City of London. A kidney purporting to be from the Mitre Square victim was sent along with a taunting letter to George Lusk, Chairman of the Whitechapel Vigilance Committee. Although there appears to be no evidence that Sir Andrew Lusk was related to George Lusk, the coincidence of the surnames is intriguing. Mary Jane Kelly was found murdered on the day of the Lord Mayor's Show, a key day for an alderman such as Andrew Lusk. It was then discovered that Sir Charles Warren, the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, had resigned.



George Lusk and the 'From Hell' letter

By looking at the various quotes from George, in my opinion he comes across as someone who had the confidence and perhaps arrogance to talk his way out of situations. I detect an underlying shrewdness that could be indicative of a manipulative personality.

In a statement to the press, George Morris is quoted as saying: 'The strangest part of the whole thing is that I heard no sound. As a rule I can hear the footstep of the policeman as he passes by every quarter of an hour, so the woman could not have uttered any cry without my detecting it. It was only last night I made the remark to some policemen that I wished the butcher would come round Mitre Square and I would soon give him a doing, and here, to be sure, he has come, and I was perfectly ignorant of it.'

According to a statement he made to *The Star*, Morris had gone to the front door of the warehouse to look out into the square two minutes before PC Watkins called on him.

In *The Star* of 1 October 1888, Morris is quoted to have stated: 'Every night in the week barring Saturday I stand at the door and smoke my pipe from one till two o'clock in the morning. It is a habit with me and the police on the beat know it well. But on Saturday nights I have work to do inside that interferes with it.'

Very convenient! At the inquest, he told Mr Crawford, the City Police Solicitor, that he had not seen PC Watkins before that evening, which is odd considering the statement quoted above. Why would Mr Crawford also ask him if he had quitted the warehouse between eleven and one? Could George have been the mysterious pipe smoker in connection with the murder of Elizabeth Stride? Although Israel Schwartz describes a younger man, it is possible that he was mistaken in the poor light and if we take into account the fact that he wished to quickly get away from the man, he might not have got a good view of him.

If George was involved in Elizabeth Stride's murder, that could explain why the next murder occurred in Mitre Square, and why Jack the Ripper was drawn to this location, which took him across the boundary of the City of London. I believe that the man seen by Joseph Lawende at the corner of Church Passage was Jack the Ripper, and in my opinion this man was James Hardiman. Lawende stated that the man was with a woman whom he later identified as Catherine Eddowes after being shown her clothing, which was similar to that worn by the woman he had seen - although she had her back to him at the time. The man was described as wearing a pepper-and-salt loose jacket, a grey cloth cap with a peak, and a reddish neckerchief tied in a knot.

The wearing of neckerchiefs was considered fashionable by cat's meat men and the age of about 30 years matches the age James Hardiman would have been at this date. Joseph also described the man as about 5ft 7 or 8in tall and of medium build with a fair complexion and moustache. It was also noted that the woman rested one hand on the man's chest while engaged in quiet conversation. I find this interesting because among other items found later in Mitre Square were a thimble and several buttons. They were discovered in the clotted blood after Catherine's mutilated body was removed. Could Joseph Lawende have witnessed Catherine repairing the man's clothing, which was ripped during the attack on Elizabeth Stride? As Lawende and his companions Levy and Harris left the scene, was this the moment that Jack seized the opportunity to strangle and mutilate Catherine Eddowes?

After the body was discovered in the corner of Mitre Square, it was later described as if it had been thrown there before the grisly mutilations were performed. Could the rage implied by these mutilations have been connected to James Hardiman's experience of congenital syphilis with his wife Sarah and their daughter Harriet Maria? He may have believed prostitutes to be the spreaders of this terrible disease. I wonder if his mother, Harriet, had ever turned to prostitution? Various descriptions of Harriet describe her as a well-proportioned woman with a curiously round pale face and a prominent chin.

At Annie Chapman's inquest, Harriet was described as 'dressed in keeping with her position in life'. I do feel that James had some sort of problem with his parents, although there is no clear evidence to substantiate this. To put it in its rawest terms I believe he had a gripe with syphilis, prostitutes and mothers, based on his own life experiences.

Did Church Passage provide the nearest darkened alleyway to drag Catherine's lifeless body? Jack still took a big risk in entering Mitre Square unless, as I have previously suggested, he had the advantage of an accomplice who knew Mitre Square and the police beats extremely well and who could provide a shelter in which to hide and clean up. I have always maintained that the key to solving the Whitechapel murders lies with Mitre Square and the night of the Double Event. Something acted like a beacon to draw Catherine Eddowes and Jack the Ripper to Mitre Square. My theory is that George Morris provides the answer, and that Morris and Hardiman were in collaboration.

Newspaper Sketches



If you take a close look at the *Illustrated Police News* of Saturday, 20 October 1888, you can see two sketches side by side of the supposed murderer; they are obviously two different men. The sketch on the left depicts the man who visited the house of George Lusk and the sketch on the right depicts the man seen with the last two victims.

If you look immediately below and towards the two sketches on the right there appear to be sketches of the same man, only the sketch on the left depicts PC Watkins calling upon George Morris for assistance and the sketch on the right depicts the man seen with Catherine Eddowes at the corner of Church Passage.

Admittedly newspaper sketches are not necessarily accurate portraits of the people involved, but the sketch of PC Watkins does resemble other contemporary sketches of him.

The depiction of George Morris shows a bearded man with a moustache that on closer inspection resembles the sketch of the man seen haunting George Lusk's house.

Could we be looking at a depiction of George Morris and James Hardiman portrayed alongside each other or was James Hardiman a serial killer who operated alone in order to adopt the mantle of Jack the Ripper? It is at these points in my research where my theories become muddled, my cat's cradle becomes tangled, but once more a new thread begins to unravel.

Tracing the Hardimans

James Hardiman's younger brother William was sixteen years of age in 1888 and lived with his mother Harriet in the cat's meat shop at the front of 29 Hanbury Street. It was William who had been sent by Harriet to investigate the commotion through the passage into the back yard on the morning of 8 September 1888. He returned to inform his mother that a woman's body had been found in the yard. This is mentioned in mostly all accounts of the murder of Annie Chapman yet until now, very little has been known about William, who appeared to have moved in some very interesting circles.

The Guild of Handicraft, which opened its doors in Whitechapel in 1888, was the brainchild of a young architect named Charles Robert Ashbee (1863-1942). The Guild began at Toynbee Hall where Charles would organise evening classes where men and boys from the slums could study the writing of John Ruskin. The classes proved to be a success and as a result Ashbee began to teach drawing and decoration. During these classes, the students were encouraged to undertake practical work, which formed the foundation of the Guild and School of Handicraft.

Only four members of the Toynbee Hall classes formed the core of this Guild but as it progressed the Guild's Chief Production and best-known crafts became metalwork, silverware, and furniture. William Hardiman was one of the original members of the Guild. Charles Ashbee defined William's origins as deriving from his work 'earning 15s a week by trundling cat's meat barrow'. William would attend the School of Handicraft in the evenings. Charles Ashbee describes being struck with the 'Extraordinary fidelity and feeling with which he made a copy of the St Cecilia of Donatello.'

It is not known how long William remained with the Guild. After Charles Ashbee had established the workshops of his Guild of Handicraft in 1888 he moved them further east from Whitechapel to Essex House in Mile End where they remained until 1902. As well as producing furniture and metalwork they now added silverwork, jewellery, enamelling, wrought iron work and printing to their skills.

In the 1891 census, William is recorded at 29 Hanbury Street, along with his older brother James and their mother Harriet. Another Hardiman brother, Edward, appears to have gone into the pub trade. He is recorded as a beer retailer in 1910 at 1 Arlington Street, Sadlers Wells, Clerkenwell, and landlord of the Agricultural Hotel, 13 Liverpool Road, Clerkenwell, in the Post Office Directory of 1934. It is Edward who was recorded on the death certificate of his mother Harriet as being in attendance on 3 June 1910 at Hackney Union Infirmary.

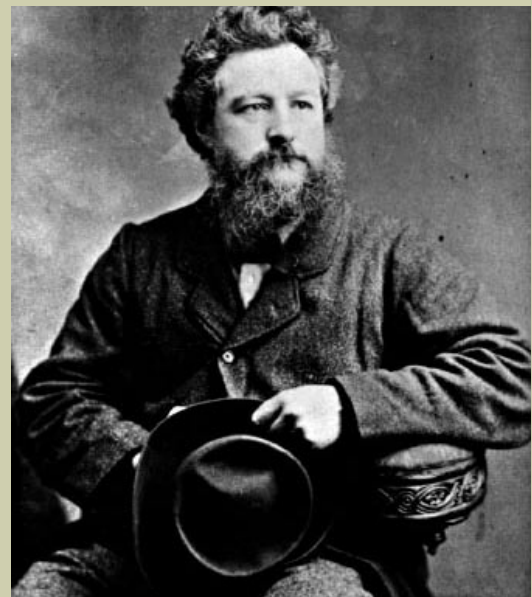
In the 1901 census, William is recorded as age 28, unmarried and lodging at 8 Morgan Street, Mile End Old Town. His occupation has changed from the 1891 listing of a moulder of clay to metalworking. William clearly had an artistic and productive streak yet it is unknown whether he moved with the Guild to Chipping Camden in the Cotswolds in 1902.

A Link Between William Morris and George Morris?

An interesting picture is starting to develop. Charles Ashbee lived at Toynbee Hall in Whitechapel while a trainee architect. He was influenced by the ideas of William Morris (1834-1896), the craftsman, designer, writer, typographer, and socialist. Charles Ashbee wanted to expand on these ideas by conceiving his own practical experiment in crafts modelled on English medieval guilds. This idea was to involve skilled craftsmen who would not only produce handcrafted goods but also run a school for young apprentices. This would work by the principles of William Morris and John Ruskin.

William Morris, who was becoming more involved in promoting revolutionary socialism, did not greet Charles Ashbee's idea with the enthusiasm that Ashbee had hoped. In an attempt to win his support, Ashbee declared, 'Look I am going to forge a weapon for you; and thus I too work for you in the overthrow of society' - to which William Morris replied, 'The weapon is too small to be of any value.'

In the complex and diverse world of Ripperology, this comment and its context could be viewed and discussed from many different viewpoints. Despite William Morris' discouragement, Charles Ashbee continued with his ambitions, which led to the Guild and School of Handicraft opening in rooms at Toynbee Hall on 23 June 1888. James and Sarah Hardiman's 12-month-old daughter Harriet Maria



William Morris

had died only five days earlier on 18 June. That very same day, Sarah was admitted to the London Hospital where she would remain until her death on 13 September. Both tragic losses were the result of syphilis in its varied devastating conditions.

In my opinion, it was the stress of congenital syphilis combined with their daughter's death and his wife's admission to hospital that pushed James over the edge. Freedom from accountability now combined with other factors escalated into the murderous rampage to begin or intensify, depending on who is regarded as the first victim of Jack the Ripper.

On 7 August 1888, Martha Tabram was murdered and her body was discovered on the first floor landing of George Yard Buildings located in the northeast corner of George Yard, backing on to Toynbee Hall. As Jack the Ripper began to spread terror throughout the district, William Hardiman was attending Charles Ashbee's evening classes at Toynbee Hall.

Prison Registers

Stanley Dean Reid has put forward William as a Ripper suspect in his intriguing article in *Ripperologist* 62 called 'Mister Ripper or Master Ripper.' I stand by my theory that it was older brother James who, in my opinion, fits the criteria like a glove, although Mr Reid's article is certainly thought provoking.



A Victorian prison cell. (Illustrated London News, 1843)

I mentioned in my last article, 'Cousin Jack' (*Ripperologist* 68), that I had visited the London Metropolitan Archives (LMA) earlier this year to try to locate James Hardiman in the nominal prisons registers for Her Majesty's Prison (HMP) Wandsworth. It would appear that James is recorded twice in the 1881 census, both as a resident of 29 Hanbury Street and as a prisoner at HMP Wandsworth. I recently made another trip from my home in the northeast of England to the LMA and this time I found what I was looking for.

On my first trip, some of the registers were in the process of being transferred onto microfilm and this now made the searching easier as I did not have to go through the process of the reading room. After a few hours I was on the third reel and going through the names of prisoners, among which the name of one Robert Ripper springs to mind! Various offences, such as larceny, stealing, manslaughter, and even one of attempted bestiality, flashed before my eyes. Some names popped up a few times, probably repeat offenders, and drunk in a highway seemed to be an offence constantly recorded throughout the pages. The irony of the fact that I am a current serving prison officer was not lost on me and I thought of a colleague's comments when he joked that sometimes we struggle to find a prisoner's record in our own muniments room, let alone one from Victorian times.

I was determined to find what I was seeking before I had to catch my train back to the northeast and, when I eventually did find it, I almost skipped the page. This was due to a middle name that was recorded - James Alf Hardiman. It is at moments like this where you realise that doing the research yourself makes it all worthwhile. I felt like running around the room in celebration.

The details for James Alf Hardiman are recorded as follows:

Found in X020/403 - ACC/3444/PR/01/009-010

Wandsworth Nominal Prison Registers

Page No 00231-00232

Register number - 4815

James Alf Hardiman

Summary - convictions - debtors - court martial & C

Date and Place of Committal

26 November 1880 - Southwark

Offence

Stealing the sum of 45 £

Embezzling the sum of 5 £

Sentence

6 calendar months hard labour for each offence, i.e., 12 months.

Education and Religion

Nothing recorded. The prisoner at the top of the page has R&W (read and write) so perhaps ditto is used, meaning the same for those recorded below.

Age - 23

Height - 5ft. 4.

Complexion - Fair (other prisoners recorded as pale, etc.)

Colour of Hair - Light brown

Eyes - Blue

Occupation - Salesman

Birthplace - Bermondsey

Previous Convictions - None

Date of Discharge - 25 November 1881

I admit that this may turn out not to be the same James Hardiman of 29 Hanbury Street, but if it is him then we could be looking at an exciting discovery, notably the physical description. We could be looking at the first written details of the man that would go on to become Jack the Ripper! It certainly would not eliminate him as a suspect. The fact that he is in prison tallies with the various psychological profiles of Jack the Ripper, and although he has no previous convictions this could have been the first of many.

It would be interesting to discover if James had been imprisoned at any time after 1888 or incarcerated in any establishment before the 1891 census and his death in December of that year, where he is recorded on both occasions as residing at 29 Hanbury Street.

The 1881 census was taken on 3 April 1881. James Hardiman is recorded at 29 Hanbury Street but there is also a James Hardiman born about 1858 (some records state about 1860) in Bermondsey, Surrey, recorded as a prisoner at HMP Wandsworth Common. His occupation is recorded as a meat salesman. The James Hardiman of 29 Hanbury Street is recorded as a dealer in horse-flesh (knacker) and he is shown as born in Mile End. He was actually born on 12 October 1859 at 31 The High Street, Mile End New Town (roughly in the area now known as Greator Street). The big question here is whether these are two separate individuals or, due to a mistake in the census returns, the same man recorded at two different locations.

There is an Alfred James Hardiman, who could also be a candidate. He was born about 1858 in Surrey. He appears in the 1861 census. In the 1901 census, he is shown as living in Camberwell and the record states that he was born in Bermondsey. He is shown as age 43 and living with his daughter Mary M Hardiman born about 1880 in Bermondsey and his son Alfred born about 1882 also in Bermondsey. In the 1891 census, he is recorded as residing in the City of London with his spouse, Mary A Hardiman, born about 1858 also in the City. The 1871 census records an Alfred J Hardiman living in the City but gives a date of birth of 1866.

The 1881 census records the following details for Alfred J Hardiman:

Alfred J Hardiman, age 23, born Bermondsey. Occupation - Salesman - Green market (Grocer)

Wife - Mary A Hardiman born Bermondsey about 1860.

Daughter - Mary M Hardiman, born Bermondsey about 1880.

They are residing at 99 Hamilton Square St. Olave Southwark - Leather Market.

Alfred's parents are recorded at 100 Hamilton Square:

Samuel Hardiman - born about 1820 - Taunton, Somerset.

Sarah Hardiman - born about 1833 - Clifton, Gloucestershire.

Samuel's occupation is recorded as a Collector of Rents.

Now we are faced with another question. Why is Alfred recorded here in the 1881 census if he is the same James Hardiman recorded at HMP Wandsworth? The prisoner is simply recorded as James Hardiman with no middle name in the 1881 census. He is a meat salesman. James Hardiman of 29 Hanbury Street can be described as a meat salesman. As far as I know, he is not recorded with the middle name of Alf, or any middle name in any other record.

4815	Hardiman Alf James 26 Southwark	Stealing the sum of 40s 6m 3 1/2	6 C.M. N.G. 6
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At present, I can find no other candidate who fits the details exactly of the prisoner at HMP Wandsworth. Is it my suspect, James Hardiman? Did Jack the Ripper spend most of 1881 doing hard labour behind bars at Wandsworth? Hard labour often included monotonous tasks such as oakum picking, working the tread wheel, turning the crank and shot drill.

It is intriguing to think that HMP Wandsworth may have held the most notorious serial killer in history. Although Jack the Ripper escaped the gallows, another well-documented suspect, George Chapman aka Severin Klosowski was hanged on 7 April 1903 at Wandsworth Prison. He was convicted of the murder of Maud Marsh on 20 March 1903 and it emerged that this was one of a series of murders where the post mortem revealed that poison had been used.

Another Ripper suspect, Michael Ostrog, was transferred from Wandsworth Prison to the Surrey Pauper Lunatic Asylum on 30 September 1887. Once his original sentence had been served he was released on 10 March 1888.

Life in Prison

Life in a Victorian prison was a harsh regime. The idea behind hard labour was to deter the prisoner from a further life of crime. Sir Andrew Lusk did not believe whole-heartedly with this concept:

News of the World - London, 17 October 1886

'The Application of the Birch'

Guildhall

Charles Kilhan, 13, living in South Grove Buildings Bow, an errand boy in the service of Mr Myers Singer, a Manchester warehouseman of Houndsditch was charged with stealing five handkerchiefs worth 1s 6d.

Police Constable Burge 899 said that he saw the prisoner in High Street, Aldgate, about half-past 7 in the evening, with the five handkerchiefs in his possession and upon being questioned he at first said that he had bought them in Houndsditch, but he afterwards said that he had found them. Ultimately he admitted that he had stolen them from his employer's shop. When searched, a number of new gloves were found in his pocket, which he also said had been stolen.

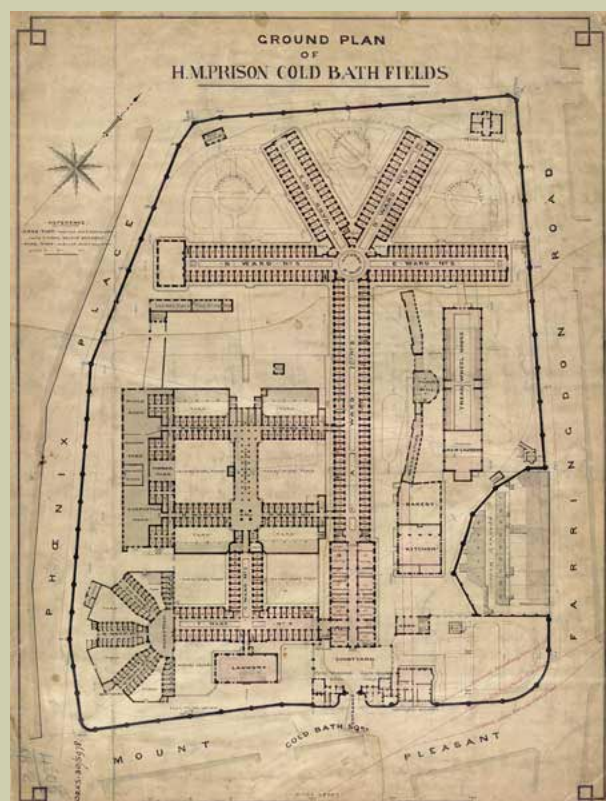
Sir Andrew Lusk said he did not like to send so young a lad to prison, and he thought it far better that he should be birched and allowed to go home with his parents than that he should be further contaminated by association with thieves in gaol. He therefore sentenced him to receive nine strokes of the birch rod, a punishment that was at once administered in the cells of the court in the presence of his father.

The writer and journalist Henry Mayhew allowed himself to be shut in one of the punishment cells at Pentonville for a few minutes to see what it was like:

The air seemed as impervious to vision as much black marble, and the body seemed to be positively encompassed with blackness, as if it were buried alive, deep down in the earth itself.'

As early as 1799, the poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge referenced Cold-Bath Fields Prison in his poem, 'The Devil's Thoughts':

'As he went through Cold-Bath Fields,



Cold-Bath Fields Prison

*He saw, a solitary cell;
And the Devil was pleased, for it gave him a hint
For improving his prisons in Hell.*

On Turnips and Jack o' Lanterns

In regard to the turnip incident involving George Morris, there are recorded cases of people being sent to prison for stealing turnips:

In 1849, Hector Macneil, aged 13, served 30 days in Inverary Jail, Argyll, for stealing a turnip. He was admitted on 12 October and released on 12 November. The Victorian biologist and early social philosopher Herbert Spencer (1820-1903) also wrote about turnip stealing in an essay in which he commented: 'Such terrible incongruity as the imprisonment of a hungry vagrant for stealing a turnip, while for the gigantic embezzlements of a railway director it inflicts no punishment.'

Turnips have also been symbolic throughout history. They were used to make jack o' lanterns, which was a 17th century term for a night watchman, so called because he carried a lantern on his rounds.

People have been using jack o' lanterns at Halloween for centuries. The practice originated from an Irish myth about a man named 'Stingy Jack' who was too mean to get into heaven and had played too many tricks on the Devil to go to Hell. When he died he had to walk the earth carrying a lantern made out of turnip with a burning coal inside it. This myth is as intriguing as the possible connection of Jack the Ripper with the mysterious 'Spring-Heeled Jack'.

Other versions of the myth describe coal lit from the fires of hell itself, tossed to Stingy Jack by the devil. He was then forced to wander in darkness until the final judgement day. The jack o' lantern became the symbol of a damned soul. People made their own versions of this lantern and carved scary faces into it. It was then placed near doors or in windows to scare away Stingy Jack and other evil wandering spirits.

It is interesting how certain snippets of information can be discovered during research, which can be relevant to the subject matter. James Hardiman's occupation was described as a dealer in horse-flesh, a knacker and a cat's meat man, which predominantly involved trading with horsemeat and offal.

As well as Cat's Cradle, another children's street game was called 'Oi Jimmy Knacker'. My grandmother has a picture depicting this game, along with other Victorian street games. The pictures have always been displayed on the wall in her hallway since I was a boy. In the game of 'Oi Jimmy Knacker', one team would form a human horse while the other team would jump on their backs, trying not to let their feet touch the ground. They would often end up collapsing in a heap. 'Oi Jimmy Knacker' is also cockney rhyming slang for tobacco.

I have also discovered recently that there was an old music hall song entitled *Sarah's Gone and Left Me (The Cat's Meat Man)*. The song was performed by music hall performer Joe Sanders, better known as George Leybourne (1842-1884). He was often nicknamed 'Champagne Charlie' and best remembered as the lyricist for *The Daring Young Man on the Flying Trapeze*.

Possible Connections

Returning to the main thread of this article, are there any connections that can be made? I believe that there are - although I can't quite put my finger on them. Is my Cat's Cradle developing into a clear neat pattern or a tangled knotted mess?

James Hardiman - William Hardiman - Charles Robert Ashbee - William Morris - George James Morris. All of them form links, which I will now try to explain:

1. I am convinced that James Hardiman was Jack the Ripper but he may have had an older accomplice.
2. James' younger brother William was one of the original members of the Guild of Handicraft, which links him (and possibly James) to Charles Robert Ashbee. The evening classes began at Toynbee Hall on 23 June 1888. Martha Tabram was found murdered on 7 August 1888 in George Yard Buildings, located in the north-east corner of George Yard, backing onto Toynbee Hall. Martha's sister-in-law was Ann Morris. The next victim, Mary Ann (Polly) Nichols was found murdered in Bucks Row on 31 August 1888 not far from a Kearley and Tonge's warehouse and close to the vicinity of the London Hospital and Barbers Horse Slaughterers Yard.
3. Charles Robert Ashbee provides a link to William Morris (founder of the Social Democratic League). In July 1887, he was arrested after a demonstration in London. Four months later, he participated in what became known as Bloody Sunday, when three people were killed and 200 injured during a public meeting in Trafalgar

Square. Mary Ann (Polly) Nichols was rumoured to have been one of the many homeless people to have slept out in Trafalgar Square, although there is no evidence that she was involved in any of the demonstrations that took place. William Morris can also be linked to 40 Berner Street, the home of the International Workingmen's Club where he would read some of his many verses. Elizabeth Stride was found murdered in Dutfield's Yard, which ran alongside these premises on 30 September 1888. This was the night of the Double Event. Catherine Eddowes was the same night later found murdered in Mitre Square, outside the premises of another Kearley and Tonge's warehouse where the night watchman on duty was George James Morris. Is there a link between William and George Morris?

William Morris was born in Walthamstow, a quiet village east of London on 24 March 1834. William's father successfully invested in a copper mine, and, in 1840, was able to purchase Woodford Hall, a large estate on the edge of Epping Forest.

During his eventful life, William lived at Red House with his wife Jane for a number of years in Bexleyheath, South London before Kelmscott House in Hammersmith became his home from 1878 until his death on 3 October 1896.

George James Morris was born on 8 February 1834 in Teddington. In the 1841 census he appears as follows:

High Street, Teddington

John Morris (Head) age 35 occupation Labourer

Elizabeth Morris (wife) age 35

William Morris age 17

Mary Ann Morris age 14

Henry Morris age 11

George Morris age 8

Thomas Morris age 5

Frederick Morris age 2

It is unclear where everyone was born but we know from later records that George was born in Teddington.

In the 1861 census, he is recorded as follows:

4 Tamworth Lane - Mitcham - Surrey

George Morris age 27 - Police Constable born Teddington

Jane Morris age 25 - Dressmaker - born Lambeth

Elizabeth age 2 - daughter - born Mitcham

Julia Morris age ? months - born Mitcham

In the 1871 census, George is recorded as follows:

37 Great Church Lane, Hammersmith, Chelsea

George Morris - age 37 - Police Constable

Jane Morris (wife) age 35 - born Lambeth abt 1836

Elizabeth Morris age 12 - (daught) born Mitcham abt 1859

Julia Morris age 10 - (daught) born Mitcham abt 1861

George Morris age 8 - (son) born Mitcham abt 1863

June Morris - age 6 - (daught) born Brixton abt 1865

Edward Morris - age 5 (son) born Brixton abt 1866

Albert Morris - age 3 (son) born Brixton abt 1868

Mary Ann Morris - age ? months born Hammersmith abt 1870

Living near to George in the same census is:

Anne Drewett - born 1833 - Salford - Oxfordshire, wife of Henry C Drewett born 1843 - London.

Could there be a connection to Montague John Druiitt here? Why was the second half of a return ticket from Hammersmith to Charing Cross found in Druiitt's pockets when his body was searched after being dragged from the Thames? There has also been speculation that he may have entered the water at Teddington.

In the 1881 census, George Morris is recorded as follows:

48 Pantile Close, Hampton

George Morris - age 47 - Police Constable, born Teddington

Jane Morris - age 45 - wife - born Lambeth

George Morris age 18 - son - postman - born Mitcham

Jane Morris age 16 - daught - scholar - born Mitcham

Edward Morris age 16 - son - grocers errand boy - born Brixton
Albert Morris age 13 - son - scholar born Brixton
Mary Ann Morris - age 11 - daught - scholar - born Hammersmith
John Morris - age 8 - son - scholar - born Hampton
Thomas Morris - age 5 - son - born Hampton

Pantile Close was on the northern outskirts of the grounds surrounding Hampton Court Palace. The Metropolitan Police Service book of remembrance records the tragic death in 1893 of Inspector George Henry Dixon, who was found drowned after going missing on duty in suspicious circumstances at Hampton Court. I should point out that I have only included this here because I discovered the information during the course of my research, not because I think that Inspector Dixon's death is connected to the Ripper crimes.

William Morris also used to travel along the Thames in order to go and view the tapestries at Hampton Court Palace.

The year after George Morris was listed in the 1881 census - 1882 - was when he retired from the Metropolitan Police due to ill health caused by 'stomach disease'.

In the 1891 census, George is recorded as follows:

12 Addison Road - Bromley - Kent
George Morris age 57 - Night Watchman, born Teddington
Jane Morris age 55 - wife - born Lambeth.

I do not know exactly where George was residing during the period of the Whitechapel murders. Would he have travelled home to Bromley after his night shift in Mitre Square or would he have stayed in one of the many lodging houses in the area? Perhaps he lodged at the Victoria Working Men's Home in Commercial Street.

In the 1901 census, George is recorded as follows:

10 West Grove Cottages - Woodford - Essex.
George Jas Morris age 67 - retired policeman born Teddington
Jane Morris age 65 - wife - born Lambeth.

Again, was George related to William Morris? They were born in the same year and appeared to have moved around in the same areas. If they are not related through family connections is there another factor that links them together?

Could it be that a lot of the theories about the Whitechapel murders each contains an element of truth that over the years have become jumbled together?

Does Hampton Court provide the royal connection? Were major leading figures of the time involved? Was there a cover up or conspiracy? Am I looking into my theories too deeply? Was James Hardiman Jack the Ripper - end of story?

Like the famous garden maze at Hampton Court, the case of the Whitechapel murders is designed to confuse in a search for a solution. It is a mystery, a puzzle like Cat's Cradle. Will the case ever be solved? How long is a piece of string?

Acknowledgments

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THE VICTORIAN LARDER

The Proof of the Pudding

by JANE CORAM

When an inventory was made of the contents of Mary Kelly's room shortly after her murder, it was reported that there was a plateful of stale bread in the cupboard. I always wondered what Mary intended to do with it. With the best will in the world I don't think anyone could say that Mary was a great housekeeper, but it seems that rather than just forgetting to clear out her cupboard, she was in fact keeping the bread for future use. Because food was never wasted back then, the British housewife became very adept at doing rather wonderful things with stale bread... and unfortunately a few not so wonderful things.

Now I am not suggesting for one moment that I think Mrs Maxwell was correct in saying that she saw Mary going to the shops for some milk, hours after she was supposedly murdered, but I do think that Mary might well have taken her jug or cup or anything else she could use as a receptacle down to McCarthy's to get half a pint of milk at some time, not only for a nice cup of tea, but also to make one of the great East End stomach fillers... bread and milk.

This truly horrendous dish was a great way of using up stale bread. By pouring over it hot or cold milk it became a rather unpalatable mush, and you downed it as fast as possible, hoping that you didn't actually taste it. Sprinkled with a little bit of sugar it wasn't truly gut wrenching, but there were certainly better uses for stale bread. I think that Mary intended that bread for breakfast at some time or other.

Of course a step up the ladder from that was bread-and-butter pudding... a way to use up slices of buttered bread that was really a bit like laying a garden path using egg custard for cement. The idea was to line a dish with slices of stale bread, then sprinkle a few token sultanas in between the layers to make it look as if you had made a bit of an effort, a bit of sugar and spice and then pour an egg-and-milk mixture over the lot and pop it into the oven until you remembered to take it out. Not a bad dish, but not a patch on the real thing—the great East End bread pudding. There is nothing to touch a freshly made bread pudding straight from the oven. The nectar of the Gods. Although those in the poorer households would probably not have had the facilities or the ingredients to make them, they would certainly have treated themselves to a lump of it now and again, as a lot of bakers made it to use up stale bread.

My poor old nan, bless her, was about the worst cook in Britain. Her first meal for my granddad was a roast chicken, which she put into the oven with the feathers still firmly attached, and a rice pudding that was made with two pounds of rice and a pint of milk (you might need to look up the recipe for that to realise why that was a disaster to rival the Titanic). I swear the only reason my granddad married her was for her bread pudding.

Most slightly older male Londoners will do almost anything legal to get a lump of good old bread pudding, made the way their mums used to make it. Unfortunately their wives often just can't seem to do it the same way. There is actually a waiting list at my husband's local of his mates wanting a lump of my bread pudding, but at least it's a cheap way of dealing with birthday presents. Of course the odd fight has broken out over it, and now it has to be passed behind the counter in tin foil. We won't even go into some of the trouble that's caused.

The problem is that the recipe is only passed down through the generations by seeing and doing. You can't really pass the recipe on by written word or mouth unless someone actually watches you doing it, because you don't weigh anything, you just look at it and the force takes over. My great-grandmother showed my nan and she showed me. I sent my hubby out for the ingredients and for once I actually weighed the amounts I used so that I could give a rough idea for anyone that wanted the secret.

Have a go, it's worth the effort. If it works you are in for the treat of a lifetime, and if it doesn't you will have some very fat birds in your garden who have serious difficulty taking off for a few days.

Jane Coram's East End Bread Pudding



The basic ingredients are:

- * 450g / 1lb bread - don't cut off the crusts!
- * 100g / 4oz shredded suet... You can substitute vegetable suet for the beef without it affecting the taste at all, so vegetarians don't need to suffer deprivation here.
- * 150g / 6oz granulated sugar. Don't be fooled into thinking you need brown sugar, white sugar is what they would have used in the LVP
- * 3 heaped teaspoons mixed spice (cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg)
- * 2 eggs
- * 350g / 12oz mixed dried fruit (sultanas, raisins, currants and dried peel if you like it, some don't)

You will also need a baking dish with a base measurement of 6x8 inches (15.5 x 20cm), 1½ inches (4.5 cm) deep, buttered.

You will need a couple of large mixing bowls to begin. Put the bread into one of them and just about cover the bread with warm water. Leave it to stand while you make the obligatory cup of tea. Some newer recipes use milk, but don't you dare. That is not how it was made in the East End of the LVP. Don't be beguiled by the milk brigade. It doesn't need to soak for long, just so that the bread is soggy - if the bread was stale you might need to leave it a few minutes longer.

Put your hands into the squelchy mess and grab a handful between both hands, and squeeze until as much of the water is out of it as possible. You will find it squelches between your fingers, but you need to get most of the water out otherwise it's horrible. Put the squeezed-out bread into the other bowl and repeat the process until all the bread is done, then chuck the bowl of used water away (not the bowl, just the water). You don't need that bowl again for this recipe. You should have a bowl full of fluffy white bread in front of you now, that is wet, but not soggy... sort of the culinary version of towel-dried hair. If there is water pooling at the bottom of the bowl it's still too wet and you'll need to squeeze more water out. That's the hard bit done, the rest is easy.

Break the two eggs into it and stir them in well, then the sugar, then the spices. It might seem as if there is a lot of spice, but trust me, that's what makes it lovely and brown. Then toss in the dried fruit. Don't be mean with it, there is nothing worse than a lump of bread pudding with three sultanas in it. Add the suet and mix the whole lot together until there are no lumps of white bread left in the mixture. It should be like a stiff cake mixture by this time. Pour it into the baking dish - the mixture should be between two and three inches deep - and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F/ 160 C/ Gas Mark 4) until the top is just starting to crisp a little and the dried fruit going a tiny bit crunchy. Sprinkle with white sugar and serve hot or cold. You will get indigestion if you eat it straight from the oven but a lot of people think it's worth the pain.

Enjoy.

Got a recipe of your own?

Or comments on a feature in this issue?
Found new information?

Please send your comments to contact@ripperologist.info



THE DETECTIVES

The Curse of Number 29

A SIR HENRY MERRIDALE ADVENTURE
by DON SOUDEN

Inspector Abberline looked again at the latest letter he had received from the public about the Ripper murders, an illiterate scrawl from a daft Scottish shepherd. In fact, the shepherd's name was Angus MacDaft and his letter was filled with nonsense about a "Royal conspiracy"—as if Mary Queen of Scots ever heard of Whitechapel. He was half-tempted to write back and inform Angus that a "ewe-terus" was not an organ peculiar to sheep, but then he remembered the correspondence he'd had with the Valentine fellow. A schoolmaster and yet he couldn't spell either; kept accusing some Druid and yet persisted in spelling it "Druitt."

Abberline's sour mood only got worse when there was a knock at the door and the sergeant popped in.

"Excuse me sir, but there's some toff to see you. Wouldn't be surprised if 'e were Jack 'isself the way 'e's dressed, but 'e says 'is name is Sir 'Enry Merridale."

"What, oh yes, Merridale. Show him in," said Abberline without much enthusiasm. And to himself he muttered "Damnation, another one of these Home Office 'experts' they keep sending."

When he walked in, Merridale certainly didn't belie the sergeant's description. He had a silk top hat, morning coat and cape. Yet, unlike any toff Abberline had ever seen, neither Merridale nor the clothes seemed at all comfortable with each other. Indeed, the inspector was reminded of nothing so much as a country scarecrow well-stuffed into the local laird's discarded finery.

Merridale himself was even less impressive than his attire. His hat off, his bald dome shone like a polished granite ball on a cemetery monument and he sported the largest pair of spectacles, slightly askew, Abberline had seen. Most notable, however, was his corpulence; Sir Henry carried his stomach ahead of him with all the obtrusiveness and... well pride of an ornate figurehead on the prow of man of war. Yet for all that, he moved with almost athletic grace as he plopped heavily into a chair.

"Sit Abberline," said Merridale as the inspector rose to greet him. "It's me, the 'Old Man,' the one the Home Office turns to whenever they have a really devious problem. Locked rooms, puzzle boxes, ghosts where there ain't no ghosts and unexplainable hocus pocus of all kinds. And now you've sent for me."

"Well, actually," Abberline started, trying to be diplomatic, "I didn't ask for you. They just told me they would send you."

"Burn me, if that doesn't have Masters written all over it."

"Masters?" Abberline queried.

"Never mind son, just my own personal 'betty noor' always trying to get me to fail so they can bury me in the House of Lords—and by all that's holy they ain't gonna do it!"

Abberline was taken aback by the vehemence of Merridale's last few words and tried to soothe any injured feelings. "Well, Sir Henry, I have heard some, er, good things about you and if you could perhaps give me a few ideas it couldn't hurt."

"Well son," Merridale said with a broad smile, "that's more like it. You got a puzzle to solve, a way in or out of a locked room, basement, garret, crawl space or public convenience, then the Old Man is who you want."

For his part, Abberline wished he had a secret way out of his office to avoid interviews like this. But, if he was sent by the Home Office, well....

"Surely Sir Henry you have heard of the, um, Ripper murders?"

"Well son, no and yes. I'm kind of behind in the news, you know. They've been keepin' me locked in the War Office for months now, hopin' I can find a way to turn the American War from a loss into a victory. Frankly, I think it's impossible and personally I like Americans, no stuffed shirts over there."

The phrase "stuffed shirt" made Abberline look at the shirt Merridale wore and he could only wonder why it had not burst asunder, stretched as it was across his girth.

"But yes," Sir Henry went on, "now I'm all caught up. Heard all about 'em from my cabbie on the way over. In fact, son, do you suppose I could get a squint at 29 Hanbury Street tomorrow? That sounds like a puzzle for me."

"Certainly Sir Henry, come by in the morning and I'll have Sgt. Thin accompany you. But a word of caution. Dressed like that, like, well a toff, you'll have half the East End chasing you as the Ripper."

"A disguise!" Sir Henry said, slapping a thigh with his hand. "I like you son. They never let me wear any disguises, but you just wait. I was known as a master of disguise in school, though that was generally just to disappear whenever something went wrong. It was me that caused the trouble, but it didn't seem right I was always suspected, you know?"

Abberline sighed—heavily.

* * * * *

Sgt. Thin took one look the next morning at the man he was supposed to take to Hanbury Street and was hard put to keep from laughing. The fellow was wearing a battered, single-peaked sailor's cap, a greasy old salt and pepper coat and a pair of pants so shiny they could do in a pinch as a mirror. But just to complete the effect, Sir Henry was wearing a pair of dark spectacles and the most ridiculous looking false beard and moustache this side of a circus.

"Whaddya think, sergeant? I could fool my own mother, right?" Merridale then began to follow Thin down the street and promptly walked into a gas-lamp stanchion.

"Burn me, where did that come from," hollered Merridale. Then, collecting his dignity just a bit he added sheepishly, "Well, maybe I can do without the dark specs, but even with my own specs on you wouldn't know me, would you?"

Thin, who in any case didn't know or want to know Sir Henry, simply nodded politely. Needless to say, Sir Henry drew the attention of those on the street and several began to follow, expecting that he was some sort of street conjuror. It was a testament to Merridale's interest in the case that he didn't stop to oblige with a few examples of sleight-of-hand and without too much delay he and Thin arrived at 29 Hanbury Street.

For the next hour Sir Henry was, as Thin would say afterward, "everywhere at once." Sir Henry fussed with every ground-floor window; wiggled and pushed every paving stone in the yard; played for minutes on end with the door to the basement; was in and out of the coal shed and loo several times and then walked the perimeter twice, pulling on every paling in the fence. Finally, he took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves and walked purposely toward the part of the fence that separated Number 29 from Number 27.

"Okay, son," said Merridale, "it's time for some action."

"What are you going to do?" asked Thin.

"Why scale the fence, of course."

Thin took a look at the rather frail fencing, then at Merridale's bulk and back against the fence. He shuddered and started to advise against that action, but Sir Henry was not to be deterred.

"Nothin' to it son. Been jumping fences since I was knee-high to a beer pail to avoid chapel, proctors and my detestable Uncle Hubert and his interminable moral lectures on the utter sinfulness of parlor tricks. Fixed him well, though, the time I replaced his hair pomade with... well never mind, just watch me."

Sir Henry took a rapid step forward, grasped the top of the fence with both hands and raised himself maybe six inches off the ground. Then, as his momentum halted, there was a slow but definite reaction. For a moment, the fence swayed backward. Then there was a loud cracking sound and a large section of the fence fell to the ground with a sudden lurch, trapping Sir Henry underneath.

"Oi!" came an angry cry from the adjoining yard, "what's going on here!"

Sir Henry struggled to get his head out from under the tangled length of pilings and took a long look at the man in the next yard before asking "And who might you be?"

"Well," came the reply, "I might be the Queen of Sheeba. And who might you be?"

"I'm Sir Henry Merridale."

"Har, har, har. Sure you are. And who might you be at home?"

With as much dignity as he could muster, Sir Henry simply said "You can call me the Old Man."

"Old Man? Fair enough and I'm Albert Cadosh."

"Cadosh, eh? You know if you'd been this curious a few weeks ago..."

"Enough of that," cried Cadosh. "That's all I bleeding hear, 'why didn't you look over the fence?' I suppose a hundred bleeding years from now people are still going to be asking why I didn't look over the bleeding fence. Well I'll tell yer' why, because my bleeding bowels were bleeding from a bleeding operation. Is that bloody all right?"

"I believe you," said the still struggling Merridale. "Now if you and the sergeant will please get the rest of this fence off me the Old Man can get back to business."

Dutifully, the pair removed the palings and other encumbrances that had Merridale pinned to the ground. Once back on his feet and a semblance of dignity restored, Sir Henry was once more in charge. He surveyed the damage, muttered a few words about "not that way" and pondered his next move.

Cadosh, meanwhile, continued to wax indignant. "What I want to know is, who is going to pay to fix our fence. Who?"

"Just send the bill to Inspector Abberline. He'll pay."

Thin began to sputter at the thought of Abberline docking his wages to pay for the fence, while Cadosh remained unconvinced.

"Abberline will, will he? No bloody way, no more than your Sir Henry whatever."

Sir Henry smiled and then, getting an idea, he replied: "Sure he will, just tell him the Old Man said so. But how about the Queen of Sheeba and Sir Henry going to get a few pints at your pub Albert? On me. Oh and sergeant, you can leave us, I'll be fine. And don't say a word about me tryin' to scale the fence or they'll embalm me the House of Lords for sure." And Merridale glowered malignantly at Thin.

That said, Merridale and Cadosh marched off together while Sergeant Thin took one more rueful look at the mess in the yard and hastened back to the station house to warn Inspector Abberline.

* * * * *

It was late the next afternoon when Sir Henry came shuffling back into Abberline's office. He was still wearing his "disguise" (minus the false whiskers), but his coat was torn in several places, his cap was without its peak and one trouser leg was ripped up to the knee. Moreover, his left eye was half-closed and an ugly blue-black bruise surrounded it. Nonetheless, he seemed in good spirits.

Abberline, on the other hand, was not in a good mood at all.

"Look at these," he said, "pointing to slips of paper on his desk. "A bill to replace the fence at 29 Hanbury Street!"

"Yes, well..." Sir Henry began.

"No need. Sgt. Thin explained about that. But what about this one, to replace two-dozen mugs broken at the Wee Willie public house?"

"I was just demonstratin' my non pareil cricket battin' style when the chair I was usin' for a bat slipped. Dr. Grace himself couldn't have done better."

"And, speaking of chairs," Abberline continued, "what about this bill from the Barmaid's Bum house? Sixteen chairs and three tables—turned to kindling wood!"

"Just a small difference of opinion concernin' the relative merits of some horse flesh," Sir Henry managed with a weak smile, "But look, just send those bills on to the Home Office. They'll understand."

"I intend to." Then, with a sigh, Abberline asked "Did you find out anything to justify this wave of destruction?"

"Yes son, in a matter of speakin' I did."

Abberline leaned back in his chair with a look of resignation on his face before he finally spoke. "I suppose you are going to tell me that the Ripper is in his 20s or early 30s. A loner who is underemployed, who had a bad childhood, dislikes women and may or may not be disorganized."

Merridale sat with his jaw agape. "What are you talkin' about son? What kind of mumbo-jumbo is that? Well don't expect that palaver from the Old Man."

Abberline's mood brightened at the response and there was actually a hint of hope in his voice when asked Sir Henry just what it was, then, that he had discovered.

"Son, I have to say that this Ripper of yours is the most cunnin', devious beggar I've ever encountered. For sheer unmitigated trickery he makes that Judas Window business child's play."

Abberline began to lean forward with rapt attention as Sir Henry went on.

"You take your ordinary locked room puzzle and sooner or later even a babe in arms will tumble to the solution. And if worst comes to worst, you can always open a puzzle box by having my despicable Uncle Hubert settle his untidy tonnage upon it. But this was nothing like that and I'll admit it even had the Old Man fooled for a time, but in the midst of the punch up at the Bum it suddenly came to me in a flash."

"And that was?" asked Abberline eagerly.

Sir Henry confidently folded his arms across his chest, and with a smug smile declared: "Just that that sneaky, connivin' son of a Ripper pulled the lowest, meanest trick in the book and actually got in and out of 29 Hanbury usin' the doors!"

CHRIS SCOTT's

Press Trawl

Evening News
4 October 1888

"FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW."

Taken in its relation to the present intense excitement over the East end horror, the place of supreme importance this month must be given to the elaborate and somewhat laboured article of Dr. George L. Savage on "Homicidal Mania." It is a valuable contribution, just at the right moment, to a controversy of paramount interest. Its author lays great stress upon the imitative tastes of maniacs, but carries his contention much too far, we think, when he rails against the publicity which the Press gives to the details of notorious crimes. This very publicity has often led to the detection and punishment of the criminal. In reference to the Whitechapel murders, up to the time of the butchery of Annie Chapman, Dr. Savage remarks: "I may suggest a few points of special interest. First, the murders may not all have been committed by one man. There is a fashion in murder, or, rather, there are epidemics of similar crimes; or, again, the imitative action may have come into play. I do not think that any epileptic or drunken maniac would have so cunningly selected his victims and avoided detection, and the failure to identify anyone is in favour of there being only one agent. A mere lust for blood would not have been satisfied by the selection of victims. the skill with which the murders were perpetrated, and the skill of the mutilation point to some one with some anatomical knowledge. This might be possessed by a butcher, or some one who had had medical knowledge; but there are so many nowadays with mechanical knowledge of the body, in the form of post mortem room and anatomy room porters, that to suppose the murders to be the work of a medical man, is, to my thinking, going too far. The cunning of the evasion, the ferocity of the crimes, the special selection of the victims, seem to me to depend either on a fiendishly criminal revenge, or else upon some fully organised delusion of persecution or world regeneration." The article bristles with entertaining and apparently well authenticated facts.

DOWN WHITECHAPEL WAY.

The contemporary who averred yesterday that the majority of the inhabitants of West and Central London know about as much of the neighbourhood of Whitechapel as they do of the Hindoo Koosh or the Northern Territory of South Australia considerably understated the case. When a moderately intelligent traveller returns from either of these regions he will be "lionised" in drawing rooms; should his return happen to coincide with the annual meeting of the British Association, he will be enthusiastically invited to recount his experiences and be eagerly listened to; should Messrs. Mudie and Smith put into circulation a book of his on the subject, the fair denizens of West and Central London will, at any rate, pretend to have read it and canvass its merits at their "at homes," the men will be genuinely interested. Mayhew, Hollingshead, James Greenwood, and George Sims, after them, had first of all to cut their narrative about "poor and ragged London" into slices and even then it may be doubted whether the instalments were exceedingly palatable to Society, with a big capital, whatever they may have been to the rest of the world. of course, there were, and are, a great many good and philanthropic people who read these accounts, but they did not and do not pretend to derive much amusement from them. With the most laudable intentions possible they perused and shook their heads over them, bemoaning the depravity and poverty, the lack of cleanliness and the improvidence of these "stepchildren of civilisation." They probably formed themselves into one or more committees to make them morally and physically comfortable, to at least inculcate the elementary principles of domestic hygiene and sanitation, to impress upon them the necessity of saving for a rainy day, &c., &c. To this end they departed - not unprovided with tracts - to the purlieus of Mile End, Stepney, Bethnal Green, Lambeth, &c. and those that saw them depart lauded their heroism and spoke with bated breath of their expeditions. They were interested for a little while, perhaps, but amused they were not. Nor were those that went. They only saw the serious side of the business, and in their endeavour to impress that serious side upon their so called proteges, they bored them to death.

They applied pretty much the same tactics everywhere, and everywhere they succeeded in being tolerated for the sake of the material benefits they bestowed, except in the East of London. The East of London, I have in my mind's eye, is bounded on the east by the Mile End Gate, to the South by cable street, to the North by Finsbury Pavement, to the West by Aldgate Pump. If the reader will take a moderately large map of London, he will be able to judge for himself the extent of the tract of ground, the occupants of which have almost to a man remained refractory to the exhortations of well meaning, but essentially impolitic reformers, to mend their ways. Does this mean that they are poorer, more degraded, more uncleanly, or greater spendthrifts than the denizens of the back slums in the Old Kent road, Marylebone, Westminster, and Lambeth? Does it mean that increasing natural civilisation and its more or less consequent mental development have had no effect upon them? Not at all. If anything the majority of the lower class inhabitants of Whitechapel and Commercial roads are not as poor as the lower classes of other quarters. If anything, notwithstanding the recent revelations, they are not as degraded. Their cleanliness leaves perhaps as much to desire as elsewhere, though this bodily neglect is in many cases not so apparent as there, because of the better kind of clothing - not entirely lacking in ornament - worn by all but the most destitute. As regards their improvidence, I cannot say much though, on the issue of it, I should imagine that of saving less they are more provident than their fellow townsmen of the same category.

Lest the above should appear a paradox I explain. The Whitechapel population spend their money as freely, if not more so, than the proletariat of other districts, but they get better value for it. Their love of personal finery extends to their homes, and I will undertake to say that one will find a considerably greater quantity of decently, sometimes even prettily, furnished apartments and small houses belonging to the humbler classes round about the Commercial, Whitechapel, New and Cambridge Heath roads than in any other part of the metropolis. Of course I repeat that I am strictly speaking of the very humblest.

Are these differences due to what, for want of a better term, I may call preaching on the part of amateur missionaries, lady district visitors, and the like? By no means. They are due in a great measure, perhaps entirely, to the example of the non-Christian population by which this Christian population is, as it were, hemmed in. In order to make this clear, let us watch the Jew, the poorer as well as the more fortunate one, in his habit as he lives down Whitechapel way, which is still, notwithstanding the many migrations of his co-religionists, the Jewish headquarters. Let us look at him with all his virtues, and all his faults upon him at home, at work, at play. Let us endeavour to find out the things his Christian brother unconsciously adopts from him. I have said unconsciously, I might have said unwillingly; for, not to mince matters, the latter has undisguised contempt for him. I know beforehand that this will be denied by persons who in their heart of hearts are as convinced of the truth of this statement as the writer of these lines, but who will think it necessary to jump into the breach for the sake, as they would probably express it, of that religious tolerance which is commonly supposed to be the inheritance of the nineteenth century. Let me add at the outset that the dislike inspired by the Jews in Whitechapel in the majority of their Christian neighbours does not spring from divergent religious opinions. It springs from different causes which it would take too long to explain at the end of this article, but upon which I will comment in the next when I take the reader "Down Whitechapel Way."

A.D.V.

LETTER FROM SIR CHARLES WARREN.

At a recent meeting of the Whitechapel District Board of Works, the following resolution was passed: "That this board regards with horror and alarm the several atrocious murders recently perpetrated within the district of Whitechapel and its vicinity, and calls upon Sir Charles Warren so to regulate and strengthen the police force in the neighbourhood as to guard against any repetition of such atrocities." In reply thereto Sir Charles Warren has sent the following letter:

LONDON IS THE SAFEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

Sir - In reply to a letter of the 2nd inst. from the clerk to the Board of Works for the Whitechapel district, transmitting a resolution of the Board with regard to the recent atrocious murders perpetrated in and about Whitechapel, I have to point out that the carrying out of your proposal as to regulating and strengthening the police force in your district cannot possibly do more than guard or take precautions against any repetition of such atrocities so long as the victims actually but unwittingly connive at their own destruction. Statistics show that London, in comparison to its population, is the safest city in the world to live in. The prevention of murder cannot be effected by any strength of the police force, but it is reduced and brought to a minimum by rendering it most difficult to escape detection. In the particular class of murders now confronting us, however, the unfortunate victims appear to take the murderer to some retired spot and place themselves in such a position that they can be slaughtered without a sound being heard. The murder, therefore, takes place without any clue to the criminal being left. I have to request and call upon your Board, as popular representatives, to do all in your power to dissuade the unfortunate women about Whitechapel from going into

lonely places in the dark with any persons, whether acquaintances or strangers.

THE DARKNESS IN WHITECHAPEL.

I have also to point out that the purlieus about Whitechapel are most imperfectly lighted, and the darkness is an important assistant to crime. I can assure you, for the information of your Board, that every nerve has been strained to detect the criminal or criminals, and to render more difficult further atrocities. You will agree with me that it is not desirable that I should enter into particulars as to what the police are doing in the matter.

SECRECY REQUIRED BY THE DETECTIVE POLICE.

It is most important for good results that our proceedings should not be published, and the very fact that you may be unaware of what the Detective Department is doing is the stronger proof that it is doing its work with secrecy and efficiency. A large force of police has been drafted into the Whitechapel district to assist those already there to the full extent necessary to meet the requirements; but I have to observe that the Metropolitan Police have not large reserves doing nothing and ready to meet emergencies, but every man has his duty assigned, and I can only strengthen the Whitechapel district by drawing men from duty in other parts of the metropolis. You will be aware that the whole of the police work of the metropolis has to be done, as usual, while this extra work is going on, and that at such times as this extra precautions have to be taken to prevent the commission of other classes of crime being facilitated through the attention of the police being diverted to one special place and object.

10,000 HANDBILLS DISTRIBUTED.

I trust that your Board will assist the police by persuading the inhabitants to give them every information in their power concerning any suspicious character in the various dwellings, for which object 10,00 handbills, a copy of which I enclose, have been distributed.

I have read the reported proceedings of your meeting, and I regret to see that the greatest misconceptions appear to have arisen in the public mind as to recent action in the administration of the police. I beg you will dismiss from your minds as utterly fallacious the numerous anonymous statements as to recent changes stated to have been made in the police force of a character not conducive to efficiency.

THERE IS NO NEW SYSTEM OF POLICE.

It is stated that the Rev. Daniel Greatrex announced to you that one great cause of police inefficiency was a new system of police, whereby constables were constantly changed from one district to another, keeping them ignorant of their beats.

I have seen this statement made frequently in the newspapers lately, but it is entirely without foundation. The system at present in use has existed for the last 20 years, and constables are seldom or never drafted from their districts, except for promotion, or for some particular cause.

Notwithstanding the many good reasons why constables should be changed on their beats, I have considered the reasons on the other side to be more cogent, and have felt that they should be thoroughly acquainted with the districts in which they serve.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR THE DETECTIVES.

And with regard to the detective department - a department relative to which reticence is always most desirable - I may say that a short time ago I made arrangements which still further reduced the necessity for transferring officers from districts which they know thoroughly.

I have to call attention to the statement of one of your members, that in consequence of the change in the condition of Whitechapel in recent years, a thorough revision of the police arrangements is necessary, and I shall be very glad to ascertain from you what changes your Board consider advisable, and I may assure you that your proposals will receive from me every consideration.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

Charles Warren.

Metropolitan Police Office,

4 Whitehall place, S.W., Oct. 3.

THE COMMUNICATIONS FROM "JACK THE RIPPER."

A letter appears in The Times today, in the above subject, of which the following is a copy:

Sir - Another remarkable letter has been written by some bad fellow who signs himself "Jack the Ripper." The letter is said to be smeared with blood, and there is on it the print in blood of the corrugated surface of a thumb. This may be that of a man or a woman.

It is inconceivable that a woman has written or smeared such a letter, and therefore it may accepted as a fact that the impression in blood is that of a man's thumb.

The surface of a thumb so printed is as clearly indicated as are the printed letters from any kind of type. Thus there is a possibility of identifying the blood print on the letter with the thumb that made it, because the surface markings on no two thumbs are alike, and this is a low power used in a microscope could reveal.

I would suggest - (1) That it be proved if it is human blood, though this may not be material; (2) that the thumbs of every suspected man be compared by an expert with the blood print of a thumb on the letter; (3) that it be ascertained whether the print of a thumb is that of a man who works hard and has rough, coarse hands or whether that of one whose hands have not been roughened by labour; (4) whether the thumb was large or small; (5) whether the thumb print shows signs of any shakiness or tremor in the doing of it.

All this the microscope could reveal. The print of a thumb would give as good evidence as that of a boot or shoe.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERS.

TWO PRIVATE DETECTIVES ON THE TRACK OF THE ASSASSIN.

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

WHERE HE BOUGHT THE GRAPES FOUND BESIDE THE MURDERED WOMAN.

MATTHEW PACKER'S STORY.

INTERVIEW WITH THE MAN WHO SPOKE TO THE MURDERER.

We are enabled to present our readers this morning in the columns of the Evening News with the most startling information that has yet been made public in relation to the Whitechapel murderer, and the first real clue that has been obtained to his identity. The chain of evidence in our possession has been pieced together by two gentlemen connected with the business of private inquiries, who, starting on the track of the assassin without any pet "theory" to substantiate, and contenting themselves with ascertaining and connecting a series of the simplest facts, have succeeded in arriving at a result of the utmost importance. There are no suppositions or probabilities in the story we have to tell; we put forward nothing but simple facts, each substantiated by the evidence of credible witnesses. What they go to establish is that the perpetrator of the Berner street crime was seen and spoken to whilst in the company of his victim, within forty minutes of the commission of the crime and only passed from the sight of a witness

TEN MINUTES BEFORE THE MURDER

and within ten yards of the scene of the awful deed. We proceed to give hereunder the story of the two detectives, Messrs. Grand and J.H. Batchelor, of 283 Strand:

When they began their quest, almost from the first place at which they sought evidence from No. 44 Berner street, the second house from the spot at which the body was found. This is the residence of a man named Mathew Packer, who carries on a small business as a greengrocer and fruiterer. His shop is an insignificant place, with a half window in front, and most of his dealings are carried on through the lower part of the window case, in which his fruit is exposed for sale. Mathew Packer had valuable information to give, and after two or three interviews on the subject, made and signed a statement in writing, the substance of which is as follows:

On the 29th ult., about 11.45 p.m., a man and woman came to his shop window, and asked for some fruit.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MURDERER.

The man was middle aged, perhaps 35 years; about five feet seven inches in height; was stout, square built; wore a wideawake hat and dark clothes; had the appearance of a clerk; had a rough voice and a quick, sharp way of talking.

THE WHITE FLOWER.

The woman was middle aged, wore a dark dress and jacket, and had a white flower in her bosom. It was a dark night and the only light was afforded by an oil lamp which Packer had burning inside his window, but he obtained a sufficiently clear view of the faces of the two people as they stood talking close in front of the window, and his

attention was particularly caught by the white flower which the woman wore, and which showed out distinctly against the dark material of her jacket. The importance attached to this flower will be seen afterwards.

BUYING THE GRAPES.

The man asked his companion whether she would have black or white grapes; she replied "black."

"Well, what's the price of the black grapes, old man?" he inquired.

"The black are sixpence and the white fourpence," replied Packer.

"Well then, old man, give us half a pound of the black," said the man. Packer served him with the grapes, which he handed to the woman. They then crossed the road and stood on the pavement almost directly opposite to the shop for a long time more than half an hour. It will be remembered that the night was very wet, and Packer naturally noticed the peculiarity of the couple's standing so long in the rain. He observed to his wife, "What fools those people are to be standing in the rain like that."

At last the couple moved from their position, and Packer saw them cross the road again and come over to the club, standing for a moment in front of it as though listening to the music inside. Then he lost sight of them. It was then ten or fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock, Packer, who was about to close his shop, noting the time by the fact that the public houses had been closed.

With a view of testing the accuracy and honesty of Packer's testimony, the detectives obtained an order to view the body of the woman murdered in Mitre square, and took Packer to see it, leaving him under the impression that they were taking him to see the Berner street victim. On seeing the body he at once declared that it was not the woman for whom the grapes had been bought, and not a bit like her.

The next evidence gleaned by the detectives was that of a Mrs. Rosenfield and her sister, Miss Eva Harstein, both residing at 14 Berner street. Mrs. Rosenfield deposes that early on Sunday morning she passed the spot on which the body had lain, and observed on the ground close by a grape stalk stained with blood. Miss Eva Harstein gave corroborative evidence as to the finding of the grape stalk close to where the body lay. She also stated that, after the removal of the body of the murdered woman she saw a few small petals of a white natural flower lying quite close to the spot where the body had rested.

It will be remembered by those who have read the accounts of the murder and the proceedings of the police subsequent to it, that the passage in which the crime had been committed was washed down by the police as soon as the body was removed. The detectives, reasoning that the grape stalk had probably been washed away with the blood and dirt removed by the police, next proceeded to search the sink down which the results of the police washing had been put, and amidst a heap of heterogeneous filth, discovered a grape stalk. It is a matter of common knowledge that some grapes were found in one hand of the murdered woman, so that the finding of this fragment of grape stalk, though important as binding the links of the evidence closer together, was scarcely necessary to establish the fact that the victim had been eating the fruit immediately before her death. There is one seeming discrepancy between the story of Packer and the facts as published; it has been reported that a red flower was found in the murdered woman's bosom, and Packer states that she wore a white flower. This is sufficiently easy of explanation since Packer does not say that the woman wore only a white flower, but that the attention was particularly drawn to the white flower from its standing out against the black of her dress, and the absence of the flower from her jacket when found by the police is unimportant in view of the evidence of Miss Harstein who subsequently saw fragments of it in the passage.

WHERE THE MURDERER BOUGHT THE GRAPES.

INTERVIEW WITH THE MAN WHO TALKED WITH HIM.

(BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

Last evening was far advanced when I walked into the greengrocer's little shop where the murdered woman was "treated" to some grapes, late on Saturday night, by the inhuman monster who shortly afterwards shed her blood with that revolting brutality peculiar to those now notorious murders. This shop is at No. 44 Berner street, and is kept by a quiet intelligent fruiterer named Matthew Packer, and his wife. They are both a little past the prime of life, and are known as respectable, hard working people. Their unpretending premises are situated just two doors from the scene of the murder, and the presumption of any mind of ordinary intelligence would be that it was the very first place at which the detectives and the police would have made their inquiries. They did nothing of the sort, as the man's simple, straightforward narrative will show.

MATHEW PACKER'S STORY.

"Now, Mr. Packer, I want you to tell me all that you know about the events of Saturday night last," I said as I took the seat he offered me.

"Well, that's soon told," was his answer.

"I had been out with my barrow most of the day, but hadn't done much business; and as the night came on wet I went home and took the place of the 'missus' in the shop here."

THE MURDERER AT THE WINDOW.

"Some time between half past eleven and twelve a man and woman came up Berner street from the direction of Ellen street, and stopped outside my window looking at the fruit. The man was about thirty to thirty five years of age, medium height, and with rather a dark complexion. He wore a black coat and a black, soft felt hat. He looked to me like a clerk or something of that sort. I am certain he wasn't what I should call a working man or anything like us folks that live around here."

WHAT THE WOMAN WAS LIKE.

"Did you notice the woman so that you would know her again?"

"Yes. I saw that she was dressed in dark clothes, looked a middle aged woman, and carried a white flower in her hand. I saw that as plain as anything could be, and I am sure I should know the woman again. I was taken today to the see the dead body of a woman lying in Golden land mortuary, but I can swear that wasn't the woman that stood at my shop window on Saturday night."

THE SOUND OF THE ASSASSIN'S VOICE.

"Well, they hadn't stood there more than a minute when the man stepped a bit forward, and said, 'I say, old man, how do you sell your grapes.'"

"I answered, 'Sixpence a pound the black 'uns, sir, and fourpence a pound the white 'uns.'"

Then he turned to the woman and said, 'Which will you have, my dear, black or white? You shall have whichever you like best.'"

"The woman said, 'Oh, then I'll have the black 'uns, 'cos they look the nicest.'"

"Give us half a pound of the black ones, then," said the man. I put the grapes in a paper bag and handed them to him."

"Did you observe anything peculiar about his voice or manner, as he spoke to you?"

"He spoke like an educated man, but he had a loud, sharp sort of voice, and a quick commanding way with him."

"But did he speak like an Englishman or more in this style?" I asked, imitating as well as I could the Yankee twang.

"Yes, now you mention it, there was a sound of that sort about it," was the instantaneous reply.

THE MURDERER LAYING HIS PLANS.

"And what became of them after that?"

"First of all, they stood near the gateway leading into the club for a minute or two, and then they crossed the road and stood right opposite."

"For how long?"

"More than half an hour, I should say; so long that I said to my missus, 'Why, them people must be a couple o' fools to stand out there in the rain eating grapes they bought here, when they might just as well have had shelter! In fact, sir, me and my missus left 'em standing there when we went to bed.'"

"And what time was that?"

"I couldn't say exactly, but it must have been past midnight a little bit, for the public houses was shut up."

"And that was positively the last you saw of them?"

"Yes. Standing opposite the yard where the murdered woman was found."

"Well, Mr. Packer, I suppose the police came at once to ask you and your wife what you knew about the affair, as soon as ever the body was discovered."

"The police? No. They haven't asked me a word about it yet!!! A young man in plain clothes came in here on Monday and asked if he might look at the yard at the back of our house, so as to see if anybody had climbed over. My missus lent him some steps. But he didn't put any questions to us about the man and the woman."

"I am afraid you don't quite understand my question, Mr. Packer. Do you actually mean to say that no detective or policeman came to inquire whether you had sold grapes to any one that night? Now, please be very careful in your answer, for this may prove a serious business for the London police."

"I've only got one answer," said the man "because it's the truth. except a gentleman who is a private detective. No detective or policeman has ever asked me a single question nor come near my shop to find out if I knew anything about the grapes the murdered woman had been eating before her throat was cut!!!"

MATTHEW PACKER

THE BERNER STREET FRUITERER IDENTIFIES LIZZIE STRIDE.

This afternoon Matthew Packer, the fruiterer, of 44 Berner street, referred to in the above narrative, visited the mortuary of St. George's in the East, and identified the body of Elizabeth Stride as that of the woman for whom the grapes were purchased on the night of the murder.

In our next edition we shall give full details of this most important matter.

AN EXCITING RUMOUR.

The Central News says: Passengers to the City from stations north and east of London were this morning greatly excited by the intelligence that "Jack the Ripper" had been captured. The story ran that at an early hour this morning a mounted patrol observed a suspicious looking character, and challenged him. The man immediately attacked him with a knife, slashing him in a dreadful manner but after a desperate struggle the constable succeeded in capturing him. A similar account was communicated to the police, but after telegraphing to all the stations in London, it was found that the story was an entire fabrication.

The rumour as to the arrest of the alleged murderer and the killing of a watchman no doubt originated in the same source as that which has been furnished by the Central News, namely, in the excited and panic stricken state of the public mind which nothing but the arrest of the murderer will calm. The immense services rendered by The Evening News today to the cause of justice, in placing before the authorities the information of we had exclusive knowledge, as regards the Berner street fruiterer, the selling of the grapes, and the identification of Lizzie Stride will, we do not doubt, be fully appreciated by our readers and, we may add, the London police.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE IN UNION STREET, WHITECHAPEL.

WAS HE THE MURDERER?

Shortly before midnight, a story was circulating in Fleet street to the effect that the unknown murderer had been surprised in the act of attempting one of his now too familiar outrages on a female in Union street.

THE WOMAN SCREAMED OUT.

The woman, so the tale went, was lured by "the monster" into a side street, but the gleam of a steel blade at once roused her to a sense of the danger she was in, and her loud screams immediately brought to the spot a man and some two or three women, who were said to have been watching the movements of the couple. The would be murderer, on hearing the rapid pattering of approaching footsteps, at once took to his heels, followed down the street by his male pursuer who overtook him and knocked the knife which he held out of his hand.

HE JUMPS INTO A CAB.

The unknown one, however, darted into the road, jumped into a passing cab, and told the cabman, who seemed perplexed by the suddenness of the affair, to "drive wherever he liked." Off went the cab, followed by the howling crowd that had like magic swarmed into the street. The police joined in the pursuit, and the vehicle was speedily surrounded and stopped, and its occupant captured in gallant fashion and taken to the Leman street Police station. For a time this astounding rumour caused quite a stir. The news, however, seemed too good to be true, and inquiries made at Leman street soon established the fact that the report possessed only the barest substratum of truth. What really gave rise to the extraordinary narrative was this. Just after 10 o'clock a well dressed man rushed out of the Three Nuns public house in Aldgate, followed by a woman who, in a loud voice declared to the loungers and passers by outside that he had molested and threatened her. While he was thus being denounced to the crowd, the stranger hailed a cab, jumped in, and proceeded to drive off. A hue and cry was at once raised, and the vehicle was followed by an excited and hooting mob, which rapidly grew in numbers. It was the universal belief that the murderer who had been terrorising the East end was the occupant, and a hot pursuit was given. In a moment or two the cab was stopped, and a police constable got in, secured the man, and directed the cabman to drive to the Leman street police station. Here the prisoner was formally charged on suspicion. The cab was followed to the station by the girl who had raised the outcry. She stated to the police in the most emphatic manner that the prisoner had first accosted and molested her in the street, and that when she refused to accede to his proposals he threatened physical violence.

This occurred in the Whitechapel High street. While the woman was making her statement the prisoner was holding down his head and looking at the ground, and he never once attempted to make a denial; when, however, a man stepped forward to corroborate the girl's story, he looked up angrily and denied the truth of the allegations with considerable emphasis. The woman was then asked if she desired to make any charge, but declined to do so and shortly after left the station. It was, however, deemed prudent by the officer in charge to detain the man pending inquiries. He is an athletically built determined looking fellow, apparently about 40 years of age, with a dark moustache and clearly cut features. On his pockets being searched no weapons of any kind were found upon him. He gave his name but refused to state his address. When removed to the cell his attitude became impudent and defiant, and in the course of the conversation which he carried on with a slightly American accent while pacing up and down his place of confinement, the frequency with which he used the word "Boss" was particularly noticed. This, turning suddenly to one of the inspectors who happened to be in the cell at that moment, he suddenly exclaimed, "Look here, Boss, I don't care a God ____." It is probable that no special significance is to be attached to the use of language such as this, but the police point to the fact that the word "Boss," to judge by the now notorious letter sent by "Jack the Ripper" is a favourite expression with the miscreant who has so far eluded the sleuth hounds of Justice. The man is stated to have been slightly under the influence of drink when brought to the station. Throughout the night he maintained the attitude of defiance he had from the first assumed, and little or no information regarding his identity and the nature of his movements could be extracted from him. He remains in custody.

THE WESTMINSTER MURDER.

LATEST INFORMATION.

The officers who are making inquiries with respect to the discovery made at the new police offices at Westminster, have received information that on Saturday afternoon, at twenty minutes past five, a respectably dressed man, about 35 years of age, was seen to get over from the hoarding in Cannon road, and to walk quickly away, and that he was not followed or the police informed of the matter, because no importance was attached to the matter at the time. The police have forwarded a description of this man to all police stations, with the view, if possible, of tracing him out, besides which inquiries are being made for the purpose of ascertaining whether any person, on Saturday afternoon, after the workmen had left the building, was seen to get over the hoarding with any bundle or not, for, up to the present, no particulars can be obtained of any one having been seen to get over the hoarding.



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Dear Rip

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John Barlas

Dear Rip

I appreciated your coverage of my article on John Barlas in your review of *Ripper Notes #26* (*Ripperologist* 73, November 2006). However, I wonder if I may correct one small error in your review. You quoted me as referring to R Thurston Hopkins' *Life and Death at the Old Bailey* (1935) as the source for Hopkins' story about his meeting Barlas at the Bun House Tavern on The Strand. In fact, in my *Ripper Notes* article I neglected to provide a citation for this anecdote. Hopkins' account of drinking absinthe in the Bun House Tavern in the 1890s with Ernest Dowson (and meeting Barlas and Arthur Machen there) is found in his memoir *A London Phantom* (undated). But as with so many aspects of Barlas's life, where romantic legend and unreliable anecdotes abound, even this brief sighting of the poet is doubtful. We must remember that Hopkins was a writer of weird and uncanny fiction: *A London Phantom*, with its tales of sinister lodgers turning into bags of graveyard mould, may not be completely trustworthy. As I understand it, R Thurston Hopkins was born in 1884 - making him just 10 years of age when Barlas was admitted to Gartnavel Royal Asylum in Glasgow as a long-stay patient. Would a minor really have been drinking absinthe with Ernest Dowson and John Barlas in a tavern on the Strand?

DAVID A GREEN
19 January 2007

We are grateful to author David A Green for pointing out the correct reference for a statement in his interesting article on poet and anarchist (and now Ripper suspect!) John Barlas that we reviewed among the articles in *Ripper Notes #26* in *Ripperologist* 73. In his article, Mr Green had stated that the memoirist R Thurston Hopkins drank with Barlas at the Bun House Tavern on the Strand. As Mr Green informs us, the citation is in Hopkins' undated memoir, *London Phantom*, rather than Hopkins' 1935 book, *Life and Death at the Old Bailey*. As Mr Green tells us, in either case, Hopkins would have been rather young at the time of the supposed encounter given that Hopkins was born in 1884 and was only age 10 when Barlas was admitted to Gartnavel Royal Asylum in Glasgow as a long-stay patient. We noted on a [supernatural fiction database](#) this statement in regard to Hopkins' interest in ghosts which might have some relevance to his Barlas anecdote: 'Like Elliot O'Donnell, Thurston Hopkins was fascinated by "true" ghost stories, and it is not always easy to distinguish between his "true" stories and his fiction.' *Rip*

In Future Issues...

Future issues of *Ripperologist* will feature...

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I Beg to Report

MAN REMANDED OVER IPSWICH PROSTITUTE MURDERS. The seemingly irresistible rise of serial murder was exemplified once again by a series of murders in East Anglia. On 2 December 2006, the naked body of Gemma Adams, 25, a prostitute, was recovered from a brook near the town of Ipswich, Suffolk. She had been missing for 18 days. Over the next 10 days, the bodies of Tania Nicol, 19, Anneli Alderton, 24, Paula Clennell, 24, and Annette Nicholls, 29, were found in the area. They were also prostitutes. On 19 December, police arrested Steven Wright, 48, a forklift lorry driver and former steward on the Queen Elizabeth II cruise ship, in connection with the crimes. Wright was charged with the murders of all five women. On 2 January, he appeared at Ipswich Crown Court dressed in a black suit and surrounded by three security guards. He spoke only to confirm his name during a 10-minute hearing. Judge John Devaux remanded Wright in custody at Belmarsh prison, south London, until 1 May, when he will enter a formal plea. A 37-year-old man arrested earlier was released on police bail pending further inquiries.

Hundreds of officers and support staff from more than 30 police forces were enlisted to investigate the deaths of the five women. Detectives worked non-stop for two weeks on the biggest inquiry of its kind seen in Britain for more than a quarter of a century. Police launched five separate murder investigations, each headed by an officer of Detective Chief Inspector rank or above. The operation was overseen by a Superintendent and Chief Superintendent.

A police spokeswoman said Suffolk had asked the Home Office to help fund the cost of the inquiry to ensure that its budget was not exhausted or its force's ability to police the county undermined. 'It's impossible to say how much the final bill will be,' she said. 'We can't begin to guess at the moment.'

Earlier this week John Grand, treasurer of Suffolk Police Authority, told the *East Anglian Daily Times* that more than £1 million had already been spent on the murder inquiry. He said the force was dipping into a reserve fund to help keep pace with the extra costs of the inquiry. 'I do know up to the beginning of January we had spent an extra £5 million,' he added. Cambridgeshire police asked the Home Office for at least £5 million to help cover the cost of the inquiry into the Soham murders - the killings by Ian Huntley of two ten-year-old girls, Holly Marie Wells and Jessica Aimee Chapman. The final bill is thought to have been around £9 million.

Reuters, 2 January 2007
Liverpool Echo, 3 January 2007



Suspect Steve Wright remanded in custody

INDIAN SERIAL KILLERS. As Britain saw what might turn out to be the end of the Ipswich murder investigation, India looked at its own series of gruesome and sensational crimes: the sexual abuse and brutal murders of 17 children in Noida, an affluent suburb of New Delhi. The numbers could be higher, as 38 children have been reported missing from nearby Nithari village.

Predictably, the alleged criminal, businessman Moninder Singh Pandher, was likened to the Ripper. 'Noida's 'Jack the Ripper' was generous, courteous,' proclaimed website *moneycontrol.com*, of Mumbai, India. Also predictably, the site reported that Pandher's acquaintances had never suspected him of any wrongdoing. People who were with him at school and college were shocked to hear of the grisly tales doing the rounds. They said that Pandher was a 'wonderful chap' and found it hard to believe that he had been accused of being a paedophile and branded a psychopath serial killer. A few people who attended the elite Bishop Cotton School with him from 1963 to 1973, however, recalled him

as a 'mentally sick man, with a disturbed childhood'. A classmate of his said: 'I remember Pandher had a somewhat disturbed childhood' and added: 'I also know he began drinking heavily three-four years ago, which strained his relations with his wife. I suspect he developed a serious mental sickness in recent years.' Some say that Pandher trusted his servants more than was advisable - sometimes more than he would trust his own family.

Pandher's alleged accomplice in the mass murder is his manservant, Surendra Kohli, who is accused of luring young children from the neighbourhood to Pandher's whitewashed two-story house in Noida. On 29 December 2006, police recovered several bags filled with body parts from an open sewer behind the house. Surendra has reportedly confessed to having killed 10 women and five children. On 8 January 2007 the *International Herald Tribune* reported that the two men had sexually abused their victims, then strangled them and chopped up their bodies, concealing their remains in the drains. An autopsy report said the bodies had been sliced with 'butcher-like' precision.

In the same article, the *Tribune* remarked that the police's failure to investigate the disappearance of children until the discovery of human remains in the drains has become a national scandal in India. On 3 January, the national government opened an inquiry into the police failures. The next day, six policemen were dismissed for 'dereliction of duty and gross negligence in responding to complaints made by parents of missing children.' Four other officers were suspended.

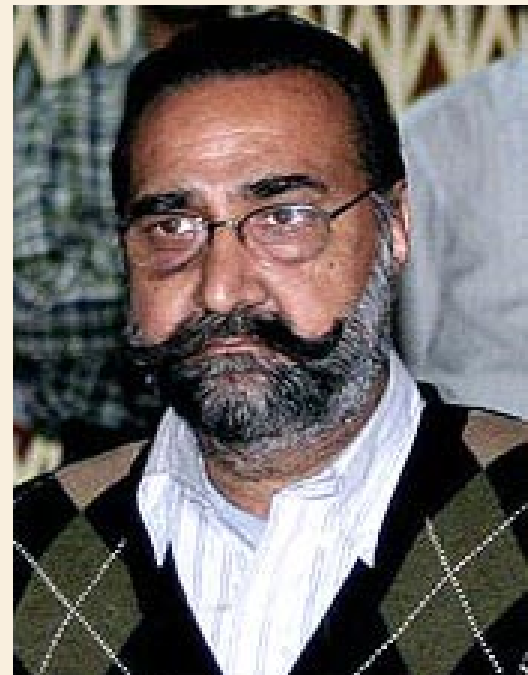
In a related article in *The Times* of India, Jug Suraiya wrote that 'there is an implicit and explicit attempt in the media and in general discussions to try and create a moral gulf, an impassable chasm, between "us" – normal, sane human beings – and "them" – perverts and monsters in human guise who must obviously be insane to have done what they did.' 'These people,' Suraiya added, 'could do what they did only because they were mad, profoundly deranged in some way, and thus "inhuman", or rather, "unhuman", belonging to a species entirely different from ours.' He was willing to accept this differentiation to some extent: 'True, a Jack the Ripper, or an extermination camp commandant, is somehow differently "wired" or "programmed", to use antiseptic computer analogies, from the most of us, who in the normal course of things cannot even bring ourselves to strike another human being with full force, let alone torture and kill. But then, a great artist, or scientist, or athlete, or savant – a Picasso, an Einstein, a Mohammad Ali, a Mother Teresa – is also differently endowed from us.' Suraiya concluded that if we accept these exceptional people as one part of what it means 'being human' we have to accept the whole of it, including the evil doers.

Writing for *ndtv.com*, Archis Mohan said that the Noida case has raised several questions about the profile of serial killers and the police's ability to tackle such crimes. He remarked that Pandher was 'an ideal fit for the Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde stereotype of a serial killer - a successful businessman with a healthy family life during day and a paedophile and a murderer at night' and added that 'The ability of such people to live parallel lives is what makes them so dangerous'. A mention of the Ripper, long held as the archetypical serial killer, could not be far behind: 'Serial killers tend to pick and choose their victims and mostly target the weak, for instance, Jack the Ripper, who targeted prostitutes,' said Mohan.

Mohan also recalled some of India's cases of serial killings. In 2004, Fursatganj, a small town in Uttar Pradesh, was terrorised by 57-year-old cloth merchant Sadashiv Sahu, who killed 22 elderly or middle aged men and said that each of the murders brought him peace. In the late 1980s, Chennai's teenaged girls lived in fear of an auto rickshaw driver, later known as Auto Shankar, who kidnapped, raped and killed six girls. Shankar blamed films for bringing out the devil in him, but his excuse did not avail him; he was hanged in 1995. Darbara Singh, an ex-Army man from a middle class family, preyed on the children of migrant workers. In 1996, he was jailed for the murders of three children but was released. He then sexually abused and killed 17 children of migrant workers in Jalandhar. In 2004, Singh was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The most infamous of Indian serial killers was Charles Sobhraj. 'Good looking, suave and a polyglot, Sobhraj was literally a lady-killer,' said Mohan. 'He divided his time between Paris' high society and its criminal underbelly,' Known as the bikini killer, Sobhraj was alleged to have murdered 12 young women - all Western tourists.

Sify News, of New Delhi, India, published an article on serial killers discussing, among others, Jack the Ripper, the Ipswich Killer, Charles Sobhraj and Charles Manson. The refreshingly accurate entry on the Ripper concluded: 'The Ripper murders spanned genuine historical research, conspiracy theory and folklore and even contributed the term Ripperologists for the authors, historians and amateur detectives who study the case.'



Moninder Singh Pandher

The article also mentioned the little known serial killers named the Stonemen of Mumbai and Kolkata. In 1985, a serial killer targeted beggars and 'pavement dwellers' mainly in the King's Circle area of Mumbai. In all the cases the victims – who were sleeping alone in some desolate area – were found dead with their heads crushed. Two years and 12 deaths later, the murders suddenly came to a halt.

In June 1989, similar killings began in Kolkata, in the area adjoining the Howrah Bridge. The first murder took place in June and 12 more followed in the next six months. As in the case of the Mumbai murders, the victims were homeless 'pavement dwellers' that slept in dimly lit areas. Their heads were crushed with a heavy stone. None of them was identified as no one claimed their bodies. The killings ended suddenly at the end of 1989. 'No link has so far established between the Mumbai and Kolkata incidents,' said the article. 'However, the similarity between the two incidents suggests that the Kolkata murderer was someone familiar with the Mumbai episodes, if not the same killer.'

In its previously mentioned article, the International Herald Tribune reported that police officers had stumbled on India's second serial killing case in the space of a few days, digging up nine bodies in Hyderabad. Two men arrested by the police have confessed to having assaulted and killed 11 men and two women.

Moneycontrol.com - Mumbai, India, 2 January 2007

CNN-IBN, New Delhi, India, 5 January 2007

Jug Suraiya, The problem of evil, The Times of India, 12 January 2007

Archis Mohan, Parallel lives of serial killers, Ndtv.com, New Delhi, 3 January 2007

Sify News, sify.com, India, 8 January 2007

MURDER AT THE PIG FARM. A particularly repellent case of serial killing came before the Canadian courts this month. On 22 January 2007, Robert William Pickton, 57, a farmer from Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, went on trial for the murder of six women who vanished from the seedy streets of the Downtown Eastside neighbourhood of the city: Sereena Abbotsway, Marnie Frey, Andrea Joesbury, Georgina Papin, Mona Wilson and Brenda Wolfe. Pickton, whose nickname was 'Uncle Willie,' he was well-known for the parties that he threw for prostitutes and bikers at his drinking club, the Piggy Palace. He faces a total of 26 charges of first-degree murder, but the actual body count may be as high as 50. Much of the evidence, however, may have disappeared, fed to pigs in Pickton's farm. The families of some of the missing women have accused Vancouver police of mishandling the investigation from the beginning by ignoring evidence that a serial killer was at work. They also say police neglected the cases because many of the women were prostitutes and drug addicts.



Robert Pickton

The Downtown Eastside is the poorest area in Canada, inhabited by vagrants and drug addicts whose life expectancy is less than 40. The area has the highest rate of HIV infection in North America and is the only place in the developed world where infected women outnumber men. Social workers called the prostitutes in the area 'survival sex workers' because they are selling themselves merely to stay alive.

Over the course of some 20 years, more than 60 women have disappeared from the Downtown Eastside. In 1991, relatives of a growing list of missing women, along with advocates for sex-trade workers, established annual Valentine's Day remembrance and pressed for a tougher police investigation. In September 1998, the Vancouver police set up a team to review the files of as many as 40 women missing since as far back as 1971. In June 1997, Helen Hallmark was reported missing. Jacqueline McDonnell, Georgina Papin, Brenda Wolfe and Jennifer Furminger were last seen during 1999. Patricia Johnson was last seen in March 2001; During 2001 Heather Bottomley was reported missing in April, Sereena Abbotsway in August, Diane Rock in October and Mona Wilson in November.

In October 1997, Marnie Frey spoke with her stepmother Lynn on the telephone for the last time. Four months later, Lynn Frey went to the Downtown Eastside with her sister to report Marnie's disappearance. 'The police there, they didn't seem concerned,' she recalled. 'They said [Marnie] was an adult and she'd probably taken off somewhere,' In view of the police refusal, Lynn and her sister began their own search. During their investigation they met Wayne Leng, who was searching for his friend Sarah de Vries, last seen on 14 April 1998. In a journal left at Leng's, Sarah had written: 'Am I next? Is he watching me now? Stalking me like a predator and its prey? Waiting, waiting for some perfect spot, time or my stupid mistake?'

As Lynn Frey spoke to the street girls, she became convinced that a serial killer was on the loose. 'The girls told me, "There's this guy who picks up girls in vans and takes them to a farm and they don't come back. He's got a wood chipper",' she said. 'Then they'd run away scared and wouldn't say any more.' Lynn and her sister told the police that they had suspicions about a pig farm in Port Coquitlam, on the outskirts of Vancouver, the property of the Pickton brothers and their sister. The police, however, were adamant that there was no serial killer.

Dr Elliott Leyton, an anthropology professor at Memorial University in St John's, Newfoundland, and the author of a book on serial killers, *Hunting Humans*, said that police are rightly reluctant to identify serial murders because public panic often follows. 'Responsible people have to be careful about making wild pronouncements about possible serial killers,' he added. 'And when we are not sure if it is true, then it is inappropriate to throw people into a state of panic.'

Bill Hiscox, a former employee on the Pickton farm, contacted Wayne Leng. He said he knew a woman who had been inside the trailer where Robert Pickton lived, behind the main farmhouse. Hiscox told Leng his friend didn't want to get involved. 'She's kind of scared about it,' he said. 'But she told me, "Billy, you wouldn't believe the IDs and shit in that trailer. There's women's clothes out there, there's purses. You know, what's that guy doing? It's, like, really weird".'

In the spring of 1999, two Vancouver detectives teamed up with two Royal Canadian Mounted Police detectives to review the file pertaining to the 31 missing women. It wasn't until August of 2001, however, that Vancouver police began hinting that a serial killer could be responsible for the disappearance of the women.

On 5 February 2002, RCMP officers, accompanied by members of a special missing-women task force, entered the Pickton property on a warrant concerning unlicensed firearms. They stumbled upon an asthma inhaler prescribed in the name of one of the missing women and the ID cards of several others. They returned with another warrant and began searching the property, beginning with the slaughterhouse. In the freezers, they unearthed two five-gallon tubs. Inside were severed hands and feet, and the heads of two of the missing women, Sereena Abbotsway and Andrea Joesbury. Both women were sawn in half like the carcasses of the slaughtered pigs. Police later discovered there were bullet wounds in their heads. One of the women, Abbotsway, had gone missing only a few months earlier after leading a protest march against police inaction over the killings.

The investigators discovered the skull, hands and feet of another missing woman, Mona Wilson, in a plastic garbage can. As they continued their search, they dug up the remains of one woman after another, from body parts to minute traces of DNA. They found fourteen human hand bones, including one identified as belonging to Georgina Papin, and a tooth identified as belonging to Marnie Frey. The total body count came to 30. Four could not be identified. The other 26 were among 67 women who had disappeared from the Downtown Eastside streets.

Few details have been made public because strict publication bans have been imposed during preliminary hearings. It is known, however, that police also confiscated the wood chipper where the women's bodies were believed to have been disposed of. Much of the evidence, however, may have been devoured by pigs long before police raided the farm. A 2003 police health study said: 'It is believed that there is a possibility that human remains were fed to pigs but the risk of disease to those who may have had contact with the meat was negligible.'

On 22 February 2002, Robert Pickton was charged with the murder of Sereena Abbotsway and Mona Wilson. On April 2, 2002, the Crown announced three more first-degree murder charges against Pickton for the deaths of Diane Rock, Jacqueline McDonell and Heather Bottomley. A sixth murder charge for the death of Andrea Joesbury followed on 9 April 2002, a seventh for Brenda Wolfe on 22 May, four more, for Georgina Papin, Helen Hallmark, Patricia Johnson and Jennifer Furminger, on 19 September, and another four more, for Heather Chinnock, Tanya Holyk, Sherry Irving and Inga Hall, on 2 October. On 13 January 2003, preliminary hearings began in provincial court in Port Coquitlam. On 21 July the hearings concluded and two days later Judge David Stone committed Pickton for trial on 15 counts of first-degree murder. In May 2005, the Crown laid more first-degree murder charges against him, reaching a total of 26. He will nevertheless be tried for only six of those charges at the present trial. Justice Williams, who is presiding over the case, ruled last summer that the trial had to be split because trying all 26 charges at once would take too long and place an unreasonable burden on the jury.

The missing women of Vancouver, CBC News in Depth, Toronto, ON, Canada, 19 January 2007

Jury braces itself for a horror tale of missing women and a pig farm, The Times, 20 January 2007

Robert Pickton To Stand Trial/Case Overview, CityNews, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 21 January 2007

Jurors to hear Pickton interrogation tapes, CBC News, Toronto, ON, Canada, 23 January 2007

SHOULD PROSTITUTION BE LEGALIZED? In *Ripperologist's* quote for January, Professor Alan Young evoked Jack the Ripper as a precursor of the Ipswich killings and the Pickton murder trial in British Columbia. Pickton's trial, he said, 'will only answer one question: Is Robert Pickton responsible for the deaths of six prostitutes allegedly buried on his pig farm?' But it 'will not in any way address the larger political issue of how to prevent the continuing disappearances and killings of sex-trade workers.'

According to Professor Young, 'research indicates that female sex-trade workers are exposed to a homicide rate that is about 100-per-cent higher than the homicide rate for women in Canada and that the clearance rate (the rate of solving crime) for homicide is a dismal 34 per cent when the victim is a prostitute compared with 77 per cent for the rest of us.' He remarked: 'Every government report written in the past 20 years has acknowledged that street prostitution is a dangerous business; but, even as the body count continues to rise, nothing is done.'

Professor Young continued: 'No one will really know how many prostitutes are killed every year, because they often just go missing and no one cares to look for them.' He warned that nothing would change until it is recognized that the criminal law itself bears some responsibility for giving predators the opportunity to act on their malicious fantasies because of the present imbecilic criminal prohibitions on commercial sex.

'Prostitution *per se* is not illegal,' he said, 'but a series of criminal prohibitions makes it virtually impossible to conduct this legal business in a safe environment.' Sex-trade workers cannot rely on state officials to protect them from evil customers. They cannot recruit bodyguards, managers, drivers or any other type of security personnel because these employees could then be charged with living on the earnings of prostitution. They cannot leave the streets because moving into houses could lead to more serious 'bawdy house' charges. Sex-trade workers cannot talk with drive-by customers in order to screen them because 'communicating for the purpose of prostitution' is a crime.

'As more and more prostitutes disappear,' adds Professor Young, 'we must start to question the value of a law that allows one to work as a prostitute but denies the worker all the various protections relating to occupational health and safety. Surely we are not protecting women with the criminal law when these very laws expose women to daily violence?' He believes that the human species 'is always on the lookout for sexual outlets. And when the pleasure does not present itself, some will go to the marketplace to buy a fleeting moment of pleasure.' To Professor Young, it remains unclear what it is hoped to accomplish with prohibitions on commercial sex.

'Even if you believe that all sex work is degrading or immoral,' he concludes, 'I cannot see how this can morally justify doing nothing about abduction and murder. With a shift in legal perspective and the removal of legal obstacles standing in the way of safe sex work, we may be able to save lives. In any moral school of thought, the sanctity of life trumps sexual morality.'

*Alan Young, Associate Professor of Law, York University's Osgoode Hall Law School,
Legalize prostitution, for all our sakes, Globe and Mail, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 19 January 2007*

PROTECTION FOR PROSTITUTES. In *ohmy newsInternational*, an internet publication from Seoul, Korea, Joan M. Dawson forcefully asserted the need to protect women who work as prostitutes. 'Jack the Ripper stalked London 119 years ago.' recalls Ms Dawson. 'Since then, what have we learned about serial killers? Unfortunately, it seems like very little.' She quoted Jack Holland's book *Misogyny: The World's Oldest Prejudice*, Carroll & Graf, New York, 2006, which described the Ripper as 'reflecting society's deep-seated hatred of women.' According to Holland, in Victorian England, '...some respectable opinion in the upper class West End of the city held that the "bad" women got what they deserved.'

Ms Dawson next discussed other killers who targeted prostitutes such as Gary Ridgeway, the Ipswich Strangler and the still unidentified Eastbound Killer, who murdered four women in Atlantic City, NJ. 'However,' asked Ms Dawson, 'is it prostitutes or is it women? Maybe prostitutes are just easy prey? How is it that after 119 years we still do not have an answer for this question? How is it that society has allowed women to be the primary target of serial killers for over a century?'

Ms Dawson listed the occupational hazards of prostitution as verbal abuse, violence, rape, disease, imprisonment and murder. 'Combine drug use and "immoral" livelihood, along with gender,' she said, 'and society finds an excuse for the inexcusable.'

'These women were defined by their work.' Ms Dawson added. 'All the headlines ran along the lines of "Man charged with murders of 5 prostitutes" or "Vigil held for dead prostitutes." Why doesn't any headline read, "Truck driver charged with murders of prostitutes"? Why is the killer a "man" and the victims "prostitutes"? Weren't they, in fact, women with families and friends and hobbies?'

Ms Dawson underlined that these women, many of whom are weakened by drug addiction and disease, face great dangers out on the street every day. She advocated more self-defence, drug rehabilitation, or, more important, economic opportunities for them. 'How long are we going to let history repeat itself, over and over and over again?' she concluded. 'How many "Jack the Rippers" will we allow? When will we say enough is enough?'

*Joan M. Dawson, Murder as an Occupational Hazard, [Opinion]
It's time to protect women who work as prostitutes, ohmy newsInternational, Seoul, Korea, 4 January 2007*



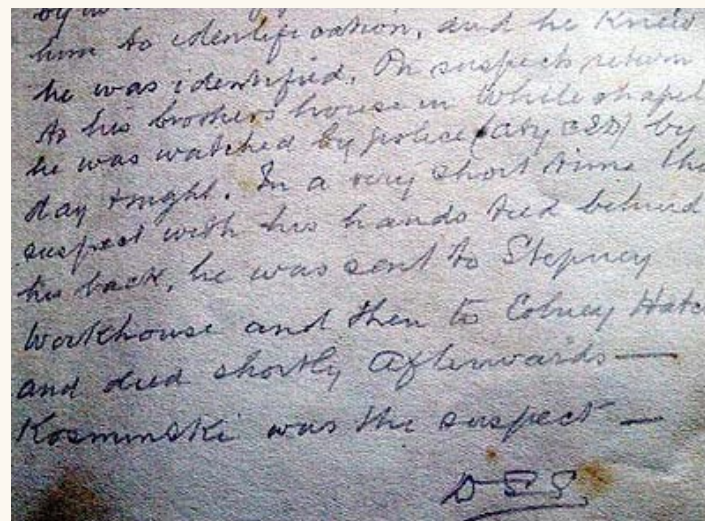
FROM THE CATHOUSE TO THE CATWALK. Fashion-conscious Rio de Janeiro got two fashion shows for the price of one. At the seaside convention centre, the glitterati attended *Fashion Rio*, the biannual fashion show where such supermodels as Gisele Bundchen strut their stuff. In Rio's red-light district, prostitutes affiliated with Davida, an organisation that defends the rights of prostitutes, held their own show. Hired models and prostitutes walked a makeshift catwalk throwing condoms to an animated crowd of hundreds. They wore their new line of autumn/winter clothes, reportedly drawing from the works of artists inspired by prostitutes, from Toulouse Lautrec and Pablo Picasso to Madonna and Sting. The clothes brand-name Daspu was deliberately chosen to

contrast with 'Daslu,' one of Brazil's most expensive and exclusive fashion names. So was the choice of *Fashion Rio*'s biggest night for the prostitutes' show. Gabriela Leite, a founder of Daspu, said 'This fashion show today makes up part of our fall/winter collection that is not on the official agenda of Fashion Rio because we were never invited. Once again, social responsibility does not appear where it should appear.' The evening ended in typical Brazilian fashion, with models, prostitutes and spectators - including deserters from *Fashion Rio* - dancing the samba to a live drum troupe.

Rio prostitutes' fashion line hits street catwalk, Yahoo News, Reuters, 20 January 2007

MET EXPERT EXAMINES THE SWANSON MARGINALIA. The Metropolitan Police asked Dr Christopher Davies, a handwriting analyst, to examine the notes scribbled in the copy of Sir Robert Anderson's autobiography once owned by Chief Inspector Donald Swanson to determine if the detective indeed wrote them. After comparing the notes with a report written by Swanson, Dr Davies concluded Swanson was the author of the marginalia. He said: 'What was interesting about analysing the book was that it had been annotated twice in two different pencils at different times, which does raise the question of how reliable the second set of notes were, because they were made some years later.' He added: 'There are enough similarities between the writing in the book and that found in the ledger to suggest that it probably was Swanson's writing, although in the second - later - set, there are small differences. These could be attributed to the ageing process and either a mental or physical deterioration, but we cannot be completely certain that is the explanation.' Dr Davies went on: 'An added complication is that people in the Victorian era tended to have very similar writing anyway as they were all taught the same way, so the kind of small differences I observed may just have been the small differences between different authors.' He concluded: 'It is most likely to be Swanson, but I'm sure the report will be cause for lively debate among those interested in the case.' The book containing the marginalia is now kept at the Metropolitan Police's Crime Museum.

icSouthLondon, 19 January 2007



THE RIPPER DOES SWEDEN. When Swedish television channel TV3 contacted the *Casebook*'s Stephen Ryder for advice on the preparation of a 15-minute Jack the Ripper special for the season finale of the Swedish version of the popular show *Crimewatch*, they got more than they bargained for. Stephen referred them to both a Ripper expert in their own backyard, Glenn L Andersson, and to tour guide and avid Ripperologist Philip Hutchinson. Andersson, who plans to publish his own book on the Ripper in 2008, would discuss with the TV crew the Ripper case while Hutchinson would show them round the murder spots in the East End of London. A couple of days later, a young reporter named Joanna and a cameraman popped up at Glenn's home in Helsinborg, Sweden, with an enormous TV camera, three large spotlights and massive sound equipment. The programme was aired a few days later, just before the Christmas holidays. Glenn told the *Rip* that the programme, while professionally made, was somewhat conservative in approach, as all the new, exciting research was cast aside in favour of only the most basic information. For that reason, the programme may not be very interesting for an American or a Briton, though it was quite useful to a Swede. 'Few people in Sweden know anything at all about Jack the Ripper,' said Glenn, 'and those who do tend to think he was a mythological figure and are not aware that he actually existed.' Besides the portions of the film where Glenn and Philip appeared, there were some atmospheric scenes using actors filmed in Stockholm's Gamla Stan, or Old Town, where many old buildings and streets, some dating back to medieval times, still exist, standing for London's East End. 'God knows how or when they

shot these scenes,' said Glenn, 'considering their time schedule and their generally low budget.' He had a warning for would-be watchers that the film was on occasion quite inaccurate, with the Ripper wearing a respectable costume and cutting his victims' throats while they were standing up. 'But after all,' he concluded, 'it's television, and I've seen far worse.'



Davina McCall *Mirror.co.uk*, 22 January 2007

JACK THE RIPPER IN CELEBRITY BIG BROTHER. The eviction of Jade Goody on 19 January from the popular British Channel 4 *Celebrity Big Brother* show because of racist remarks against Bollywood star Shilpa Shetty has been big news in both Britain and India. After her eviction, Goody, 25, was taken straight to a studio for an interview with host Davina McCall which was reportedly watched by almost nine million people. In a related piece, the *Daily Mirror* noted that McCall had been criticised for giving Jade an easy ride in the interview. 'So,' asked the *Mirror*, 'how would she quiz other notable people?' A list of questions to the likes of Tony Blair, Adolf Hitler, Britney Spears, John Prescott, Jackie Kennedy, Jose Mourinho, Nick Leeson and others followed. Her question to Jack the Ripper: 'Was it really flattering knowing people actually thought you were royalty?'

JACK THE LAD. An article in the *Joplin Globe* of Joplin, Missouri, described the Ripper as 'the most infamous of the serial killers.' Yet it then said: 'The grotesque crimes of such serial murderers as Ted Bundy, John Wayne Gacy, the Yorkshire and Ipswich "Rippers" and others fail, unlike the case of the "Ripper," to transform them into mythological figures. Their names, if mentioned at all, evoke revulsion and repugnance. But the original "Ripper" remains a Victorian enigma, romanticized by the comfortable distance offered by our imaginations.' We always knew there was something special about our Jack.

In our view: Legend of the Ripper, The Joplin Globe, Joplin, MO, USA, 4 January 2007

THE RIPPER COMES TO MEXICO. Further evidence of the universal fascination with serial killers and their infamous deeds is the exhibition at the recently reopened Mexico City's Police Museum featuring life-like wax representations of some of history's most infamous villains, such as Jack the Ripper and Charles Manson. Since the exhibition came from Italy in early December, this thitherto rarely visited museum has attracted over 3500 visitors, anxious for some insight into the minds of some of history's most infamous figures.

Visitors can take a self-guided audio tour through the life-like displays, as a narrator provides details on each killer and the murders they committed. A special room is dedicated to Mexican serial killers, focusing largely on the most notorious, Juana Barraza, who was arrested in 2005 for murdering 10 elderly women. Another part of the exhibit focusing on capital punishment offers a replica of a lethal injection table and a gas chamber. Replicas of skulls and victims' bodies complete the show.

Eerie Exhibit Portrays World's Most Famous Serial Killers, XETV FOX6 San Diego, San Diego, CA, USA, 28 Dec 2006

JACK THE RIPPER GOES TO MOSCOW. In *Ripperologist* 67 we reviewed *Missions Spéciales*, the French translation of a mystery by Russian author Boris Akunin consisting of two novellas featuring detective Erast Fandorin. In the second of these novellas Fandorin meets the Ripper, a Russian who is active in his native country after having committed his better known atrocities in the East End of London. At the time we praised *Missions* highly and recommended keeping an eye out for its English translation. We are therefore pleased to announce that the mystery has now been published in Britain as *Special Assignments* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £12.99) A reviewer in the *Guardian* said: 'The second tale, *The Decorator*, a Russian take on Jack (or rather Ivan) the Ripper, is altogether darker, with an ending that is both unexpected and very moving. This story, while well crafted, is marred by the tired convention of interspersing the narrative with passages in italics giving the maniac's innermost thoughts (in this case, directions from the Deity to purify the human race by eviscerating a few of its less salubrious specimens). A shame, because it holds up the action and detracts from what is otherwise an excellent read.' We take note but our recommendation stands.

Laura Wilson, Italic blues, The Guardian, January 13, 2007

ATTEND THE TALE OF SWEENEY TODD. Having played Captain Jack Sparrow, Willy Wonka and Inspector Fred Abberline to mixed response, Johnny Depp is now tackling the title role of Sweeney Todd and may be considering a film based on the murder of Russian spy Alexander Litvinenko.

Ever since its first appearance as a penny dreadful, *The String of Pearls: A Romance*, in 1846, the story of Sweeney Todd and his partner in crime, meat-pie baking Mrs Lovett, has attracted lovers of the bizarre, the nauseating and the outright comical. In 1936 a film version called *Sweeney Todd: The Demon Barber of Fleet Street*, starred Tod Slaughter in the title role.

The current film is an adaptation of Stephen Sondheim's Broadway thriller, which opened on Broadway in 1979 with Angela Lansbury as Mrs Lovett and Len Cariou as Sweeney and won eight Tony Awards, including Best Musical. The Warner Bros. project starts filming in February with Tim Burton at the helm. Apart from Depp - who is expected to do his own singing - it stars Helena Bonham Carter as Mrs Lovett, Alan Rickman as Judge Turpin and British comedian Sacha Baron Cohen as rival barber Signor Pirelli. Jayne Wisener, a 19-year-old second-year-student at the Scottish Academy of Music and Drama in Glasgow, has been cast in the pivotal role of Johanna.



Following *Sweeney Todd*, Depp is scheduled to star in the upcoming Warner Bros. adventure film *Shantaram*, to be directed by Mira Nair, a native of India, where much of the film is set. According to reports, Warner Bros. has also acquired the film rights to Alan Cowell's forthcoming book *Sasha's Story: The Life and Death of a Russian Spy* on the still unsolved death of former KGB agent Alexander Litvinenko, who died of polonium-210 poisoning and accused Russian president Putin or agents connected to Putin of his murder. Mr. Cowell is the chief of the *New York Times* London bureau. His book might provide the basis for a potential starring vehicle for Depp to be produced by his company, Infinitum Nihil.

Johnny Depp Zone, 13, 18 January 2007

RIPPEROLOGIST GOES TO THE MOVIES. *Perfume: The Story of a Murderer* is a new R-rated film by German director Tom Tykwer (*Run Lola Run*) based on the runaway bestseller by reclusive author Patrick Suskind. The novel and the film tell the story of Jean-Baptiste Grenouille, a young man in 18th-century Paris who is gifted with an extraordinarily acute sense of smell. His obsession with capturing the essence of scent leads him to kill young women, cover their bodies with animal fat to preserve their varied aromas, crop their hair and dump their naked corpses about the city. While the film has elicited diverse reactions from critics, it has inspired several of them to find parallels between hapless Grenouille and - you guessed it - Jack the Ripper. Thus *El Paso Times* of El Paso, Texas, remarks 'Jack the Ripper meets "Scent of a Woman" in *Perfume*, an example of why certain books are deemed unfilmable, no matter how talented those involved are.' Tyler Hanley, a reviewer at *Palo Alto Online*, Palo Alto, California, comments that Grenouille 'becomes part Jack the Ripper, part Calvin Klein.' Lance Goldenberg, of *creativeloafing.com*, Tampa, Florida, says: 'At once noble, blasphemous, pathetic and stark raving bonkers, Grenouille ultimately transforms into a Nietzschean Jack the Ripper, but even when *Perfume* threatens to turn into this week's serial killer thriller, the movie remains utterly unique - a heartbreaking love song to beauty, sung by a beast of a man who, lacking a soul of his own, attempts to feed upon the soul of the world.' *Perfume* stars Ben Whishaw (who recently played Hamlet to great acclaim on the London stage), Alan Rickman, Rachel Hurd-Wood, Dustin Hoffman and John Hurt.

Capsule movie reviews, El Paso Times, El Paso, Texas, 4 January 2007

Tyler Hanley, Movie Screener, Palo Alto Online, Palo Alto, CA, 5 January 2007

Lance Goldenberg, Scents and sensibility, creativeloafing.com Tampa, FL, 3 January 2007

ANOTHER ROYAL SUSPECT? In the *Daily News* of Colombo, Sri Lanka, Rajiva Wijesinghe announced his intention to celebrate the 70th birthday of the house in which he lives, in which he has lived for three quarters of its life, and all of his, except for the years away at university. A grand old house in Sri Lanka that once belonged to Mr Wijesinghe's grandfather, a senior Ceylonese civil servant, would *prima facie* seem to have no relationship to Jack the Ripper and his world. The article, however, contained the following passage:

'[The house] was built just next to the mansion known as Alfred House, where the son and heir of Edward, Prince of Wales, had been entertained on gold plate by the fabulously rich de Soysa family. Sadly, Alfred Duke of Cambridge, died long before his father ascended the throne, under suspicion of being Jack the Ripper, and his fiancée, obligingly promptly got engaged to his brother, the future George V.'

Alfred? Duke of Cambridge? It looks like we are missing something here.

Rajiva Wijesinghe, Past Perspectives, Daily News, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 5 January 2007



KNIFE CHIC. Britain's advertising watchdog, the Advertising Standards Authority (ASA), criticised Italian fashion house Dolce & Gabbana on 10 January 2007 for a campaign showing models brandishing knives which attracted 165 complaints from the public. One advertisement, which appeared in *The Times* last October, showed two men threatening a man in a chair while another lay on the floor with a head wound. A second advertisement in the *Daily Telegraph* featured two men supporting a wounded woman holding a knife.

Dolce & Gabbana said the advertisements were heavily stylised and were meant to mimic early 19th century art, particularly the Napoleonic period, 'emphasising the theatrical effects of that genre'. But ASA director general Christopher Graham dismissed the fashion house's claim. 'The reference they gave us was the David painting of the Coronation of Napoleon, lots of uniforms, lots of posh frocks, no knives. We thought the assassination of Marat in the bath or the death of King Sardanapalus would have been more appropriate.'

'There's a proliferation of knife crime,' added Mr Graham. 'The ads actually appeared opposite news reports of a particularly nasty knife attack; it was during a time when there was a police amnesty on knives. We just thought it was irresponsible and offensive.' He concluded: 'We just think that fashion houses need to think before they advertise. However stylised, however glamorous, knives and stabbing should not be part of fashion advertising.'

gawker.com, New York, NY, USA, 10 January 2007

WHAT ARE LITTLE BOYS MADE OF? John Mayberry has written his children's stories, compiled in *The PusBaby Chronicles-First Squeeze*, specifically for boys, and has gone as far as to warn off girls from reading them. *The PusBaby Chronicles* present a cast of loveable characters confronted by a host of unusual situations, which range from solving the mystery of Jack the Ripper - best of luck there, PusBabies - to inventing the Ice Cream cone. Each story contains appropriate advanced vocabulary (along with pertinent definitions) and some moral guidance.

Mayberry compiled the *Chronicles* from stories made up out of sheer desperation while driving his kid-filled minivan. He found that the stranger the story, the greater the attention, it got. 'Our society wants to pretend that boys and girls are identical and have the same needs,' says Mayberry. 'After many years of Indian Guides, Indian Princesses, Cub Scouts, Brownies, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Open Houses, pageants, baseball, softball, and basketball, I had a startling revelation - boys and girls are not the same!' Mayberry added: 'With *The PusBaby Chronicles* I'm pushing our cultural pendulum towards the centre where it belongs. This is a book your son will enjoy reading and sharing with his friends. I bet they'll learn something along the way as well.' For more information, little boys and their dads can go to www.pusbaby.com.

The PusBaby Chronicles - First Squeeze Release Aimed at 6-12 Year Boys, PRWeb, San Marino, CA 11 January 2007

JACK THE RIPPER VERSUS EASTENDERS. According to a recent survey held to gauge public perception of the 2012 Olympics, it is not Jack the Ripper but a different kind of villain that comes first in a list of things people associate with London's East End: gangsters, both real and fictitious. Phil Mitchell from the popular *EastEnders* TV show heads the list, followed by the Kray twins at number two. Our Jack only made it to seventh place - behind the forthcoming Olympics. The Top East End Associations are as follows: 1 *EastEnders*; 2 The Krays; 3 Canary Wharf; 4 The Dome; and 5 West Ham United Football Club. The survey carried out by Continental Research found the majority of British adults (72%) believe that the Olympic games will have a positive impact on east London. People living in London were almost as positive (68%). More than four fifths of business people (81%) believed the games would be good for the economy. The poll of 991 adults and 500 business people found nearly three-quarters (73%) plan to watch the games on TV, while more than one-in-ten (12%) planned to attend an Olympic event.

Gangsters top icons for East End, BBC News, 25 January 2007



EastEnders' Phil Mitchell

RIPPER TAKES THE GOLD. Not Ripper the serial killer, but Ripper the winter beer. Green Jack Brewery's *Ripper* was named as the supreme Champion Winter Beer of Britain 2007 at the Campaign for Real Ale's (CAMRA's) National Winter Ales Festival. The 8.5% ABV barley wine was described as 'a light coloured beer brewed as a homage to Belgian Trappist ales, with sweet notes and a strong hoppy flavour.' On hearing the news, Green Jack head brewer Tim Dunford said:

'This is absolutely incredible. All my life it has been my ambition to win a national award for my beers and I can't believe it has happened.'

The Publican, London, UK, 19 January 2007

ONLINE DATING MADE SAFE. *HonestyOnline* offers a certification system that takes the lie out of online dating. 'It's an extra layer of protection to determine if a guy is Jack the Ripper with three wives,' said William Bollinger, executive vice president of National Background Data, LLC, which invented CrimSAFE, a database used by *HonestyOnline*.

Verna Gates, Internet Dating 2.0, Time, 19 January 2007

SMOKE GETS IN YOUR EYES. Smoker Bill Burton on his anti-smoking wife Lois: 'I can't fathom how Lois got mixed up with the antis; when we first met in 1966, she could do anything with a Marlboro but blow smoke rings out of her nose. Smoking was hip among college graduates; wherever they assembled, it was like London fogs on the nights Jack the Ripper took to the streets.'

Bill Burton, Burton on the Bay, Smoked Out, Tormented by a Reformed Smoker, Bay Weekly, Annapolis, MD, USA, 18 - 24 January 2007

LULU ON THE SCREEN. The 14th edition of the Buffalo Film Seminars, the semester-long series of screenings and discussions sponsored by the University at Buffalo, NY, will have a line-up of American, British, French, German, Italian and Japanese classic films that has been determined by the vote of the series' audiences. The film shown on 6 February will be *Pandora's Box*, or *Die Büchse der Pandora*, 1929, directed by Georg Wilhelm Pabst, based on two plays by Frank Wedekind. Its protagonist is Louise Brooks, who plays Lulu, a femme fatale whose life ends at the hands of Jack the Ripper. Philip Carli will provide accompaniment on the electronic piano.

All screenings take place at 7p.m. on Tuesdays in the Market Arcade Film and Arts Center, 639 Main St., Buffalo. Students enrolled in the Contemporary Cinema (Eng 442) course are admitted free; others may attend at the Market Arcade's regular prices of \$8 for adults, \$6 for students and \$5.50 for those 62 or over. Season tickets are also available. For more information visit the Buffalo Film Seminars' Website at www.buffalofilmseminars.com

Sue Wuetcher, Reporter Editor, Audiences set line-up for spring Buffalo Film Seminars, UB Reporter, University at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York, 11 January 2007

WHAT SEEMS TO BE THE TROUBLE? In the *Clovis News Journal* of Clovis, New Mexico, USA, Bob Huber recalled an experience he had with modern medicine a dozen years ago. In particular, he reminisced: 'At first when I looked at the nurses, I wondered whatever happened to Jennifer Jones. My nurses all looked like Roseanne without makeup, and they had the delicate touch of Jack the Ripper.' Our guess is that he was referring to Jennifer Jones in *A Farewell to Arms*. Why not settle for Barbara Windsor in *Carry on Doctor*?

Bob Huber, Life without funny bone not as fun, Clovis News Journal, Clovis, NM, USA, 12 January 2007

GRANDPA JACK. Amateur genealogist Marilyn Fennell of Salem, Massachusetts - yes, that Salem - said she wouldn't be upset if she found out she was related to Jack the Ripper - in fact, she'd be proud. 'Genealogy fascinates me,' she said. 'I want to find out I'm related to someone famous, good or bad.' Well, we guess if you come from Salem, Massachusetts you haven't got that much of a choice as far as ancestors are concerned, have you?

Rebecca Correa, Family affairs: Seniors seek their roots in genealogy group, Eagle-Tribune, North Andover, MA, USA, 22 January 2007

RIPPER MEMORIES. Helena Daisy Fanning James Neal, better known as 'Nell', just turned 89 years old. She was born in Essex in 1918. Her father, Bill Fanning, and her mother were childhood sweethearts, living next door to each other in the Old Ford Road, just a few doors down from what eventually became the headquarters of the Women's Suffrage movement in Britain, headed by Lady Pankhurst. Here's how Nell's son, newspaper columnist Glen James, recalls an episode of his grandmother's life: 'Nell's mum was five years old when Jack the Ripper was the greatest threat in the East End. Nell said that my grandmother's earliest memory was being in the gathering of thousands in nearby Victoria Park, demanding that the London police provide safety for women in the East End and wanting to know why the Ripper had not been caught.'

Glen James, Seamstress to Bag Lady, Estacada News, Estacada, Oregon, USA, 24 January 2007

TECHNORIPPERS. Microsoft, Google, Vodafone and Yahoo have reportedly established a set of rules that govern how they deal with censorship and other restrictions on human rights. But in the light of their human rights record, the Internet's *People to People News* (*p2pnet.net News*) is apparently not convinced of the 'Tech giants' good intentions. P2P commented: 'It's a little like learning Jack the Ripper was planning to fill in as a volunteer at the local hospital at the same time he was disembowelling his victims.' In a more optimistic vein, it concluded: 'But you never know...'

'Tech giants' attack of conscience, p2pnet.net, 22 January 2007

LET IT RIP, LET IT RIP, LET IT RIP. Brian Bruggeman, 38, was serving a 90-day sentence at the Lincoln County Jail, Nebraska, for violating a protection order, but he may be up for a much stiffer sentence as a result of his latest misdeeds. He has been charged with assault on a confined person for allegedly passing gas repeatedly. Jail guards were first alerted to the problem on 14 December when Bruggeman's cellmate, Jesse Dorris, began banging on his cell door, screaming he wanted out, according to the *North Platte Bulletin*. 'Dorris couldn't stand Bruggeman's "bad gas",' said Sheriff Jerome Kramer. 'Dorris told the jailers that he had complained to Bruggeman for two days, calling it rude,' the Bulletin reported. 'He said he had even tried to stay at the other end of the cell block but that Bruggeman had insisted in passing gas near him on multiple occasions.'

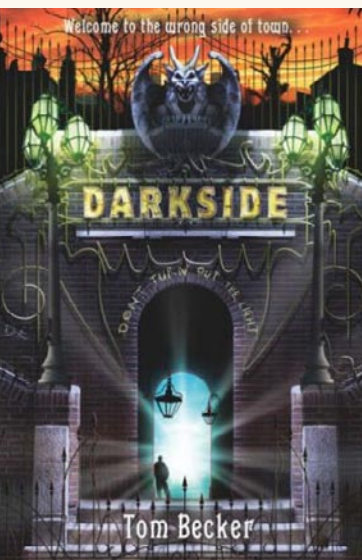
Dorris was finally moved to a cell outside of the cellblock, but while inmates were lining up for dinner that afternoon Bruggeman reportedly got next to Dorris, backed up to him and broke wind once again. That sparked a fight between the pair, with Bruggeman striking Dorris in the head, which bounced off the cell bars. If convicted of assault, Bruggeman could get five more years and fines up to \$10,000. His preliminary hearing is set for December 21.

And what is the connection with our Jack? 'His name is Brian Bruggeman,' quipped the WorldNetDaily, 'but the Nebraska inmate may get a nickname more like "Jack the Ripper" after constantly blasting his cellmate with flatulence.'

Felonious flatulence leads to criminal assault charges for jail inmate, The North Platte Bulletin, 25 December 2006

THE HORRORS, THE HORRORS. Southend band The Horrors have finally announced details of their first album. The twelve-track record is entitled *Strange House* and will be with fans on 5 March on limited gatefold vinyl, CD, download and a limited edition CD/DVD. Taking their cues from post-punk, new wave and British indie, the stylised five-piece band will also release *Gloves* as a new single on 26 February. The first track in the album will be *Jack the Ripper*. Yeah, you guessed it. What else could it be, right? The UK issue of the album will also include the song *Death At The Chapel*, which The Horrors released last year as a single. The Horrors recorded and produced the album in London with Ben Hillier, Jim Sclavunos of the Bad Seeds and Seb Lewsley.

The Horrors unveil debut album, Drowned in Sound, music.community.reviews, 11 January 2007



SOMETHING FOR THE CHILD IN YOU. A first-time author won a literary prize with a novel featuring - who else? - Jack the Ripper. And it's a children's book, no less. The author is 25-year-old Tom Becker, the prize is the 2007 Waterstone's children's book prize and the novel is *Darkside*. The prize consists of a cheque for £1,000 and the promise of front-of-store display in branches of the book store across the country. According to the *Guardian*, 'The novel, inspired by *film noir*, fantasy and a fascination with the seamier side of the 19th century, is aimed at children between the ages of nine and 12. It tells the story of a boy, Jonathan Stirling, who discovers a parallel world filled with vampires and werewolves. This alternative reality has a distinctly Victorian air, and is ruled by a descendant of Jack the Ripper. Soon bounty hunters from the other side begin searching for Jonathan, who finds himself driven into their world.' *Ripperologist* parents, here is a chance to point your young ones in the right direction.

Richard Lea, First-time author wins children's fiction prize, Guardian Unlimited, 26 January 2007

I BEG TO REPORT

2007 UK Ripper Conference

By CLAUDIA ALIFFE, Conference Administrator

Places going fast!

With ten months to go, over half of the places for this year's conference in Wolverhampton have already gone. If you have not yet registered your interest please do so as soon as possible, as places are limited. Payment deadlines are as follows...

For those delegates currently registered, deposits **MUST** be paid by **Friday 25th May** to secure places. Please note, however, that this is not the deadline for new reservations; new delegates can still join us after this date, and up to approximately three weeks before the conference is due to start. However, new delegates will have to send deposit payments immediately to secure their bookings and, as time moves on, full payment by return.

Final payments for all reservations on existing bookings made by the end of August **MUST** be paid by **Friday 31st August** (six weeks prior to the conference). This is our payment deadline to the hotel so we must have your money in by this date otherwise you could lose your place.

Please note: deposits (£60 per delegate) are non-refundable after **27th July** as your booking will be secured by payment to the hotel. Full and final payment for places at the conference are non-refundable after **31st August**, as payment will have been made to the hotel to secure your booking.

However, if the cancelling attendee can find someone else to replace them who pays in full for their place, then a cancellation may be accepted with a **FULL** refund. Please note that this is at the discretion of the organisers and you should keep us informed of your circumstances at all times so we are aware of any situations that might arise.

Confirmed speakers for the event are Stewart Evans, Neil Bell, Neal Sheldon, Andy Aliffe and Dave Morris, and the event will once again hosted by Jeremy Beadle.

For information on the conference, and to sign up for email news updates, [visit the conference website](#).

JACK THE RIPPER 2007 CONFERENCE

BRITANNIA HOTEL, WOLVERHAMPTON



CATHERINE EDDOWES:

WOLVERHAMPTON TO WHITECHAPEL



I BEG TO REPORT

Whitechapel Society's Photographic Competition

Preserving the
Memory of London's East End

The Victorian East End once frequented by the notorious Jack the Ripper is vanishing day by day - in particular the areas of Spitalfields & Whitechapel. To help us preserve the memory of London's old East End, the Whitechapel Society want you to capture - in photographic images - buildings, passages, backstreets, churches, markets - any buildings located in the Spitalfields and Whitechapel area. The long term aim is to create an archive of the East End as we know it today.

The Whitechapel Society Photography Competition 2007 is open to anyone over the age of 17, from professional photographers to enthusiastic amateurs. The opening date of this competition is Monday February 5th 2007

The competition is sponsored by the organisers of the Jack the Ripper UK Conference 2007 in Wolverhampton, and the winning entrant will be awarded a weekend for two at the event - worth over £500.

The winner will also have his/her photograph on the front cover of *The Whitechapel Journal* and have their photograph exhibited at the conference.

Derek Kendall of English Heritage will judge the Competition. Derek has been a professional photographer for over 30 years and is the EH senior photographic officer for London and the South East.

The winning entrant will provide the image that best captures the competition theme. Judging will take place immediately following the contest deadline Monday July 2nd 2007 with the winner notified by email or telephone on Monday July 23rd 2007

For full details of this competition including entry form, rules and prize visit the [Whitechapel Society's website](#).

On the Crimebeat

WILF GREGG looks at the new additions to the True Crime bookshelf

DEVON MURDERS

John Van der Kiste

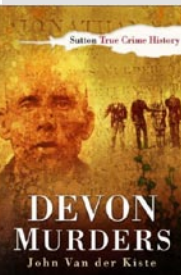
S/B, 186 pp., Illus. Sutton Publishing, £14.99

This latest book in the publishers excellent True Crime History Series is a bumper edition comprising 35 cases within the time frame 1436 to 1952. Well known cases include John Lee, The Man They Could Not Hang and the Victorian Baby Farmer, Charlotte Winsor.

A very good account is given of the strange case of 71-year-old Thomas Maye, who in 1936, was arrested and charged with the murders of his wife and two daughters, in spite of the fact that he had been found injured in their home, where his family lay dead. This was a charge which should never have been brought as was confirmed by the judge at his trial, when he halted the proceedings and ordered the jury to acquit him.

There are several nineteenth century cases including the sad tale of Mary Kellaway, who in 1832, was convicted and executed for the murder of her illegitimate child, a case which would have been dealt with as infanticide in later more enlightened times.

This series goes from strength to strength and the author is to be congratulated in his research and the pithy accounts of the many cases which may be new to True Crime readers. Strongly recommended.



THE DENIABLE AGENT

Colin Berry

H/B, 272 pp., Illus., Mainstream Publishing, £17.99

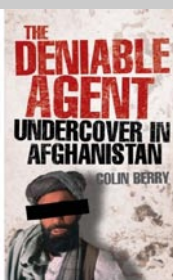
On the surface, Colin Berry had gone to Afghanistan to market low cost housing but in actual fact he was an undercover agent for British intelligence with the task of buying back weapons sent to the Mujahideen in their fight against the Soviet Union. On the eve of him leaving Kabul he was visited by two Afghans in his room at the Hotel Intercontinental. The visit culminated in a gun battle which left the two Afghans dead and Berry seriously wounded. Mr Berry states that at one point the Afghans were still moving so he finished them off with a bullet to the head in each case.

Following some hospital treatment, he was seized by Afghan authorities and thrown into prison, where he languished for almost a year. During this time he was constantly beaten and tortured and accused of being a spy and in league with America. His privations are described in full detail. It says much for his will and determination to survive that he came through. At one stage he was told he would be tried for killing the Afghans. Fortunately, at long last after secret negotiations he was released and returned home.

Readers will need a strong stomach to cope with the litany of brutality in this book. Perhaps, what it does show is that the idea of introducing the Western idea of democracy into places like Afghanistan is something of a pipe dream.



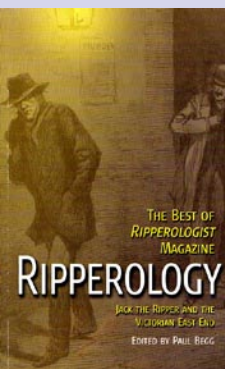
Colin Berry



Ripping Yarns

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BOOK NEWS



RIPPEROLOGY: THE BEST OF RIPPEROLOGIST MAGAZINE

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The book is published by Magpie Books (an imprint of Constable & Robinson) in the UK and by [Barnes and Noble](#) in the US (ISBN 0760786720, hardcover, 256pp \$7)

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