

Using The Jack the Ripper Program

How To Win



November 9, 1888

TRUE IDENTITY OF JACK THE RIPPER STUNS LONDON!

All of London was stunned today by the news that the Whitechapel fiend was none other than ship's cook Alaska. There was no reason to suspect the accused until his heinous crimes were solved by an amateur criminologist yesterday who resides in this city. Jack the Ripper's identity was



AMATEUR SLEUTH CAPTURES

Whitechapel Fiend!

John Doe, a formerly unknown amateur detective has succeeded where Scotland Yard and the so-called professionals have failed. Yesterday, the despicable murderer, Jack the Ripper, was tracked to his lair and captured by the amateur sleuth. The entire city of London owes a debt of gratitude to this heroic individual that has removed the fear that has paralyzed the City. A knighthood is anticipated in the near future for the resourceful sleuth as well as a future complete with honours and fortune. Thanks to his efforts the poor unfortunates of Whitechapel who have a hard enough time of scraping out a meager existence

The object of this program is simple: catch Jack the Ripper before he strikes again. How you do it - the number of clues that you discover and the amount of time that elapses as you find them - decides your final score.

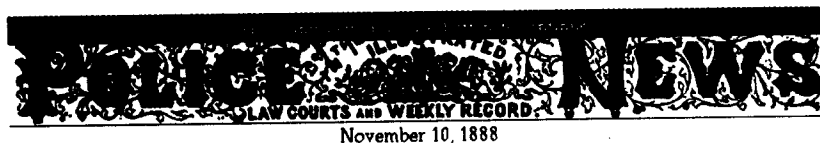
As the game goes on, your current score is displayed on the left hand side of the Score/Time/Location window. You will receive 85 points for every clue that you discover during a search of a location. You will receive 75 points for every premise that you discover and place in your notebook. You will receive 225 points for correctly placing two premises together and receiving a third premise (see **Your Study** for details). If you solve the mystery, you will receive a bonus of 8,000, 12,000, or 16,000 points, divided by the number of days that your investigation took to complete.

As time goes by, your score will decrease by two points for every five minutes of game time. The more difficult the game level, the faster the time elapses.

You will solve the mystery in **Your Study**. It is here that you assemble your collection of **premises** and finally see the answer that you are looking for: Person X is Jack the Ripper!

After you have solved the mystery of the Whitechapel Murders, press any key or click your left mouse button to view tomorrow's newspaper. Guess who the hero of the lead story is!

Tomorrow's newspaper also lets you know that you've lost the game. If, after November 9th, you haven't solved the mystery, an obituary notice appears, announcing that you have been the latest victim of Jack the Ripper. Being dead, you are unable to continue your search.



November 10, 1888

JACK THE RIPPER KILLS AMATEUR DETECTIVE!

John Doe, an amateur detective who had been rumoured to be hot on the trail of the Whitechapel Fiend, **alias** Jack the Ripper, met with an untimely, and gruesome, demise at the hands of his foe last night. The mangled corpse of the would-be sleuth **was** discovered by PC John Smith while making his rounds at about 2:15 A.M. The body showed the unmistakable signs of the fiend's handywork.

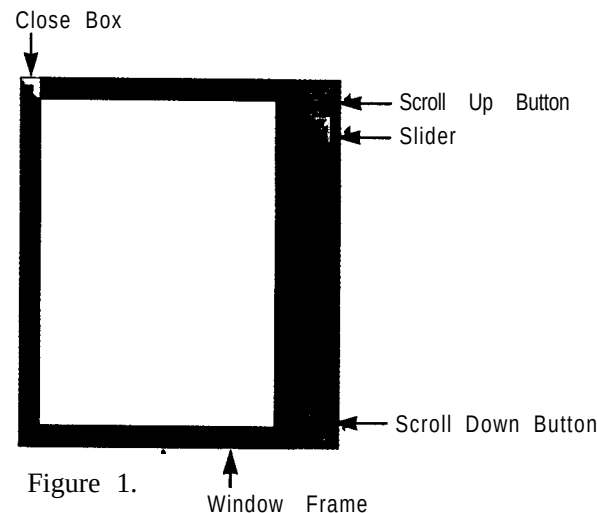
QUEEN VICTORIA - LEAVES CITY FOR SCOTLAND

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, intends to leave London today and travel to the royal estates in Scotland. Accompanying the Queen will be various members of the royal household including Prince Albert Victor Edward. Her Majesty has expressed royal disgust at the inability of London's police force to deal with the Whitechapel Horror. It is rumoured that Sussex Regiment will be called into the city to restore order.

How To Play

The *Jack the Ripper* program utilizes the Graphical User Interface (GUI) that has become increasingly popular with computer programs in the last few years. These features include Movable Windows, Scroll Bars, Menus and the Point & Click cursor controlled by a mouse (or key presses that control the cursor for users who do not have a mouse). Many users will already be familiar with these features and need not read further in this section. However, for those users who will experience this GUI interface for the first time, a thorough discussion of these features is necessary.

WINDOWS



There are four types of windows in *Jack the Ripper*: the Graphic Window, the Text Window, the Notebook Window and the Score/Time/Location Window. While all of these windows serve different purposes, they have one thing in common: they can all be moved anywhere on the screen.

MOVING WINDOWS

Moving a window about the screen is easy. If you have a mouse, just position the arrow cursor over the Window Frame (see Figure 1), click the left mouse button and, while holding down the button, drag the window to wherever you want it. When you release the mouse button, the window will stay right where you left it.

You can even drag the window off the screen! The edge of the Window Frame will be left at the edge of the screen, so you can click and drag the window somewhere else. If you want to make a window completely disappear, or if you would like to make a window visible that you had previously made disappear, click on the appropriate **button** in the upper right hand corner of the screen (see Figure 2).

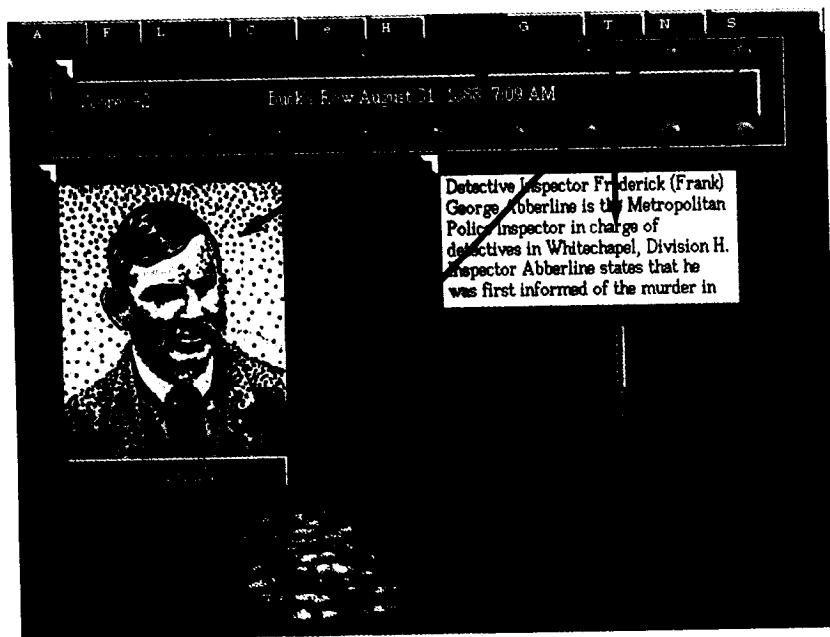


Figure 2.

The four windows and the buttons associated with them.

To close a window, click the mouse cursor once on the Close Box or click the mouse cursor once over the appropriate **button**.

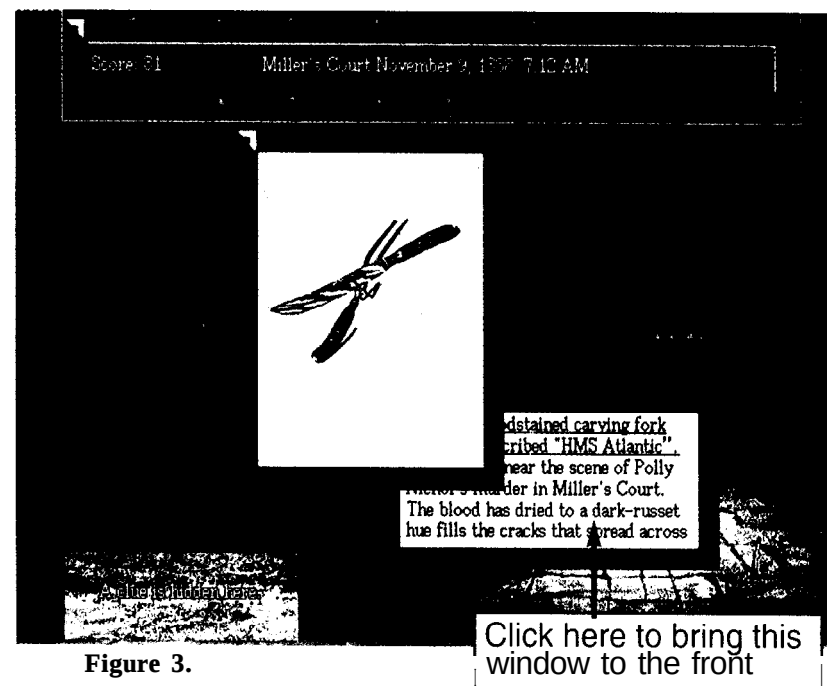


Figure 3.

Sometimes the window you want to use is underneath another window. (See Figure 3) To make the lower one available, either close the top window by clicking the mouse cursor once on the Close Box, or click the mouse anywhere inside the bottom window.

SCROLL BARS

Three types of windows (Graphic, Text and Notebook) can have Scroll Bars. A Scroll Bar is used when there is too much information to appear in a window at one time. For example, there may be many **clues** or people at a location, but only one graphic can be displayed at a time. You will need to use the Scroll Bar to make the other information visible.

A Scroll Bar (see Figure 1) consists of a Scroll Up Arrow, a Slider and a Scroll Down Arrow. The Slider moves up and down on a braided track. If you place your cursor over the Scroll Up Arrow and click the mouse button once, you will 'scroll up' one object (if it's a Graphic window), one line of text (if it's a Text window) or one **premise** (if it's a Notebook window). If you are already at the first object, line of text or **premise**, nothing will happen. You will know you are at the first object, line or **premise**, because the Slider will already be at the very top, as it is in Figure 1. If you click your cursor over the Scroll Down

Arrow, you will ‘scroll down’ one object, line of text, or **premise**.

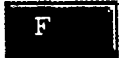
The Slider can also move you quickly to the top, bottom or anywhere in between. To do this, position the arrow cursor over the Slider (See Figure 1), click the left mouse button and, while still holding down the button, drag the Slider to wherever you want it along the braided track. When you let up on the mouse button, the Slider will stay where you left it, and **the** object, text or **premise** will scroll appropriately. This method is best for moving quickly through information.

If you want to scroll only one object, text or **premise** up or down, click the arrow cursor above or below the Slider on the braided track. This will move the Slider along the track in the direction that you clicked. (eg. If you do this to a Scroll Bar attached to a Text Window, you will ‘scroll up’ or ‘scroll down’ by six lines, which is one page of text).

USING MENUS
WITHOUT A MOUSE

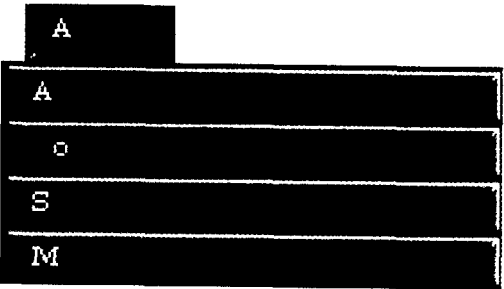
Each menu title and menuitem has a white highlighted letter. When the corresponding letter is pressed on the keyboard the menu activates.

For example, the highlighted letter in the File menu is **F**.



Pressing the **[F]** on the keyboard will have the same effect as if you clicked the mouse cursor over the File menu title: the menu will pull down. You can now either use the **[↑]** (up arrow key) or the **[↓]** (down arrow key) to scroll through the menuitems under the File menu. Each menuitem will have a highlighted or underscored letter which will activate the menuitem with the appropriate keypress. Press **[RETURN]** (Return) or (Enter) to select a highlighted menuitem.

Menus.



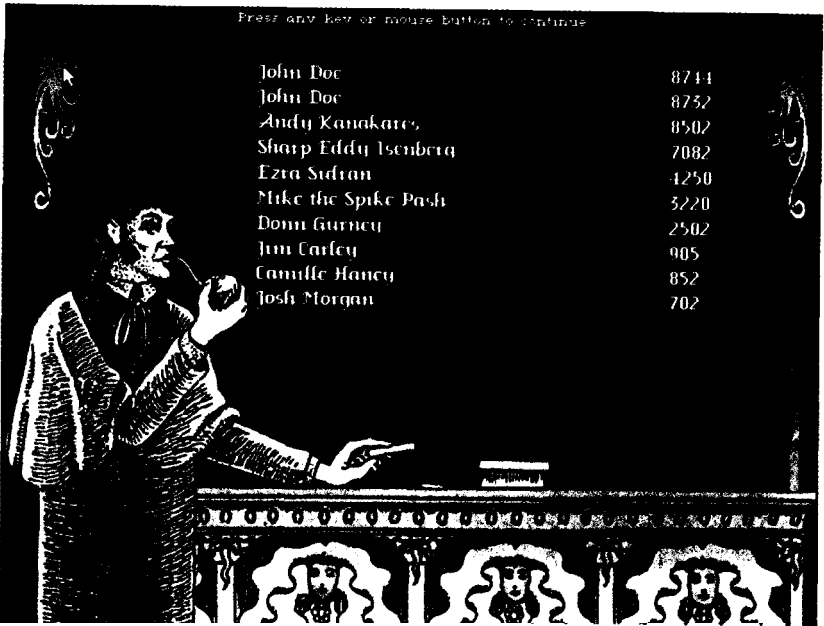
There are four items under the **About** menu.



When you select the first menuitem, **About Jack the Ripper**, it will display the version number of your program.

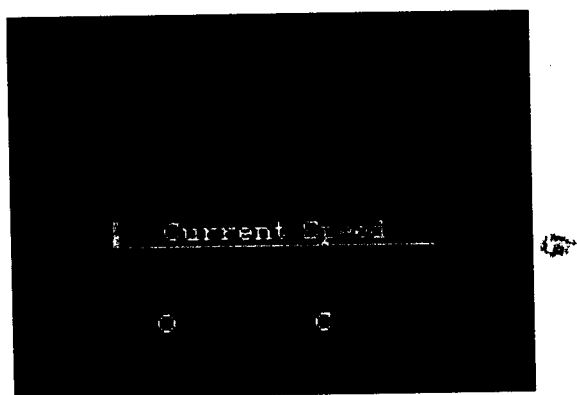


Top Sleuths are the people who have played your Jack the Ripper game and finished with the highest scores. The program automatically records this information as games are completed.





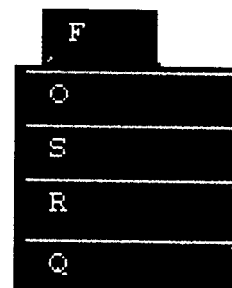
This dialog box will allow you to adjust the speed at which your mouse cursor moves about the screen and the time between mouse clicks to register a double click. You probably will never need to adjust your mouse speed, but if you do, you can make your mouse move about the screen faster by lowering the Movement Number. To make your mouse move slower, increase the Movement Number.



To set the mouse Double-Click speed (the time between mouse clicks that will register as a Double-Click) position the cursor over the button labeled **Set Double Click** and click twice. The button above will flash at the new rate you have set. Select **OK** to save these new mouse settings. Select **Cancel** to leave this dialog box without saving the new settings.



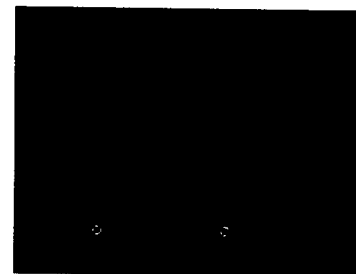
The Turn Music Off menuitem turns off the music. Select this menu-item again to turn the music back on. You must have a sound card to hear music.



Files are games that have been saved and stored to disk. The four items in the **File** menu have to do with file or game options.



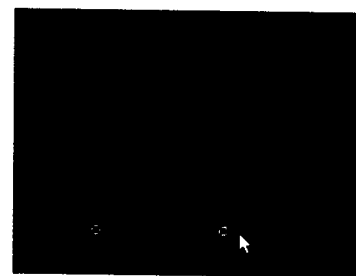
Select this menu item to **Open** a previously saved game. After you select this menuitem you will see a dialog box like the one below:



Click on the name of the file you want to load, then click on the OK button.



Select this menu item to save the current game, and you will see a dialog box like the one below.



Click on one of the slots and type in a description. If the slot already contains a description, you may either use it or type in another description. Note that you have a limited number of slots in which to save games.

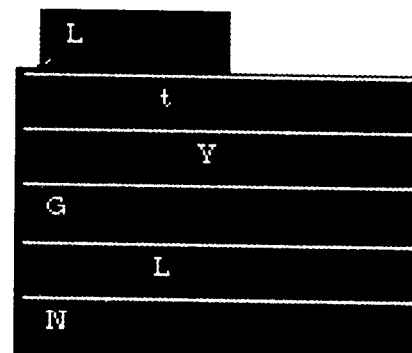
If you wish to save this file to disk select OK. To return from this dialog box without saving the file to disk select **Cancel**.

R

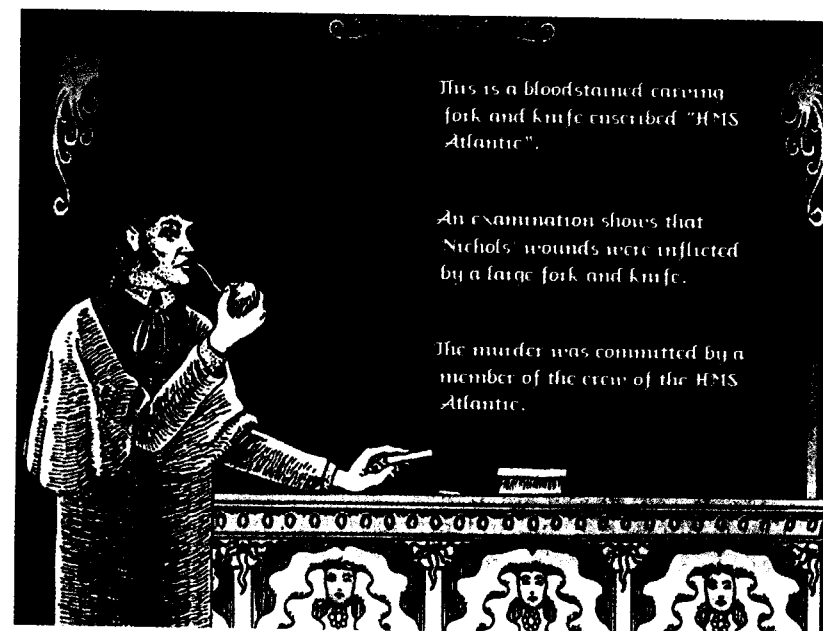
If you select the Restart menu item, you start this particular mystery over from the very beginning of the very first day. Your score will be returned to zero as well.

Q

Click the mouse button once on Quit, if you want to leave the game.



The items under the **Location** menu will take you to a new location. If **you** select the **Your Study** menuitem, you will be moved to your Study. You will travel there instantly and will not lose any time.



It is in the Study that you will solve the mystery of the Whitechapel murders. It is on this blackboard that you will arrange the **premises** you discovered hidden in the text description of the clues you found.

There are spaces on the blackboard for three **premises**, but you can only access the first two. Sometimes, when you put **two premises** together, another premise will be displayed in the third space. For example, if the first **premise** was:

AU Greeks are humans.
 and **the second premise was:**
 All Athenians **are** Greeks.
 you would see a conclusion:
 Therefore all Athenians **are** humans.
 This conclusion **is also a premise** and may be used like any other **premise** that you discover.

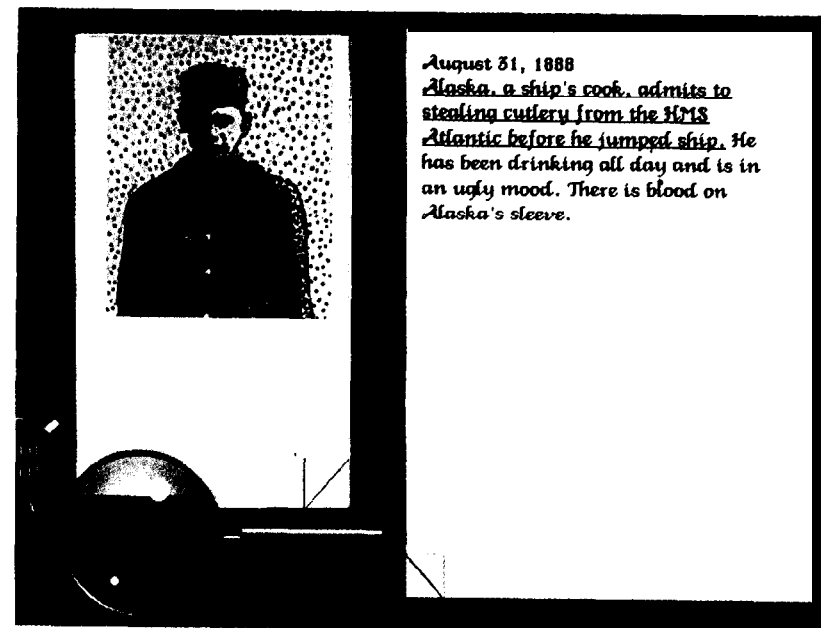
How to use Your Study:

1. Open your notebook by clicking on the **Notes** button.
2. Click on **the** name of **the premise** you want to use, and the long version will appear in a box.
3. Holding the mouse down, drag the premise to either the first or second position on the blackboard. It will stay there. Remember:  Even though there are three positions available on the blackboard, you can only **use the** first two in this way.
4. If you have chosen two premises from which a third premise can be made, the program will insert that third premise in the last space on the blackboard. The only way to find two such premises is through deductive reasoning.
5. These third premises are necessary for solving the mystery. If you do not come up with any of these premises, you will not be able to solve the mystery.
6. If both of the first two spaces are full, you can drag new premises over and place them on top of the old premises. The ones underneath will simply disappear.



If **you** select the **Scotland Yard** menuitem, you will be moved to **Scotland Yard**.

Scotland Yard gives you the opportunity to review **clues** that you have already discovered and find **premises** that you have previously overlooked. Like other clues and objects, **premises** may be hidden within the text of this dossier. Just **scroll up** or **scroll down** to find them. As with other hidden **premises** in Text Windows, simply position the arrow cursor over the sentence and click. If a **premise** is hidden there, you can put it in the Notebook.



Click on the turned up page corner to go through all the dossiers stored in **Scotland Yard**.

Important:  A dossier will automatically be started in **Scotland Yard** on every person that you interrogate and every clue that you discover in your travels around Whitechapel. However, you have to interrogate a person or discover a clue to start the dossier.

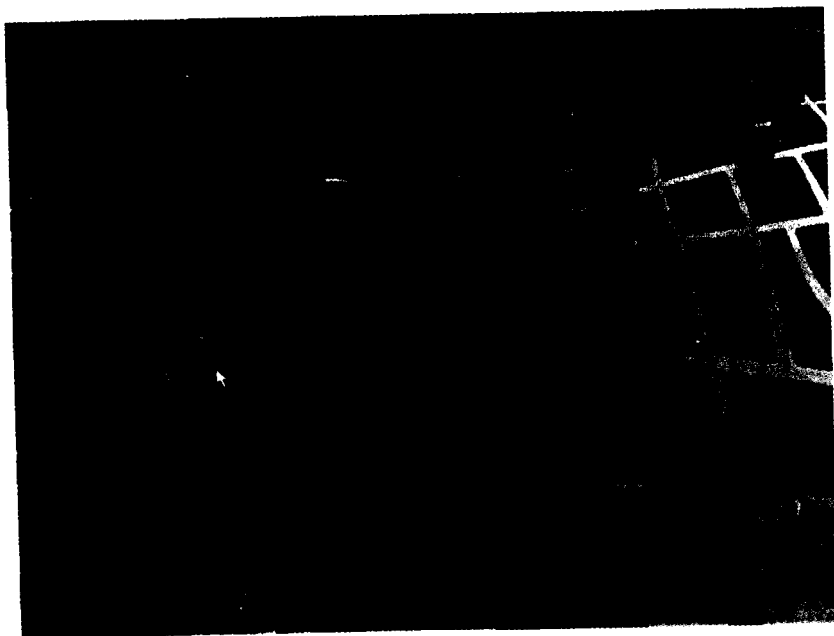


When you select the Go **To...** menuitem, you will be taken to a large, map of Whitechapel and Spitalfields.

To see how long it will take to move to a new location: position the arrow cursor over the name of the desired location. You will see a box telling you how long it will take for you to walk to the new location.

To move directly to a new location: Click the mouse button when the cursor is over the name of the desired location.

To leave the map without going to a new location, press the  [Escape] key.



L

Selecting **the About Location** menuitem will display a text window with a description of your current location. Important:  **Premises** may be hidden in the **About Location** text.

N

By selecting this option, you move the game to the next important day in the mystery. Remember:  Jack the Ripper does not advance consecutively from day to day, but moves instead from one eventful day to the next.

C

L

I

The menuitems under the **Clues** menu explain how to locate clues.

L

Selecting the **Search Location** menuitem allows the entire area to be searched. This could take a great deal of time, but you are sure to discover any clues that are hidden there.

e



August 1 1888

MURDER MOST FOUL BODY FOUND IN BUCKS ROW!

The body of one of the unfortunates that reside and attempt to eke out a living in Whitechapel was discovered early this morning. The corpse of Mary 'Polly' Nichols was discovered in Buck's Row at 3 40 AM, August 3 1. No murder was ever more ferociously and brutally done. The knife, which must have been a large and sharp one, was jabbed into the deceased at the lower part of the abdomen and then drawn upwards not once but twice. Police Constable John Neil

TWO GREAT FIRES AT LONDON DOCKS!

Two great fires broke out last night on the London Docks. The first fire started about 8 30 PM at Spirit Quay, South Dock and continued to burn until it was extinguished about 11 30 PM. The second fire started about a bit later at Messrs Gibbs & Co's engineering works in Shadwell Dry Dock, destroying a ship's rigging and spars, and then spread to Gowland's Coal Wharf. The fires were visible throughout the evening of August 30 -31 and attracted a large

The morning newspaper - a copy of the Police News - is delivered to your door each day of the mystery. Like other **clues** and objects, **premises** may be hidden within the text of the newspaper. As with other hidden **premises** in Text Windows, simply position the arrow cursor anywhere over the sentence and click. If a **premise** is hidden there, you can place it in your Notebook.

I

You can **interrogate** a person when his or her picture is displayed in the Graphic Window by selecting this menuitem. Every person takes a different length of time to interrogate, depending on the amount of cooperation and information the informant has. When **you** **interrogate**

a person, the Text Window will automatically be displayed so that you will be able to click on **premises**. For more information see the section on Clues **and Premises**.

Buttons

These four buttons will toggle (turn off and on) the appropriate text and graphic window displays. When the button is depressed, the window will be displayed. When the button is clicked again, the window is hidden.



If this button is depressed, the graphic (picture) for a clue, person or object will be displayed. The Graphic Window will appear wherever you last left it on the screen.



If this button is depressed, the text associated with each clue, person or object will be displayed. The Text Window will appear wherever you last left it on the screen.

Note:  If this button is not depressed when you **Interrogate** a person, the Text Window will automatically be displayed and the button depressed.

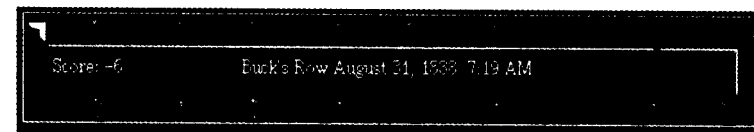


If this button is depressed, the notebook will be displayed. The Notebook Window will appear wherever you last left it on the screen.



If this button is depressed, the Score/True/location window will be displayed.

The Score/Time/Location Window



The Score/Time/Location window is another window that you can position anywhere on the computer screen. You can make it disappear completely by either clicking on the **Score/Time** button in the upper right hand corner of the screen or by clicking in the close box in the upper left hand part of the Score/Time/Location window. You can also shove the window off the screen so that only a small portion of the frame remains visible. You can later click on the visible portion of the frame and drag the window back to wherever you want it.

This window displays the current date and time, your score and your location.

Clues and Premises



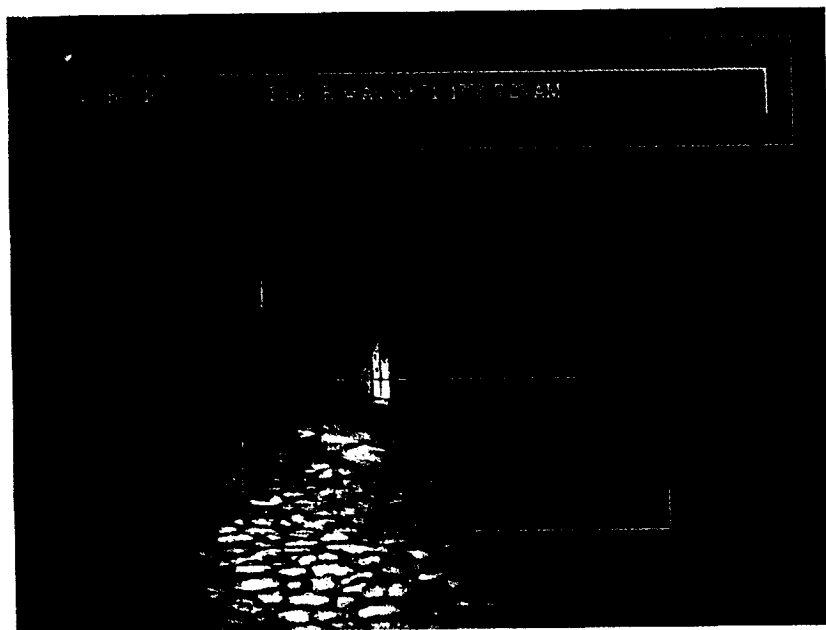
Clues are the people, places and objects that you discover while using the Jack the Ripper program. Every clue has some text associated with

it. Hidden within the text are important phrases or sentences called **premises**. These **premises** are used in the **Study** to solve the mystery.

If you suspect that a particular text description contains a **premise**, click your **mouse** cursor over any part of **the** text. If it is a **premise**, it will be **inverted** (reversed as in the picture above). If you think the **premise** is important and should be saved to be used later in the **Study**, double-click or shift-click on the text to send it to the **Notebook** for safekeeping.

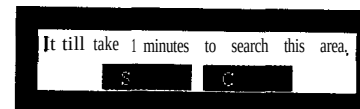
☞ There is no information (or text) available about a person until that person is interrogated. Each person takes a different amount of time to interrogate.

Searching A Location



Many of the more important clues in Jack the Ripper are not immediately visible when you visit a location. These clues are hidden, and you will have to search for them. However, searching a location takes time. You must weigh your decision to search a location and the time it will cost you, against the value of the **clues** that you anticipate finding at the location.

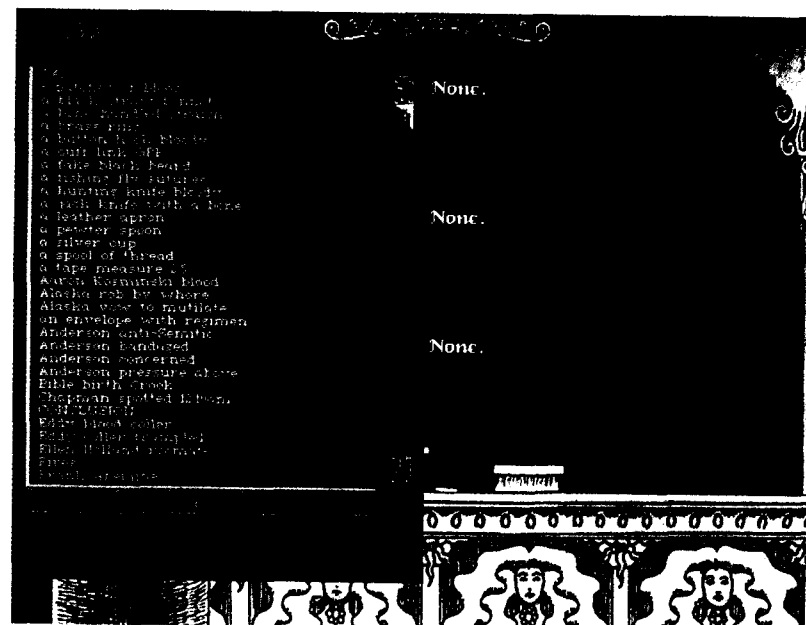
To search a location, position the arrow cursor at one corner of the area you wish to search, click the left mouse button and, while holding down the button, drag the arrow cursor to the end of the area that you wish to search and release the mouse button. As you do this, a rectangle will be drawn on the screen. This is the area that will be searched. When you release the mouse button, the program will automatically calculate the time it will take for you to search the area, and you will see a box like the one below:



The amount of time it takes to search an area depends on: 1) the location itself (for example, it will take longer to search a portion of the Tower of London than Buck's Row) and 2) the size of the search area. The bigger the rectangle that you draw on the screen, the longer it will take to search it. If you wish to search the area that you have selected, either click the mouse cursor over the Continue button or press the letter **C** for Continue.

The program will inform you of whatever objects you find.

The Notebook



The notebook is where you write down the premises you find. Either double-click or shift-click on the premise to put it in the notebook. Each premise has a label which you may change before inserting it in the notebook. After the premise is in the notebook you may change its label by double-clicking on it.



Click this button to search for occurrences of any group of letters in the premise. For example, if you type in "hat", then you will get a list of Labels for the premises which contain the words "hat", "that", "what" and so on. The search occurs on the premises, not on the labels. After a search, only those premises which contain the character string have their labels displayed.



Click this button to arrange the currently displayed premise labels according to the time you found the premises, with the earliest at the top.



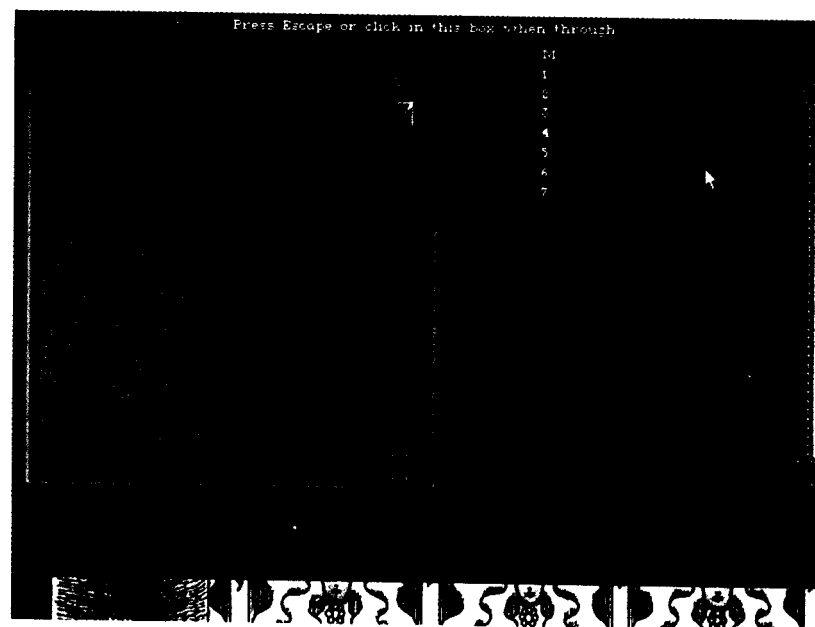
Click this button to arrange the currently displayed premise labels in alphabetical order according to the label, not the premise.



Click this button to display all the premise labels.



There is a master notebook and seven spares. Click on the notebook name button to get a list of the notebooks, then click on the name of the notebook you want to display.



While in the Study, pressing Esc will display a second notebook on the right side of the screen. Premise labels from the left notebook can be dragged to the right notebook to copy them there. Premise labels can be dragged from the right notebook to erase them.

Hints

The Jack the Ripper murder mystery program is a game of strategy and logic. It will not be possible to search every possible location every day for every possible clue. Therefore, it is important that you decide what locations will be the most productive areas of search.

Many times you will find a **premise** that - while not directly important to solving the mystery - may give you a very good hint as to which area to search next.

For example, a person, when interrogated, may say that he saw a suspect at a certain location. If you are trying to pin down a suspect's timetable, or find more **premises** that tie your suspect to the case, this location might be a very profitable area to search.

Remember:  You pay for interrogations and searches in time which is your most precious commodity in the search for Jack the Ripper. Choose where you search and whom you interrogate wisely.

People

Abberline, Inspector Frederick (Frank)



Metropolitan Police Inspector in charge of detectives in the Whitechapel investigation. Inspector Frank Abberline was born in 1843 in Blandford, Dorset, the son of Edward Abberline, a Sheriffs Officer and Clerk of the Market. Abberline was promoted to sergeant in 1865. He investigated Fenian (Irish nationalist) activities in 1867. In March 1868 he married Martha Mackness but was widowed three months later. Abberline was promoted to Inspector in 1873 and transferred to H Division (Whitechapel). In 1876 he married Emma Beament and in 1878 was promoted to Local Inspector H Division. Abberline was transferred to Scotland Yard at the request of James Monro and Frederick Williamson in 1887

Likely whereabouts:

Inspector Abberline can usually be found at the Whitechapel police station, the scene of the crime or at one of the inquests held either at Vestry Hall or the Working Lad's Institute.

Postscript:

Abberline took early retirement in 1890, by which time he had received eighty-four commendations and awards and begun to work on his Reminiscences which, curiously, completely avoids all mention of the Whitechapel murders. Abberline gave two interviews in 1903 to The Pall Mall Gazette in which he stated that he believed Chapman/Klosowski to be Jack the Ripper. In Abberline's words, "... the idea has taken full possession of me, and everything fits in and dovetails so well that I cannot help feeling that this is the man we struggled so hard to capture fifteen years ago." Abberline died in 1929.

Alaska



Little is known definitively about this Malaysian ship's cook. Like most of the human flotsam that washed into the East-End shortly after their ships docked, Alaska, was looking for a good time. He came to the attention of the police during the Whitechapel murders for threatening to "rip up" one or more of the working girls that he had alleged cheated him.

Likely whereabouts:

Alaska can usually be found at any one of a number of public houses. Try looking for him at the Ten Bells, the Britannia, the Prince Albert, the Frying Pan or the Star & Garter.

Postscript:

No doubt Alaska shipped off on another slow boat bound for nowhere and returned to the obscurity that he enjoyed before his misadventure in Whitechapel.

Allen, Oswald



Oswald Allen was a journalist for The Pall Mall Gazette and the first newspaperman on the scene of Annie Chapman's murder. It was Allen who called attention to the rings left at the feet of the corpse.

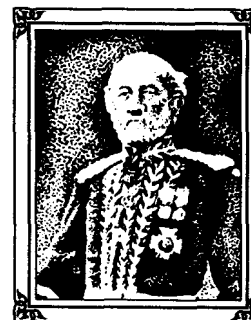
Likely whereabouts:

Like all good journalists, Allen can be found at the scene of the crime, hunting up a story at the murder inquests (Vestry Hall or the Working Lad's Institute) or looking for leads in the local pubs.

Postscript:

Nothing is known of Mr. Allen's later career.

Anderson, Dr. Robert



Dr. Robert Anderson was the Assistant Commissioner, Metropolitan Police CID, and therefore the officer in charge of the Whitechapel Murder Investigation. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, the son of Crown Solicitor Matthew Anderson, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the Bar at King's Inn, Dublin. His brother, Samuel Anderson, as Solicitor-General in the viceregal administration, secured him a position reviewing Fenian (Irish nationalist) activities. In 1876 he was brought to London as deputy to the Head of an intelligence branch charged with combating Fenianism. He was moved to the Home Office, appointed as Advisor in Matters Relating to Political Crime and became a spy master controlling Thomas Miller Beach and other agents who had penetrated the Fenian movement. He was abruptly removed by the Home Office in 1886 after running into trouble with Hugh Childers, the Home Secretary. Appointed Secretary to the Prison Commissioners. Succeeded James Monro as Assistant Commissioner, CID in August, 1881. Known to be a Biblical scholar and extremely religious. He was also very anti-Semitic.

Likely whereabouts:

Dr. Anderson is not often found in the East-End. You may consider yourself lucky to find him either at the Whitechapel Police Station or visiting the Tower of London.

Postscript:

Anderson retired in 1901 and was awarded a knighthood. He devoted his later life to writing and authored over two dozen books on the subjects of theology and penology, as well as an autobiography (*The Lighter Side of My Official Life*). He died November 15, 1918.

Andrews, Police Constable Walter



Police Constable 272H, Walter Andrews was born in 1858 at Heavingham, Suffolk. He joined the 'Metropolitan Police in 1880 and walked a beat that took him from Castle Alley to Goulston Street.

Likely whereabouts:

If he is not out walking his beat, you should be able to find PC Andrews at the Whitechapel Police Station.

Postscript:

PC Andrews retired in 1906. Nothing else is known of his later life.

Barnardo, Dr. Thomas



Born 1845, Thomas Barnardo studied at the London Hospital (off of Whitechapel Road). A religious preacher, Barnardo opened a shelter for destitute boys known as the East End Juvenile Mission. He also published the Children's Treasury *and* Advocate of the Homeless and Destitute, a half-penny newspaper directed towards the young unfortunates. Dr. Barnardo also attempted to convince local prostitutes to leave their children in his care until the crisis of the Whitechapel murders had passed.

Likely whereabouts:

Dr. Barnardo is often found in the doss-houses ministering to his flock of unfortunates. Try looking for him on Flower & Dean Street, Thrawl Street or at Crossingham's Lodging House.

Postscript:

Dr. Barnardo continued to open rescue missions after the Whitechapel murders, including one on Flower & Dean Street. It is said that at one time over 3,000 children were housed in Barnardo's homes. Dr. Barnardo died in 1905.

Barnett, Joseph (Danny)



Joseph Barnett, nicknamed Danny, worked as a market porter and riverside laborer. He was born in London in either 1858 or 1860 and was the lover of Mary Jane Kelly, whom he met on Commercial Street April 8, 1887. They lived together in Miller's Court for the next year until he and Kelly broke up on October 30, 1888. The cause of their falling out is disputed though most blame the appearance of "another woman" who began to live with Kelly at number 13 Miller's Court at about this time.

Likely whereabouts:

If Danny Barnett is not at Miller's Court, he isn't likely to be far away. Try the local pubs: The Britannia or the Ten Bells.

Postscript:

After the Whitechapel murders, Barnett moved in with his sister at Gray's Inn. Joseph "Danny" Barnett died in either 1926 or 1927.

Baxter, Wynne Edwin



Wynne Edwin Baxter was the classic Victorian career politician. Born in 1844 in Lewes, he became in rapid succession Junior Headborough (1868), Junior High Constable (1878), Senior High Constable (1880), First Mayor (1881) and finally, after a bitterly disputed election, coroner of East London and the Tower of London in 1887. It was in the last office that he entered the scene of the Whitechapel murders, presiding over the inquests of four of the Kipper's victims. Baxter was known as a flashy dresser who constantly grated on the nerves of the Metropolitan Police (whom he mercilessly ridiculed during the inquests).

Likely whereabouts:

Coroner Baxter can be found at either of the murder inquest sites: The Working Lads' Institute or Vestry Hall.

Postscript:

Baxter continued as coroner for a number of years. He died in 1920.

Beck, Inspector Walter



Walter Beck, born 1852, joined the Metropolitan Police force in 1871. November 9, 1888, found him on duty as a Police Station Inspector. He claimed to be the first officer to appear at the scene of the crime at Miller's court.

Likely whereabouts:

Inspector Beck can be found at the Whitechapel Police station or at the scene of the crime.

Postscript:

Walter Beck resigned from the force in 1896. Nothing else is known of him after this.

Blackwell, Dr. William R. (also Frederick)



Born in 1851, Dr. Blackwell was a local surgeon who also performed the occasional autopsy. Blackwell's surgical offices were probably located near Berner Street. On one occasion he was the first doctor at the scene of the crime.

Likely whereabouts:

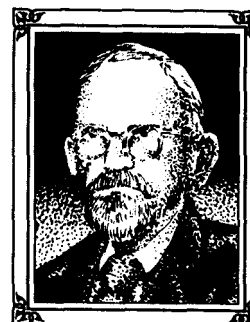
Dr. Blackwell will most likely be found at the scene of the crime, at the Whitechapel Mortuary performing the autopsy or testifying

at the inquest.

Postscript:

Dr. Blackwell died in 1900. Little else is known of his life in the years after the Whitechapel murders.

Bond, Dr. Thomas



Dr. Thomas Bond, born 1841, was educated at King's College and King's College Hospital; (MRCS, 1864; MB 1865; FRCS 1866). In 1866 he served with the Prussian army, leaving to become the police surgeon assigned to A Division (Westminster). It was in this position that Dr. Bond was called on to perform autopsies of murder victims. His Kelly postmortem report is one of the most detailed and gruesome records of the Ripper's work.

Likely whereabouts:

Dr. Bond will most likely be found at the Whitechapel Mortuary performing an autopsy or testifying at the inquest.

Postscript:

After a long period of insomnia Dr. Bond committed suicide in 1901 by jumping from his bedroom window.

Bowyer, Thomas (Indian Harry)



Thomas Bowyer was an Indian army pensioner (hence his nickname 'Indian Harry') residing at 37 Dorset Street. He was employed by John McCarthy as a rent collector. Indian Harry was friendly with many of the working girls that lived in Miller's Court and knew Kelly simply as Mary Jane.

Likely whereabouts:

Thomas Bowyer can be found in Miller's Court, Dorset Street, occasionally at a local pub like the Britannia or the Ten Bells, or as a witness at the inquest.

Postscript:

Nothing whatsoever is known of Thomas Bowyer after this time.

Brown, James



James Brown was a boxmaker who happened to be at the wrong place at the right time. He may well have observed the Ripper with one of his victims just moments before the commission of the crime. He testified at the inquest.

Likely whereabouts:

James Brown can be found on Berner Street or at the inquest.

Postscript:

Nothing whatsoever is known of James Brown after this time.

Cadosch, Albert (also Cadoche or Cadosh)



Albert Cadosch, born 1865, was a carpenter living at 27 Hanbury Street. He routinely left for work at 5:30 AM and checked his time with the clock at Spittlefields Church.

Likely whereabouts:

Albert Cadosch can be found on Hanbury Street.

Postscript:

Nothing whatsoever is known of Albert Cadosch after this time.

Chandler, Inspector Joseph Luniss



Joseph Luniss Chandler, born 1850, joined the Metropolitan Police force in 1873. He was on duty when one of the murders was reported and, consequently, was the first senior police officer on the scene.

Likely whereabouts:

Inspector Chandler can be found at the Whitechapel Police station, at the scene of the crime or testifying at an inquest

Postscript:

Joseph Chandler was demoted from Inspector to Sergeant for drunkenness while on duty in 1892. He resigned from the force in 1898.

Chapman, Annie



Born Eliza Anne Smith in Paddington in 1841, she moved to London in 1869 when she married John Chapman. Sometime around 1882 she deserted her husband and three children (one died shortly thereafter) and moved to the East-End where she supported herself by selling her crochet work, flowers, matches and, more often, herself. In 1886 she lived at 30 Dorset Street and in May, 1888, moved to Crossingham's Lodging House a few doors down the street. She was an alcoholic and by the fall of 1888 was in the final, advanced stages of numerous diseases of the liver, lungs and brain membranes.

Likely whereabouts:

Annie Chapman can be found on Dorset Street, at Crossingham's Lodging House or at any one of a number of pubs including the Ten Bells.

Postscript:

Annie Chapman was buried secretly at Manor Park on Friday, September 14, 1888.

Cooper, Liza (or Eliza)



Liza Cooper was another unfortunate residing at Crossingham's Lodging House, 35 Dorset Street, in the fall of 1888. A low prostitute, she was more an acquaintance than a friend of Annie Chapman, as the two occasionally came to blows over petty sums of money.

Likely whereabouts:

Liza Cooper can be found on Dorset Street, at Crossingham's Lodging House or at any one of a number of pubs including the Ten Bells.

Postscript:

Nothing is known of her past and even less of what became of her.

Cox, Mary Ann



Mary Ann Cox, born 1857, lived at 5 Miller's Court. She was arrested on assault charges in August, 1887, and again in January of 1888. While she described herself as "a widow and an unfortunate" the police record does not quite bear this out.

Likely whereabouts:

Mary Cox can be found at Miller's Court or the Frying Pan public house where she often went

to look for 'trade'.

Postscript:

She passed the story of Mary Kelly's last night on earth to her niece, whose family has kept it alive as a piece of oral history. The story has mutated over the years until Jack became "a fine looking man with a high hat."

Crook, Annie Elizabeth



Not even Annie Elizabeth Crook's birthdate (January or February 1864) can be stated with certainty. Was Annie Crook the secret wife of Prince Albert Victor (later the Duke of Clarence)? Did she give birth to his illegitimate heir? Was she involved in the Cleveland Street homosexual brothel scandal?

Likely whereabouts:

Annie Elizabeth Crook was like a wraith floating through the East-End. She never worked as a prostitute but could occasionally be found at one of the better public houses.

Postscript:

Annie Elizabeth Crook died in the lunacy ward of Fulham Road Workhouse. Was she insane or was this just another part of the cover-up?

Cross, Charles (or George)



Charles Cross was a market porter employed by Pickford's on Broad Street. He traveled down Buck's Row on his way to work every night, passing Barber's slaughterhouse between three and four A.M.

Likely whereabouts:

Charles Cross can be found on Buck's Row.

Postscript:

Nothing more is known of Charles Cross.

Davis, John



John Davis was an elderly market porter who worked at the Leadenhall Market. Davis lived with his wife and three sons in the third floor front room at 29 Hanbury Street. He had only been living at this address for two weeks when the murder occurred.

Likely whereabouts:

John Davis can be found on Hanbury Street or testifying at the inquest.

Postscript:

Nothing more is known of John Davis after this time.

Dew, PC Walter



Walter Dew, born in 1863, joined the Metropolitan Police in 1882 and was assigned to X Division (Paddington Green). He was transferred to Whitechapel (H Division) in 1887, where he acquired the nickname "Blue Serge" because of the suit that he constantly wore. Walter Dew was intimately acquainted with the denizens of Whitechapel.

Likely whereabouts:

PC Walter Dew can be found at the scene of the crime or at the Whitechapel Police station.

Postscript:

Walter Dew continued to rise through the ranks of the Metropolitan Police force until he became Chief Inspector in 1906. He resigned in 1910 and opened up an office as 'confidential agent' in Wandsworth. He is best known for capturing the famous murderer Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen. Walter Dew died in 1947.

Diemschutz, Louis



Louis Diemschutz worked as a street peddler of cheap jewellery and was the steward of the International Workingmen's Educational Club. With his pony and cart, Diemschutz would set up shop wherever a crowd gathered and hawk his wares. Diemschutz was also very much involved in the socialist teachings of the International Workingmen's Club.

Likely whereabouts:

Louis Diemschutz can be found at the International Workingmen's Educational Club.

Postscript:

Diemschutz was sentenced to three months hard labor in March, 1889, for his actions during a riot between members of the International Workingmen's Educational Club and the residents of Berner Street.

Donovan, Timothy



Timothy Donovan was the manager of Crossingham's Lodging House, 35 Dorset Street, opposite Miller's Court. An unsavory character, Donovan answered to numerous assault charges in 1887 and 1888 in the Thames Magistrates Court. He was responsible for collecting rent and maintaining a semblance of order at Crossingham's doss-house.

Likely whereabouts:

Timothy Donovan can be found at Crossingham's Lodging House and on Dorset Street.

Postscript:

A Timothy Donovan was indicted for murdering his wife in 1904 in Stepney. It is not possible to determine if this is the same Timothy Donovan.

Druitt, Montague John



Montague John Druitt was born in 1857 in Wimborne, Dorset. He was educated at Winchester and New College Oxford (BA, Lit. Hum, 1880) and was known as a successful debater and cricketer. He became employed as a schoolmaster, Blackheath 1880, was called to the bar 1885, became secretary of the Morden Cricket Club in 1884, and later treasurer of Blackheath Cricket, Football and Lawn Tennis Co. His law offices were located in the

Minorities, not far from Mitre Square.

Likely whereabouts:

A solitary man, M. J. Druitt can be found either at the Railway station (returning or going to cricket matches) and on the nearby streets on the way to his office.

Postscript:

Montague John Druitt was dismissed from Mr. Valentine's school after being in "serious trouble at the school" on November 30, 1888. On December 31, 1888 his body, weighted with rocks in the pockets, was fished out of the Thames. He had been dead for about a month. M. J. Druitt was the favorite suspect of Sir Melville Macnaghten.

Eddowes, Catharine



Born in 1842 in Wolverhampton, Catharine Eddowes spent most of her early years in work-houses and charity wards. She married, or simply lived with, Thomas Conway, an army pensioner formerly of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment. They had three children but Eddowes left Conway and took up with an Irish porter named John, Kelly living on Flower & Dean Street. In September, 1888, Eddowes and Kelly went in search of seasonal work (hop-picking) in Kent. They had little success and returned on September 28. On this day Eddowes bragged to the manager of the doss-house, "I have come back to earn the reward offered for the apprehension of the Whitechapel murderer. I think I know him."

Likely whereabouts:

Catharine Eddowes can be found on Flower & Dean Street, at the Whitechapel Police station (when she is taken there for public drunkenness), the Britannia public house, the Ten Bells and in Mitre Square (where she goes looking for trade).

Postscript:

Catherine Eddowes was buried in an unmarked grave in Ilford on October 8, 1888. Local crowds lined the street to catch a glimpse as she passed by in a glass hearse (provided free of charge by the local undertaker, Mr. Hawkes).

Fiddymont, Mrs.



Mrs. Fiddymont was the landlady (owner) of the Prince Albert pub. She had a reputation as something of a busybody, though the Prince Albert was known as the "clean house."

Likely whereabouts:

Mrs. Fiddymont can always be found at the Prince Albert Pub.

Postscript:

Nothing is known of Mrs. Fiddymont after this time.

Green, Mrs. Emma



Mrs. Emma Green shared a small cottage with her daughter and two sons on Buck's Row. She considered herself a light sleeper, but she must have been able to screen out the unpleasant sounds emanating from Barber's slaughterhouse just down the street.

Likely whereabouts:

Mrs. Emma Green can be found on Buck's Row.

Postscript:

Nothing is known of Mrs. Emma Green after this time.

Gull, Sir William Withey



William Withey Gull was born in 1816 and was educated in London, where he received his M.D. Known as an eminent clinical physician, medical Tutor and Lecturer, he received honorary doctorates from Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh. Gull successfully treated Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, for typhus in 1871 and was rewarded by being created a baronet. Sir William Gull was made physician-in-ordinary to Queen Victoria. He suffered a minor stroke in 1887 which left him partially paralyzed along his right side. Afterwards he was afflicted with epileptic seizures.

Likely whereabouts:

Sir William Withey Gull can be found at the Tower of London attending to his royal patients.

Postscript:

Sir William Gull died in 1890 after two more strokes. Sir William Gull has been named as Jack the Ripper by a number of authors and television broadcasts (notably the 1973 BBC drama documentary and Stephen Knight's Jack the Ripper: The Final Solution).

Harvey, PC James



James Harvey joined the City of London Police force in 1876 and was assigned badge number 964 City. His beat included Duke Street and Mitre Square.

Likely whereabouts:

If PC Harvey is not out on his beat (Mitre Square) he can be found at the Whitechapel Police station.

Postscript:

James Harvey was dismissed for unknown reasons from the City of London Police force on July 1, 1889.

Harvey, Maria



Maria Harvey claimed to be a laundress living on Dorset Street. What is more likely is that she was a prostitute. One thing that is certain is that she was also Mary Kelly's lesbian lover. Indeed, it was this relationship that drove a wedge between Mary Kelly and Joe Barnett. Maria Harvey often stayed the night with Kelly at Miller's Court. They were also often seen out together, drinking at the local pubs.

Likely whereabouts:

Maria Harvey can be found in Miller's Court, on Dorset Street and some of the local pubs.

Postscript:

She gave a number of interviews to the press, including one on November 10 to The Times but was not heard from again after this time.

Hatfield, James



James Hatfield was an elderly pauper living at the Whitechapel Workhouse. He was assigned the task of stripping and washing corpses previous to burial.

Likely whereabouts:

James Hatfield can be found at the Whitechapel Mortuary.

Postscript:

Nothing is known of James Hatfield after this time.

Holland, Ellen (also Emily or Nelly)



Born in 1838, Ellen Holland shared a room with Mary Ann Nichols and four other women at 18 Thrawl Street. No doubt all six women were common prostitutes. Nothing is known of the sordid story that brought Ellen Holland to Whitechapel.

Likely whereabouts:

Ellen Holland can be found on Thrawl Street or at any of the local pubs, especially The Frying Pan.

Postscript:

Ellen Holland was twice arrested and convicted of public drunkenness and disorderly conduct in October, 1888.

Hutt, PC George



George Hutt joined the City Police force in 1879 and was assigned badge number 968. He was assigned the position of jailer and was responsible for the security of the prisoners as well as determining when those arrested for minor offenses, like public intoxication, could be released.

Likely whereabouts:

PC George Hutt can be found at the Whitechapel Police station.

Postscript:

George Hutt retired from the City Police force in 1889.

Kelly, John



John Kelly was Catherine Eddowes' lover and returned with her to London on September 28. He occasionally worked as a market porter and sometimes as a fruit seller. He has been described as "quiet and inoffensive" but by 1888 the years had taken their toll on him and he suffered greatly from a kidney complaint and a bad cough. As a fairly religious Catholic he had tried to convert Catherine Eddowes. John Kelly was no relation to Mary Jane Kelly.

Likely whereabouts:

John Kelly can be found on Flower & Dean Street or testifying at the inquest.

Postscript:

John Kelly disappeared from sight after testifying at the inquest, but it is unlikely that he lived for much longer.

Kelly, Mary Jane (or Marie Jeanette)



Born in 1863 in Limerick, Ireland, Mary Kelly (also known as Black Mary, Fair Emma and Ginger) was certainly the most attractive of the Ripper's victims.. Her family moved to Carnarvonshire, Wales when she was young, where her father found employment as an iron-worker. Mary Jane Kelly married a collier named Davies in 1879, but after his death in a coal pit explosion 1881, Kelly moved to Cardiff and became a prostitute. She moved to London

in 1884 and worked in a high-class West-end brothel. About this time she may have accompanied a wealthy gentleman to Paris but returned to London shortly thereafter. She may have attempted to leave the "sporting life" at this time and probably worked as a domestic for a "French lady" of means. However, by 1887, Kelly had sunk to living, and hustling in Whitechapel where she had now taken up with Danny Barnett. In 1888 she and Barnett were living in Miller's Court, and Kelly was actively "entertaining" a number of men who supplied her with a steady, though small, source of income. Nonetheless, on November 9, when Indian Harry Bowyer went to collect the rent from Kelly, she was thirty shillings in arrears (about seven week's rent). Danny Barnett left Kelly on October 30, because of a woman who was sharing not only the room at number 13 Miller's Court but, quite probably, Mary Kelly's bed and affections.

Likely whereabouts:

If not entertaining trade at number 13 Miller's Court, Mary Kelly would most likely be found looking for trade at the Frying Pan public house.

Postscript:

In 1986 ripperologist John Morrison located the unmarked grave of Mary Kelly in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cemetery, Longthorne Road, Leytonstone and paid to erect a headstone. It reads, in part: "Mary Jeanette Kelly, Age 25. The Prima Donna of Spitalfields."

Klosowski, Severin (alias George Chapman)



Born in 1865 in Nagornak, Poland, Severin Klosowski became an apprentice surgeon in 1880. He graduated to assistant surgeon in 1886 and then to junior surgeon in 1887, the year that he emigrated to London. In England he worked as an assistant hairdresser in a shop located just off Whitechapel High Street.

Likely whereabouts:

Severin Klosowski can be found in the local pubs.

Postscript:

Klosowski took the name George Chapman in 1891. In 1895 he opened his own barber shop on Tottenham High Street, London, and embarked on a career of poisoning women. Convicted of three murders he was hung in 1903.

Kosminski, Aaron



Born in Poland in 1864, Kosminski emigrated to England in 1882, where he worked as a hairdresser. He first began suffering delusions and 'aural hallucinations' in 1888. Sir Macnaghten described him as "insane... (with a) great hatred of women, specially of the prostitute class, and had strong homicidal tendencies..."

Likely whereabouts:

Aaron Kosminski wandered the streets of Whitechapel as he was not welcome in any of the public houses.

Postscript:

In 1891 Kosminski was admitted to the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum. He spent the rest of his life in one institution or another until his death in 1919.

Lawende, Joseph



Joseph Lawende was a salesman in the cigarette trade with offices near Whitechapel. He often visited the Imperial Club (16-17 Duke's Place near Mitre Square) and stayed until closing time (1:30 A.M.).

Likely whereabouts:

Joseph Lawende can be found near Mitre Square.

Postscript:

Nothing is known of Lawende's life after this time.

Lewis, Sarah



Sarah Lewis was a laundress who, **because** of a fight with her husband on the night of November 8, happened to be staying at a friend's apartment in Miller's Court.

Likely whereabouts:

Sarah Lewis can be found in Miller's Court or testifying at the inquest.

Postscript:

Nothing more is known of Sarah Lewis after this time.

Llewellyn, Dr. Rees Ralph



Born in 1849, Rees Llewellyn entered the University of London in 1869, and obtained numerous degrees (LSA 1873, MRCS 1874, LRCP 1876). In 1888 he was acting as Medical Officer of the East and East Central Districts. His surgery was located at 152 Whitechapel Road. It was his belief that Jack the Ripper was left-handed.

Likely whereabouts:

Dr. Llewellyn can be found at the scene of the crime or testifying at the inquest.

Postscript:

Dr. Llewellyn died in 1921.

Louis, William



William Louis worked as the night watchman for the firm of Mssrs. Brown & Eagle which maintained a warehouse on Buck's Row.

Likely whereabouts:

William Louis can be found on Buck's Row.

Postscript:

Nothing else is known of William Louis.

Lusk, George Akin



Born in 1839, George Lusk owned a successful music hall restoration business (capitalized with an inheritance from his wife) and was elected president of the Whitechapel Vigilance Committee on September 10, 1888. It was this august citizen of the community that Jack the Ripper would occasionally favor with a letter or grizzly memento. Lusk believed that his house was being watched by a "sinister bearded man." Lusk was a Freemason and a member of the

Doric Lodge.

Likely whereabouts:

George Lusk can be found in attendance at the various inquests.

Postscript:

George Lusk survived both the panic in Whitechapel and his tenancy as president of its Vigilance Committee and died in 1919.

Lyons, Amanda



Amanda Lyons, though known locally as Miss Amanda, was a common prostitute. She usually worked Flower & Dean Street, also Fashion Street and Commercial Street.

Likely whereabouts:

Amanda Lyons can be found on Flower & Dean Street and in the Britannia Pub on Commercial Street.

Postscript:

Amanda Lyons may have met and just escaped the advances of Jack the Ripper.

Marshall, William



William Marshall, born in 1865, was the son of a bootmaker of the same name living at 64 Berner Street. Marshall gave his occupation as laborer when testifying at the inquest.

Likely whereabouts:

William Marshall can be found either on Berner Street or testifying at the inquest.

Postscript:

Nothing else is known of William Marshall after this time.

Maxwell, Caroline



Caroline Maxwell was the wife of a doss-house manager at 14 Dorset Street, which was directly opposite Miller's Courts, and, as such, was reasonably familiar with the indigent population of the area. Caroline Maxwell gave some crucial testimony at the inquest of Mary Kelly.

Likely whereabouts:

Caroline Maxwell can be found on Dorset Street, Miller's Court or at the inquest.

Postscript:

Nothing else is known of Caroline Maxwell's later life.

McCarthy, John



John McCarthy was born in France in 1851 and was the landlord of Miller's Court (also known locally as McCarthy's Rents). In addition McCarthy owned the grocery at 27 Dorset Street just to the west (left) of the entranceway to the courtyard. John McCarthy was described as "a gentlemanly-looking man." Yet Miller's Courts was rented almost exclusively to prostitutes and quite probably was nothing more than an expanded brothel.

Likely whereabouts:

John McCarthy can be found at Miller's Court.

Postscript:

Nothing else is known of John McCarthy's later life.

Mortimer, Mrs. Fanny



Born Fanny Skipp in 1840, she married William Mortimer and lived with him and their five children at 36 Berner Street. She was described as "a clean and respectable looking woman...a strong contrast to many of those around her." Apparently, a victim of insomnia, Mrs. Mortimer would often stand outside her doorway on sleepless nights.

Likely whereabouts:

Mrs. Mortimer can be found on Berner Street.

Postscript:

Nothing else is known of Mrs. Mortimer's later life.

Mulshaw, Patrick



Patrick Mulshaw was the night watchman employed by the Whitechapel Board of Works to guard the sewage works in Winthrop Street (which merges into Buck's Row). He was apparently an older man and admitted to occasionally falling asleep while on duty.

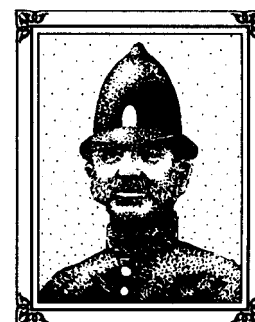
Likely whereabouts:

Patrick Mulshaw can be found in Buck's Row or at the inquest.

Postscript:

Nothing else is known of Patrick Mulshaw's later life.

Neil, PC John



Police Constable John Neil was born in 1850 in County Cork, Ireland. He joined the Metropolitan Police force in 1875 and was posted to J Division (Bethnal Green). His assigned beat took him along Buck's Row.

Likely whereabouts:

Police Constable John Neil can be found in Buck's Row or at the inquest.

Postscript:

Police Constable Neil resigned from the force in 1897, after becoming injured in the line of duty.

Netley, John Charles



John Nedey (and his twin brother) were born in 1860 in Paddington. He worked as a coachman for Sir William Gull and possibly Prince Albert as well. Netley may have also had a horse cab for private hire at this time, too.

Likely whereabouts:

John Charles Netley can be found at the Tower of London.

Postscript:

John Netley was killed in 1903 in an unusual traffic accident near Regent's Park. According to the inquest, the wheel of his van caught on the corner of an obelisk located in a pedestrian refuge. Netley was thrown from the van and his head was crushed by the wheels.

Nichols, Mary Ann (Polly)



Born in 1845 the daughter of a Dean Street locksmith, the events in Polly Nichols' life leading up to her death are remarkably well documented. In 1864 she married William Nichols, a printer, and bore him five children. Their life was fairly routine Victorian lower-middle class until 1877 when Polly began to drink heavily and William briefly deserted her for another woman. The two variously abandoned and returned to each other until 1880 when the family broke up for good. William Nichols retained custody of four of the children and gave Polly a weekly allowance of five shillings until 1882 when he discovered that Polly was working as a prostitute. Polly then took William to court asking for a reinstatement of his payments to her but lost the case when William was able to prove "her immoral lifestyle." Things went from bad to worse for Polly Nichols after that. From then until April 16, 1888, Polly Nichols was in and out of workhouses (usually the Lambeth Workhouse) when she found gainful employment as a domestic with the Cowdry family of Wandsworth. This brief hiatus of honest work ended abruptly on July 12, 1888, when she was dismissed for theft. After another brief stint at the Gray's Inn Temporary Workhouse she finally reemerged on August 2, 1888,

as a tenant at 18 Thrawl Street where- she shared a four-pence a night

room with Ellen Holland. She left Thrawl Street on August 24, and moved to 56 Flower and Dean Street, a doss-house that allowed men and women to sleep together. This was her last address.

Likely whereabouts:

Mary Ann Nichols can be found at the scene of the crime or her remains can be found at the mortuary.

Postscript:

She was buried at Ilford Cemetery on September 6, 1888.

Nichols, William



William Nichols was the estranged husband of Polly Nichols (see above). He last saw Polly Nichols alive in 1885. He worked as a printer and was considered "a good example of the self-consciously respectable Victorian upper working class."

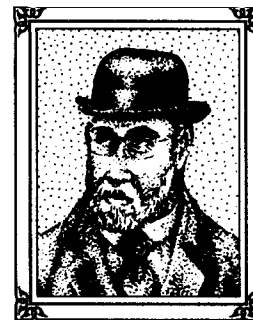
Likely whereabouts:

William Nichols can be found at the mortuary.

Postscript:

After being called to identify the body, he said to his wife's remains, "seeing you as you are now, I forgive you for what you have done to me."

Ostrog, Michael



Sir Melville McNaughten's description of Michael Ostrog is as good as any: "a mad Russian doctor and a convict and unquestionably a homicidal maniac. This man was said to have been habitually cruel to women, and for a long time was known to have carried about with him surgical knives and other instruments' his antecedents (past convictions) were of the very worst." Ostrog used at least twenty aliases including Bertrand Ashley, Claude Clayton, Dr.

Grant, Max Grief, Ashley Nabokoff, Orloff, Count Sobieski and Max Sobieski. His police record was long and varied, going back to at least 1863 in England where he was arrested for fraud. Between that time and 1888, Ostrog was repeatedly in and out of prison for various swin

dles. On at least one occasion he was arrested when in possession of a loaded revolver. Ostrog may also have been involved with the Russian Secret Service (the Ochrana, or Czarist Secret Police). His whereabouts during the time of the Whitechapel murders is unknown, though it was extremely possible that he was in London at this time.

Likely whereabouts:

Michael Ostrog may be found anywhere and at anytime throughout Whitechapel.

Postscript:

He was reported alive as late as 1894.

Packer, Matthew



Matthew Packer owned and operated a fruit-stand at 44 Berner Street where he also lived with his wife and two lodgers. Packer kept exceptionally long hours and routinely kept his store open until 12:30 AM.

Likely whereabouts:

Mathew Packer can be found on Berner Street.

Postscript:

Though he had important information, Matthew Packer was never called as a witness at the inquest.

Palmer, Amelia (also Amelia Farmer)



Amelia Palmer (sometimes identified in the newspapers as Amelia Farmer) was married to Henry Palmer, a retired soldier, who worked as a dock hand. Amelia Palmer worked as a washerwoman for East-End Jewish families (quite possibly also performing the Sabbath tasks that their religion forbade them from doing, such as lighting candles and stoves). Amelia Palmer was a friend of Annie Chapman, since the time, Palmer lived at 30 Dorset Street).

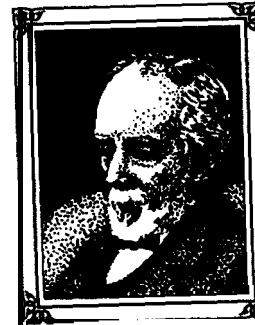
Likely whereabouts:

Amelia Palmer can be found on Dorset Street.

Postscript:

Nothing else is known of Amelia Palmer after this time.

Pedachenko, Dr. Alexander



An enigma wrapped in mystery, Dr. Alexander Pedachenko, possibly born in 1857, lived in London at the time of the Whitechapel murders. It is alleged (by Ripperologist Donald McCormick) that he was also an agent for the Ochrana (Russian Secret Police) and that he used the alias Count Luiskovo. Why would the Russian Secret Police want to instigate the Whitechapel murders. The theory goes as follows: many anti-Czarist Socialist revolutionaries

lived in Whitechapel, and the Metropolitan police (led by Sir Charles Warren) were not actively suppressing them. The Whitechapel murders were designed to discredit Warren and bring a more repressive replacement.

Likely whereabouts:

As a Czarist secret agent - or possibly agent provocateur - Dr. Pedachenko could be found at the International Workingmen's Educational Club or at the local pubs they might frequent.

Postscript:

Allegedly, after committing these heinous crimes, the Ochrana hustled Pedachenko back to Russia, destined for permanent imprisonment in Yakutsk. According to McCormack, Pedachenko escaped in Moscow and five months later was captured while trying to murder a woman named Vogak. It is said that Pedachenko spent the remainder of his life in a lunatic asylum.

Phillips, Dr. George Bagster



Dr. George Phillips, born in 1834, was a licensed midwife and pharmacist who became H Division (Whitechapel) Police Surgeon in 1865. His residence and surgery were located at 2 Spital Square (between Bishopsgate and Commercial Streets). As Police Surgeon it was his duty to examine murders in situ that occurred within H Division. Dr. Phillips reports are extremely detailed for the era and are responsible for much of the hard evidence we have in the case of the Whitechapel murders.

Likely whereabouts:

Dr. Phillips can be found at the scene of the crime or testifying at the inquest.

Postscript:

Dr. Phillips continued as Police Surgeon (H Division) for a number of years. He died in 1897.

Pigott, William Henry



Born in 1835, son of a Gravesend insurance agent, William Pigott formerly ran a tavern before becoming mentally ill in 1888. At the time of the Whitechapel murders he was found in the area.

Likely whereabouts:

William Pigott can be found at the Prince Albert public house, and other nearby locations.

P&script:

William Pigott was either placed in a lunatic asylum or the Whitechapel Workhouse Infirmary.

Pizer, John



John Pizer, probably born in 1850 in England of Polish Jewish parents, worked as a boot-finisher (or possibly as a ballet slipper maker). He lived at 22 Mulberry Street from 1854 until his death in 1897. He had a violent history and was arrested on July 1887 for striking a fellow leather worker. On August 4, 1888, he was arrested and charged with indecent assault. He was known locally as "Leather Apron" though he denied any knowledge of having that nickname.

Likely whereabouts:

John Pizer can be found on Mulberry Street.

Postscript:

He twice received compensation for falsely being accused of being Jack the Ripper; once being awarded £10 damages from Harry Dam (a reporter for The Star) and 10 shillings from an Emily Patswold on October 11, 1888. Pizer died in July, 1897.

Prater, Mrs. Elizabeth



Mrs. Elizabeth Prater was the estranged wife of William Prater, a bootmaker who had deserted her in 1883. Since that time she survived by working as a prostitute and kept a room in Miller's Court.

Likely whereabouts:

Mrs. Prater can be found at Miller's Court or at the inquest.

Postscript:

Canadian journalist Kit Watkins found Elizabeth Prater still living in the same room at Miller's Court in 1892.

Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward (Eddy)



Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward (commonly called Eddy) was born January 8, 1864. His mother was Princess Alexandra, his father was the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) and his grandmother was the reigning Queen Victoria. Prince Albert received a spotty education, and though he was an indifferent student, he did graduate from Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was tutored by J. K. Stephen, in 1883. That much is certain.

Everything else, including even the date of his death, is disputed. The controversy started in 1970 when Dr. Thomas Edward Alexander Stowell wrote an article for the November issue of *Criminologist* suggesting that Prince Eddy was Jack the Ripper. This story was quickly picked up by the wire services and prominent articles appeared in the world's newspapers and magazines (including the November 8, 1970, issue of *Time* magazine). This theory was further amplified in the works of Stephen Knight who attempted to link Prince Eddy, Freemasonry and Jack the Ripper together (see Knight's *Jack the Ripper: The Final Solution* and *The Brotherhood: The Secret World of the Freemasons*), the 1991 book *The Ripper & the Royals* by Melvyn Fairclough (which proposed the theory that Sir William Gull and John Netley committed the murders to protect Prince Eddy from the scandal of an illegitimate child and clandestine marriage to a commoner) and Dr. David Abrahamsen's *Murder & Madness: The Secret Life of Jack the Ripper* (written by a noted forensic psychiatrist who believed that Prince Eddy and J. K. Stevens were sexual thrill killers).

Likely whereabouts:

Prince Eddy can be found at the Tower of London.

Postscript:

Prince Eddy was made Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone in 1891. He became engaged to Princess May of Teck in 1891 (who subsequently became Queen Mary after marrying Eddy's brother). The traditional date of death for Prince Albert Victor Edward is January 14, 1892 (cause: pneumonia and influenza). Fairclough, and others, however maintain that Eddy lived until 1933 as a recluse in the secret chambers of Glamis Castle (near where Duncan was murdered by Macbeth).

A

Purkiss, Walter



Walter Purkiss was the manager of the Essex Wharf, located on Buck's Row, and lived on the second floor of the building with his wife, child and servant.

Likely whereabouts:

Walter Purkiss can be found on Buck's Row.

Postscript:

Nothing else is known of Walter Purkiss after this time.

Richardson, John



John Richardson was the son of Mrs. Amelia Richardson who rented the first two floors of 29 Hanbury Street. John Richardson, who did not live at the Hanbury Street address, was in the habit of coming over to his mother's house early in the morning to check the security of the building and back yard. John had previously discovered prostitutes entertaining their trade in the back yard of 29 Hanbury Street.

Likely whereabouts:

John Richardson can be found at 29 Hanbury Street.

Postscript:

Nothing else is known of John Richardson after this time.

Smith, PC William



William Smith was born in 1862 and joined the Metropolitan Police force in 1883. He was transferred to H Division (Whitechapel) in 1886 and was assigned badge number 425H. PC William Smith walked a beat that went around Commercial Road, Gower Street, Christian Street, Fairclough Street and Berner Street.

Likely whereabouts:

PC William Smith can be found either at the Whitechapel Police station or walking his beat on Berner Street.

Postscript:

Nothing else is known of PC Smith after this time.

Stanley, Edward (The Pensioner)



Edward Stanley was an elderly man living at 1 Osborne Place off of Brick Lane. He did odd jobs including bricklaying. However, he was nicknamed 'The Pensioner' because it was locally supposed that he was a retired soldier drawing a pension from either an Essex or Sussex regiment: Edward Stanley was friendly with a number of local prostitutes including Annie Chapman and Eliza Cooper.

Likely whereabouts:

Edward Stanley can be found at home at Osborne Place or possibly at the Britannia Pub.

Postscript:

The truth about his pension came out at the inquest, discrediting Stanley in the eyes of his acquaintances. He was not heard from again.

Stephen, James Kenneth



James Kenneth Stephen who was born in 1859 had a distinguished career at Cambridge (President of the Cambridge Union 1880 and contributor to Granta) graduating in 1882. He became tutor to Prince Albert in 1883 and received an MA in 1885 (the same year that he was made a Fellow). His meteoric rise through academia was abruptly terminated when he received a serious blow to the head in 1886

which most probably caused severe brain damage. After this accident he began to write misogynist poetry and friends thought that his behavior became increasingly erratic. For a very detailed psychological profile of J. K. Stephen see Dr. David Abrahamsen's *Murder & Madness: The Secret Life of Jack the Ripper*.

Likely whereabouts:

J. K. Stephen can be found at the Tower of London visiting his former pupil, Prince Albert.

Postscript:

J. K. Stephen died on February 3, 1892 in a lunatic asylum in Northampton.

Stevens, William



William Stevens was an occasional printer, or printer's assistant, who lived at Crossingham's Lodging House, 35 Dorset Street. He did not hold a steady job, which no doubt accounted for his living at this time in a doss-house. He was well acquainted with the other transients that lived at Crossingham's.

Likely whereabouts:

William Stevens can be found either on Dorset Street or at the Britannia Pub.

Postscript:

Nothing else is known of William Stevens after this time.

Stride, Elizabeth (Liz)



Born Elizabeth Gustafsdotter in 1843 in Torslanda, Sweden, to a quiet farming couple, the woman who was to become Elizabeth Stride was never satisfied with the quiet rural life. In 1862 she moved to Gothenburg and by 1865 was registered as a prostitute (twice being admitted to a hospital for venereal disease the same year). She moved to London in 1866 (possibly being kept by a man living near Hyde Park). In 1869 she married John Thomas Stride who kept a coffee shop in Chrisp Street, Poplar. The coffee shop apparently failed and in March of 1877 she was admitted to the Poplar Workhouse. Liz Stride claimed that she lost her husband and two children in the sinking of the H.M.S. Princess Alice off of Woolwich, but there is no evidence of this. By 1880 she had moved to Whitechapel and in 1882 could be found living at the doss-house at 32 Flower & Dean Street. In 1885 she moved to 33 Dorset Street. Twice in 1886 she appealed to the Swedish Church located off of Ratcliff Highway for financial aid. She was arrested at least eight times for drunkenness and disorderly conduct between the years 1887-1888. In September 1888 she moved back to the doss-house at 32 Flower & Dean Street.

Likely whereabouts:

Liz Stride can be found looking for trade on Flower & Dean Street, Dorset Street or any of the local pubs.

Postscript:

Elizabeth Stride was buried in grave number 15509 in the East London Cemetery.

Violina, Emmanuel Delbast



Emmanuel Violina has been described as a half-Spanish half-Bulgarian vagrant bootmaker. What is known for certain is that in 1888 he, with his wife and two children, walked from Manchester to London with the hope of eventually emigrating to Australia. Once in London they took lodgings on Hanbury Street. Violina definitely knew, and possibly worked with, John Pizer in the leather trade.

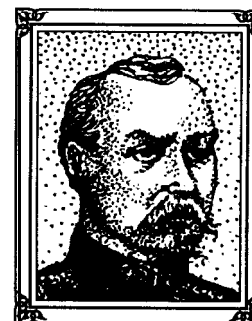
Likely whereabouts:

Emmanuel Violina can be found on Hanbury Street.

Postscript:

Nothing else is known of Emmanuel Violina after this time. Perhaps he did succeed in emigrating to Australia.

Warren, Sir Charles



Born in 1840, Charles Warren began his military career with an education at Sandhurst and Woolwich, joining the Royal Engineers in 1857. He was assigned to archaeological research in Palestine in 1867, then posted to Africa as a Special Commissioner for the Colonial Office in 1876 after a leave home. He was assigned a field command (Diamond Fields Horse) during the Kaffir War and was severely wounded after which he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and transferred home as Chief Instructor, School of Military Engineering. He led a search in Egypt in 1882 for the missing expedition of Professor Edward Palmer, which was resolved when he discovered the murdered party and captured those responsible. He was awarded the KCMG in 1884 and was assigned to the second Khartoum relief expedition (which arrived too late to save General Gordon). After more colonial commands he was recalled to England to assume the role of Commissioner of Metropolitan Police in 1886. Warren was an evangelical Christian.

Likely whereabouts:

Sir Charles Warren can be found either at the Tower of London or at-

the Whitechapel Police Station.

Postscript:

Sir Charles Warren resigned as Commissioner of Metropolitan Police on November 9, 1888, the day of the last Ripper murder. He went on to fight in the Boer War and later became extremely involved in the Boy Scout movement.

Watkins, PC Edward



Edward Watkins joined the City of London Police force (badge number 881) in 1871. In 1888 he was assigned to walk the beat around the Mitre Square area. He would routinely check in on the night watchmen at the warehouse of Kearley & Tonge on Mitre Square, who was a retired constable.

Likely whereabouts:

If not out on his rounds, PC Watkins can be found at the Whitechapel Police Station.

Postscript:

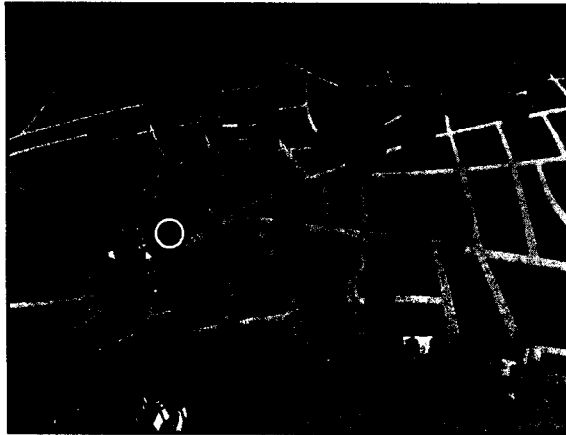
Edward Watkins retired from the City Police force in 1896.

Places

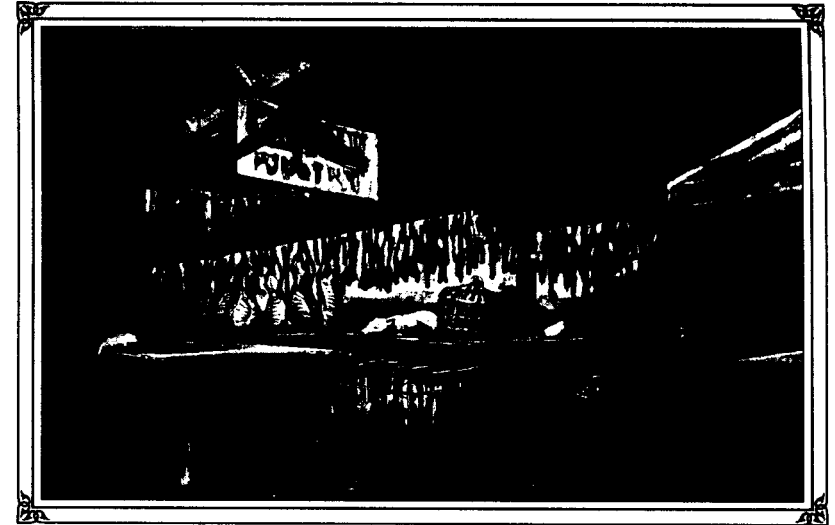
Aldgate Railroad Station



This Railway Goods Depot was a center of market porter activity. Located south of Whitechapel High Street, east of Mitre Square and north of the Tower of London, the station provided the weekend visitor to Whitechapel a location conveniently near all points of interest.



Barber's Slaughterhouse



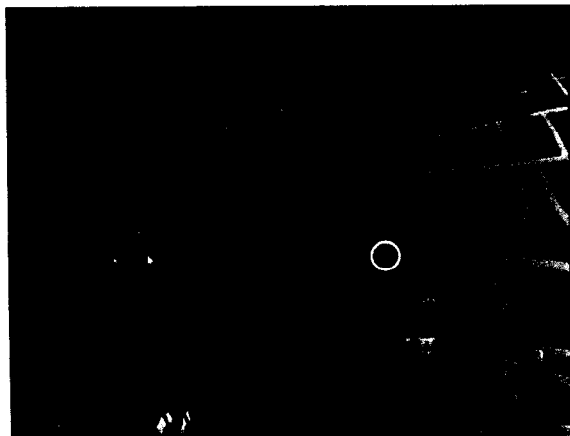
Barber's Slaughterhouse was located midway along the length of Buck's Row. It was infamous for the stench that emanated from the place twenty-four hours a day. Though many kinds of animals were slaughtered and butchered here, Barber's specialized in horse meat and was often referred to as a knackers.



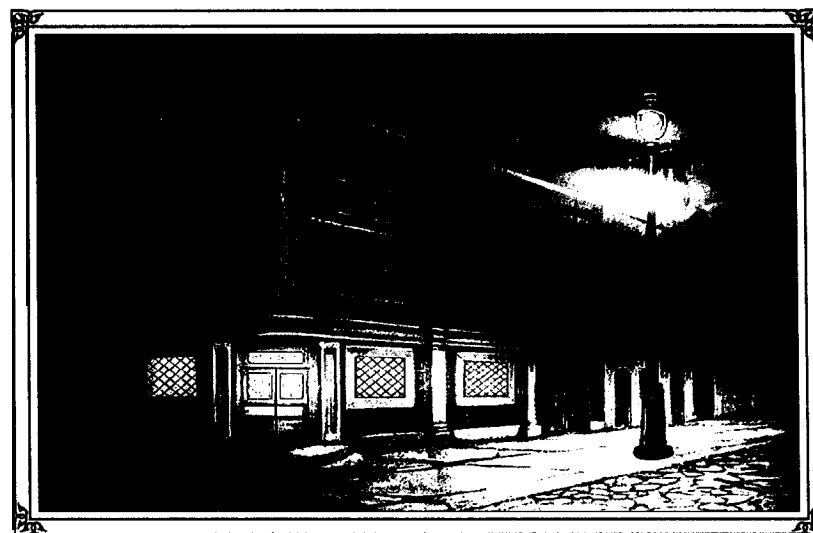
Berner Street



Berner Street is a north-south street on the border of Whitechapel and St George's-in-the East parishes. North of the intersection with Fairclough Street there are four cottages on the west side. On the corner of the east side of the street were a Board School and Matthew Packer's grocery store. The International Workingmen's Educational Club was on the west side next to Dutfield's Yard. After the Whitechapel murders, Berner Street was renamed Henriques Street which it is known by today.



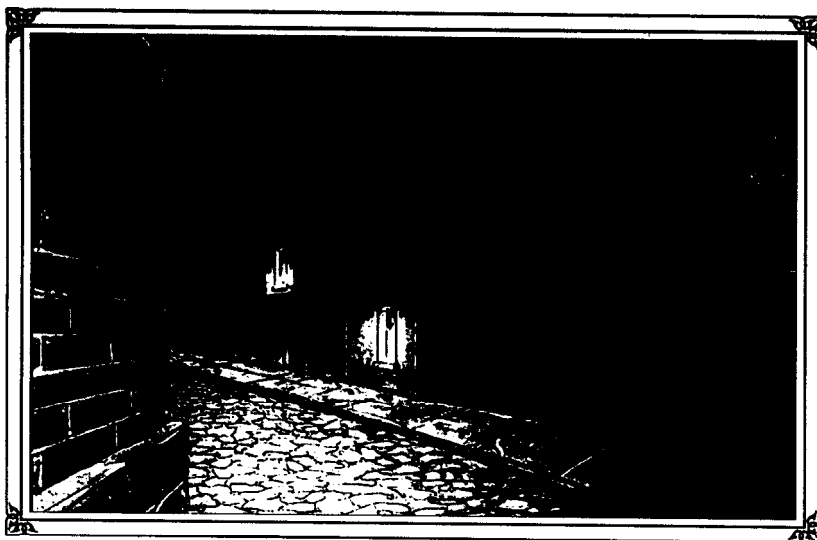
Britannia Public House, The



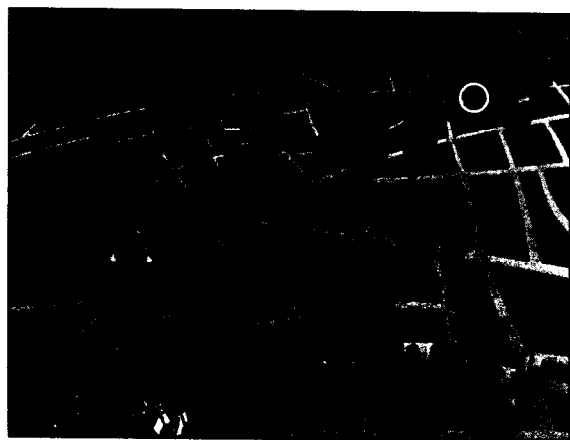
The Britannia Public House was located at the corner of Commercial and Dorset Streets. A photograph from this era shows a bustling intersection with motion-blurred horse-drawn carts. Rough looking men and women stand before the entrance to the Britannia, as market porters push their way down Commercial Street. Dorset Street, little wider than a modern alley, emerges from the left edge of the picture. The Britannia was only licensed as a beershop, but contemporary references indicate the gin flowed freely from there as well. The Britannia was torn down in 1928.



Buck's Row



Buck's Row called "one of the meaner back streets in Whitechapel," ran roughly southwest to northeast at the very northwesternmost edge of Whitechapel parish. It was primarily a commercial thoroughfare with warehouses (locally called wharves) on the north side and small cottages on the south side. Barber's Slaughterhouse, also located here, fouled the air night and day with its noxious fumes as well. The residents of Buck's Row requested that the name be changed after the Whitechapel murders. This was granted, and Buck's Row is now known as Durward Street. None of the original buildings remain.



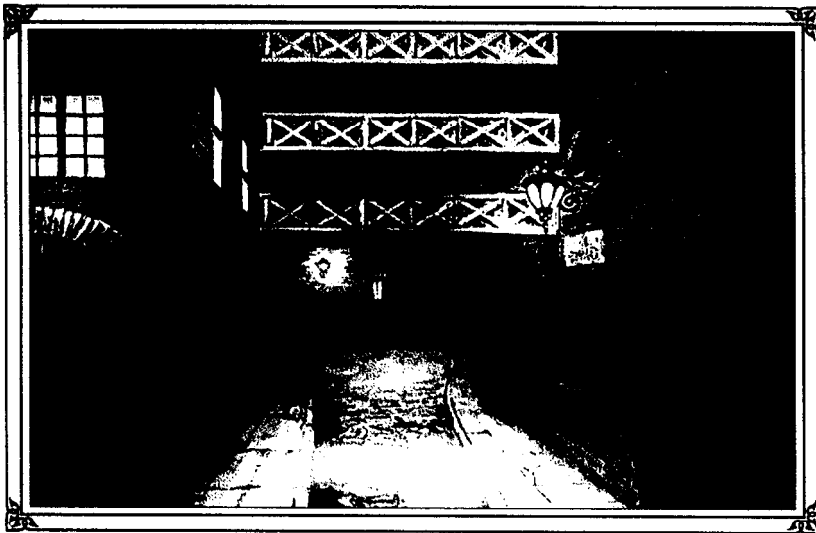
Christ Church



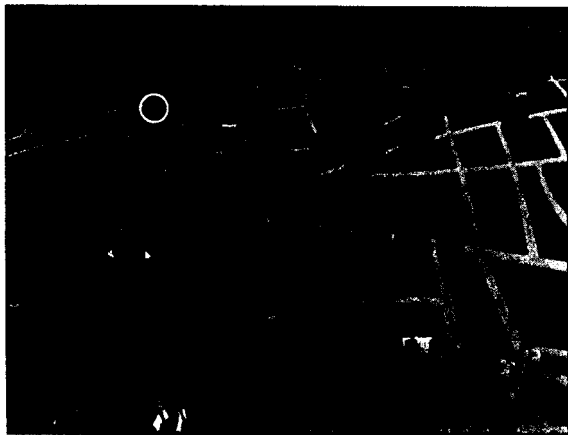
Christ Church, located on Commercial Street opposite the Ten Bells public house, was the parish church of Spitalfields. It was commissioned under the Fifty New Churches Act of 1711 and is considered a masterpiece of the architect Sir Nicholas Hawksmoor (a pupil of Wren's). It was damaged by lightning in 1841 and slightly remodeled as a result. Today Christ Church, while occasionally still used for worship, is home to the Spitalfields Festival musical concerts, and its crypt has become a rehabilitation center for alcoholics.



Crossingham's Lodging House



Crossingham's Lodging House (a two-penny a night doss-house) was located at 35 Dorset Street just opposite the entrance to Miller's Court. Among its transitory tenants were Annie Chapman, Eliza Cooper and Mary Ann Connolly. It was managed by Timothy Donovan who encountered Annie Chapman in the kitchen the night of her death. Donovan asked, "you're sitting up late, aren't you going to bed?" "No," replied Annie, "I've no money." "Well, you know the rules," Donovan replied. "No money, no bed." Annie wandered off back into the night where Jack was waiting.



Dorset Street



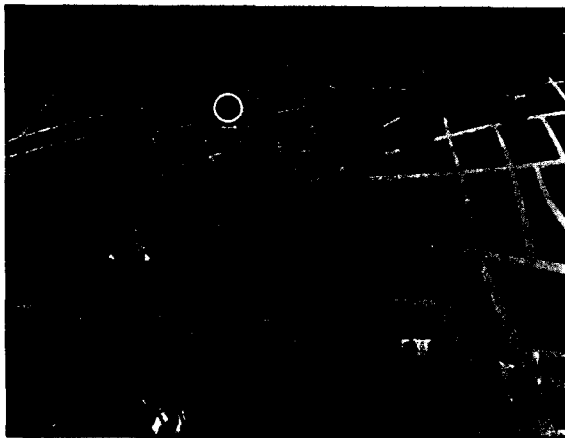
"The Most Infamous Street in London", "Do-As-You-Please Street", "Dosset (from the numerous doss-houses) Street." A contemporary photograph of Dorset Street from the late 19th century (probably facing east towards Commercial Street) shows a narrow thoroughfare, probably twenty feet wide, with uniformly drab buildings on either side crowding a narrow sidewalk. The pathway is littered with people, young and old, standing, sitting, slumping; partway lying in Dorset Street itself. In 1904 it became Duval Street. In 1929 the whole northern side of the street was demolished for renovation of the Spitalfields Market. The southern side of the street was torn down for a car parking lot in the 1960's.



Fashion Street



Fashion Street is a short west to east street that runs into Commercial Street. West of Commercial street it becomes White's Row. Fashion Street forms the southern part of the block that contains Christ Church. Fashion Street remains, with the name unchanged, to this day.



Flower & Dean Street



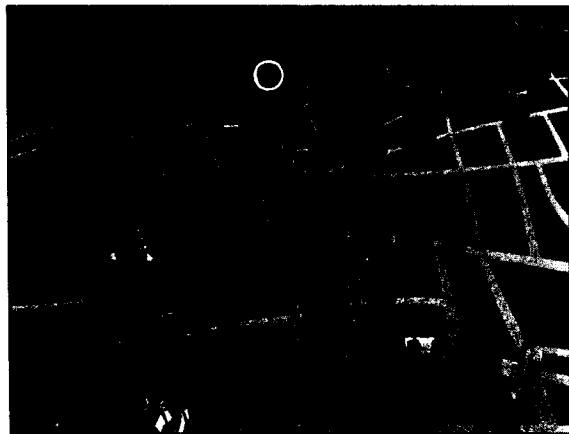
In 1883, James Greenfield called Flower & Dean Street “perhaps the foulest and most dangerous street in the whole metropolis.” This street, originally laid out by builders John Flower and Gowen Dean in 1655, contained doss-houses used by Elizabeth Stride, Catharine Eddowes and Mary Ann (Polly) Nichols. This short east-west street stretched between Commercial Street and Brick Lane. After the Whitechapel murders most of the buildings were torn down and the street renamed Lolesworth Close. The Clement Attlee Adventure Playground (no doubt a fitting tribute to the late Earl) has been erected on the site.



Frying Pan Public House, The



The Frying Pan public house was located at the corner of Brick Lane and Thrawl Street. It was converted into an Indian restaurant in 1991.



Goulston Street Buildings



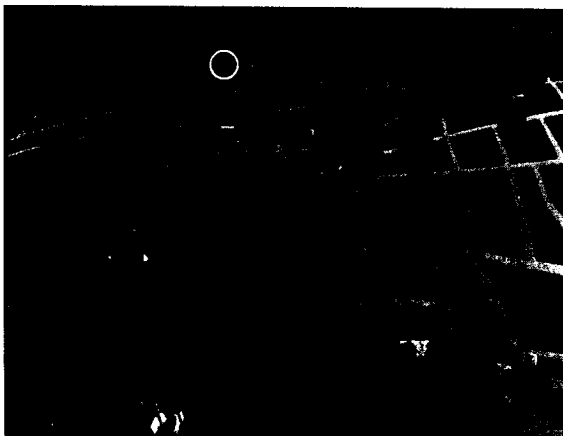
The Wentworth Model Dwellings were erected on Goulston Street in 1887 as part of an urban redevelopment plan. The doorway leading to apartments number 118 and 119 was where Jack the Ripper left one of his most important clues. In time, these model dwelling were torn down and replaced with even newer, improved, model dwellings as part of a new, improved, urban redevelopment plan.



Hanbury Street (Front)



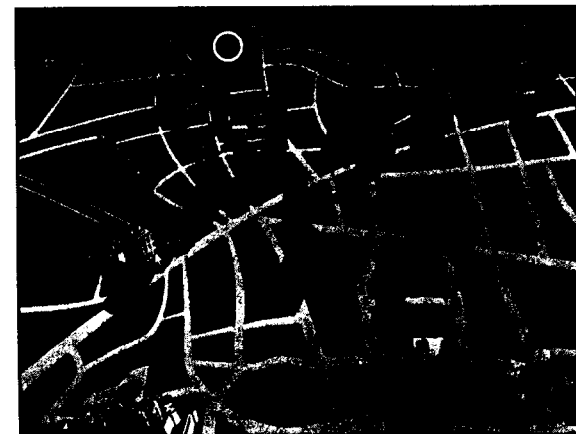
Hanbury is a long street, curving west to east, starting at Commercial Street and extending to Baker's Row (just north of where Buck's Row begins). Hanbury Street was originally named Brown's Lane west of Brick Lane and Montague Street to the east. It was renamed after Sampson Hanbury, a Quaker, who joined the board of Sir Benjamin Truman's brewer in 1803. Number 29 Hanbury Street was a four story building originally built for the Huguenot silk weavers that settled in Spitalfield. In 1888, however, its function was quite different and the ground floor contained a cat meat shop run by Mrs. Hardyman. The owner of number 29, Mrs. Amelia Richardson, also ran a packing crate business out of this address.



Hanbury St. (Rear)



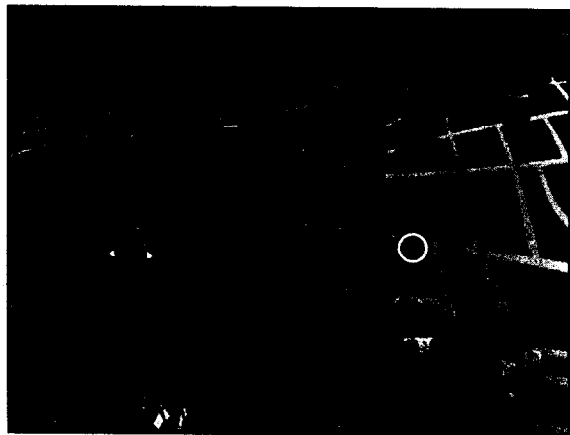
Entrance to the back yard of number 29 Hanbury Street was through a door at the left of the building, which opened into a passageway running the length of the building. Another door closed the passageway entrance to the backyard. Two steps led down from the backdoor to the fenced-in backyard itself where the communal privy was located. Number 29 has since been torn down and a hotel is now being built at this location.



International Workingmen's Educational Club



The International Workingmen's Educational Club, located on Berner Street, was the meeting place of local Socialist organizations. The I.W.E.C. was a hotbed of radical ideas, especially anti-monarchist and anti-Czarist conspiracies. Karl Marx was a founding member. It no longer exists.



Jewish Cemetery



The East End of London has traditionally **contained** a large Jewish population. Originally, Jews were not allowed to live within the City of London itself. Whitechapel, located just outside the eastern city boundaries, attracted Jews who had fled persecution on the Continent. The Jewish Cemetery is located just north of Buck's Row. The Cemetery is still there today.



Marlborough Head Pub



The Marlborough Head Pub, named after the noble duke who was victorious at Blenheim, no longer exists.



Miller's Court

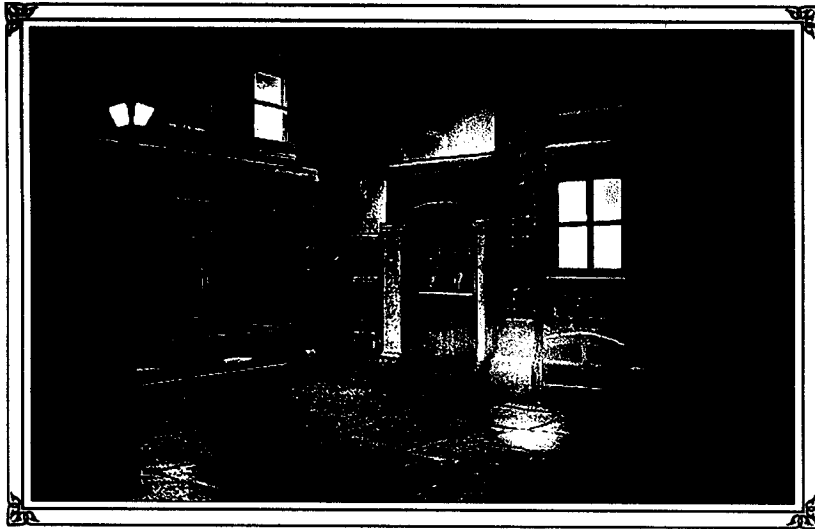
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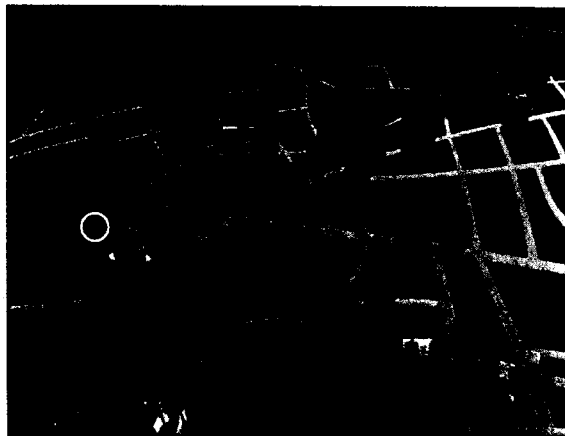
Miller's Court was a cul-de-sac that was reached through a three foot wide, twenty foot long passageway leading off of Dorset Street. The court, itself was about fifteen feet wide and allowed access to six 'cribs' or rooms. These were locally known as M'Carthy's Rents after John McCarthy the owner and landlord of two of the six 'cribs'. Number 26 Dorset Street was John McCarthy's chandler, or grocery shop, and its western wall formed one side of the passageway back into Miller's Court. The rear portion of number 26 had been partitioned off and the only entrance was through Miller's Court. This room was known as number 13. It is here that Mary Kelly lived and died. Miller's Court was torn down in 1929 as part of the Spitalfields Market expansion.



Mitre Square (North)



The north side of Mitre Square was comprised of (in order from west to east) the Williams & Co. warehouse, a small cottage occupied by Police Constable Pearse, an empty house and the warehouse of Kearley & Tonge. None of the original buildings remain, although Mitre Square itself still exists.



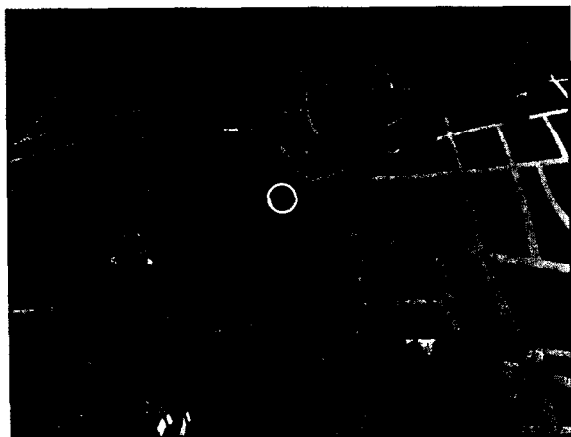
Mitre Square (South)



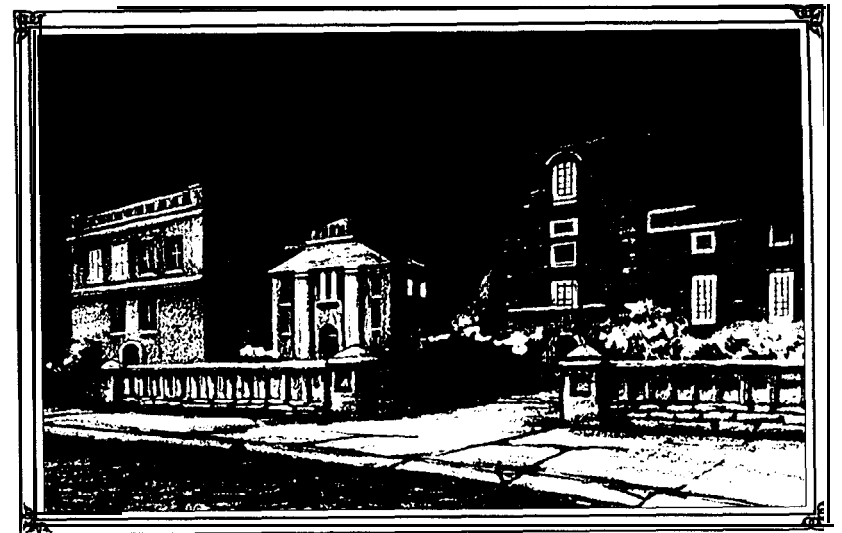
The history of this particular piece of British soil is long and sordid. The first murder committed on this spot was in 1530. A century later, at the Priory of the Holy Trinity built on this spot, a mad monk, Brother Martin, killed a woman praying at the high altar. J. F. Brewer in his *The Curse Upon Mitre Square AD 1530-1888* writes, "Measure this spot as carefully as you will, and you will find that the piece of ground on which Catherine [sic] Eddowes lies is the exact point where the steps of the altar of Holy Trinity existed." There were three entrances to Mitre Square: from Mitre Street to the west, through Church Passage to Duke Street to the east and a narrow passage to Saint James place to the north.



Mulberry Street



Osborne Street



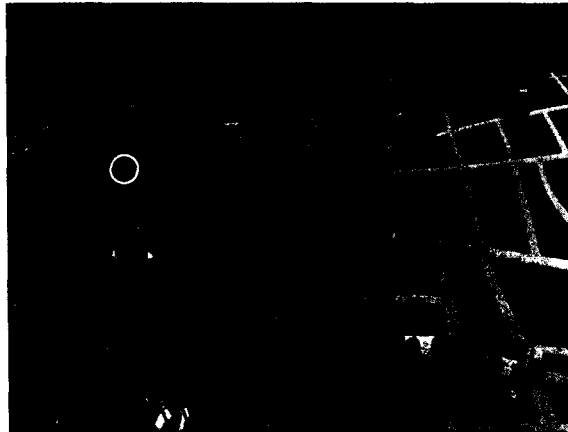
Osborne Street was a major north-south thoroughfare that ran through Spitalfields. It was named after Sir Danvers Osborne, whose family inherited land in this area in 1771. The street still exists though few buildings from 1888 remain.



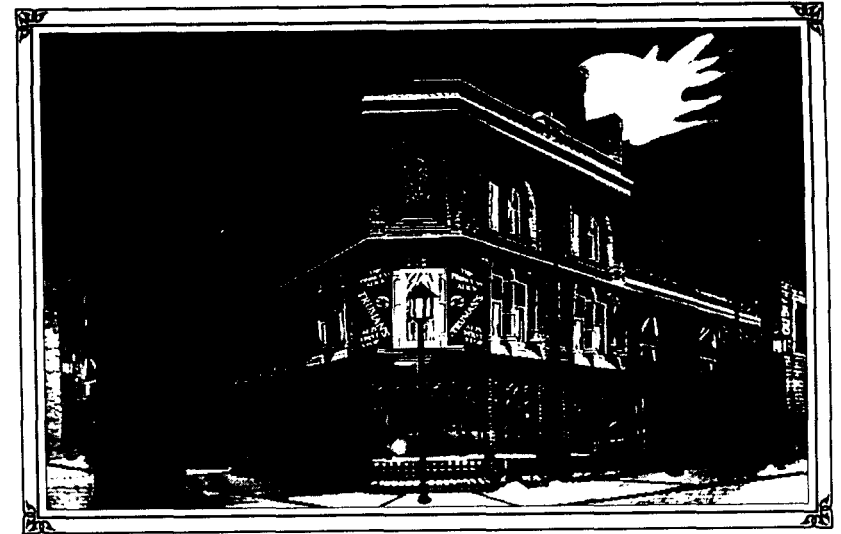
Petticoat Lane



Petticoat Lane still exists today and continues to be a weekend marketplace for all kinds of wares, trinkets, antiques and whatever. During the Victorian era it was also a magnet for all kinds of petty thieves and con men who were attracted to the crowds. It is no doubt much safer and more genteel today.



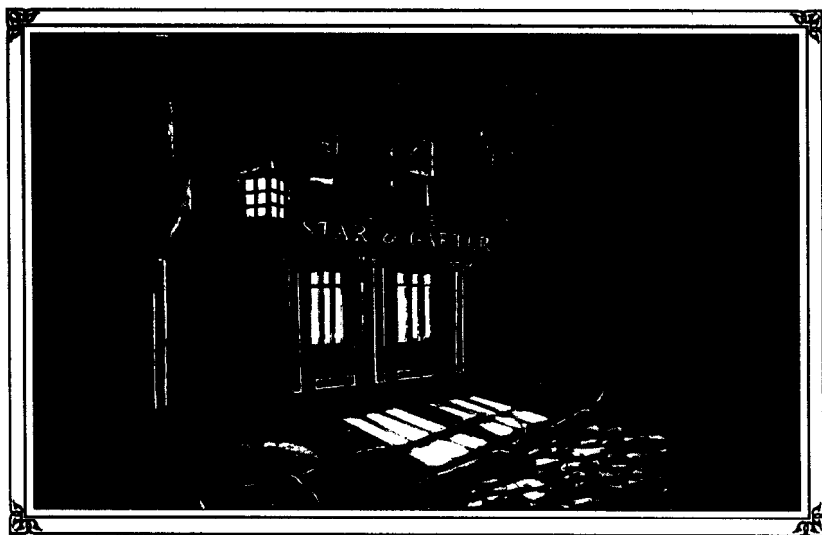
Prince Albert Pub, The



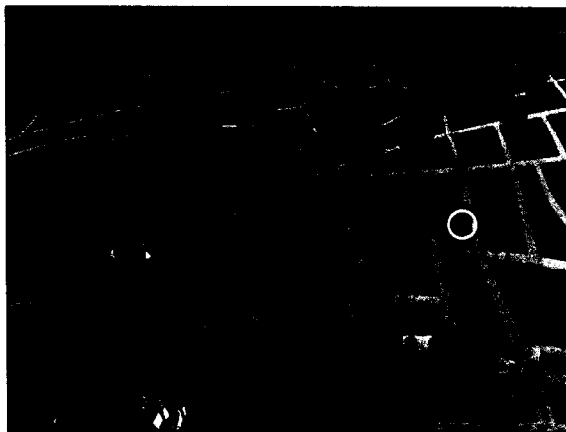
The Prince Albert **Pub** was located on Brushfield Street. The landlady was Mrs. Fiddymont, and the Prince Albert enjoyed the reputation locally as being the “clean house.” Sadly, the Prince Albert no longer exists.



Star & Garter Public House, The



The Star & Garter public house was located off Commercial Road and went bankrupt during the height of the Whitechapel murders. The landlord testified to his bankruptcy receiver, "People aren't going out at night any more. Since the killings, I hardly get a soul in here of a night."



Ten Bells Public House, The



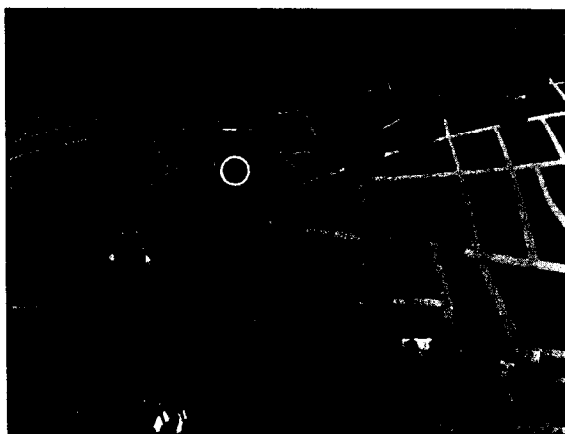
Standing on the corner of Commercial and Fournier Streets, the Ten Bells Public House was founded in 1752. At the time, the Ten Bells was one of the rougher drinking establishments in Whitechapel. The pub still exists today and has since been renamed the Jack the Ripper.



Thrawl Street



Thrawl Street made up the southern boundary of what the Reverend Samuel Augustus Barnett called the “wicked quarter-mile.” Thrawl Street was a short west to east street that ran between Commercial Street and Brick Lane. It contained a number of doss-houses including one at number 18, frequented by Polly Nichols, and one at number 6, where Catharine Eddowes stayed. These buildings were torn down as part of the urban renewal program following the Whitechapel murders.



Tower of London



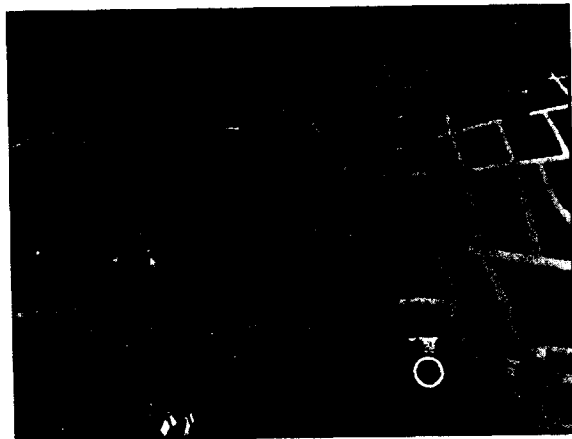
Originally a wooden structure built by William the Conqueror in 1066, the mass of fortifications now called the Tower of London is a conglomeration of years of construction. The first stone tower, known as the White Tower, was completed by William's son, William Rufus, in 1097. Edward I added twelve towers to the wall, the moat and the barbican with drawbridges making the Tower much as it is today. The Tower has been used as a prison (notable prisoners included Anne Boleyn, Sir Walter Raleigh and Rudolf Hess during World War II) and as a royal treasury (the Crown Jewels are still stored here). It is guarded by the Yeomen Warders (commonly called Beefeaters). The Tower of London is, perhaps, London's greatest tourist attraction.



Vestry Hall



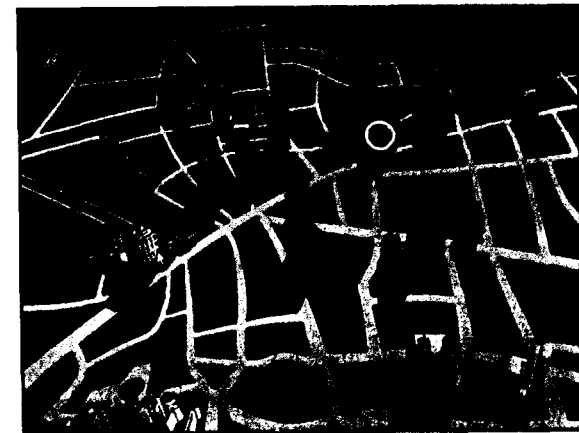
The Whitechapel Vestry Hall was located on Cable Street and was the site of Elizabeth Stride's inquest.



Whitechapel Mortuary



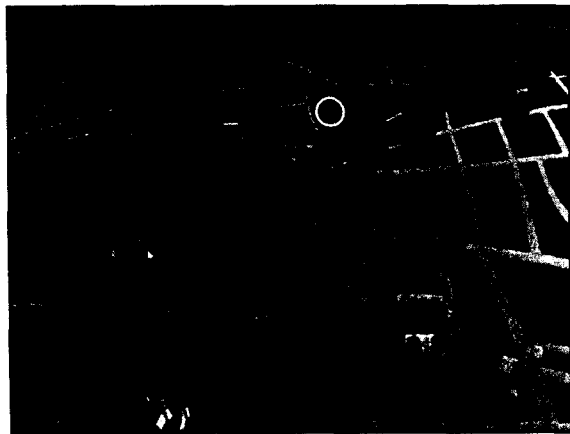
The Whitechapel Mortuary (technically the Whitechapel Workhouse Infirmary Mortuary) was located on Eagle Street off of Old Montague Street. Here inmates of the Workhouse performed the stripping and washing of the bodies of the poor unfortunates who died penniless within the parish.



Whitechapel Police Station



There were actually a number of police stations throughout Whitechapel and the eastern part of the City of London, where numerous Police Constables, Inspectors and Detectives involved in the hunt for Jack the Ripper had their offices. We have combined them all into one for the purpose of this program.



Working Lad's Institute, The



Newly erected in 1888, the Working Lad's Institute was used throughout the Whitechapel murders as an inquest sight. The building still exists and is located on Whitechapel Road right next to the Whitechapel Underground station.



Money

A night's lodging in a Whitechapel doss-house cost four-pence. How much was that in today's money? First we need to translate old English money into the current, or new pence, system, and then we need to factor in inflation. Lastly, we may wish to convert this to our own local currency.

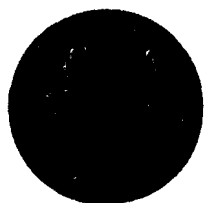
In 1888, the Pound Sterling (£) equalled twenty shillings. A shilling equalled 12 pence and therefore a Pound equalled 240 pence. In addition to pence and shillings there were sixpence coins, half-pence (ha' penny) coins, florins (a two shilling coin) and crowns (worth five shillings).

Therefore, to translate old coinage to modern Pound Sterling sums, you divide the old number of pence by 2.4 (the difference between 240 pence to the Pound in 1888 and 100 new pence (written 'p') to the Pound Sterling today.

For example, Mary Kelly's weekly rent in Miller's Court was four shillings, six pence (written 4/6). Four shillings equal 48 pence, plus six pence equals 54 pence. Divide that number by 2.4 to convert to modern Sterling and the answer is 22.5p. But 22.5p for a week's rent, even a hovel like Mary Kelly's room in the worst section of town, is ridiculously low. 22.5p won't even buy a candy bar in modern day London. We must next factor in the rate of inflation.

The February 22, 1992, issue of The Economist contains an astounding chart graphing the history of British consumer prices from 1661 to 1992. This chart shows an increase of about 2,750% between 1882 and today. Therefore, to recalculate our 1882 money (that has been translated into new Sterling) we multiply by 27.5. Mary Kelly's rent of four shillings, six pence in 1882 was the equivalent of £6.18. A four-pence a night doss-house was the equivalent of 46p.

Finally we may wish to convert to a local currency other than the modern Pound Sterling. Today's exchange rate is £1.00 = US\$1.55, or one Pound equals one US dollar and fifty-five cents. Therefore a bed in a doss-house cost 71.3 cents a night. A cheap hovel even by today's standards.



Glossary

A Division

A Division was the Metropolitan Police department area that covered Westminster. Westminster is located west of Whitechapel.

anti-Semitic

Anti-Semitism - or hatred of and discrimination against Jews - was rife in Victorian England. Whitechapel, the area most heavily settled by Jews in England, was often the breeding ground for **anti-Semitism**.

astrakhan

Astrakhan is a coarse, wiry brown wool shorn from the fat-tailed sheep of Bukhara, Russia. This wool was especially popular during the 1880s and was commonly used to trim the cuffs of gentlemen's overcoats.

Bloody Sunday

On Sunday, November 3, 1887, a crowd of 20,000 unemployed Londoners converged on Trafalgar Square to protest over jobs. They were met by Charles Warren, commanding 4,000 constables and detachments of Life Guards and Grenadiers armed with loaded guns and bayonets. In the words of a survivor, William Morris, "It was all over in a few minutes... the police struck left and right like what they were, soldiers attacking an enemy." The resultant casualties were 200 wounded and 2 dead protesters. **The** Times of London reported that the protesters got, "the broken heads they richly deserved." Warren received a knighthood for his efforts.

bull's eye

Bull's eye was the common term for a top grade lantern with a three inch lens used by the Metropolitan police constables in Victorian London. These lanterns, made of heavy tin and plated with nickel or brass, burned sperm whale oil.



cachous

Cachous were tablets, usually made from an extract of the heamwood of the East Indian acacia (Acacia catechu) used to sweeten the breath. In other words: a Victorian breath mint.

CID

Criminal Investigation Department.

copped it

Slang for 'dead' as in, "she's copped it."

crib

A slang term - still used to this day in urban parts of the U. S. - for a cheap room, often used by prostitutes. The rooms at Miller's Courts were often referred to as 'cribs'.

deputy

The manager of a doss-house was called the deputy.

doss-houses/dossers

The word doss is British slang for a crude or makeshift bed. Doss-houses were single family dwellings converted to a dormitory style arrangement where vermin infested beds were crammed together as closely as possible. The residents were called dossers.

Fenian

A nineteenth century term for Irish Nationalists who were especially active in the years leading up to the Whitechapel murders. Their activities included the successful bombing of Scotland Yard and an unsuccessful attempt to place dynamite in Westminster Abbey before the celebration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1887.

florin

A coin worth two shillings or 24 pennies, with the approximate value of US\$4.26 in today's currency adjusted for inflation. See also the section on Money in this chapter.

**Freemason/Freemasonry**

Freemasonry is a secret society that can trace its roots back to at least the fourteenth century in England. Far too much has been written about Freemasonry to even begin to do the subject justice in the limited space available here. A large number of the highest ranking officers of the Metropolitan and City of London police forces were masons, as were many members of the British government, at the time of the Whitechapel murders. The square and the compass with the letter G inside are one of the many symbols of the society. For more information about Freemasonry, especially in reference to the Whitechapel murders, the reader is directed to Stephen Knight's *Jack the Ripper: The Final Solution* and *The Brotherhood: The Secret World of The Freemasons* and John J. Robinson's *Born in Blood: The Lost Secrets of Freemasonry*. Today the masons are best known for their free children's hospitals.

**guinea**

A gold coin issued between 1163 and 1813 with a value of 21 shillings. The term guinea long outlasted the actual use of the coin and was used to represent the price of one Pound plus one shilling (21 shillings) until the new decimal currency system was introduced in England in the 1960's. An 1888 guinea would be worth US\$44.75 in today's currency adjusted for inflation. See also the section on Money in this chapter.

H Division

H Division was the Metropolitan Police department area that covered Whitechapel.

ha' penny (halfpenny)

A coin worth one-half cent; approximately US\$.09 in today's currency adjusted for inflation. See also the section on Money in this chapter.

hoppers

'Hoppers' was the Cockney phrase for those who left London for the hop fields of Kent. According to the author Jack London, who once joined the legions of the unemployed looking for work in Kent, hoppers were paid a shilling for seven bushels of hops picked (about a day's work). However, in 1888 the crop yield was low and workhouses overflowed with unemployed hoppers who could not even afford to pay their return fare to London.

inst.

Victorian shorthand for 'instant' or referring to an occurrence within the current month. For example, the '12th inst.' would mean the '12th of this month.'

in situ

Latin for the natural or original position of an object. In the case of a murder victim, 'in situ' would mean that the corpse was examined, unmoved, at the scene of the crime.

inspector

A police officer who is in charge of a precinct and its Police Constables but ranks below a superintendent and deputy superintendent.

J Division

J Division was the Metropolitan Police department area that covered Bethnal Green, located just northeast of Whitechapel.

Kaffir War

The series of campaigns and battles between the Boers (often with the British as allies) against native Africans (Kaffir in Afrikaans, the language of the Boers) were known as the Kaffir Wars. The Kaffir Wars, fought in South Africa, stretched from 1779 (the First Kaffir War) to 1878 (the Ninth Kaffir War). These colonial wars were often the training grounds for British career officers.

knacker(s)

A knacker bought worn out, or 'down', animals (especially horses in Victorian England) and then slaughtered them. Today, such meat is commonly sold as fertilizer or feed; in 1888 the end consumer was usually human.

landlady/landlord

A term familiar with modern day Britons but unusual, in this context, to Americans; landlord or landlady does not refer to the owner of rented property (as it does in the U.S.) but to the barkeep or bar manager of the local public house.

Ochrana (also Okhrana; in Cyrillic: ОХРАНА)

The Ochrana was the notorious Russian Tzarist secret police. By the end of the nineteenth century its primary function was to @filtrate, disrupt and persecute socialist, communist, nihilist and anarchist revolutionary groups that sought to overthrow the Russian monarchy. The Ochrana had a web of agents throughout Europe and were definitely active in England and on the continent at the time of the Whitechapel murders. The Ochrana also published the Ochrana Gazette as an internal newsletter.

PC

PC is the common abbreviation for Police Constable. The Police Constables were the foot soldiers, or privates, of the Metropolitan and City of London police forces.

penny dreadfuls

These were newspapers - which not surprisingly, cost a penny - that specialized in shocking crime stories. Of these, the Illustrated Police News was the foremost penny dreadful in London during the Whitechapel murders.

porter

A porter, or more commonly market porter, was a common laborer who carried boxes; especially those of produce. In Victorian England this was one of the lowest paid jobs available to a male.

sevenpenny hitches

An informal marriage of dubious legality. Many of these sevenpenny hitches were performed by the vicar of St James the Great in Bethnal Green. Arthur Morrison, in his *Child of the Jago* described one of these marriages: "There was a church in Bethnal Green where you might be married for sevenpence, and no questions asked... You just came in, drunk if possible . . . and rowdied about the church with your hat on, and the curate worked off the crowd at one go, calling the names one after another. You sang, or you shouted, or you drank from a bottle, or you flung a prayer-book at a friend as the fancy took you and the whole thing was not a bad ioke for the money. though after all sevenpence is a half gallon, and not to be wasted."

shilling

A coin worth 12 pennies, or one twentieth of a Pound Sterling (£), approximately US\$2.13 in today's currency adjusted for inflation. See also the section on Money in this chapter.

**sisters of the abyss**

A Victorian euphemism for prostitutes.

sixpence

A coin worth six pennies, or half a shilling with the approximate value of US\$.98 in today's currency adjusted for inflation. See also the section on Money in this chapter.

Spitalfields

A parish in the east-end of London, just west and slightly north of Whitechapel, that derives its name from the New Hospital Without Bishopsgate (founded in 1187), locally contracted from hospital to 'spital. East of the site of the hospital was a large field containing clay used for the making of bricks; this was the 'Spital Field.

stays

A Victorian term for corset; shortened from the term 'corset stays.' The stays themselves, which were used to force the body into the desired hourglass shape, were often made of whalebone, bone or coral. The corset pictured here consisted of 96 coralline stays, removable side steel panels and a double front steel piece.



thimble riggers

Thimble riggers practiced a con game (swindle) going back hundreds of years and still performed today on the street corners of all large cities. Using three thimbles and a pea, the Victorian thimble rigger would quickly switch the object from under the thimbles. The unsuspecting mark (spectator) would then place a bet as to which thimble the pea was under. At the same time in the United States, the same con was being performed with three walnut shells and was known as the Shell Game. The modern day equivalent is Three Card Monte that employs two aces and a face card.

ult.

Victorian shorthand for 'ultimo' or referring to an occurrence within the preceding month. For example, the '14th ult.' would mean the '14th of last month.'

unfortunate

A Victorian euphemism for prostitute.

vestry/vestrymen

A vestry was the meeting of an English parish in which the vestrymen conducted the business of the day. Often they met at the parish vestry hall.

Warren's Rabbits

A derogatory term for the police, curiously coined by a disgruntled Police Constable who stated that they were all, "Warren's Rabbits," chasing in all directions without solid leadership from above.

Whitechapel

Whitechapel is a parish in the east-end of London which derives its name from the church of St. Mary Matfellow (no longer standing), which was painted with whitewash during the Middle Ages.

workhouses

The workhouses were the last refuge for the completely destitute and penniless. The line for admittance to a workhouse was long, and the inmates were accepted on a first come, first serve basis. Once inside the inmate was given a stale hunk of bread and 'skilly', a concoction of parched corn and water. Sleeping arrangements were dreadful, with dozens of men crammed into close quarters where vermin and disease quickly spread. Still, one was expected to work for one's supper, as meager as it was. Often the work was meaningless (such as breaking up

large rocks). Other times it was simply disgusting (such as stripping and washing corpses at the mortuary). For more information see Jack London's The People of the Abyss.

X Division

X Division was the Metropolitan Police department area' that covered Paddington Green. Paddington Green is located west of Whitechapel.