

**JACK THE RIPPER**  
**(The Whitechapel Murders)**  
**SUSPECTS and WITNESSES**



**1888 - 1891**

**Compiled by**

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**(2012)**

(This material has been compiled from various unconfirmed sources)

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**Introduction**

The following material is a brief overview of the Police Suspects in the Whitechapel murders - 1888-1891.

**The Victims**

The Whitechapel Murders were a series of eleven murders which occurred between Apr 1888 and Feb 1891. Ten of the victims were prostitutes and one was an unidentified female (only the torso was found).

It was during this period that the Jack the Ripper murders took place.

Even today, 2012, it still remains unclear as to how many victims Jack the Ripper actually killed. However, it is generally accepted that he killed at least four of the "Canonical" five.

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## Victims - Colour Code

- - Green - Murders prior to the Canonical Five Murders
- - Yellow - The canonical Five Murders
- - Blue - Murders after the Canonical Five Murders

Date	Victim	Location
Tue, 03 Apr 1888	Emma Elizabeth Smith	Assaulted, raped, and robbed in Entrance to Brick Lane, Osborn Street, Whitechapel Died in London Hospital, Wed, 04 Apr 1888 of peritonitis resulting from her injuries
Tue, 07 Aug 1888	Martha Tabram	1st floor landing, George Yard Buildings, George Yard (now Gunthorpe Street), Whitechapel
Fri, 31 Aug 1888	Mary Ann (Polly) Nichols	Buck's Row (now Durward Street), Whitechapel
Sat, 08 Sep 1888	Annie Chapman	Rear Yard, 29 Hanbury Street, Spitalfields
Sun, 30 Sep 1888	Elizabeth Stride	Dutfield's Yard, at side of 40 Berner Street (now Henriques Street), St Georges-in-the-East
Sun, 30 Sep 1888	Catherine Eddowes	Mitre Square, Aldgate, City of London
Fri, 09 Nov 1888	Mary Jane Kelly	13 Miller's Court, 26 Dorset Street, Spitalfields
Thu, 20 Dec 1888	Catherine (Rose) Mylett	Clarke's Yard, between 184 and 186 Poplar High Street, Whitechapel
Wed, 17 Jul 1889	Alice McKenzie	Castle Alley, Whitechapel
Tue, 10 Sep 1889	Female torso	Found under a Railway Arch, Pinchin Street (arch closest to Back Church Lane), Whitechapel
Fri, 13 Feb 1891	Frances Coles	Found under Railway Arch, Swallow Gardens, Whitechapel

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## The Witnesses and Suspect Descriptions

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<b>Emma Elizabeth Smith Witnesses</b>
<b>None</b>
<b>Martha Tabram Witnesses</b>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The "Police Constable Thomas Barrett (226H)" Suspect in the death of Martha Tabram</b></p> <p><b>Police Constable Thomas Barrett (226H)</b> saw a Grenadier Guardsman (a Private) standing in Wentworth Street (north end of George Yard) at 2:00am. Upon questioning, the soldier said that he was waiting for a "chum who had gone with a girl." Barrett did not record any details - names, etc.</p> <p>The soldier was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>22-26 years old</li> <li>5'-9" / 10" tall</li> <li>Fair complexion</li> <li>Dark hair</li> </ul>

A small dark-brown moustache turned up at the ends

He had one good conduct badge and no medals

This sighting was at approx. 2:00am, approx. two hours and fifty minutes before Martha Tabram's body was discovered at approx. 4:50am.

### The "Mary Ann Connelly" Suspect in the death of Martha Tabram

**Mary Ann Connelly** - inquest testimony:

*Mary Ann Connelly said she had known the deceased for four or five months under the name of Emma. The last time she saw her alive was on Bank Holiday, at the corner of George-yard, Whitechapel. They went to a public-house together, and parted about 11.45. They were accompanied by two soldiers, one a private and the other a corporal. She did not know to what regiment they belonged, but they had white bands round their caps. Witness did not know if the corporal had any side arms. They picked up with the soldiers together, and entered several public-houses, where they drank. When they separated, the deceased went away with the private. They went up George-yard, while witness and the corporal went up Angel-alley. Before they parted witness and the corporal had a quarrel and he hit her with a stick. She did not hear deceased have any quarrel. Witness never saw the deceased again alive.*

This sighting was at approx. 11:45pm, approx. five hours and five minutes before Martha Tabram's body was discovered.

**Mary Ann (Polly) Nichols**

**None**

**Annie Chapman Witnesses**

### The "Elizabeth Long" Suspect in the death of Annie Chapman

(It has been speculated that this may be the only real description of the "Ripper")

On Sat, 08 Sep 1888, 5:30am, the morning of the Annie Chapman murder (the time of Annie's death is placed at c.5:30-6:00am), Elizabeth Long sees Chapman with a man standing near 29 Hanbury Street, the location of Annie's death - they are talking.

Elizabeth Long's Inquest Testimony [Editor's Highlighting]:

*Mrs. Elizabeth Long said: I live in Church-row, Whitechapel, and my husband, James Long, is a cart minder. On Saturday, Sept. 8, about half past five o'clock in the morning, I was passing down Hanbury-street, from home, on my way to Spitalfields Market. I knew the time, because I heard the brewer's clock strike half-past five just before I got to the street. I passed 29, Hanbury-street. **On the right-hand side, the same side as the house, I saw a man and a woman standing on the pavement talking.** The man's back was turned towards Brick-lane, and the woman's was towards the market. They were standing only a few yards nearer Brick-lane from 29, Hanbury-street. I saw the woman's face. **Have seen the deceased in the mortuary, and I am sure the woman that I saw in Hanbury-street was the deceased. I did not see the man's face, but I noticed that he was dark. He was wearing a brown low-crowned felt hat. I think he had on a dark coat, though I am not certain. By the look of him he seemed to me a man over forty years of age. He appeared to me to be a little taller than the deceased [Annie Chapman was 5' tall].***

*[Coroner] Did he look like a working man, or what? - **He looked like a foreigner.***

*[Coroner] Did he look like a dock labourer, or a workman, or what? - **I should say he looked like what I should call shabby-genteel.** [Coroner] Were they talking loudly? - **They were talking pretty loudly. I overheard him say to her "Will you?" and she replied, "Yes."** That is all I heard, and I heard this as I passed. I left them standing there, and I did not look back, so I cannot say where they went to.*

*[Coroner] Did they appear to be sober? - **I saw nothing to indicate that either of them was the worse for drink.***

*Was it not an unusual thing to see a man and a woman standing there talking? - **Oh no. I see lots of***

them standing there in the morning.

[Coroner] At that hour of the day? - Yes; that is why I did not take much notice of them.

[Coroner] You are certain about the time? - Quite.

[Coroner] What time did you leave home? - **I got out about five o'clock, and I reached the Spitalfields Market a few minutes after half-past five.**

The Foreman of the jury: What brewer's clock did you hear strike half-past five? - The brewer's in Brick-lane.

This sighting was at approx. 5:30am, approx. thirty minutes before Annie Chapman's body was discovered at approx. 6:00am.

### **The " Emily Walter " Suspect in the death of Annie Chapman**

At 2:30am Emily Walter was in the backyard of 29 Hanbury Street with a man. He was 37; Dark beard and moustache; foreign accent; dark waistcoat and trousers; black scarf, and felt hat; short dark jacket. He asked witness to enter the back-yard of 29 Hanbury Street.

### **Elizabeth Stride Witnesses**

#### **The "PC William Smith 452H" Suspect in the death of Elizabeth Stride**

**PC William Smith 452H** - At 12:30-12:35am, on the morning of the murder, Sun, 30 Sep 1888 he passed a man and a woman talking on the pavement a few yards where the body would be discovered, but on the opposite side of the road. Both the man and the woman appeared to be sober. No conversation was overheard. The woman was wearing a red rose in her coat, and PC Smith later identified the woman as Elizabeth Stride.

The man:

Had a "respectable" appearance

Approx. 5' 7" or 8" inches tall

Approx. 28 yrs old

Dark complexion

Small moustache

Wore a hard felt deer stalker hat of a dark colour

White collar and tie

Black diagonal cutaway coat

Carried, in one hand, a parcel wrapped up in newspaper (approx. 18" long and 6" to 8" broad

This sighting was at approx. 12:30-12:35am, approx. twenty-five to thirty minutes before Elizabeth Stride's body was discovered at approx. 1:00am.

#### **The "Israel Schwartz" Suspect in the death of Elizabeth Stride**

**Israel Schwartz** gave a statement at Leman Street Police Station on the evening of Sun, 30 Sep 1888. No copy of the original statement survives; however, Chief Inspector Swanson's summary of the Elizabeth Stride evidence written on 19 Oct 1888 says regarding Schwartz:

*12.45 a.m. 30th. [Sun, 30 Sep 1888] Israel Schwartz of 22 Helen [Ellen] Street, Backchurch Lane, stated that at that hour on turning into Berner St from Commercial Road & had got as far as the gateway where the murder was committed he saw a man stop & speak to a woman, who was standing in the gateway. The man tried to pull the woman into the street, but he turned her round & threw her down on the footway & the woman screamed three times, but not very loudly. On crossing to the opposite side of the street, he saw a second man standing*

*lightening his pipe. The man who threw the woman down called out apparently to the man on the opposite side of the road "Lipski" & then Schwartz walked away, but finding that he was followed by the second man he ran as far as the railway arch but the man did not follow so far*

*Schwartz cannot say whether the two men were together or known to each other. Upon being taken to the mortuary Schwartz identified the body as that of the woman he had seen & he thus describes the first man who threw the woman down: - age about 30, height 5 ft. 5 in., complexion fair, hair dark, small brown moustache, full face, broad shouldered; dress, dark jacket and trousers, black cap with peak, had nothing in his hands.*

*Second man, age 35, height 5 ft. 11 in., complexion fresh, hair light brown, moustache brown; dress; dark overcoat, old black hard felt hat wide brim, had a clay pipe in his hand.*

Swanson preferred Schwartz's testimony (Schwartz's sighting was closer to the time of the murder) and went on to say:

*If Schwartz is to be believed, and the police report of his statement casts no doubt upon it, it follows if they [Smith and Schwartz] are describing different men that the man Schwartz saw & described is the more probable of the two to be the murderer, for a quarter of an hour afterwards the body is found murdered.*

This sighting was at approx. 12:45am, approx. fifteen minutes before Elizabeth Stride's body was discovered at approx. 1:00am.

Schwartz was not produced by the police as a witness at Elizabeth Stride's inquest.

### **The "William Marshall" Suspect in the death of Elizabeth Stride**

**William Marshall** - inquest testimony:

*William Marshall, examined by the Coroner, said: I reside at No. 64, Berner-street, and am a labourer at an indigo warehouse. I have seen the body at the mortuary. I saw the deceased on Saturday night last.*

*[Coroner] Where? - In our street, three doors from my house, about a quarter to twelve o'clock. She was on the pavement, opposite No. 58, between Fairclough-street and Boyd-street.*

*[Coroner] What was she doing? - She was standing talking to a man.*

*[Coroner] How do you know this was the same woman? - I recognise her both by her face and dress. She did not then have a flower in her breast.*

*[Coroner] Were the man and woman whom you saw talking quietly? - They were talking together.*

*[Coroner] Can you describe the man at all? - There was no gas-lamp near. The nearest was at the corner, about twenty feet off. I did not see the face of the man distinctly.*

*[Coroner] Did you notice how he was dressed? - In a black cut-away coat and dark trousers.*

*[Coroner] Was he young or old? - Middle-aged he seemed to be.*

*[Coroner] Was he wearing a hat? - No, a cap.*

*[Coroner] What sort of a cap? - A round cap, with a small peak. It was something like what a sailor would wear.*

*[Coroner] What height was he? - About 5ft. 6in.*

*[Coroner] Was he thin or stout? - Rather stout.*

*[Coroner] Did he look well dressed? - Decently dressed.*

*[Coroner] What class of man did he appear to be? - I should say he was in business, and did nothing like hard work.*

*[Coroner] Not like a dock labourer? - No.*

*[Coroner] Nor a sailor? - No.*

*[Coroner] Nor a butcher? - No.*

*[Coroner] A clerk? - He had more the appearance of a clerk.*

*[Coroner] Is that the best suggestion you can make? - It is.*

*[Coroner] You did not see his face. Had he any whiskers? - I cannot say. I do not think he had.*

*[Coroner] Was he wearing gloves? - No.*

*[Coroner] Was he carrying a stick or umbrella in his hands? - He had nothing in his hands that I am aware of.*

[Coroner] You are quite sure that the deceased is the woman you saw? - Quite. I did not take much notice whether she was carrying anything in her hands.

[Coroner] What first attracted your attention to the couple? - By their standing there for some time, and he was kissing her.

[Coroner] Did you overhear anything they said? - I heard him say, "You would say anything but your prayers."

[Coroner] Different people talk in a different tone and in a different way. Did his voice give you the idea of a clerk? - Yes, he was mild speaking.

[Coroner] Did he speak like an educated man? - I thought so. I did not hear them say anything more. They went away after that. I did not hear the woman say anything, but after the man made that observation she laughed. They went away down the street, towards Ellen-street. They would not then pass No. 40 (the club).

[Coroner] How was the woman dressed? - In a black jacket and skirt.

[Coroner] Was either the worse for drink? - No, I thought not.

[Coroner] When did you go indoors? - About twelve o'clock.

[Coroner] Did you hear anything more that night? - Not till I heard that the murder had taken place, just after one o'clock. While I was standing at my door, from half-past eleven to twelve, there was no rain at all. The deceased had on a small black bonnet. The couple were standing between my house and the club for about ten minutes.

Detective-Inspector Reid: Then they passed you? - Yes.

A Juror: Did you not see the man's face as he passed? - No; he was looking towards the woman, and had his arm round her neck. There is a gas lamp at the corner of Boyd-street. It was not closing time when they passed me.

This sighting was at approx. 11:45pm, approx. one hour and fifteen minutes before Elizabeth Stride's body was discovered at approx. 1:00am.

### The "James Brown" Suspect in the death of Elizabeth Stride

**James Brown** (dock labourer) - inquest testimony:

James Brown: I live in Fairclough-street, and am a dock labourer. I have seen the body in the mortuary. I did not know deceased, but I saw her about a quarter to one on Sunday morning last.

The Coroner: Where were you? - I was going from my house to the chandler's shop at the corner of the Berner-street and Fairclough-street, to get some supper. I stayed there three or four minutes, and then went back home, when I saw a man and woman standing at the corner of the Board School. I was in the road just by the kerb, and they were near the wall.

[Coroner] Did you see enough to make you certain that the deceased was the woman? - I am almost certain.

[Coroner] Did you notice any flower in her dress? - No.

[Coroner] What were they doing? - He was standing with his arm against the wall; she was inclined towards his arm, facing him, and with her back to the wall.

[Coroner] Did you notice the man? - I saw that he had a long dark coat on.

[Coroner] An overcoat? - Yes; it seemed so.

[Coroner] Had he a hat or a cap on? - I cannot say.

[Coroner] You are sure it was not her dress that you chiefly noticed? - Yes. I saw nothing light in colour about either of them.

[Coroner] Was it raining at the time? - No. I went on.

[Coroner] Did you hear anything more? - When I had nearly finished my supper I heard screams of "Murder" and "Police." This was a quarter of an hour after I had got home. I did not look at any clock at the chandler's shop. I arrived home first at ten minutes past twelve o'clock, and I believe it was not raining then.

[Coroner] Did you notice the height of the man? - I should think he was 5ft. 7in.

[Coroner] Was he thin or stout? - He was of average build.

[Coroner] Did either of them seem the worse for drink? - No.

[Coroner] Did you notice whether either spoke with a foreign accent? - I did not notice any. When I heard screams I opened my window, but could not see anybody. The cries were of moving people going in the direction of Grove-street. Shortly afterwards I saw a policeman standing at the corner of Christian-street, and a man called him to Berner-street.

In his summation, the Coroner said:

*James Brown, of Fairclough-street, passed the deceased close to the Board school. A man was at her side leaning against the wall, and the deceased was heard to say, "Not to-night, but some other night." Now, if this evidence was to be relied on, it would appear that the deceased was in the company of a man for upwards of an hour immediately before her death, and that within a quarter of an hour of her being found a corpse she was refusing her companion something in the immediate neighbourhood of where she met her death. But was this the deceased? [Brown had not seen the flower on the woman's jacket]*

This sighting was at approx. 12:45am, approx. fifteen minutes before Elizabeth Stride's body was discovered at approx. 1:00am.

#### **The " John Gardner and J. Best " Suspect in the death of Elizabeth Stride**

At 11:00pm John Gardner and J. Best saw Elizabeth Stride leave The Bricklayer's Arms pub, 34 Settles Street, with a young Englishman. They started teasing them, saying, "That's Leather Apron getting 'round you."

The man was 5'-5", black moustache, weak sandy eyelashes. He wore a morning suit and a billycock hat.

#### **Catherine Eddowes**

#### **The "Joseph Lawende" Suspect in the death of Catherine Eddowes**

Lawende's description of the man was published in the *Police Gazette*, 19 Oct 1888:

*At 1.35 a.m., 30th September, with Catherine Eddowes, in Church Passage, Leading to Mitre Square, where she was found murdered at 1.45 a.m., same date - A MAN, age 30, height 5 ft. 7 or 8 in., complexion fair, moustache fair, medium build; dress, pepper-and-salt coloured loose jacket, grey cloth cap with peak of same material, reddish neckerchief tied in knot; appearance of a sailor.*

#### **The "James Blenkinsop" Suspect in the death of Catherine Eddowes**

At 1:30am James Blenkinsop, a night-watchman overseeing road works in St James Place, reported that a "respectably dressed" man approached him, asking, "Have you seen a man and woman go through here?"

Blenkinsop said he had seen some people pass, but that he had not paid any attention to them.

#### **Mary Jane Kelly**

#### **The "Mary Ann Cox" Suspect in the death of Mary Kelly**

On day of murder, at 11:45pm, Mary Ann Cox saw a man.

Police statement:

The man was *"carrying a quart can of beer... was about 36 years old, about 5 ft. 5 in. high, complexion fresh and I believe he had blotches on his face, small side whiskers, and a thick carrot moustache, dressed in shabby dark clothes, dark overcoat and black hat."*

**Inquest Statement:**

I last saw her alive on Thursday night, at a quarter to twelve, very much intoxicated.

[Coroner] Where was this? - In Dorset-street. She went up the court, a few steps in front of me.

[Coroner] Was anybody with her? - A short, stout man, shabbily dressed. He had on a longish coat, very shabby, and carried a pot of ale in his hand.

[Coroner] What was the colour of the coat? - A dark coat.

[Coroner] What hat had he? - A round hard billycock.

[Coroner] Long or short hair? - I did not notice. He had a blotchy face, and full carrotty moustache.

[Coroner] The chin was shaven? - Yes. A lamp faced the door.

[Coroner] Did you see them go into her room? - Yes; I said "Good night, Mary," and she turned round and banged the door.

[Coroner] Had he anything in his hands but the can? - No.

### The "George Hutchinson" Suspect in the death of Mary Kelly

At 2:00am George Hutchinson saw a man with Mary Kelly.

**Police statement (Mon, 12 Nov 1888):** *age about 34 or 35, height 5 ft. 6, complexion pale, dark eyes and eye lashes, slight moustache curled up each end and hair dark, very surley looking; dress, long dark coat, collar and cuffs trimmed in astracan and a dark jacket under, light waistcoat, dark trousers, dark felt hat turned down in the middle, button boots and gaiters with white buttons, wore a very thick gold chain, white linen collar, black tie horseshoe pin, respectable appearance, walked very sharp, Jewish appearance. can be identified.*

**Press statement:** *The man was about 5 ft. 6 in. in height, and 34 or 35 years of age, with dark complexion and dark moustache, turned up at ends. He was wearing a long dark coat trimmed in astrachan, a white collar with a black necktie, in which was affixed a horseshoe pin. He wore a pair of dark 'spats' with light buttons over button boots, and displayed from his waistcoat a massive gold chain. His watch chain had a big seal, with a red stone, hanging from it. He had a heavy moustache and bushy eyebrows. He had no side whiskers, and his chin was clean shaven. He looked like a foreigner... The man I saw did not look as though he would attack another one [person]. He carried a small parcel in his hand about 8 in. long, and it had a strap round it. He had it tightly grasped in his left hand. It looked as though it was covered with dark American cloth [a glazed or waterproofed cotton cloth]. He carried in his right hand, which he laid upon the woman's shoulder, a pair of brown kid gloves. One thing I noticed, and that was that he walked very softly. I believe that he lives in the neighbourhood, and I fancied that I saw him in Petticoat Lane on Sunday morning, but I was not certain.*

Catherine (Rose) Mylett

None

Alice McKensie

None

Pinchin Street Torso

None

Frances Coles

None

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## The Police Main Suspects

The Main Suspects	
Name	Details
<p><b>Aaron Kosminski</b> born Aron Mordke Kozminski b. 11 Sep 1865 d. 04 Mar 1919</p> 	<p>Kosminski was a poor Polish Jew who was committed to Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum in 1891.</p> <p>The name "Kosminski" (no forename) was noted as a suspect by Chief Constable Melville Macnaghten in his 1894 memorandum and by former Chief Inspector Donald Swanson in handwritten comments in the margin of his copy of Assistant Commissioner Sir Robert Anderson's memoirs.</p> <p>Anderson wrote that a Polish Jew had been identified as the Ripper but that no prosecution was possible because the witness was also Jewish and refused to testify against a fellow Jew. Some historians are skeptical of this, while others use it in their researches.</p> <p>In his memorandum, Macnaghten stated that no one was ever identified as the Ripper, which directly contradicts Anderson's recollection.</p> <p>Kosminski lived in Whitechapel.</p> <p>However, he was largely harmless in the asylum.</p> <p>His insanity took the form of auditory hallucinations, a paranoid fear of being fed by other people, and a refusal to wash or bathe.</p>
<p><b>Montague John Druit</b> b. 15 Aug 1857 d. c.Dec 1888</p> 	<p>Druit was a Dorset-born barrister who worked to supplement his income as an assistant schoolmaster in Blackheath, London, until his dismissal shortly before his suicide by drowning in the latter part of 1888.</p> <p>His decomposed body was found on 31 Dec 1888 in the River Thames near Chiswick.</p> <p>Some researchers have speculated that Druit was homosexual - that he was dismissed because of this and this was causal in driving him to suicide. [there is no actual evidence to support this view]</p> <p>However, Druit's mother and grandmother both suffered mental health problems, and it is possible that he was dismissed because of an underlying "hereditary" psychiatric illness.</p> <p>Irrespective, his death shortly after the last canonical murder (Mary Kelly - 09 Sep 1888) led Chief Constable Sir Melville Macnaghten to name him as a suspect in a memorandum of 23 Feb 1894. However, Macnaghten incorrectly described the 31-year-old barrister as a 41-year-old doctor.</p> <p>On 01 Sep 1888, the day after the first canonical murder (Polly Nichols - 31 Aug 1888), Druit was in Dorset playing cricket, and most historians now think that the killer was local to Whitechapel.</p> <p>Additionally, Inspector Frederick Abberline appears to dismiss Druit as a "serious" suspect on the grounds that the only evidence against him was the coincidental timing of his suicide shortly after the first canonical murder.</p>

The Main Suspects	
Name	Details
<p><b>Michael Ostrog</b>  b. c.1833  d. c.1904</p> 	<p>Ostrog was a Russian-born professional con man. He used numerous aliases and disguises. Among his many claims was that he had once been a surgeon in the Russian Navy.</p> <p>He was mentioned as a suspect by Macnaghten, However, researchers have failed to find evidence that he had committed crimes any more serious than fraud and theft.</p> <p>Further, author Philip Sugden discovered prison records confirming that Ostrog was jailed for petty offences in France during the Ripper murders (1888-1889).</p> <p>Ostrog was last mentioned alive in 1904; however, the actual date, place, and circumstances of his death is unknown.</p>
<p><b>Francis Tumblety</b>  b. c. 1833  d. Unknown (1913+)</p> 	<p>It is claimed that Tumblety earned a small fortune posing as an "Indian Herb" doctor in the United States and Canada, and was commonly perceived as a misogynist [a hater of women] quack.</p> <p>He was implicated in the death of one of his patients, but he escaped prosecution.</p> <p>In 1865, Tumblety was arrested in the United States for complicity in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, but was later released without charge.</p> <p>Tumblety was in England in 1888, and was arrested on 07 Nov 1888 for engaging in homosexuality (an illegal act at the time).</p> <p>While awaiting trial in England, he absconded to France and then to the United States.</p> <p>Already a criminal suspect in the United States and because of his previous criminal charges, his arrest was reported as connected to the Ripper murders. However, American reports that Scotland Yard tried to "extradite" Tumblety were not confirmed by the British press or by the London police. Additionally, the New York City Police released a statement that, "there is no proof of his [Tumblety's] complicity in the Whitechapel murders; and the crime for which he is under bond in London is not extraditable".</p> <p>In 1913, Tumblety was mentioned as a Ripper suspect by Chief Inspector John Littlechild of the Metropolitan Police Service in a letter to journalist and author George R. Sims. The actual date, place, and circumstances of Tumblety's death is unknown</p>
<p><b>Seweryn Antonowicz Kłowski</b>  (alias George Chapman*)  *no relation to victim Annie Chapman  b. 14 Dec 1865  d. 07 April 1903</p>	<p>Kłowski was born in Poland, but emigrated to the United Kingdom between 1887 and 1888 (supposedly before the start of the Whitechapel murders).</p> <p>Between 1893 and 1894 he assumed the name of "Chapman".</p> <p>Kłowski successively poisoned three of his wives, and was hanged for his crimes in 1903.</p>

## The Main Suspects

Name	Details
	<p>At the time of the Ripper murders, he lived in Whitechapel where he had been working as a barber.</p> <p>According to H. L. Adam, who wrote a book on the "Kłosowski poisonings" in 1930, Kłosowski was Inspector Frederick Abberline's favoured suspect, and the <i>Pall Mall Gazette</i> confirmed that Abberline suspected Chapman after his conviction.</p> <p>Other authorities disagree that Chapman is a likely culprit - as he murdered his three wives with poison, it is unusual (though not impossible) for a serial killer to radically change their "preferred" modus operandi.</p> <p>Chapman was also a suspect in the Carrie Brown murder, night of Thu-Fri, 23-24 Apr 1891, in New York. He was at the time of the Brown murder living in nearby Jersey City, New Jersey.</p>
	 <p>George Chapman with Bessie Taylor</p>
	 <p>Chapman's shop, 126 Cable St (abandoned premises centre), c.1943.</p> <p>Chapman lived and worked here in the autumn of 1888.</p>

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### **The Melville Macnaghten Memoranda - 23rd February 1894**

The Melville Macnaghten Memoranda are the official notes written by Sir Melville Macnaghten in 1894 in response to a published remark in *The Sun* which referred to a man named Thomas Cutbush and his possible connections to the Jack the Ripper slayings.

Macnaghten's comments delves more into the Ripper case itself than it does into Cutbush, and this document has become one of the most quoted items in Ripper investigations. These were sent to Scotland Yard as an official report, and a slightly edited version is available in the Public Record Office.

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*Confidential*

*The case referred to in the sensational story told in 'The Sun' in its issue of 13th inst, & following dates, is that of Thomas Cutbush who was arraigned at the London County Sessions in April 1891 on a charge of maliciously wounding Florence Grace Johnson, and attempting to wound Isabella Fraser Anderson in Kennington. He was found to be insane, and sentenced to be detained during Her Majesty's Pleasure.*

*This Cutbush, who lived with his mother and aunt at 14 Albert Street, Kennington, escaped from the Lambeth Infirmary, (after he had been detained only a few hours, as a lunatic) at noon on 5th March 1891. He was rearrested on 9th idem. A few weeks before this, several cases of stabbing, or jabbing, from behind had occurred in the vicinity, and a man named Colicott was arrested, but subsequently discharged owing to faulty identification. The cuts in the girl's dresses made by Colicott were quite different to the cut(s) made by Cutbush (when he wounded Miss Johnson) who was no doubt influenced by a wild desire of morbid imitation. Cutbush's antecedents were enquired into by C.Insp (now Supt.) Chris by Inspector Hale, and by P.S. McCarthy C.I.D. -- (the last named officer had been specially employed in Whitechapel at the time of the murders there,) -- and it was ascertained that he was born, and had lived, in Kennington all his life. His father died when he was quite young and he was always a 'spoilt' child. He had been employed as a clerk and traveller in the Tea trade at the Minorities, and subsequently cavassed for a Directory in the East End, during which time he bore a good character. He apparently contracted syphilis about 1888, and, -- since that time, -- led an idle and useless life. His brain seems to have become affected, and he believed that people were trying to poison him. He wrote to Lord Grimthorpe, and others, -- and also to the Treasury, -- complaining of Dr Brooks, of Westminster Bridge Road, whom he threatened to shoot for*

*having supplied him with bad medicines. He is said to have studied medical books by day, and to have rambled about at night, returning frequently with his clothes covered with mud; but little reliance could be placed on the statements made by his mother or his aunt, who both appear to have been of a very excitable disposition. It was found impossible to ascertain his movements on the nights of the Whitechapel murders. The knife found on him was bought in Houndsditch about a week before he was detained in the Infirmary. Cutbush was the nephew of the late Supt. Executive.*

*Now the Whitechapel murderer had 5 victims -- & 5 victims only, -- his murders were*

*(1) 31st August, '88. Mary Ann Nichols -- at Buck's Row -- who was found with her throat cut -- & with (slight) stomach mutilation.*

*(2) 8th Sept. '88 Annie Chapman -- Hanbury St.; -- throat cut -- stomach & private parts badly mutilated & some of the entrails placed round the neck.*

*(3) 30th Sept. '88. Elizabeth Stride -- Berner's Street -- throat cut, but nothing in shape of mutilation attempted, & on same date*

*Catherine Eddowes -- Mitre Square, throat cut & very bad mutilation, both of face and stomach.*

*9th November. Mary Jane Kelly -- Miller's Court, throat cut, and the whole of the body mutilated in the most ghastly manner --*

*The last murder is the only one that took place in a room, and the murderer must have been at least 2 hours engaged. A photo was taken of the woman, as she was found lying on the bed, without seeing which it is impossible to imagine the awful mutilation.*

*With regard to the double murder which took place on 30th September, there is no doubt but that the man was disturbed by some Jews who drove up to a Club, (close to which the body of Elizabeth Stride was found) and that he then, 'mordum satiatius', went in search of a further victim who he found at Mitre Square.*

*It will be noted that the fury of the mutilations increased in each case, and, seemingly, the appetite only became sharpened by indulgence. It seems, then, highly improbable that the murderer would have suddenly stopped in November '88, and been content to recommence operations by merely prodding a girl behind some 2 years and 4 months afterwards. A much more rational theory is that the murderer's brain gave way altogether after his awful glut in Miller's Court,*

*and that he immediately committed suicide, or, as a possible alternative, was found to be so hopelessly mad by his relations, that he was by them confined in some asylum.*

*No one ever saw the Whitechapel murderer; many homicidal maniacs were suspected, but no shadow of proof could be thrown on any one. I may mention the cases of 3 men, any one of whom would have been more likely than Cutbush to have committed this series of murders:*

*(1) A Mr M. J. Druitt, said to be a doctor & of good family -- who disappeared at the time of the Miller's Court murder, & whose body (which was said to have been upwards of a month in the water) was found in the Thames on 31st December -- or about 7 weeks after that murder. He was sexually insane and from private information I have little doubt but that his own family believed him to have been the murderer.*

*(2) Kosminski -- a Polish Jew -- & resident in Whitechapel. This man became insane owing to many years indulgence in solitary vices. He had a great hatred of women, specially of the prostitute class, & had strong homicidal tendencies: he was removed to a lunatic asylum about March 1889. There were many circumstances connected with this man which made him a strong 'suspect'.*

*(3) Michael Ostrog, a Russian doctor, and a convict, who was subsequently detained in a lunatic asylum as a homicidal maniac. This man's antecedents were of the worst possible type, and his whereabouts at the time of the murders could never be ascertained.*

*And now with regard to a few of the other inaccuracies and misleading statements made by 'The Sun'. In its issue of 14th February, it is stated that the writer has in his possession a facsimile of the knife with which the murders were committed. This knife (which for some unexplained reason has, for the last 3 years, been kept by Inspector Hale, instead of being sent to Prisoner's Property Store) was traced, and it was found to have been purchased in Houndsditch in February '91 or 2 years and 3 months after the Whitechapel murders ceased!*

*The statement, too, that Cutbush 'spent a portion of the day in making rough drawings of the bodies of women, and of their mutilations' is based solely on the fact that 2 scribble drawings of women in indecent postures were found torn up in Cutbush's room. The head and body of one of these had been cut from some*

*fashion plate, and legs were added to shew a woman's naked thighs and pink stockings.*

*In the issue of 15th inst. it is said that a light overcoat was among the things found in Cutbush's house, and that a man in a light overcoat was seen talking to a woman at Backchurch Lane whose body with arms attached was found in Pinchin Street. This is hopelessly incorrect! On 10th Sept. '89 the naked body, with arms, of a woman was found wrapped in some sacking under a Railway arch in Pinchin Street: the head and legs were never found nor was the woman ever identified. She had been killed at least 24 hours before the remains which had seemingly been brought from a distance, were discovered. The stomach was split up by a cut, and the head and legs had been severed in a manner identical with that of the woman whose remains were discovered in the Thames, in Battersea Park, and on the Chelsea Embankment on the 4th June of the same year; and these murders had no connection whatever with the Whitechapel horrors. The Rainham mystery in 1887 and the Whitehall mystery (when portions of a woman's body were found under what is now New Scotland Yard) in 1888 were of a similar type to the Thames and Pinchin Street crimes.*

*It is perfectly untrue to say that Cutbush stabbed 6 girls behind. This is confounding his case with that of Colicott. The theory that the Whitechapel murderer was left-handed, or, at any rate, 'ambidexter', had its origin in the remark made by a doctor who examined the corpse of one of the earliest victims; other doctors did not agree with him.*

*With regard to the 4 additional murders ascribed by the writer in the Sun to the Whitechapel fiend:*

*(1) The body of Martha Tabram, a prostitute was found on a common staircase in George Yard buildings on 7th August 1888; the body had been repeatedly pierced, probably with a bayonet. This woman had, with a fellow prostitute, been in company of 2 soldiers in the early part of the evening: these men were arrested, but the second prostitute failed, or refused, to identify, and the soldiers were eventually discharged.*

*(2) Alice McKenzie was found with her throat cut (or rather stabbed) in Castle Alley on 17th July 1889; no evidence was forthcoming and no arrest were made in connection with this case. The stab in the throat was of the same nature as in the case of the murder of*

(3) *Frances Coles in Swallow Gardens, on 13th February 1891 -- for which Thomas Sadler, a fireman, was arrested, and, after several remands, discharged. It was ascertained at the time that Saddler had sailed for the Baltic on 19th July '89 and was in Whitechapel on the nights of 17th idem. He was a man of ungovernable temper and entirely addicted to drink, and the company of the lowest prostitutes.*

(4) *The case of the unidentified woman whose trunk was found in Pinchin Street: on 10th September 1889 -- which has already been dealt with.*

*M.S. Macnaghten  
23rd February 1894*

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**Other Suspects of Interest**

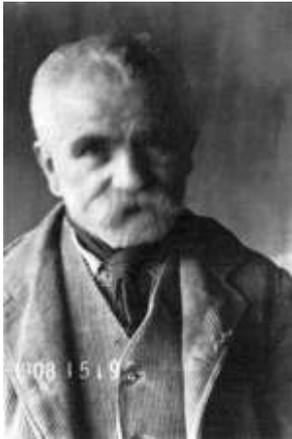
<b>Other Suspects of Interest</b>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>John Pizer</b> (alias <b>Leather Apron</b>)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">b. 1850 d. 1897</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Polish Jewish Boot Finisher</b></p> <p>John Pizer was arrested 9:00am, Mon, 10 Sep 1888 by Detective Sergeant William Thick of H Division.</p> <p>He was born in 1850 and was better known as Leather Apron, he was a Polish Jewish boot finisher, who lived at 22 Mulberry Street.</p> <p>A Jewish shoemaker known to have used knives and a leather apron, Pizer was an early suspect.</p> <p>Press articles virtually accused him of being the Ripper. But he demonstrated strong alibis, and ultimately sued and received compensation for the stories.</p> <p>He came under suspicion after the murder of Mary Ann Nichols, when the newspapers reported that the police were looking for a man named Leather Apron, who had been ill-treating prostitutes, possibly extracting money with menaces, in the area. According to a reporter from the Star newspaper at least 50 women described the man who had been ill treating them. He is 5' 4" inches in height and wears a dark close fitting cap, he is thickset and has an unusually thick neck, his hair is black and closely clipped, he is aged between 38 to 40 and has a small black moustache. His expression is said to be sinister, his eyes small and glittering, his lips are usually parted in a grin, which is not only unreassuring, but is excessively repellent. He always carries a knife and gets his nickname from a leather apron he always wore. He was said to be a slipper maker by trade, though does not work. His name nobody knows, but they are all united in the belief that he is a Jew or of Jewish parentage.</p> <p>Sergeant William Thick, who had known Pizer for eighteen years, knew that when people in the neighbourhood spoke of Leather Apron, they meant Pizer.</p>

	<p>However, Pizer's brother, and other relatives, confirmed his alibi the night Annie Chapman was murdered - he was released on Tue, 11 Sep 1888. Additionally, Pizer was cleared of any involvement in the Whitechapel murders.</p> <p>Pizer died in Jul 1897 of gastro enteritis in the London Hospital, after a lifetime of poor health.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Continental origin</b> <b>Exonerated - he was not the Ripper</b> <b>Prior to Elizabeth Stride</b></p>
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**Exonerated Suspects**

Exonerated Suspects		
Name	Details	Police
<p><b>William Henry Piggott</b> b. c.1835 d. c.1901 No Picture Extant</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><i>Ships Cook</i></b></p> <p>Piggott, a ship's cook, was "unstable in his mind". He aroused suspicion in <i>The Popes Head</i> Public House by his vitriolic hostility towards women. It appears that he had been bitten on his hand by a woman in a yard in Whitechapel and had blood splashes on his clothes and shoes. He was taken in and questioned by Abberline.</p> <p>A Mrs Fiddymont and others had seen someone like Piggott in the <i>Prince Albert</i> Public House on the morning of the Chapman murder. However, after extensive questioning, Piggott was released - he was not the Ripper.</p> <p>It is believed that he died c.1901, aged 66</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><i>Unsound mind</i></b> <b>Exonerated - he was not the Ripper</b> <b>Prior to Elizabeth Stride</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Inspector Frederick George Abberline</p>

Exonerated Suspects		
Name	Details	Police
<p><b>Jacob Isenschmid</b> (The "mad butcher") b. 1845 d. 07 Sep 1908</p> 	<p><b><i>Butcher</i></b></p> <p>Isenschmid, a Swiss born butcher from 59 Elthorne Rd, Holloway, came under suspicion after the murder of Annie Chapman, by Dr Cowen of 10 Landseer Rd, and Dr Crabb of Hollyway Rd. Cowen and Crabb went to the police on 11 Sep 1888 and informed them that Mr George Tyler, of 60 Milford Rd, had become suspicious of his tenant, Joseph Isenschmid, known locally as the "Mad Pork Butcher".</p> <p>Isenschmid was described as early 40's about 5' 7" tall, very ferocious looking with ginger hair and a normally powerful build, now shrunken with deprivation.</p> <p>Tyler told the police that Isenschmid often stayed out late at night, and had been absent from his lodgings since Annie Chapman's murder.</p> <p>Isenschmid was arrested and questioned by Abberline; however, he was in custody when the later murders occurred, and was subsequently released - he was not the Ripper.</p> <p>Press reports claim he was later released as a "harmless lunatic", before being again readmitted to Colney Hatch institution, where he died in 1908.</p> <p><b><i>Continental origin</i></b> <b><i>Unsound mind</i></b> <b><i>Some anatomical knowledge</i></b> <b><i>Exonerated - he was not the Ripper</i></b> <b><i>Prior to Elizabeth Stride</i></b></p>	<p>Inspector Frederick George Abberline Sir Charles Warren also singled out Isenschmid as "a very suspicious case"</p>

Exonerated Suspects		
Name	Details	Police
<p><b>Charles Ludwig</b>  b. 1848  d. unknown  No Picture Extant</p>	<p><b>German Hairdresser</b>  40 years old, 5ft 6"tall  slightly built  dark complexioned  a grizzled beard and moustache  walked stiffly, as though  something was wrong with one  of his legs</p> <p><b>Continental origin</b>  <b>Unsound mind</b>  <b>Some anatomical knowledge</b>  <b>Exonerated - he was not the Ripper</b>  <b>Prior to Elizabeth Stride</b></p>	<p>No Police official cited</p>
<p><b>"Morford"</b>  b. Unknown  d. Unknown  No Picture Extant</p>	<p><b>Surgeon</b>  According to the <i>Star</i> newspaper 24 Sep 1888, the police had received a letter from a pawnbroker which suggested that a surgeon who had lived on Great Ormond Street until the 10 Sep 1888, and who had pawned some surgical knives at his shop, may be able to shed some light on the murders.</p> <p>Despite police efforts, "Morford" was never found. Except for the <i>Star</i> article there is no evidence to confirm "Morford" ever existed. A search of the medical directories of the period has failed to reveal a doctor or surgeon named "Morford". Additionally, his name does not appear in any police documents.</p> <p><b>Unsound mind</b>  <b>Anatomical knowledge</b>  <b>Exonerated - he was not the Ripper</b>  <b>Prior to Elizabeth Stride</b></p>	<p>Report in the <i>Star</i> Newspaper  No Police official cited</p>

Exonerated Suspects		
Name	Details	Police
<p><b>Oswald Puckridge</b>  b. 13 Jun 1838  d. 01 Jun 1900  No Picture Extant</p>	<p><b><i>Pharmacological Chemist  (Surgeon?)</i></b></p> <p>On 19 Sep 1888 Sir Charles Warren wrote to the Home Secretary Henry Matthews, and informed him of a suspect named Oswald Puckridge, who had been released from an asylum on 04 Aug 1888. Warren wrote, "He was educated as a surgeon, and had threatened to rip people up with a long knife, he is being looked for, but cannot be found yet."</p> <p>Puckridge was admitted to the Hoxton House private lunatic asylum 50-52 Hoxton Street, Shoreditch, on 06 Jan 1888. He was in and out of institutions until his death, 01 Jun 1900 (pneumonia). There is no evidence to confirm Warren's claim that Puckridge had trained as a surgeon - on his marriage certificate he is described as a pharmacological chemist.</p> <p><b><i>Unsound mind  Had been institutionalised  Some anatomical knowledge  Exonerated - he was not the  Ripper  Prior to Elizabeth Stride</i></b></p>	<p>Sir Charles Warren</p>

Exonerated Suspects		
Name	Details	Police
<p><b>John William Smith Sanders</b>  b. 1862  d. 31 Mar 1901  No Picture Extant</p>	<p><b>Three Medical Students</b>  Inspector Swanson, in a report to the Home Office, dated 19 Oct 1888, identified three insane medical students who had attended the London Hospital. Two of the three had been traced, and eliminated from the police inquiries; however, the third was believed to have gone abroad. Enquiries were made at the suspect's last known address 20 Aberdeen Place, where it was believed a woman named Sanders had lived with her son. However, Sanders mother Laura Tucker Sanders, in fact lived at 20 Abercorn Place. The police had made a mistake in identifying the address. John William Smith Sanders had not gone abroad but had been placed in an asylum, and was institutionalised at the time of the Whitechapel murders.</p> <p><b>Unsound mind</b>  <b>Had been institutionalised</b>  <b>Some anatomical knowledge</b>  <b>Exonerated - he was not the Ripper</b>  <b>Prior to Elizabeth Stride</b></p>	<p>Inspector Swanson</p>

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#### Police Opinion

Police Opinion	
Official	Opinion
<p><b>Chief Inspector Henry Moore</b>  16 Nov 1889</p>	<p>Chief Inspector Henry Moore was reported in <i>The Philadelphia Inquirer</i>, 16 Nov 1889 edition:  <i>"The police." he says, "were terribly handicapped in their work. It was almost impossible to obtain anything like a reliable statement, whilst every crank in England was sending postcards or writing on walls. The class of women we had to deal with would have told any number of stories for a shilling, and it was impossible to believe any woman owing to the hysterical state of fear they got themselves into. If we had attempted to keep under observation the persons we were told were Jack the Rippers, we should have wanted every soldier in the British Army to have become a detective. We have in the East End foreigners from every corner of the earth, and when they hate they will tell such lies as would make your hair stand up. Of course, everyone wants to know who Jack</i></p>

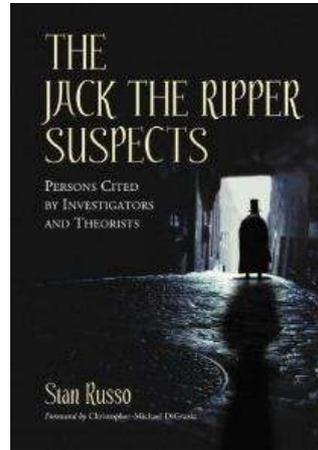
Police Opinion	
Official	Opinion
	<p><i>The Ripper was. Well, so far as I can make out, he was a mad foreign sailor, who paid periodical visits to London on board ship. He committed the crimes and then went back to his ship and remembered nothing about them. The class of the victims made the work of the police most difficult. Why, once I had occasion to stand near the arch in Pinchin street, Whitechapel, and I remarked, 'This is just the place for Jack The Ripper,' and sure enough, some few months later a Ripper body was found there in a *sack. I may, one of these days, now I have more leisure to work, and before I die, have the luck to see Jack The Ripper standing on the dock of the Old Bailey. It's the only failure I ever had, but I'm not at all sure it is a failure yet." (The Philadelphia Inquirer, 16 Nov 1899)</i></p> <p>[* The Pinchin St body was not in a sack, and it was not generally suspected of being a Ripper murder]</p>

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## Appendix

### List of Ripper Suspects

For interest here is a list of "Ripper" suspects from *Jack The Ripper Suspects*, by Stan Russo:



Frederico Albericci  
Robert Anderson  
Thomas Bernardo  
Daniel Barnett  
Joseph Barnett  
Edward Buchan  
William Henry Bury  
Lewis Carroll  
Dr. Frederick R. Chapman  
Frederick Nicholas  
Charrington  
George Charles Spencer  
Churchill, 8th Duke of  
Marlborough  
Randolph Henry Spencer  
Churchill  
David Cohen  
Claude Conder  
John Courtenay  
Dr. Thomas Neill Cream  
Thomas Hayne Cutbush  
Dr. Morgan Davies  
Frederick Bailey Deeming  
Ernest Dowson  
Montague John Druitt  
Frank Edwards  
Henry James Fitzroy  
Joseph Fleming

Fogelma, the Norwegian  
sailor  
John George Gibson  
George Robert Gissing  
William Grant Grainger  
Dr. William Gull  
Dr. John Hewitt  
George Hutchinson  
Jill the Ripper  
Nathan Kaminsky  
James Kelly  
Severin Klosowski  
Vassily Konovalov  
Aaron Kosminski  
Alonzo Maduro  
James Maybrick  
John McCarthy  
Dr. Merchant  
Frank Miles  
Morford  
Mr. Moring  
John Netley  
Mikhael Ostrog  
Dr. Alexander Pedachenko  
Portuguese cattlemen  
Oswald Puckridge

Francis Charles Hastings  
Russell, 9th Duke of  
Bedford  
George William Francis  
Sackville Russell, 10th Duke  
of Bedford  
Dr. Jon William Sanders  
John William Smith Sanders  
Duke of Clarence  
Walter Sickert  
Clarence Simm  
G. Wentworth Bell Smith  
Henry Arthur George  
Somerset  
Dr. Stanley  
James Kenneth Stephen  
Robert Donston Stephenson  
Algernon Charles  
Swinburne  
Alois Szemeredy  
Olga Tchkerso  
Dr. William E. Thomas  
Francis Thompson  
Francis Tumblety  
Louis Phillippe Marie Victor,  
Leopold II, King of Belgium  
Charles Warren  
Nicolai Wassili  
Dr. William Wynn Wescott

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Stan Russo

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