Mary Ann Nicholls: "Polly"

<u>Age</u>

Born on August 26, 1845 in Dawes Court, Shoe Lane, off Fleet Street.

At the time of her death the East London Observer guessed her age at 30-35.

At the inquest her father said "she was nearly 44 years of age, but it must be owned that she looked ten years younger."

Features

5'2" tall; brown eyes; dark complexion; brown hair turning grey; five front teeth missing; two bottom-one top front, her teeth are slightly discoloured. She is described as having small, delicate features with high cheekbones and grey eyes. She has a small scar on her forehead from a childhood injury.

Lifestyle

She is described by Emily Holland as "a very clean woman who always seemed to keep to herself." The doctor at the post mortem remarked on the cleanliness of her thighs. She is also an alcoholic.

In 1882, William (Polly's husband) found out that his wife was living as a prostitute and discontinued support payments to her. He won his case after establishing that she was living as a common prostitute. At the time of her death, he had not seen his wife in three years.

On 12/2/87 It is said that she was caught "sleeping rough (in the open)" in Trafalgar Square. She was found to be destitute and with no means of sustenance and was sent on to Lambeth Workhouse.

30 through Friday, August 31, 1888.

The rain was sharp and frequent and was accompanied by peals of thunder and flashes of lightning. The sky on that night was turned red by the occasion of two dock fires.

- ☑ 2:30 AM -- She meets Emily Holland, who was returning from watching the Shadwell Dry Dock fire. Holland describes her as "very drunk and staggered against the wall". Polly says she will return to Flower and Dean Street where she could share a bed with a man after one more attempt to find trade. "I've had my doss money three times today and spent it." She says, "It won't be long before I'm back."
- Nichols' body has been found by PC John Neil, 97J. He calls for Dr. Rees Ralph Llewellyn, who resides nearby. The two return a few minutes later (around 3:50 A.M.) and Dr. Llewellyn pronounces life to have been extinct "but a few minutes."
- Polly's body is found across from Essex Wharf and the Brown and Eagle Wool Warehouse and Schneiders Cap Factory. She is almost underneath the window of Mrs. Emma Green, a light sleeper, who lives in the first house next to the stable gates. She claims she slept undisturbed by any unusual sound until she was awakened by the police.

An inventory of her clothes is taken by Inspector John Spratling at the mortuary. She was wearing: (overall impression -- shabby and stained)

- Black Straw bonnet trimmed with black velvet
- Reddish brown ulster with seven large brass buttons bearing the pattern of a woman on horseback accompanied by a man.
- Brown linsey frock (apparently new according to Sugden. Could this be a dress she stole from the Cowdrys?)
- W White flannel chest cloth
- Two petticoats, one gray wool, one flannel. Both stenciled on bands "Lambeth Workhouse"
- Flannel drawers
- Men's elastic (spring) sided boots with the uppers cut and steel tips on the heels
- M Possessions:
- Comb
- W White pocket handkerchief

Polly's injuries

- Bruising on the face, neck
- The knife must have been used with "great violence" as it was only half-sharp.
- No blood was found on Polly's chest.
- The injuries were from left to right, suggesting a left-handed killer.
- All injuries were caused by the same knife.





Mortuary photograph of Mary Ann Nichols.

Annie Chapman: "Dark Annie"

<u>Age</u>

Born: Annie Eliza Smith in September 1841 (47 years old at time of death)

Features

- 网 5' tall
- ☑ Pallid complexion
- M Blue eyes
- □ Dark brown wavy hair

- She was under-nourished and suffering from a chronic disease of the lungs (tuberculosis) and brain tissue. It is said that she was dying (these could also be symptoms of syphilis).
- Although she has a drinking problem she is not described as an alcoholic.

Lifestyle

Her friend Amelia Palmer described her as "sober, steady going woman who seldom took any drink." She was, however, known to have a taste for rum. Annie and John (her husband) separated by mutual consent in 1884 or 1885. The reason is uncertain. A police report says it was because of her "drunken and immoral ways." She was arrested several times in Windsor for drunkenness and it is believed her husband was also a heavy drinker. John Chapman semi-regularly paid his wife 10 shillings per week by Post Office order until his death on Christmas day in 1886. Before her death, Annie was in and out of the casual ward, and many of her friends who saw her gave her money and warned her not to spend it on rum.

The Night of the Crime: Friday, September 7, Saturday, September 8th

- **12:10 AM:** Frederick Stevens, also a lodger at Crossingham's says he drank a pint of beer with Annie who was already slightly the worse for drink. He states that she did not leave the lodging house until 1:00 AM.
- 1:35 AM: "I haven't sufficient money for my bed," she tells him, "but don't let it. I shall not be long before I'm in." Donovan chastises her, "You can find money for your beer and you can't find money for your bed." Annie is not dismayed. She steps out of the office and stands in the doorway for two or three minutes. "Never mind, Tim." she states, "I'll soon be back."
- **5:30 AM:** Elizabeth Long sees Chapman with a man, who has pushed her hard against the shutters of 29 Hanbury Street. They are talking. Long hears the man say "Will you?" and Annie replies "Yes." Long is certain of the time as she had heard the clock on the Black Eagle Brewery, Brick Lane, strike the half hour just as she had turned onto the street. The man had his back towards Long.
- A few moments after the Long sighting, Albert Cadosch, a young carpenter living at 27 Hanbury Street walks into his back yard probably to use the outhouse. Passing the five foot tall wooden fence which separates his yard from that of number 29, he hears voices quite close. The only word he can make out is a woman saying "No!" He then heard something falling against the fence.

Annie's Clothes and Possessions:

- Long black figured coat that came down to her knees.
- Black skirt
- M Another bodice
- ☑ 2 petticoats
- A large pocket worn under the skirt and tied about the waist with strings (empty when found)
- Red and white striped woollen stockings
- Neckerchief, white with a wide red border (folded tri-corner and knotted at the front of her neck. she is wearing the scarf in this manner when she leaves Crossingham's)
- Had three recently acquired brass rings on her middle finger (missing after the murder)
- Scrap of muslin
- M One small tooth comb
- M One comb in a paper case
- Scrap of envelope she had taken form the mantelpiece of the kitchen containing two pills. It bears the seal of the Sussex Regiment. It is postal stamped "London, 28,Aug., 1888" inscribed is a partial address consisting of the letter M, the number 2 as if the beginning of an address and an S.

Annie's injuries

- M Swollen face
- ▼ Throat slashed as though to remove the head
- Same knife used again for all injuries
- The doctor who conducted the post-mortem ruled out an ordinary knife, saying it had to be some kind of surgical implement or slaughterhouse knife.
- The knife marks were left to right, meaning the killer was left handed.
- Her intestines had been removed and draped over her shoulders.
- Her reproductive organs had been carefully removed and even the doctor himself doubted he could have done the job more cleanly if given an hour to do so.



Mortuary photograph of Annie Chapman.



Annie and John Chapman, c.1869 (Chapman family/Neal Shelden)

Elizabeth Stride: "Long Liz"

<u>Age</u>

Born: November 27, 1843 At the time of her death she was 45 years old.

Features

- She had a pale complexion
- □ Curly dark brown hair.
- All the teeth in her lower left jaw were missing
- She stood five foot five inches tall.

Lifestyle

Lodgers described her as a quiet woman who would do a "good turn for anyone." However she had frequently appeared before the Thames Magistrate Court on charges of being drunk and disorderly, sometimes with obscene language.

She made money by sewing and charring, received money from Michael Kidney and was an occasional prostitute.

By the September 26 on the year of the murders she lives at the lodging house at 32 Flower and Dean Street. She had not been there in the last three months. She tells Catherine Lane that she had words with the man she was living with. Her being at the lodging house is confirmed by none other than Dr. Thomas Barnardo, a doctor who had taken to street preaching and then opened a famous home for destitute boys.

Dr. Barnardo had visited the lodging house to get opinions on his scheme 'by which children at all events could be saved at least from the contamination of the common lodging houses and the street.' On entering the kitchen at 32 Flower and Dean he found the women and girls there "...thoroughly frightened." They were discussing the murders. One woman, probably drunk cried bitterly "We're all up to no good, no one cares what becomes of us! Perhaps some of us will be killed next!" On viewing the body, Barnardo will recognize Liz instantly as one of the women in the kitchen.

The Night of the Crime: Sunday, September 30th, 1888

- 7:00-8:00 PM: She is seen leaving the lodging house by Charles Preston and Catherine Lane. She gives Lane a large piece of green velvet and asks her to hold it for her until she returns. She ask Preston to borrow his clothes brush but he has mislaid it. She then leaves passing by Thomas Bates, watchman at the lodging house who says she looked quite cheerful.
- It is a street in the Bricklayer's Arms Public House on Settles street, north of Commercial Road and almost opposite Berner Street. As they went in Stride was leaving with a short man with a dark mustache and sandy eyelashes. The man was wearing a billycock hat, mourning suit and coat. Best says "They had been served in the public house and went out when me and my friends came in. It was raining very fast and they did not appear willing to go out. He was hugging and kissing her, and as he seemed a respectably dressed man, we were rather astonished at the way he was going on at the woman." Stride and her man stood in the doorway for some time hugging and kissing. The workmen tried to get the man to come in for a drink but he refused.

- Helen Street, Backchurch Lane, stated that at this hour... having gotten as far as the gateway where the murder was committed, he saw a man stop and speak to a woman, who was standing in the gateway. He tried to pull the woman into the street, but he turned her round and threw her down on the footway and the woman screamed three times, but not very loudly. On crossing to the opposite side of the street, he saw a second man lighting his pipe. The man who threw the woman down called out, apparently to the man on the opposite side of the road, "Lipski", and 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. Upon being taken to the mortuary Schwartz identified the body as that of the woman he had seen."
- Schwartz describes the man as about 30 years old, 5' 5" tall with a fresh complexion, dark hair and small brown mustache. He is dressed in an overcoat and an old black felt hat with a wide brim.
- 1:00 AM: Louis Diemschutz, a salesman of jewellery, entered Dutfield's Yard driving his cart and pony. Immediately at the entrance, his pony shied and refused to proceed -- Diemschutz suspected something was in the way but could not see since the yard was utterly pitch black. He probed forward with his whip and came into contact with a body, whom he initially believed to be either drunk or asleep.
- He left to get help and returned to the yard with Isaac Kozebrodsky and Morris Eagle, the three discover that she was dead, her throat cut.

- It was believed that Diemschutz's arrival frightened the Killer, causing him to flee before he performed the mutilations. Diemschutz himself stated that he believed the Killer was still in the yard when he had entered, due to the warm temperature of the body and the continuingly odd behaviour of his pony.
- The day after the murder, a citizen mob formed outside of Berner Street protesting the continuation of the murders and the seemingly slipshod work of the police to catch the Killer. From here on in, the Killer is public enemy number one, and Home Office begins to consider offering awards for his capture and arrest.

Liz's Clothes and Possessions:

- Long black cloth jacket, fur trimmed around the bottom with a red rose and white maiden hair fern pinned to it. (She was not wearing the flowers when she left the lodging house.)

- M Checked neck scarf knotted on left side
- M Dark brown velveteen bodice
- ☑ 2 light serge petticoats
- ▼ 1 white chemise
- W White stockings
- Spring sided boots
- 2 handkerchiefs (one, the larger, is noticed at the post-mortem to have fruit stains on it.)
- A thimble
- M A piece of wool wound around a card

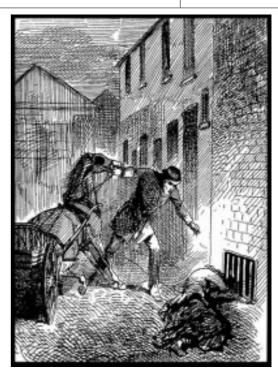
In the pocket in her underskirt:

- ★ A key (as of a padlock)
- A small piece of lead pencil
- Six large and one small button
- A comb
- A broken piece of comb
- A metal spoon
- M A hook (as from a dress)
- ★ A piece of muslin
- M One or two small pieces of paper

She is found clutching a packet of Cachous in her lused by smokers to sweeten their breath.

Liz's injuries

- The jugular veins in the neck were both cleanly severed
- No stomach injuries



The discovery of Elizabeth Stride's body in Dutfield's Yard, from The Pictorial News, 6th October 1888.

Catherine Eddowes: "Kate Kelly"

<u>Age</u>

Catherine Eddowes is born on April 14, 1842 .

Features

At the time of her death she is 5 feet tall, has hazel eyes and dark auburn hair. She has a tattoo in blue ink on her left forearm "TC."

<u>Lifestyle</u>

At the time of her death, Catherine Eddowes was suffering from Bright's Disease. Friends spoke of Catherine as an intelligent, scholarly woman but one who was possessed of a fierce temper.

In the early 1860s Catherine returned to Wolverhampton to visit her family. Her relatives recalled the visit and described her "as very good looking and jolly sort of girl."

Frederick Wilkinson, deputy at Cooney's, says Catherine "was not often in drink and was a very jolly woman, often singing." She was generally in the lodging house for the night between 9 and 10 PM. He says she wasn't in the habit of walking the streets and he had never heard of or seen her being intimate with anyone other than Kelly. Kelly himself claimed no knowledge of her ever walking the streets. He says that she sometimes drank to excess but wasn't in the habit. Another sister, Eliza Gold, said that Catherine was of sober habits.

The superintendent of the casual ward said that Kate was well known there, but that this was the first time she had been there for a long time. Eddowes explained that she had been hopping in the country but "I have come back to earn the reward offered for the apprehension of the Whitechapel murderer. I think I know him." The superintendent warned her to be careful he didn't murder her. "Oh, no fear of that." she replied. (There is no corroborative evidence for this story and it should be treated with a great deal of scepticism.)

The Night of the Crime: Saturday and Sunday, September 29-30 1888:

- Louis Robinson City Police Constable 931 said at Kate's inquest 'On the 29th at 8.30 I was on duty in Aldgate Hight Street, I saw a crowd of persons outside No. 29 I saw there a woman whom I have since recognised as the Deceased lying on the footway drunk. I asked if there was one that knew her or knew where she lived but I got no answer.'
- 12:30 AM: She calls out to ask when she will be released. "When you are capable of taking care of yourself." Hutt replies. "I can do that now." Kate informs him.
- ☑ 12:55 AM: Sergeant Byfield instructs PC Hutt to see if any prisoners were fit to be released. Kate was found to be sober. She gives her name as Mary Ann Kelly, and her address as 6 Fashion Street. Kate is released.
- If it is a substitute of the same color. He has a reddish handkerchief knotted around his neck. Over all he gives the appearance of being a sailor. Lawende will later identify Catherine Eddowes clothes as the same as those worn by the woman he saw that night.
- Approx 1:45 PM: PC Edward Watkins discovers Eddowes' body in Mitre Square.

Kate's Possessions:

- 2 small blue bags made of bed ticking
- ✓ 2 short black clay pipes
- 1 tin matchbox, empty
- 12 pieces white rag, some slightly bloodstained
- ▼ 1 piece coarse linen, white
- ▼ 1 piece of blue and white shirting, 3 cornered
- 1 piece red flannel with pins and needles
- ∅ 6 pieces soap
- I small tooth comb
- 1 white handle table knife
- ▼ 1 metal teaspoon
- 1 red leather cigarette case with white metal fittings
- 1 piece of old white apron with repair
- ▼ Several buttons and a thimble
- Mustard tin containing two pawn tickets, One in the name of Emily Birrell, 52 White's Row, dated August 31, 9d for a man's flannel shirt. The other is in the name of Jane Kelly of 6 Dorset Street and dated September 28, 2S for a pair of men's boots. Both addresses are false
- Printed handbill and according to a press report- a printed card for 'Frank Carter,305,Bethnal Green Road
- M Portion of a pair of spectacles

Kate's injuries

- ▼ Throat cut so viciously it cut through to bone
- Intestines pulled out and put over her shoulders
- Some of the intestine was cut away and placed by her arm

- M Her nose was cut off
- Part of each cheek
 was cut like a flap.
- ☑ Death was immediate and she was mutiliated after death.
- Her abdomen was sliced from collarbones to pelvis.



Catherine Eddowes' body in the mortuary after *post-mortem* stitching.



Catherine Eddowes' body in the mortuary.

Mary Jane Kelly

<u>Age</u>

Mary Jane Kelly was approximately 25 years old at the time of her death which would place her birth around 1863.

Features

She was 5' 7" tall and stout. She had blonde hair, blue eyes and a fair complexion. "Said to have been possessed of considerable personal attractions."

Lifestyle

She was last seen wearing a linsey frock and a red shawl pulled around her shoulders. She was bare headed (not wearing a hat). Detective Constable Walter Dew claimed to know Kelly well by sight and says that she was attractive and paraded around, usually in the company of two or three friends. He says she always wore a spotlessly clean white apron.

Maria Harvey, a friend, says that she was "much superior to that of most persons in her position in life." It is also said that she spoke fluent Welsh.

Joseph Barnett says that he "always found her of sober habits." Landlord John McCarthy says "When in liquor she was very noisy; otherwise she was a very quiet woman."

Caroline Maxwell says that she "was not a notorious character." Catherine Pickett claims "She was a good, quiet, pleasant girl, and was well liked by all of us."

The Night of the Crime: Thursday-Friday, November 8-9

- Almost every day after the split, Barnett would visit Mary Jane. On Friday the ninth he stops between 7:30 and 7:45 PM. He says she is in the company of another woman who lives in Miller's Court. This may have been Lizzie Albrook who lived at 2 Miller's Court. Albrook says "About the last thing she said to me was 'Whatever you do don't you do wrong and turn out as I did.'
- There are no confirmed sightings of Mary Jane Kelly between 8:00 PM and 11:45 PM. there is an unconfirmed story that she is drinking with a woman named Elizabeth Foster at the Ten Bells Public House.
- 11:00 PM: It is said she is in the Britannia drinking with a young man with a dark mustache who appears respectable and well dressed. It is said she is very drunk.
- Street from Commercial Street. Cox is returning home to warm herself as the night had turned cold. She sees Kelly ahead of her, walking with a stout man. The man was aged around 35 or 36 and was about 5' 5" tall. He was shabbily dressed in a long overcoat and a billycock hat. He had a blotchy face and small side whiskers and a carroty mustache. The man is carrying a pail of beer. Mrs. Cox passed and said "Goodnight." Somewhat incoherently, Kelly replied "Goodnight, I am going to sing." A few minutes later Mrs. Cox hears Kelly singing "A Violet from Mother's Grave". Cox goes out again at midnight and hears Kelly singing the same song.
- 2:00 AM: While standing under a street light on outside the Queen's Head Public House Hutchinson gets a good look at the man with Mary Jane Kelly. He has a pale complexion, a slight moustache turned up at the corners (changed to dark complexion and heavy moustache in the press reports), dark hair, dark eyes, and bushy eyebrows. He is, according to Hutchinson, of "Jewish appearance." The man is wearing a soft felt hat pulled down over his eyes, a long dark coat trimmed in astrakhan, a white collar with a black necktie fixed with a horseshoe pin. He wears dark spats over light button over boots. A massive gold chain is in his waistcoat with a large seal with a red stone hanging from it. He carries kid gloves in his right hand and a small package in his left. He is 5' 6" or 5' 7" tall and about 35 or 36 years old.
- Several hours later, after waiting fruitlessly for the arrival of the bloodhounds "Barnaby" and "Burgho," McCarthy smashes in the door with an axe handle under orders from Superintendent Thomas Arnold.
- When police enter the room they find Mary Jane Kelly's clothes neatly folded on a chair and she is wearing a chemise. Her boots are in front of the fireplace.

Mary's injuries

- M Swollen face
- Swollen tongue
 ■
- Same knife used again for all injuries
- The doctor who conducted the post-mortem ruled out an ordinary knife, saying it had to be some kind of surgical implement or slaughterhouse knife.
- The knife marks were left to right, meaning the killer was left handed.
- Her intestines had been removed and draped over her shoulders.
- Her reproductive organs had been carefully removed and even the doctor himself doubted he could have done the job more cleanly if given an hour to do so.



Second view of Mary Kelly as discovered in Miller's Court (MJK3).



Mary Kelly as discovered in Miller's Court (MJK2).

The Unconfirmed Victims

Annie Millwood

Annie was admitted into the Whitechapel Workhouse Infirmary on Saturday, February 25, 1888 from 8 White's Row, Spitalfields. Records report the cause of admission simply as 'stabs' to the legs and lower torso with a knife. An article in the Eastern Post sheds a bit more light on the subject:

"It appears the deceased was admitted to the Whitechapel Infirmary suffering from numerous stabs in the legs and lower part of the body. She stated that she had been attacked by a man who she did not know, and who stabbed her with a clasp knife which he took from his pocket. No one appears to have seen the attack, and as far as at present ascertained there is only the woman's statement to bear out the allegations of an attack, though that she had been stabbed cannot be denied."

Ada Wilson

On March 28, 1888, while home alone at 19 Maidman Street, Wilson answered a knock at the door to find a man of about 30 years of age, 5ft 6ins in height, with a sunburnt face and a fair moustache. He was wearing a dark coat, light trousers and a wideawake hat. The man forced his way into the room and demanded money, and when she refused he stabbed her twice in the throat and ran, leaving her for dead. It is reported that nearby neighbours almost captured the man, but he found his escape.

Martha Tabram

The post-mortem examination of Martha Tabram was held by Dr. Timothy Killeen (also spelled Keeling or Keleene) at 5:30 AM on the morning of August 7th. Tabram was described as a plump middle-aged woman, about 5'3" tall, dark hair and complexion. The time of death was estimated at about three hours before the examination (around 2:30-2:45 AM). In all, there were thirty-nine stab wounds including:

9
5 wounds (left lung)
2 wounds (right lung)
1 wound (heart)
5 wounds (liver)
2 wounds (spleen)
6 wounds (stomach)

The Whitehall Mystery

On October 2, 1888 the headless and limbless torso of a woman was found dumped in a vault soon to become a section of the cellar of New Scotland Yard. The unidentified woman's arms were later found dumped separately in the Thames.

Annie Farmer

Annie seemed quite distraught, and claimed she was attacked by Jack the Killer, as her throat was lightly cut and bleeding. The crowds of George Street once again thought the Killer had struck and gone free, and it wouldn't be long before panic overtook reason. The police, however, were skeptical of her claims, as her injury was quite superficial and done with a blunt blade, quite unlike the Killer's deep wounds with a sharp weapon.

Your suspect is...

Male

Short

Tall
Right handed
A doctor
butcher
A rich man
Wearing a hat

coat



Female Medium Height Left handed A sailor

A poor man Wearing a

Draw a picture of your suspect from the evidence you've collected.



CSI London: Your Suspect

Your suspect is Age: Gender: Job: He wears:	
The evidence that helped	you most was:
CHALLENGE: What was th	ne motive for the murders?

CSI London: Your Suspect

Your suspect is Age: Gender: Job: What do you think the motive was for the murders?:	
The evidence that helped you mo	ost was:
CHALLENGE: The killer was neve think this is?	r caught. Why do you
CHALLENGE: Name the killer:	